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**NUMERO: 2459A**

**ANNO: 2020**

# **A P P U N T I**

**STUDENTE: Chiforeanu Loredana**


**MATERIA: Construction of roads,railways and airports - Part 1  
- theory slides - Prof. Santagata, Riviera**

Il presente lavoro nasce dall'impegno dell'autore ed è distribuito in accordo con il Centro Appunti.



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ATTENZIONE: QUESTI APPUNTI SONO FATTI DA STUDENTIE NON SONO STATI VISIONATI DAL DOCENTE.  
IL NOME DEL PROFESSORE, SERVE SOLO PER IDENTIFICARE IL CORSO.

03/10/2017




**POLITECNICO DI TORINO**  
**Master Course**  
**in Civil Engineering**  
2017-18



**Costruction of Roads, Railways and Airports (01RVMMX)**

**GENERALITIES**  
Technical Specifications  
Quality control / Quality assurance



### General overview

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#### Phases of design and construction of transportation infrastructures

**Analysis of feasibility**

- Pre-feasibility study
- Feasibility study

**Design**

- Preliminary design
- Final design
- Executive design

**Construction**

- Award of contract
- Execution of works
- Measurements and accounting

**Final acceptance**

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**Specifications**

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**Technical specifications**

- Characterization and qualification of component materials → it's made by performing tests.
- Construction and placement of materials → production and placement of materials, which can be very detailed.
- Control during construction and on completed works (QC/QA) *Quality control*  
*Quality Assurance*

**Reference to relevant standards.**

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**Specifications**

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**Technical specifications**

- PRESCRIPTIVE
- PERFORMANCE-BASED

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## Specifications

### Technical specifications

#### ➤ PRESCRIPTIVE vs PERFORMANCE-BASED

Performance-based specifications have the **advantage/disadvantage** of reducing the work of the Engineer (no need of continuous testing) and in giving the Contractor freedom in defining the most profitable working strategies.

Performance evaluation eliminates the risk of litigations during construction due to the different interpretation of prescriptive Specifications.

**Best option: "hybrid" approach.**

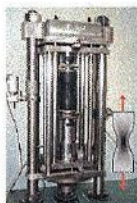
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## Specifications

### Technical specifications

#### ➤ PRESCRIPTIVE vs PERFORMANCE-BASED

Performance-based specifications require the use of parameters which derive from advanced investigation techniques (e.g. simulative full-scale testing, mechanistically-based laboratory tests).



**Mechanistically-based laboratory tests**



**Full-scale field testing (FWD, structural)**



**Full-scale field testing (SCRIM, functional)**

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### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

#### Variability of characteristics of materials and works

Total variability is the sum of several components

- Sampling
- Experimental tests
- Materials
- Construction (production and placement)

Varianza  $S^2 = \sigma^2 = (\text{std deviation})^2$

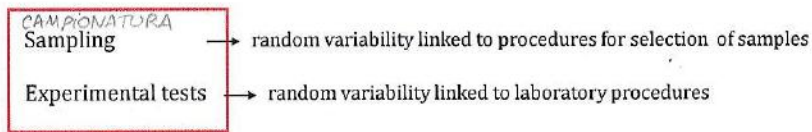
$$S^2_{QC/AC} = S^2_c + S^2_l + S^2_{m/c}$$

Variability = sampling + laboratory tests + material/construction

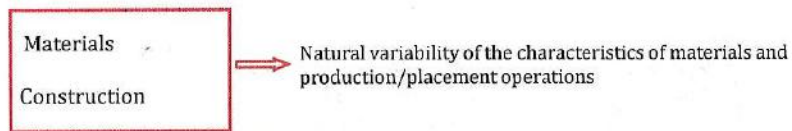
$Var(X+Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y) \rightarrow$

### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

#### Variability of characteristics of materials and works



- Can cause more than 50% of total variability
- It is fundamental that operators tightly respect procedures

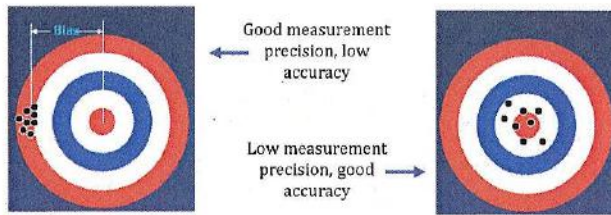


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## Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

### Terminology

- Precision = low variability of measurements repeated in control conditions → but they can be far away from the true value.
- Accuracy = conformity of result with respect to true value → you're close to the true value.



All tests have an accuracy and precision assessment, that have been confirmed by many repeated test. Check for calibration and verification, also.

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## Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

### Statistical parameters

- Average
- Median value
- Variation range
- Variance

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### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

**Coefficient of variation** [Δ] It's dimensionless: serve per comparare cose diverse e per ogni cosa avere il suo (CV) che poter comparare.

$$CV = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \cdot 100$$

- < 2% = very low variability
- 2 - 5% = low variability
- 5 - 10% = moderate variability
- 10 - 20% = high variability
- > 20% = very high variability

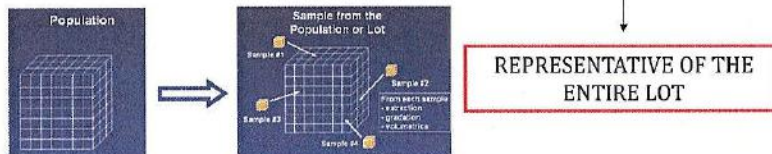
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POPULATION ≡ LOT

### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

#### Sampling criteria

Determination of a given characteristic referred to a quantity of product (lot) should be performed on a limited number of samples



#### SAMPLING PROGRAM

- Test frequency
- Location of samples
- Size of samples

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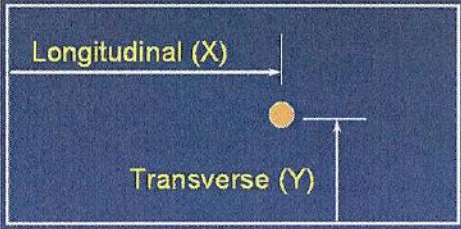


### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

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**Generation of random positions**


Longitudinal (X)



Transverse (Y)

Sub 1	Sub 2	Sub3	Sub 4	43	X
74	60	01	27	43	X
29	21	78	01	43	Y
28	37	00	49	97	
73	08	87	32	97	
72	14	09	70	41	

A local system of cartesian coordinates is define for each sub-lot



A random sequence of numbers is generated

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### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

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**Generation of random positions**

Generated numbers are multiplied by the transversal dimension of the sub-lot

Exeample → Rectangular shape 100 m x 12 m

**Sub-lot 1**

- Coordinate X = 0,74 x 100 = 74 m
- Coordinate Y = 0,29 x 12 = 3,5 m

**Sub-lot 2**

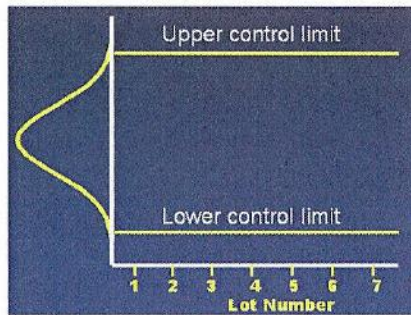
- Coordinate X = 0,60 x 100 = 60 m
- Coordinate Y = 0,21 x 12 = 2,5 m
- ... etc.

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## Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

### CONTROL CHARTS - Usage criteria

It can be considered as a sequence of normal distribution curves (vertical axis) as a function of tested samples (lots)



It can be assumed that the process is "under control" when the values are contained within the upper and lower limits



Average  $\pm 3\sigma$

*In the axis, I can choose what to put (time, distance)*

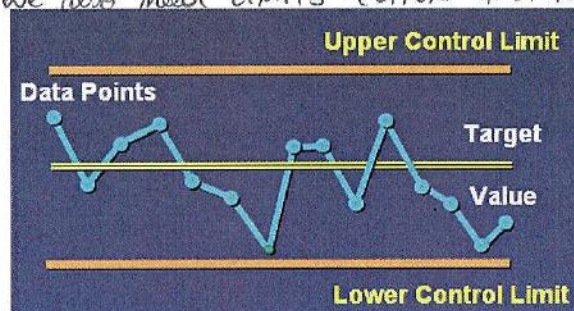
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## Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

### CONTROL CHARTS - Usage criteria

A fundamental characteristic of this approach is the possibility of distinguishing random variability from systemic variability due to a specific cause

*We also need LIMITS (UPPER AND/OR LOWER)*



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### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

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**CONTROL CHARTS - Interpretation**

There is a problem (the system is not under control any more) when:

- $\bar{X}$  varies, R constant
- $\bar{X}$  constant, R varies
- $\bar{X}$  e R vary

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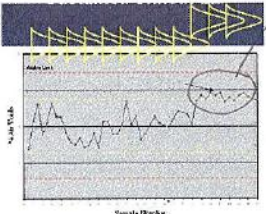
### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

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**CONTROL CHARTS - Interpretation**

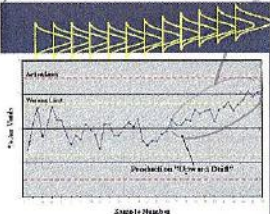
Example: Variation of average

**ABRUPT CHANGE**



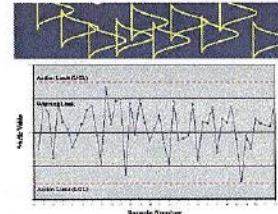
Ex. Abrupt failure

**TREND**



Ex. Progressive wear

**IRREGULARITY**



Ex. Continuous non necessary adjustments

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### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

**QUALITY INDEXES**

$$Q(U) = \frac{USL - \bar{X}}{\sigma}$$

$$Q(L) = \frac{\bar{X} - LSL}{\sigma}$$

*lower specification limit.*

*USA table*

VARIABILITY - UNKNOWN PROCEDURE  
STANDARD-DEVIATION METHOD

*PWL*

Quality Index (Q <sub>U</sub> or Q <sub>L</sub> )	Percent Within Limits for Selected Sample Sizes							
	N = 3	N = 4	N = 5	N = 6	N = 7	N = 8	N = 9	N = 10
1.50	100.00	100.00	96.20	95.19	94.72	94.44	94.26	94.13
1.55	100.00	100.00	97.13	96.00	95.48	95.17	94.97	94.82
1.60	100.00	100.00	97.97	96.75	96.17	95.84	95.62	95.48
1.65	100.00	100.00	98.72	97.42	96.81	96.45	96.22	96.05
1.70	100.00	100.00	99.34	98.02	97.38	97.01	96.76	96.59
1.75	100.00	100.00	99.81	98.55	97.89	97.51	97.25	97.07
1.80	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.99	98.35	97.96	97.70	97.51
1.85	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.36	98.74	98.35	98.09	97.91
1.90	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.66	99.07	98.67	98.44	98.25
1.95	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.86	99.35	98.95	98.74	98.55
2.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.97	99.57	99.24	99.00	98.83
2.05	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.74	99.45	99.23	99.05
2.10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.86	99.61	99.41	99.25
2.15	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.94	99.74	99.57	99.42
2.20	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.84	99.69	99.56
2.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.91	99.79	99.68
2.30	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.96	99.86	99.77
2.35	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.92	99.84
2.40	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.95	99.89
2.45	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.93
2.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.96
2.55	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.98
2.60	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99
2.65	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Numbers in the body of this table are estimates of percent within limits (PWL) corresponding to specific values of Q, the QUALITY INDEX. For Q values less than zero, subtract the table value from 100.

NOTE: More detailed tables (ΔQ = 0.01) can be developed from more accurate values of PWL.

AASHTO QC/QA Guide Spec. Page 21

**Parameters P<sub>U</sub> or P<sub>L</sub> (AASHTO)**

EX: How variability affects the values because of the dispersion.

### Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

**ACCEPTANCE - PWL**

Same average, different degree of dispersion

$CV_1 = \frac{0,20}{5}$


$CV_2 = \frac{0,4}{5} = 8\%$

→ good  
→ not good → lower quality



Same standard deviation, different average value

→ is a little bit out of limits.

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**Construction of Roads, Railways and Airports (01RVMMX)**

**EARTHWORKS - SOIL**  
 Classification, compaction, bearing capacity



*EARTH WORKS*  
 comprehend the work of filling and cutting the ground.

*It's important the construction and the economics related to the movements a construction of soils.*

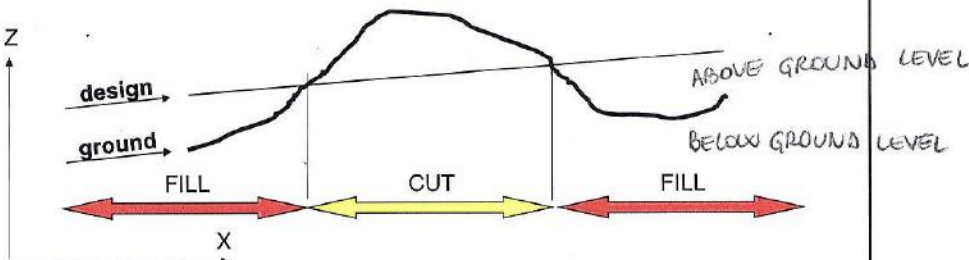
soil ← FULLY DRY  
 PARTIALLY SATURATED  
 FULLY SATURATED

**General concepts on earthworks**

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**Road prism** / *SOLIDO STRADALE*

Cross section delimited by road platform (including marginal elements), original ground and lateral slopes.  
 Obtained by means of earthworks with the cutting of trenches and construction of embankments.



The diagram shows a cross-section with a vertical Z-axis and a horizontal X-axis. A solid line represents the 'design' level, and a dashed line represents the 'ground' level. The area between the design and ground lines is divided into three sections: 'FILL' (indicated by red arrows pointing outwards), 'CUT' (indicated by a yellow arrow pointing inwards), and 'FILL' (indicated by red arrows pointing outwards). The ground level is labeled 'ABOVE GROUND LEVEL' and 'BELOW GROUND LEVEL'.

*TRINCEA  
 MEZZACOSTA  
 RILEVATO*

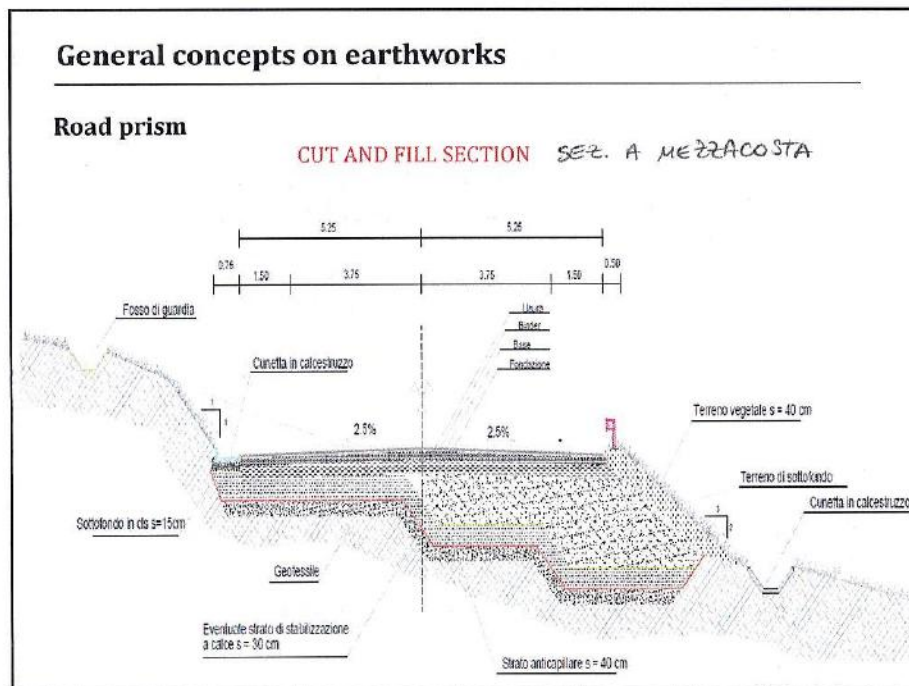
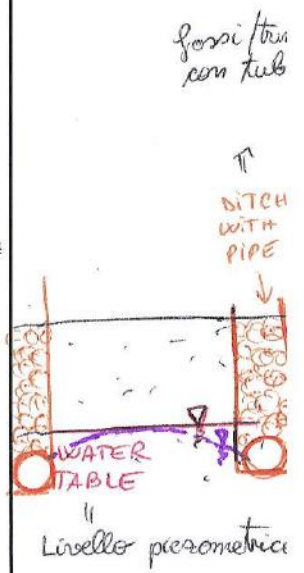
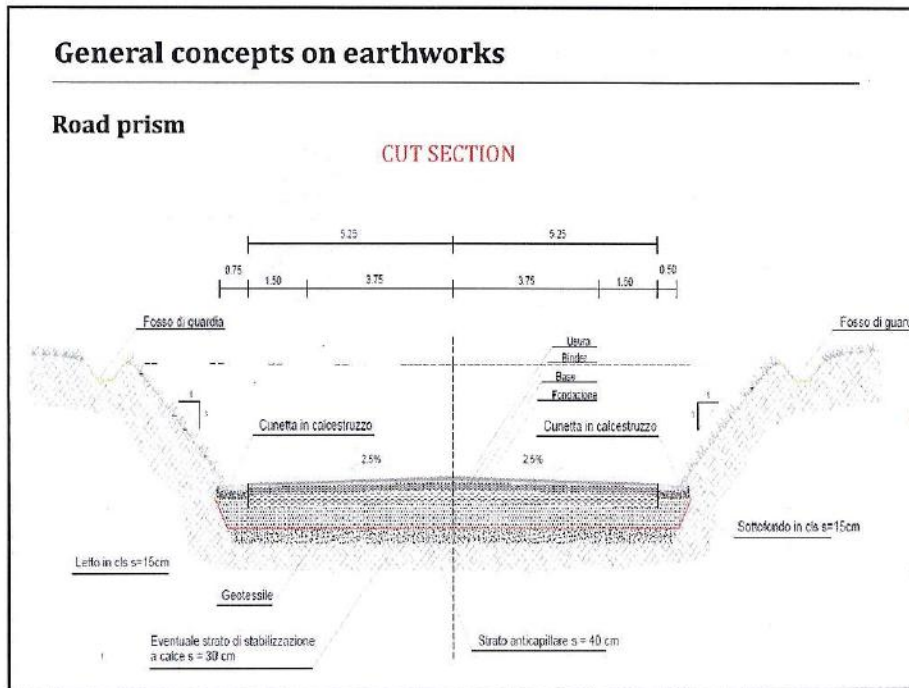


If I have this situation:



⇒ I need to lower the level of water

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**SOIL** RICHIAMI

Soils are formed from several alteration processes:

- physical (decompression)
- chemical (action of O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, acids)
- organic (acids, bacteria)
- mechanical (erosion, impact)

Three-phase system  
**SOLID + LIQUID + AIR**

Volumi

V<sub>t</sub>

Masse

m<sub>t</sub>

PICNOMETER ⇒ measure volume of grains : the volume of grains is the volume displaced <sup>of H<sub>2</sub>O</sup>.

**SOIL** RICHIAMI

**Definitions**

*it can change*  
↑  
STATE VARIABLE

- Water content  

$$w[\%] = \frac{W_w}{W_s} \cdot 100 = \frac{W - W_s}{W_s} \cdot 100$$
- Grain density *DENSITÀ DEL GRANO*  

$$\gamma_s = \frac{W_s}{V_s}$$
- Apparent density  

$$\gamma = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{W_w + W_s + W_a}{V_s + V_v + V_w}$$
- Dry density *DENSITÀ SECCA*  

$$\gamma_s = \frac{W_s}{V} = \frac{W_s}{V_s + V_v + V_w}$$

Volumi

V<sub>t</sub>

Masse (Pesi)

m<sub>t</sub> (W<sub>t</sub>)

- Void index *INDICE DEI VUOTI*  

$$e = \frac{V_v + V_w}{V_s}$$
- Porosity *POROSITÀ*  

$$n = \frac{V_v + V_w}{V}$$

*w = weight*

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**RICHIAMI**

**SOIL**

**Capillarity**

In unsaturated soils capillarity tensions can occur and these may cause the upward motion of water.

The height by which free water can move upwards by capillarity (h) depends upon:

- time;
- opening of interstitial pores (between grains).

$h = \sqrt[4]{a \cdot t}$

1200 mm

0,02 mm

SILT → capillar reaction.

in the compacted clay there is no capillarity.

**RICHIAMI**

**SOIL**

**Frost effects**

**Effect of low temperatures ( $T < 0^\circ\text{C}$ ) in the winter period:**

- formation of ice lenses (volume increase);
- expansion;
- spring thaw with volume reduction and loss of bearing capacity.

*LENTI DI GHIACCIO*

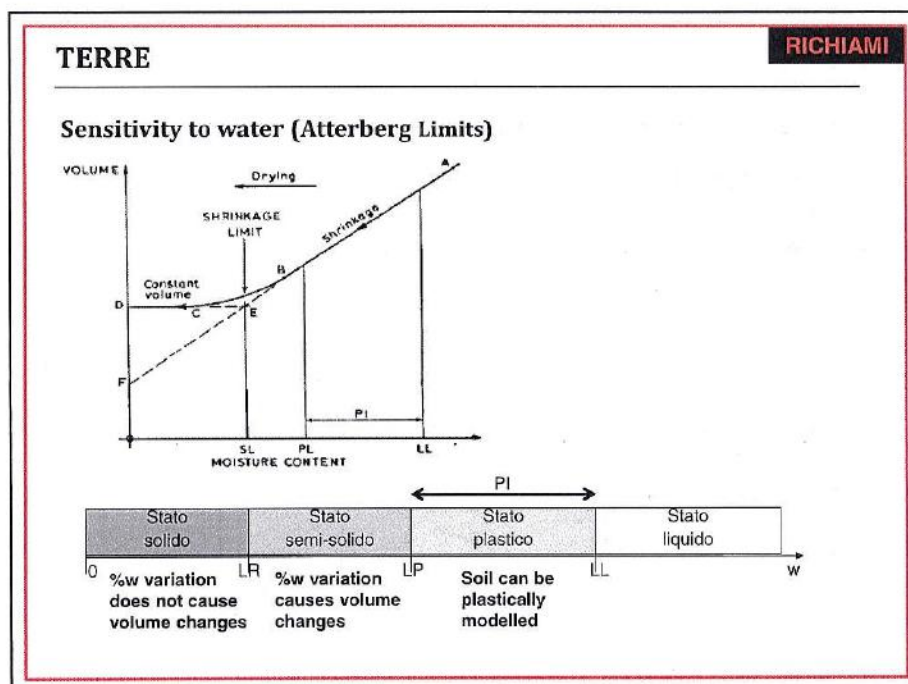
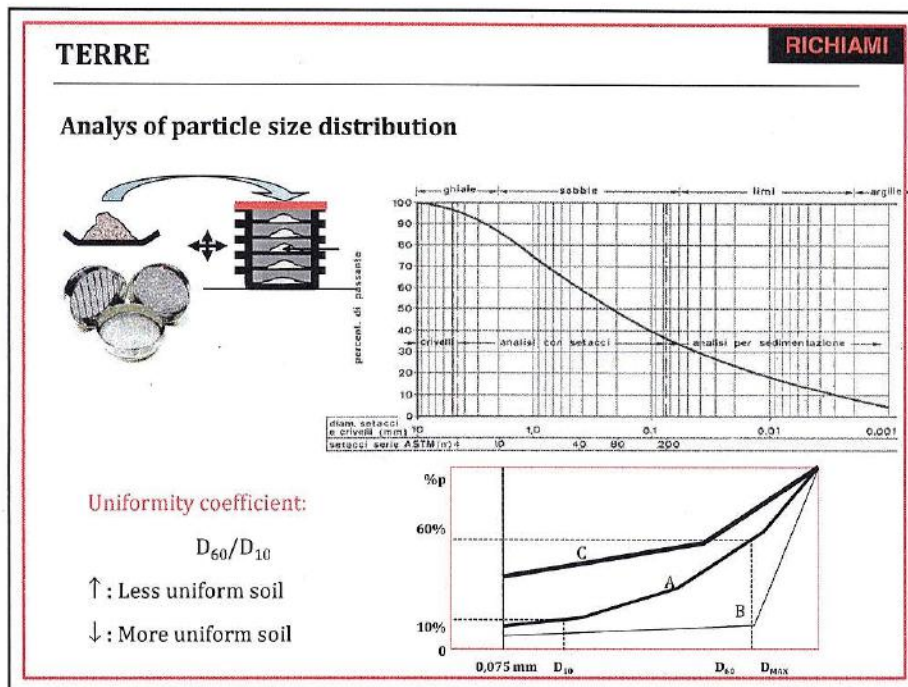
**Conditions:**

- soil size distribution;
- position of water table;
- climatic conditions (depth of frost penetration).

+ 9%

The crystals of ice tend to attract other water and increase its dimension. In spring ice melts [defrosting] and the structure collapses.





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**SOIL**

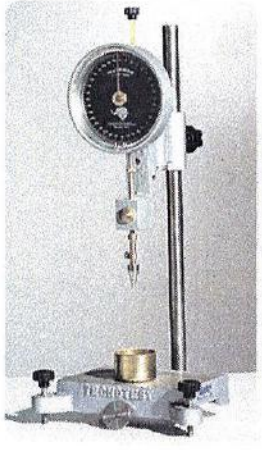
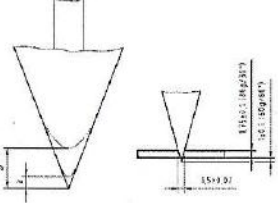
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**Liquid limit - methods of measurement**

UNI CEN ISO/TS 17892-12:2005

Tests carried out on material passing at the 0.425 mm sieve

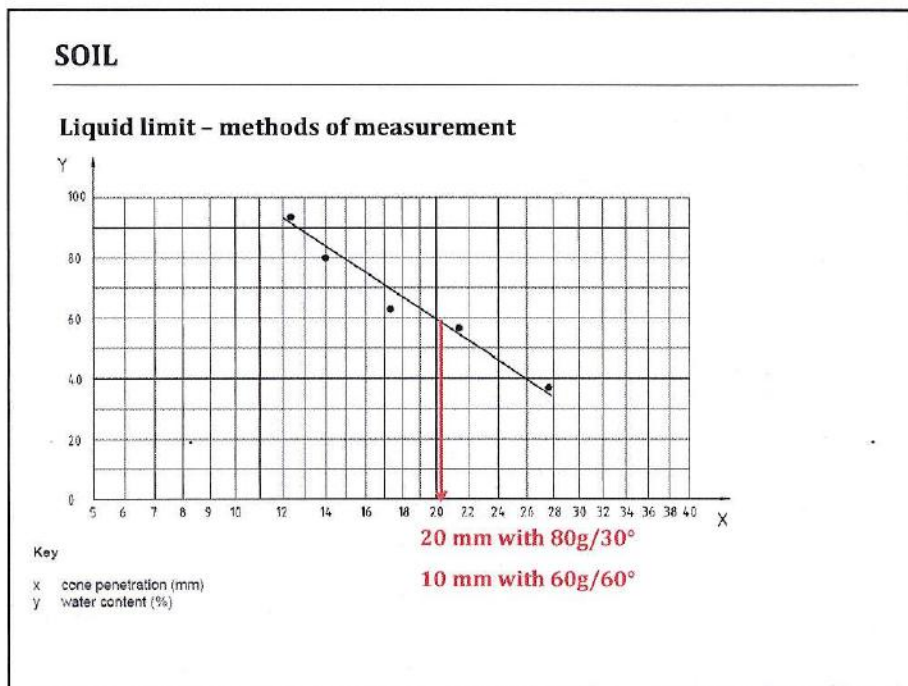
*Cone penetrometer*

Two geometries:

- 60g/60°
- 80g/30°

**NEW METHOD**



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## TERRE

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### Classificazione delle terre

È uno strumento di valutazione preventiva delle prestazioni delle terre basato sulle dimensioni e sulla sensibilità all'acqua.

#### Requisiti:

- significato preciso dei parametri considerati;
- facile e quasi immediata determinazione dei risultati;
- apparecchiature semplici ed utilizzabili anche in cantiere;
- parametri non dipendenti dallo stato del terreno (umido o asciutto), dalle condizioni di sollecitazione e dalle condizioni ambientali.



**CONSENTE DI DISCRIMINARE I TERRENI IDONEI ALL'USO PER LE COSTRUZIONI STRADALI DA QUELLI NON IDONEI**

## TERRE

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### Classificazione delle terre

Le prove contemplate dal sistema di classificazione sono le seguenti:

1. **analisi granulometrica** ai vagli n.10 (2 mm), n.40 (0,425 mm) e n.200 (0,063 mm);
2. **limite liquido (LL)**;
3. **indice di plasticità (IP)**;
4. **indice di gruppo** (indicatore sintetico) la cui formula è la seguente:

$$IG = (P_{75\mu m} - 35) \cdot [0,2 + 0,005 \cdot (LL - 40)] + 0,01 \cdot (P_{75\mu m} - 15) \cdot (IP - 10)$$

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## TERRE

### Classificazione delle terre

#### PRIORITA' D'IMPIEGO (AGGIORNATA)

- **CORPO DEL RILEVATO:** gruppi A1, A3 (se necessario confinate), A2-4, A2-5, A4 (con indice di gruppo pari a 0), A2-6, A2-7 (parte bassa del rilevato, a distanza di almeno 2 m dal piano di posa della sovrastruttura e previa disposizione di uno strato anticapillare);
- **SOTTOFONDO:** gruppi A1, A2-4, A2-5, A3 (con coefficiente di uniformità maggiore di 7);
- **RILEVATI FERROVIARI E SUPERCOMPATTATI:** gruppi A1, A2-4, A2-5, A2-6, A2-7, A3 (in base alla granulometria), A4 per il rilevato, A1, A2-4 e A3 (in base alla granulometria)

## TERRE

### Classificazione delle terre

**Gruppo A<sub>1</sub>** - Appartengono a questo gruppo i materiali rocciosi non evolutivi e le terre granulari, generalmente di più o meno grossa pezzatura, pressoché insensibili all'azione dell'acqua e del gelo, che sotto il profilo dei movimenti di terra possono dar luogo ad un ampio spettro di comportamenti, in relazione:

- al contenuto di fino (frazione minore di 0,075 mm);
- all'assortimento granulometrico;
- alla presenza di elementi di grossa pezzatura.

Nel prevederne l'impiego occorre considerare che le ghiaie e le sabbie alluvionali con poco fino (meno del 5%), permeabili e prive di coesione, dopo costipamento risultano tanto più soggette all'erosione dell'acqua meteorica quanto più l'assortimento granulometrico è mal graduato. Per evitare che possano prodursi danni, l'Impresa deve rigorosamente procedere al rivestimento con terra vegetale delle scarpate man mano che cresce l'altezza del rilevato; la semina per l'inerbimento, ugualmente, deve essere effettuata il più rapidamente possibile.

I detriti di falda, le rocce alterate, i depositi morenici ed anche le alluvioni eterogenee con un contenuto di fino compreso tra il 10 ed il 15% danno luogo a strati molto compatti e difficilmente erodibili; richiedono, tuttavia, un attento controllo dell'umidità di costipamento al fine di attingere valori elevati di portanza. I materiali con elementi superiori a D=50mm e, in particolare, quelli provenienti da scavi in roccia (dura e tenace) richiedono cautele e particolari provvedimenti per quel che riguarda la stesa in strati di spessore regolare ed il costipamento.

I provvedimenti da adottarsi consistono nelle seguenti operazioni:

- scarto degli elementi di dimensioni maggiori di D=500 mm;
- correzione granulometrica (per frantumazione e/o aggiunta di pezzature in difetto).

Nella redazione del piano dei movimenti di terra, di norma si riservano le terre del sottogruppo A1-a, specialmente se di granulometria ben assortita, ai manufatti in terra che richiedono più elevate proprietà meccaniche e/o agli strati di sottofondo.

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## TERRE

### Classificazione delle terre

**Sottogruppi A<sub>2.6</sub> e A<sub>2.7</sub>** Le ghiaie e le sabbie argillose di questi sottogruppi sono, di norma, convenientemente utilizzate per la formazione dei rilevati, specialmente quando presentano un indice di gruppo IG=0. Il loro comportamento, tuttavia, è molto influenzato dalla quantità e dalla natura della frazione argillosa presente. Portanza e caratteristiche meccaniche attingono valori intermedi tra quelle delle ghiaie e delle sabbie che costituiscono l'ossatura litica del materiale e quelle delle argille che costituiscono la frazione fine. Poste in opera, esse presentano da media a bassa permeabilità ed altezza di risalita capillare, ciò che determina elevato rischio di formazione di lenti di ghiaccio per azione del gelo. Per questo motivo, in presenza di falda superficiale e di prolungata durata di condizioni climatiche di bassa temperatura, il loro impiego deve essere evitato nella formazione di strati di sottofondo e limitato agli strati posti al di sotto di 2,00 m dal piano di posa della pavimentazione stradale, previa predisposizione, a quota inferiore, di uno strato anticapillare di spessore non inferiore a 30 cm.

L'energia e l'umidità di costipamento delle terre dei sottogruppi in esame debbono essere costantemente controllate; quando il contenuto d'acqua risulta prossimo o supera il limite di plasticità della frazione fine si rischia, infatti, di provocare instabilità e cadute di portanza per sovracostipamento del materiale. Se lo stato delle terre e le condizioni ambientali non obbligano alla sospensione dei lavori, è opportuno adottare basse energie di costipamento, operando su strati di modesto spessore.

## TERRE

### Classificazione delle terre

**Gruppi A<sub>4</sub>, A<sub>5</sub>, A<sub>6</sub> e A<sub>7</sub>** L'opportunità d'adoperare terre di questi gruppi deve essere valutata secondo le seguenti linee guida:

- disponibilità di terre sostitutive, anche in relazione alle distanze di trasporto ed alle esigenze di carattere ambientale;
  - provvedimenti da adottare per la protezione da venute d'acqua (gravitazionali o di capillarità) nelle opere in terra con esse realizzate;
  - tecniche di miglioramento, quale il trattamento a calce, finalizzate a ricondurre le proprietà fisico-chimiche e meccaniche entro limiti di garanzia delle prestazioni, nel volgere della vita economica dell'opera.
- Per l'impiego dei materiali dei gruppi A<sub>4</sub> ed A<sub>5</sub> occorre considerare che:
- la consistenza di queste terre (-IP<10) cambia sensibilmente per modeste variazioni del contenuto d'acqua;
  - anche per modesti incrementi d'umidità si passa rapidamente da comportamenti tipici di terreni asciutti, difficili da compattare, a quelli di terreni troppo umidi, per i quali risulta talvolta impossibile ottenere il grado di addensamento richiesto;
  - in relazione all'assortimento granulometrico ed all'addensamento, la permeabilità ed il potere di risalita capillare possono variare entro limiti abbastanza ampi; ne risulta un forte potere di imbibizione (portate d'invasamento capillare) e, quindi, un'estrema sensibilità al rigonfiamento ed all'azione del gelo. I rilevati realizzati con questi terreni, pertanto, debbono essere protetti dalle acque interne ed esterne, mediante strati anticapillari, schermi drenanti, tempestivi rinfianchi laterali con inerbimento;
  - la presenza di ciottoli ed elementi di più grossa pezzatura può impedire l'azione dei mezzi di miscelazione e, quindi, renderne impossibile la stabilizzazione a calce.

Le difficoltà di compattazione delle argille dei gruppi A<sub>6</sub> ed A<sub>7</sub>, le proprietà meccaniche generalmente modeste degli strati, come pure i provvedimenti di difesa dalle acque da mettere in atto limitano l'impiego di queste terre a rilevati di modesta importanza. Se non sono presenti elementi di grosse dimensioni, le terre dei gruppi A<sub>6</sub> ed A<sub>7</sub> si prestano bene alla stabilizzazione con calce.

**SOILS**
**REVIEW**

---

**Physical and mechanical properties**

Soil behaviour depends upon:

- size distribution of particles;
- presence of water and sensitivity which particles have in interacting with it.

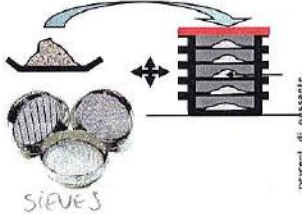
On representative soil sample the following aspects are evaluated:

- percentage of size fractions;
- sensitivity to water (of finer fractions).

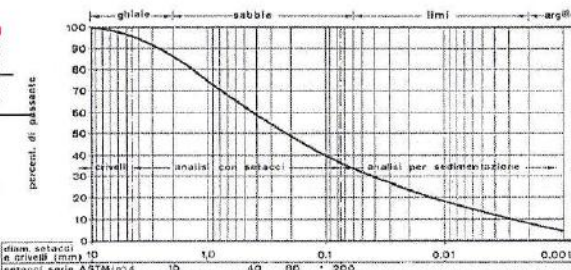
**SOILS**
**REVIEW**

---

**Analysis of particle size distribution** *cumulative percent curve*



SIEVES

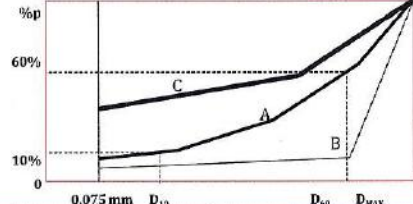


**Uniformity coefficient:**

$D_{60}/D_{10}$

↑ : Less uniform soil

↓ : More uniform soil

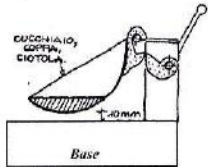
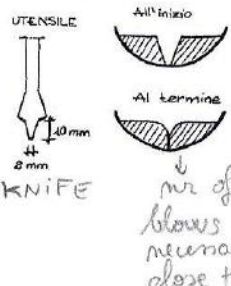


**SOILS** → it's sensitive to the experience of the operator

**Liquid limit - methods of measurement**

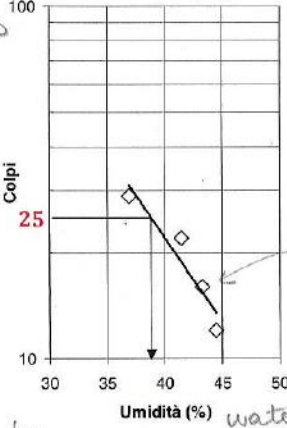
Tests carried out on material passing at the 0.425 mm sieve. includes also FINE SAND

**LL - Liquid limit** (Casagande apparatus)

**OLD METHOD**

SEMI-LOGARITMIC PLOT



4 TESTS


3 difference between OLD and NEW.

**SOILS**

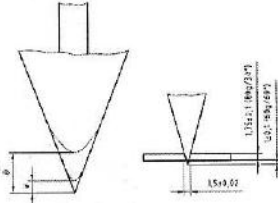
**Liquid limit - methods of measurement**

UNI CEN ISO/TS 17892-12:2005

Tests carried out on material passing at the 0.425 mm sieve



**Cone penetrometer**



Two geometries:

- 60g/60°
- 80g/30° → corresponds to the application of a load of 80g.

**NEW METHOD**

final penetration after 5 s.

09/10/2017

The difference between old and new is in preparation of cylinders.

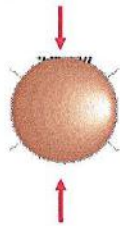
### SOILS

#### Plastic limit - methods of measurement

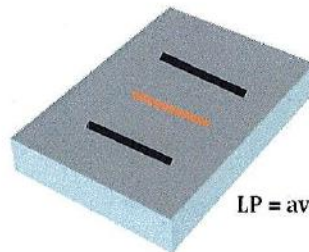
UNI CEN ISO/TS 17892-12:2005

20 g of moist soil

BALL



Two 10 g portions (sub-samples)



LP = average of two repetitions

NEW METHOD

$\frac{2}{4}$  of ball is made in cylinders.

### SOILS

#### Classification of soils

It is a tool for the preliminary evaluation of soil performance based on particle size and sensitivity to water.

#### Requisites:

- clear meaning of considered parameters;
- easy and quick determination of results;
- simple equipment which can be used in field laboratories;
- parameters which do not depend on soil state (wet or dry), on stress conditions and environmental conditions.

MEASUREMENTS HAS TO BE INTRINSIC



ALLOWS THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN SOILS WHICH CAN BE USED FOR EARTHWORKS AND THOSE WHICH MAY NOT



09/10/2017

## SOILS

### Classification of soils - HRB system (UNI 11531-1:2014)

#### PRIORITY OF USE (general)

- Groups A1, A2-4, A2-5, A3;
- Groups A2-6 and A2-7.

For soils belonging to groups A4, A5, A6 and A7 it should be considered whether:

- to use the with proper attention (protection from water);
- to proceed with treatment/improvement (e.g. lime stabilization),
- to exclude their use and proceed with disposal. *EXAMPLE GIVEN*

## SOILS

### Classification of soils - HRB system (UNI 11531-1:2014)

#### PRIORITY OF USE (specific)

- **EMBANKMENT:** Groups A1, A3 (confined, if necessary), A2-4, A2-5, A4 (with group index equal to 0), A2-6, A2-7 (lower part of embankment, at least at 2 m from pavement support level, with anti-capillary layer);

- **SUBGRADE:** Groups A1, A2-4, A2-5, A3 (with uniformity coefficient greater than 7);

*PREMIUM QUALITY SOILS*

- **RAILWAY EMBANKMENTS:** Groups A1, A2-4, A2-5, A2-6, A2-7, A3 (depending upon particle size distribution), A4 for embankment

- **RAILWAY SUBGRADE:** Groups A1, A2-4 e A3 (depending upon particle size distribution)

*→ if it increases is good.*

*→ EXTRA - CHECK OF SAND,*

09/10/2017

## SOIL COMPACTION

### Goals of compaction

- reduce further settlements during service life of infrastructure as a result of static loads (permanent) and of dynamic loads (transient);
- improve mechanical properties of soils (mainly friction angle  $\phi$ ), to satisfy construction requirements (sufficient stiffness of each layer, necessary for compaction of layers above) and to ensure stability of construction work in service;
- reduce the influence of water (lower porosity leads to lower permeability and increased resistance to erosion).

SLOPES NOT TO FAIL (collassare),

USE ROLLERS

## SOIL COMPACTION

INCREASE DENSITY

### Description of phenomenon

Porosity reduction generated by compaction is due to:

- expulsion of air contained in soil volume,
- migration of water (minimal contribution since compaction is a quick phenomenon unlike consolidation: water content does not change dramatically) → BUT YOU CAN'T DRY THE SOIL WITH COMPACTION
- compression of air which cannot be expelled (especially for clayey soils)

FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE COMPACTION:

1. Soil type (A)
2. Water content (w)
3. Compaction energy (E)
4. Compaction mode
5. Layer thickness and stiffness of support → energy is differently distributed

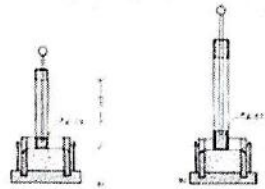
09/10/2017

**SOIL COMPACTION** *At least 5 test at ≠ water content.*

**Proctor test - experimental procedure**

UNI EN 13286-2 (2005)

- Type A (AASHTO Standard - T 99)
- Type B (AASHTO Modificata - T 180)



	Standard	Modificato
numero di strati	3	5
massa del pestello	2,495 kg	4,535 kg
altezza di caduta	30,5 cm	45,7 cm
numero di colpi	25 - 56	25 - 56
energia per unità di volume [N/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	59	269

$$E = \frac{P_{\text{maglio}} \cdot h \cdot n_c \cdot n_s}{V_{\text{fustella}}} \quad \text{Compaction energy per unit volume}$$

*development of new rollers*

**SOIL COMPACTION**

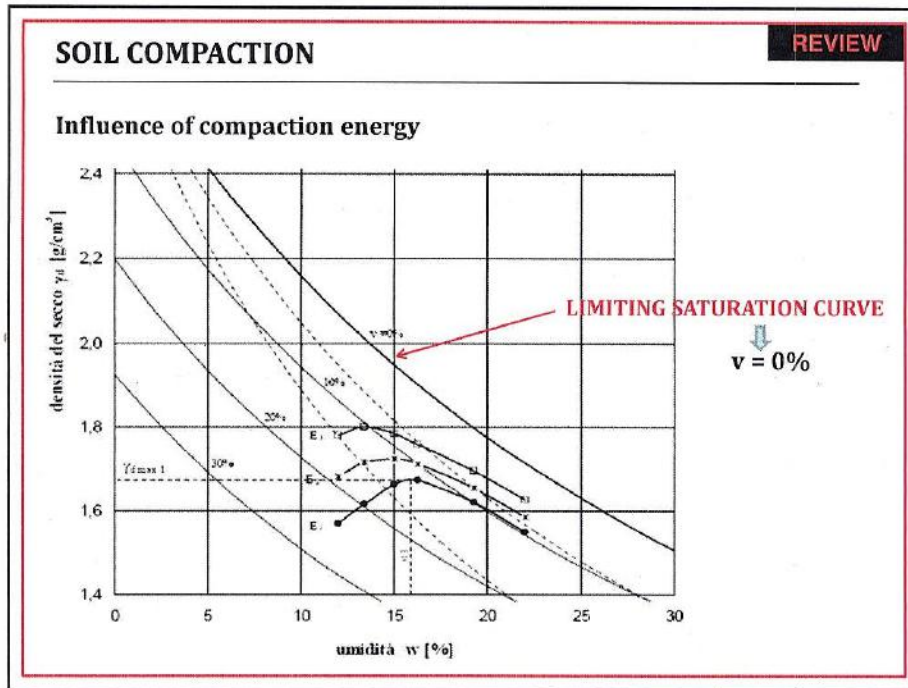
**Proctor test - experimental procedure**

Amount of soil for 5 determinations:

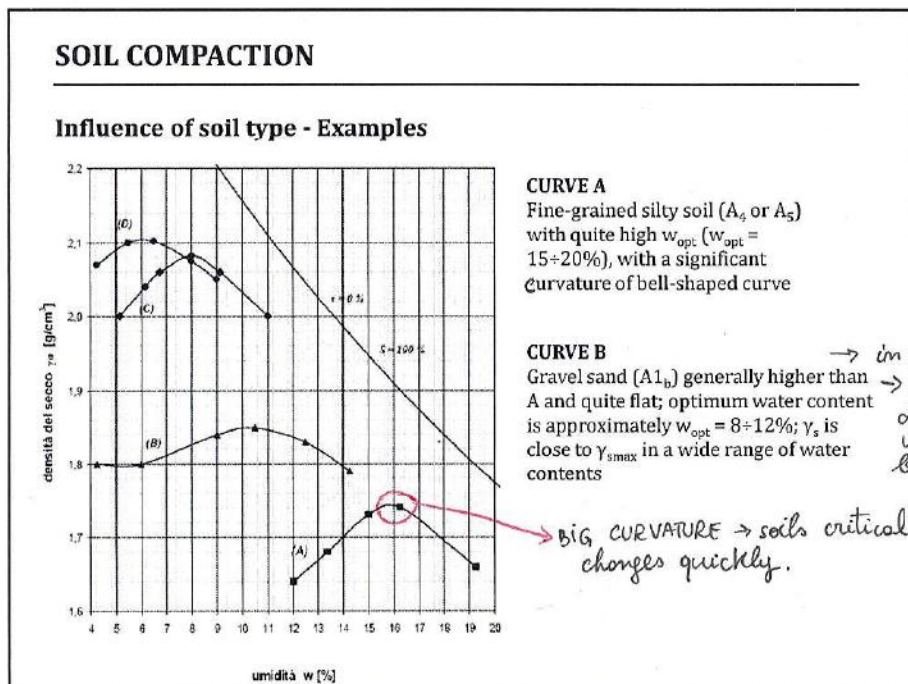
- 15 kg for small mould
- 36 kg for large mould

Procedure:

- drying at 50°C and disgregation;
- sieving at sieve 25 mm (if the retained is higher than 35 % of total mass the test cannot be performed);
- choice of small/large mould (small is the passing at 25 mm is entirely passing at 5 mm - n.4 ASTM);
- formation of single specimens (variable water contents).

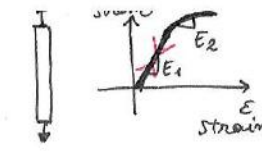


*Different curves that refer to ≠ types of soil*



Variation stress depends on the velocity of a vehicle, distance from the vehicle, ....

ex



$E_2 < E_1$

10/10/2017

$E_1 = \text{linear elasticity}$   
 $E_2 = \text{non-linear elasticity}$

stress  $\uparrow$   $\rightarrow$  stiffness or  $\uparrow E$

Stiffness is important, It's not the same in every point.

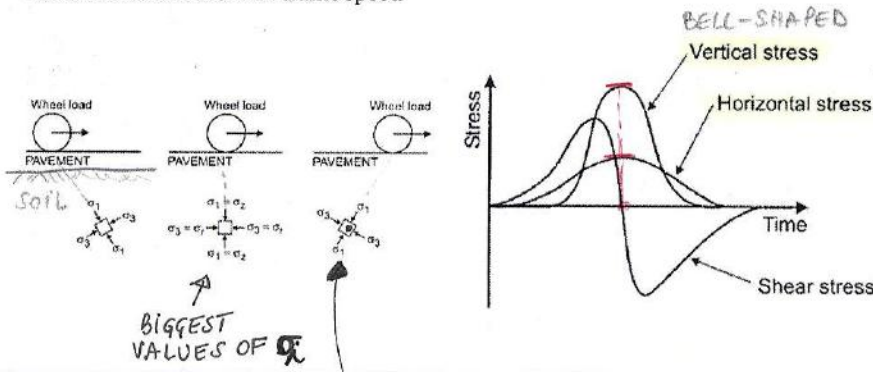
Deformation (strain) of soils

**SOIL MECHANICS**

**Mechanical behaviour of soils**

As a result of moving traffic the following occurs:

- rotation of principal planes (on which principal stresses arise)
- variation of stresses as a function of time
- dependency of elastic response from the state of stress
- variation of stresses with traffic speed



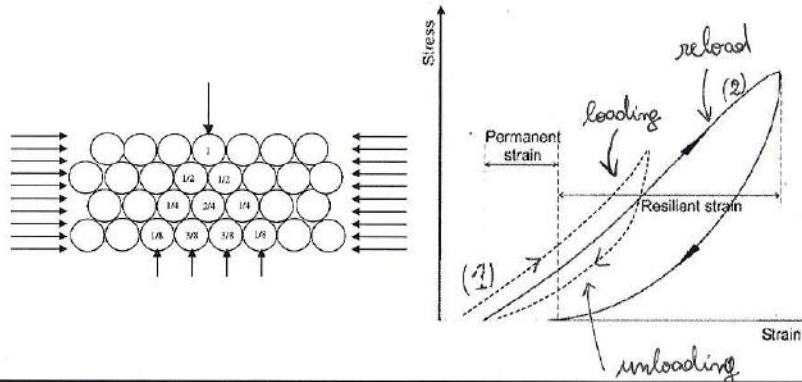
Ⓜ Variation of stresses as a function of time.  
 ⊕ Rotation of stresses  
 ↓ **PRINCIPAL**  
 principal stress is POINTING AT THE VEHICLE

Cube that represents a point, at a generic deep, on which we have normal and tangential stresses.

**SOIL MECHANICS**

**Mechanical behaviour of soils**

- not perfectly elastic
- strain response depends upon lateral confinement
- stiffness depends upon stress state (non-linearity) and stress history



The response can change in time. The stress history affects the future behaviour of the material.

CBR was born to define a value for a thickness of pavement. Then its result is used also for other purposes.

It's a shear and stiffness test, that shows the general behaviour of the material. 10/10/2017

**SOPPORTARE**

### CBR Method (California Bearing Ratio)

Describes the aptitude of the material to bear stress.

**TEST**

1. Position mould in loading frame
2. Apply surcharge
3. Apply load with a speed of displacement equal to 1,27 mm/min
4. Reading of applied pressure corresponding to displacements of: 0,5, 1, 1,5, 2, 2,5, 3, 4, 5, 7 e 9 mm

$$CBR = \max \left( \begin{array}{l} 100 \frac{P_{2,5mm}}{P_{RIF-2,5mm} (70kg/cm^2)} \\ 100 \frac{P_{5mm}}{P_{RIF-5mm} (105kg/cm^2)} \end{array} \right)$$

↓  
**EMPIRICAL APPROACH**

of the material to bear stress.

**DYNAMOMETRIC RING**

ring with a hole.

moves upwards with a given speed

Pressure applied increases as the penetration in the sample increases.

→ Focus on the value of pressure corresponding to the given penetrations of 2,5 and 5 mm

We obtain 2 values and take the maximum

compare the result with the reference value of  $P_{2,5} = 70 \frac{kg}{cm^2}$  and  $P_5 = 105 \frac{kg}{cm^2}$

### CBR Method (California Bearing Ratio)

**NEED TO CORRECT**

**CORRECTED CBR INDEX**  
Obtained by shifting the origin of pressure-displacement plot

**CBR INDEX AFTER SATURATION**  
Obtained by carrying out the test after 4 days of immersion in water. This is generally done because we need to check in the worse condition

**THE CURVE:**  
- shift the P.S.  
- recalculate the pressures.

change of curvature

During immersion the soils can expand → we can measure the expansion putting an instrument.

Reference values also in technical specifications.

10/10/2017

**RESILIENT MODULUS**

**Repeated loading triaxial tests (AASHTO T294)**  $H = 2\phi$

The test simulated the stress-strain state which results from vehicles

**RATIONAL APPROACH**

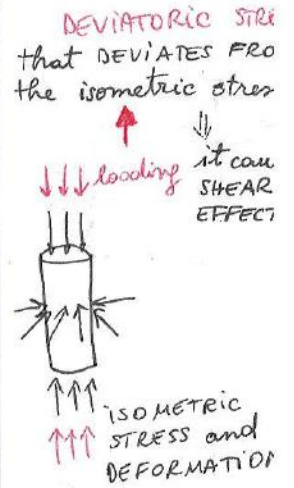
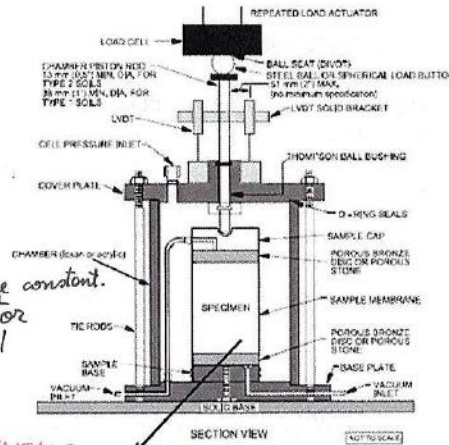
Two confinement conditions

- Constant Cell Pressure (CCP)  $\oplus$  deviator stress that pulse!
- Variable Cell Pressure (VCP) cycle

*pulse/cycle the confining and deviator*

*it's time depending*

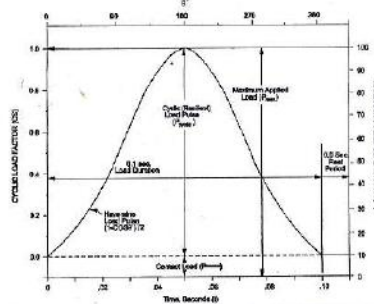
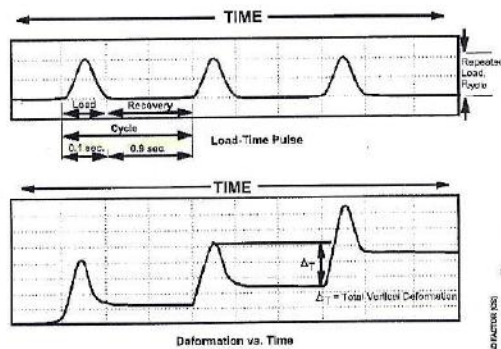
**SNELLO SLENDER SPECIMEN (H = 2D)**  
 $\phi = 200\text{mm}$



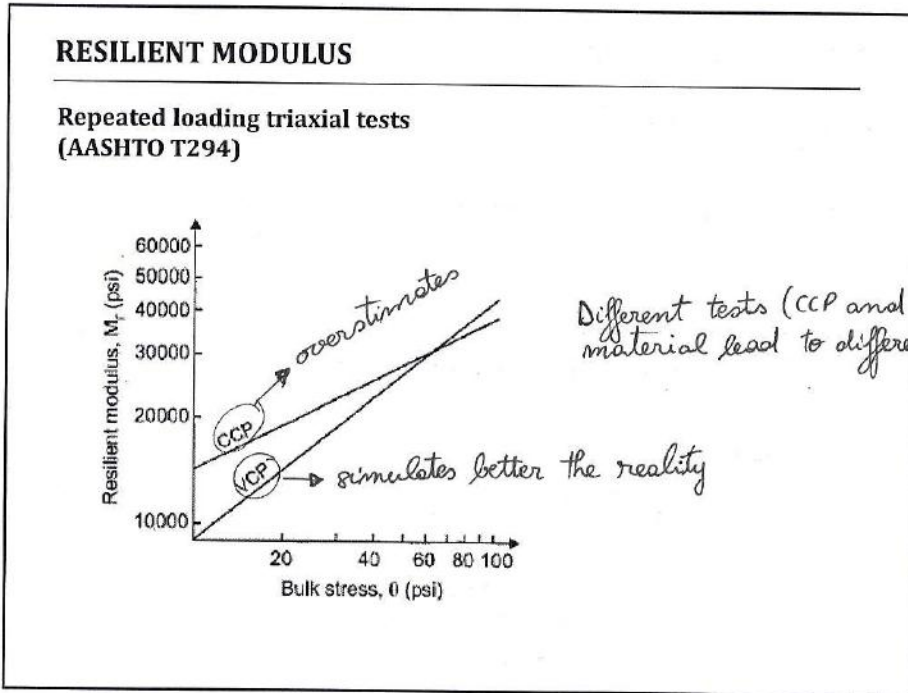
**RESILIENT MODULUS**

**Repeated loading triaxial tests (AASHTO T294)**

*1) Apply pulses*



RESILIENT  $\approx$  ELASTIC



**RESILIENT MODULUS**

Repeated loading triaxial tests  
(AASHTO T294)

**PERMANENT DEFORMATION**

Evaluation of behaviour with respect to rutting  $\longrightarrow \epsilon_p = \epsilon_d A \cdot N^B$

$\downarrow$  ORMAIAMENTO

SOTTOFONDO



10/10/2017

### RESILIENT MODULUS

**Models**

**Fine cohesive materials**

*Thompson - Elliott*

$$M_R = k_1 + k_3 (k_2 - \sigma_d) \quad \text{con } \sigma_d < k_2$$

$$= k_1 + k_4 (k_2 - \sigma_d) \quad \text{con } \sigma_d > k_2$$

Materials are very shear sensitive

∃ 2 linear approximated relationships  
(guarola argilla di Doncallotta)

"Stress - softening"

the

### COMPRESSIBILITY

**Edometric tests**

- Totally saturated conditions
- Partially saturated conditions

↓

- Axial load applied to specimen;
- Settlement; → *measure settlements that occur in time.*
- Measurement of displacements.

*SEDIMENTO DI ASSETTAMENTO*

Pressure increase:  $p_0 \rightarrow p_0 + \Delta p$

↓

$e_0 \rightarrow e$

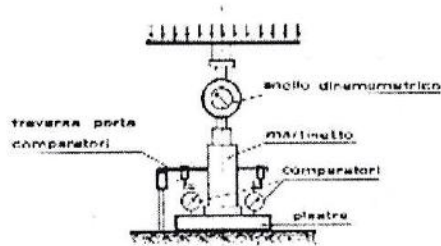
*ex for embankments*

$$a_v = \frac{e_0 - e}{\Delta p}$$

**COMPRESSIBILITY COEFFICIENT**

### BERING CAPACITY

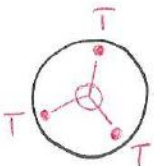
#### Plate loading test *PROVA DI CARICO SU PIASTRA*



#### EQUIPMENT

- Circular metal plate *placed on top of the surface*
- Hydraulic actuator → *⊕ CONTRAST = back part of a heavy truck.*
- Transducers (usually 3) *TRASDUTTORE*

*fixed to an underformable support far away from the plate ⇒ so they are suspended.*



### BEARING CAPACITY

#### Plate loading test

#### TEST

1. Levelling of surface and plate positioning
2. Set up of actuator and counterweight (e.g. rear axle of heavy vehicle)
3. Set-up of transducers arranged at 120° with arms fixed to supporting beam (supports resting at at least 1 m from plate)
4. Imposition of given load/pressure values and reading of corresponding displacements (stabilization of readings: difference smaller than 0.02 mm after 1 minute)

*DIN ≠ Italian German*

*→ For each pressure steps I have to take a reading, that must be stable in time. If it is < 0.02 mm after 1 min ⇒ go c. If it's > 0.02 mm after 1 min ⇒ wait another 1 mi*

*LOAD → INSTANTANEOUS SETTLEMENT ⊕ TIME-DEPENDENT SETTLEMENT.*

10/10/2017

## BEARING CAPACITY

REVIEW

Behaviour of soil under loading can be described by referring to two main models

**BOUSSINESQ**

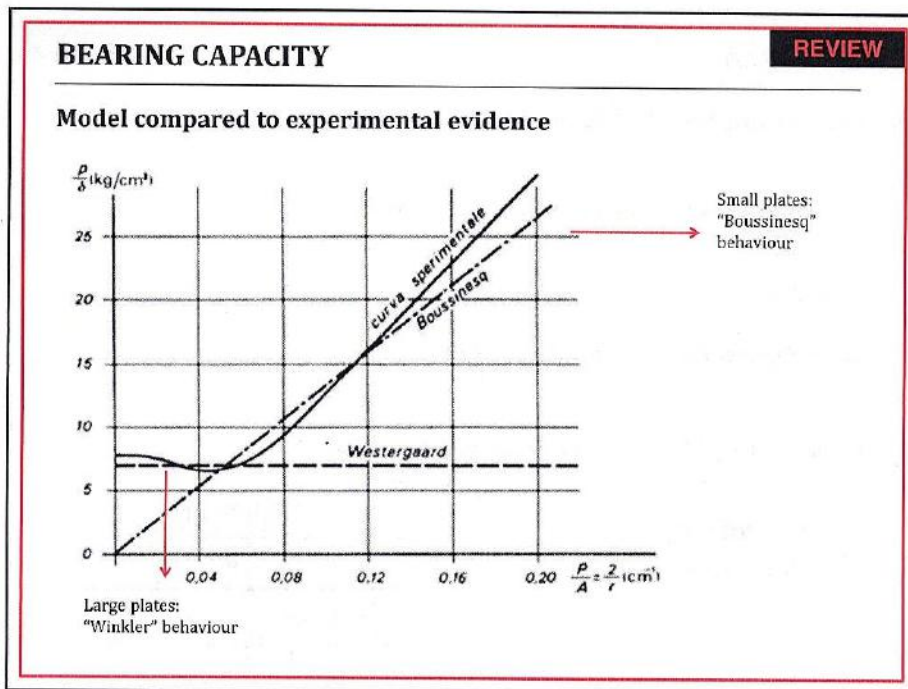
→ Soil is considered as a elastic, homogeneous and isotropic half-space

$$p = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \frac{2\delta}{\pi \cdot r}$$

**WINKLER**

→ Soil is considered as a bed of independent elastic springs

$$p = k \cdot \delta$$



10/10/2017

### BEARING CAPACITY

---

**Standard CNR n. 146/1992**

$$M_d = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta \delta} \cdot D \quad \text{Test with plate } D = 30 \text{ cm}$$

↓

**Deformation modulus** ⇒ **Control**

(applicable to all parts of earthworks)

### BEARING CAPACITY

---

**Benkelmann beam (CNR n. 141/1992)**

Measurements are performed by considering the displacement of a point under to the action of a moving vehicle of known characteristics (which gets closer and then leaves).

**Total displacment = d (recovered) + p (permanent)**

$$M_d = \frac{84}{d} \quad \text{Empirical correlation between Benkelmann test and plate loading test}$$

10/10/2017

## BEARING CAPACITY

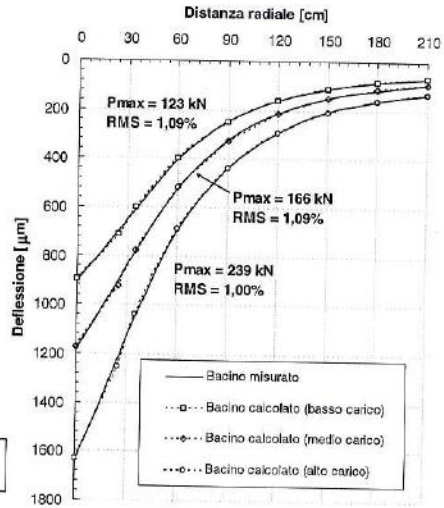
### Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD)

Mechanical characteristics of subgrade ( $E_s$ ) or pavement ( $E_i$ ) are derived from the deflection basin provided that the cross-section is known (**Back-calculation procedure**)

Comparison between measured and calculated basin:

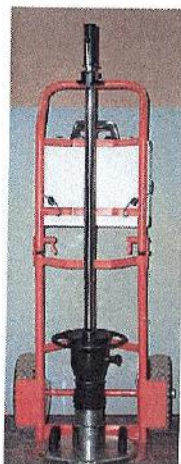
$$RMS(\%) = 100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} \sum_{i=1}^9 \left( \frac{d_{ci} - d_{mi}}{d_{mi}} \right)^2}$$

TREATED IN DETAIL IN THE PART ON PAVEMENTS (STRUCTURAL EVALUATION)



## BEARING CAPACITY

### Light Weight Drop Tester (LWDT)




Very useful equipment, easy to handle and to use, for the quick control of earthworks (embankments, subgrades, foundations)





$$E_{s,din} = \frac{22,5}{d}$$

From Boussinesq

16/10/2017




**POLITECNICO DI TORINO**  
Master Course  
in Civil Engineering  
2017-18



**Construction of Roads, Railways and Airports (01RVMMX)**

**EARTHWORKS**  
Construction of the road prism



### Construction of the road prism

Carried out by means of earthworks.

The following activities are usually performed:

- CLEARING AND GRUBBING
- REMOVAL OF TOPSOIL
- EXCAVATIONS (opening of roadway, preparation of foundations for embankments and other elements)
- EMBANKMENT CONSTRUCTION - SUBGRADE
- FILL

*ACTIVITIES CLEARING CONSTRUCTION SITE.*

*→ separated, can be useful for slopes*

*FOR CUT SECTIONS, NOT ONLY ALSO REFILL w/ some materials*

*→ tranches, # types*

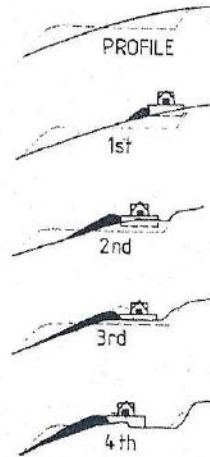
16/10/2017

### Construction of the road prism

#### EXCAVATION

- opening of roadway;
- formation of pavement section in cut sections;
- remediation of embankment foundation, including formation of transverse steps (if transverse slope > 15%);

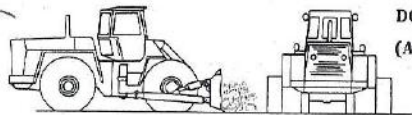
*start to excavate in cut section to reuse soil*



### Construction of the road prism

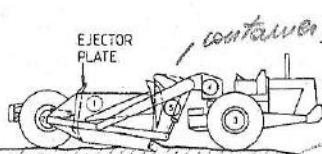
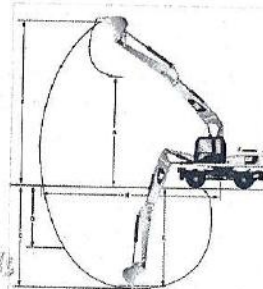
#### EQUIPMENT (EXCAVATION, LOADING, TRANSPORT)

*PUSH THE MATERIAL*



DOZER (APRIPISTA)

EXCAVATOR



EJECTOR PLATE

*contener for soil*

MOTOR-SCRAPER (RUSPA)

*CUTS AWAY MATERIAL AND ALSO TRANSPORTS*

WHEEL LOADER (PALA CARICATRICE)

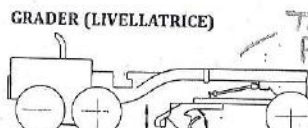
DUMPER



*TO PUT MATERIAL IN TRUCKS*



*TIPPERY DUMPER*



GRADER (LIVELLATRICE)

*TO PROVIDE PROPER GRADE TO SURFACE*

MOLLERDARD

### Construction of the road prism

#### EMBANKMENT FOUNDATION - Compressible soils

If predicted settlements of the embankment foundation are greater than **15 cm**, the Contractor will prepare a detailed workplan for their measurement and monitoring in time.

Embankment construction will be scheduled in order to have a residual settlement (still to occur) at the end construction less than of **10%** of totale estimated settlement and in any case lower than **5 cm**.

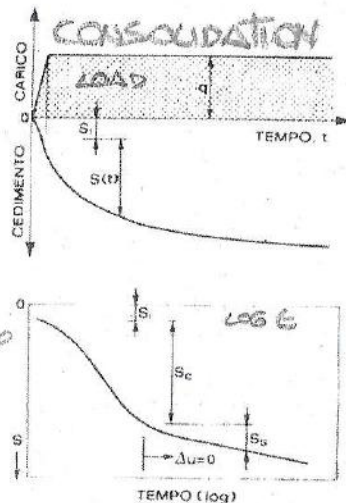
(CIRS Technical Specifications)

SETTLEMENT OCCURRING IN TIME -  
 ↓  
 LITTLE PART, SMALLEST POSSIBLE

### Construction of the road prism

#### Terzaghi theory

#### EMBANKMENT FOUNDATION - Settlements



$$S = S_i + S_c(t) + S_s(t)$$

- Immediate settlement  $S_i$  - due to load application (undrained conditions)
- Consolidation settlement  $S_c(t)$  - due to the progressive load transfer to soil particles
- Secondary settlement  $S_s(t)$  - due to viscous strains ( $\Delta u=0$ )

In the case of coarse-grained soils no consolidation: initial and secondary.

No settlement embankment  
 xk already compacted & basic material  
 want to lay up in shape

calculate settlement foundation

IMMEDIATE SETTLE  $S_i$   
 CONSOLIDATION  $S_c$  → <sup>equal</sup> from water to soil  
 SECONDARY  $S_s$  → VISCOUS STRAINS



16/10/2017

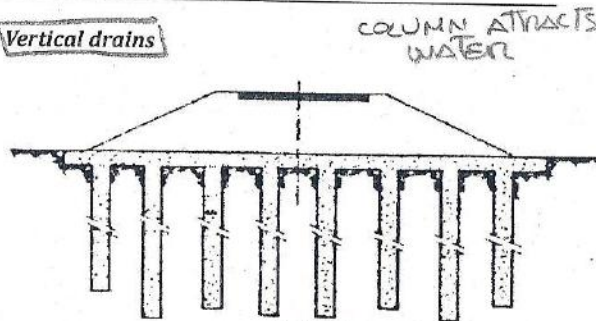
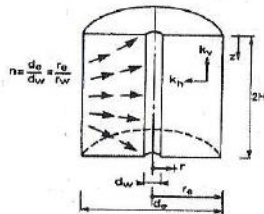
### Construction of the road prism

COMPRESSIBLE SOILS - Vertical drains

Often combined with preloading

**Function of drains**

Modify drainage path (radial) and reduce consolidation time



RADIAL FLOW OF THE WATER



**TYPES**

- Sand drains (natural)
- Precast drains

DIAMETER → affects on function of system

CHOOSE APPROPRIATE WATER AND SOIL

### Construction of the road prism

COMPRESSIBLE SOILS - Sand drains (natural)

Vertical drilling followed by filling with selected sand

**Particle size distribution (ASTM)**

Sieve opening [mm]	Passing [%]
4.75 (4 ASTM)	85 + 100
1.18 (16 ASTM)	40 + 85
0.300 (50 ASTM)	5 + 30
0.150 (100 ASTM)	2 + 10
0.075 (200 ASTM)	0 + 3

FOR ANTICIPATORY COVER AND HIGH DRAINAGE LEVEL

LOW, SO NO CAPILLARITY

One can inject air, water, concrete.

Diameters go from 0.4 m = 40 cm to 2.5 m.

Usually use in industrial ports, airports because it's expensive.

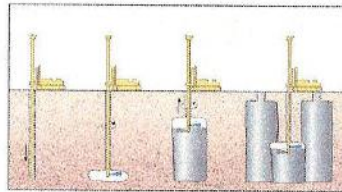
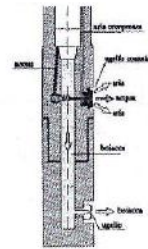
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### Construction of the road prism

#### COMPRESSIBLE SOILS - Column treatment

Sistema	Fluido	Pressione (MPa)	Velocità getto (m/s)	D (m)
Monofluido	Bolacca di cemento	20 + 40	100 + 250	0.40 + 0.60
Bifluido (Jumbo special pile)	Bolacca di cemento Aria	25 + 40 0.7 + 1	100 + 200 > 330	0.80 + 1.60
Trifluido (Kajima)	Bolacca di cemento Aria Acqua	2 + 6 0.7 + 1.7 40 + 60	50 + 80 > 330 350 + 500	0.80 + 2.50

#### JET-GROUTING

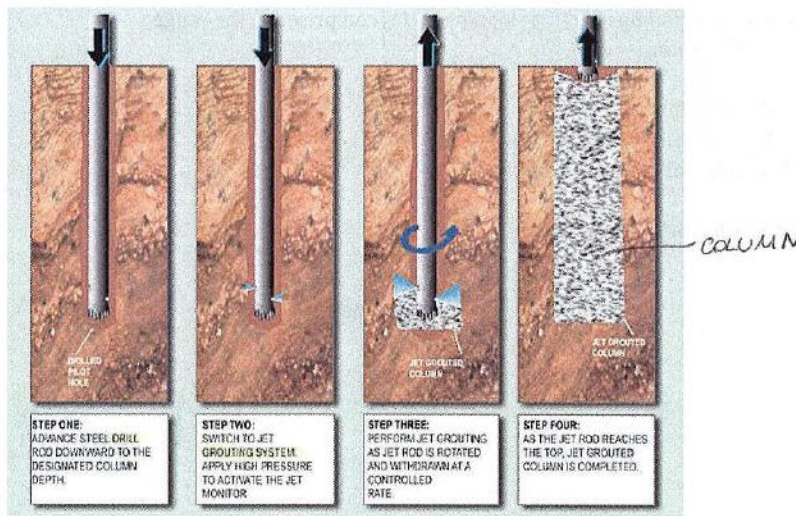


### Construction of the road prism

#### COMPRESSIBLE SOILS - Column treatment

#### JET-GROUTING

Drilling operation



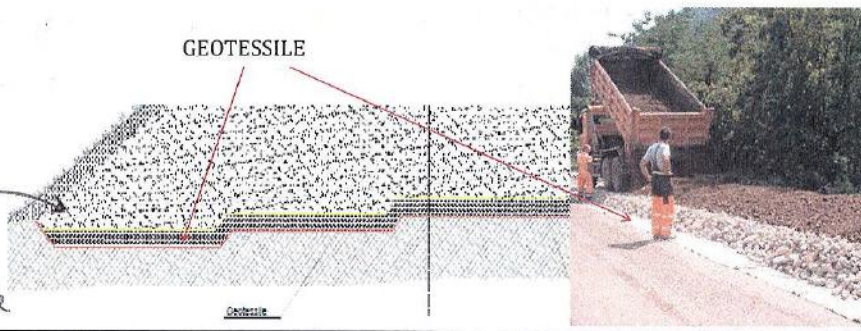
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### Construction of the road prism

#### EMBANKMENT FOUNDATION - Anti-capillary layers

Composed of natural material, thickness usually of the order of 30-50 cm, constituted by granular soil (gravel), with particles sizes comprised between 2 and 50 mm, with a percent passing 2 mm sieve not greater than 15% and percent passing 0,075 mm sieve non greater than 3%.  
 Absence of unstable components (soluble, degradable, sensitive to freeze/thaw) and organic residues; the use of crushed or recycled materials is admitted.

CLEAN GRAVEL



GRANULAR MATERIAL

- must be very durable
- expensive
- must have low fine fraction.

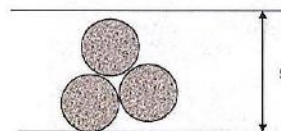
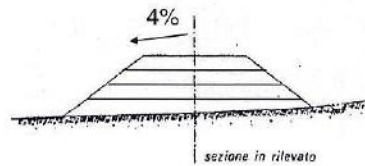
### Construction of the road prism

#### EMBANKMENTS

##### Construction operations:

- thickness of layers depends upon characteristics of materials and available equipment;
- thickness of layers not smaller than twice the maximum particle size of employed soil ( $s > 2 D_{max}$ ); in any case,  $D_{max} < 300$  mm (coarser particles should be discarded)
- inclined working planes for water runoff **TRANSVERSE SLOPE**
- construction of a layer depends on preliminary verification of underlying layers (**bearing capacity, in situ density**)

↳ NO TESTS IN SITU

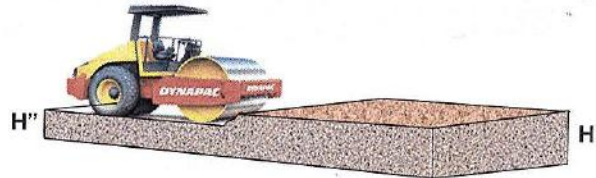


coarse material can't be placed in thin layers. Particles not bigger than  $\phi = 300$  mm

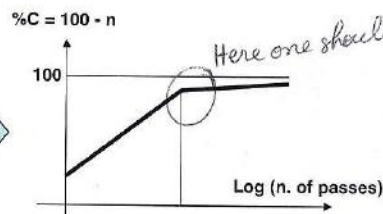
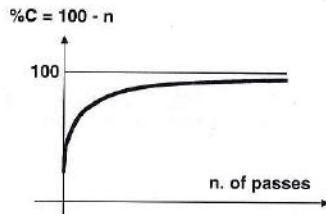
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### Construction of the road prism

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF IN SITU COMPACTION



*%C = percent compaction*  
*n = porosity*



*Here one should have a good compaction*

### Construction of the road prism

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF IN SITU COMPACTION

##### Static compaction

Based on the action of dead weight of equipment which translates into vertical stresses. Internal friction is overcome and soil volume is reduced.

Limited effect in depth (effects typically extend down to 20 cm). *in general*  
Smooth static compaction is useful for finishing operations after oscillatory/vibratory compaction (limits the risks of surface disintegration).

*OVERCOMING INT. FRICTION* ←

17/10/2017

The DIRECTION of the force changes in time following the law

### Construction of the road prism

#### DYNAMIC COMPACTION

It follows: ACCELERATION OF DRUM?

$a_T = \frac{M_e \cdot \omega^2}{m_T}$   $\xrightarrow{F_c \text{ that we know now.}}$  Drum acceleration

$a_{T,V} = \frac{M_e \cdot \omega^2}{m_T} \cos(\omega t)$   $\xrightarrow{\text{Vertical component of acceleration}}$

INTEGRATE twice

$v_{T,V} = \int_0^t \frac{M_e \cdot \omega^2}{m_T} \cos(\omega t) dt = \frac{M_e \cdot \omega}{m_T} \sin(\omega t)$

$s_{T,V} = \int_0^t \frac{M_e \cdot \omega}{m_T} \sin(\omega t) dt = -\frac{M_e}{m_T} \cos(\omega t)$

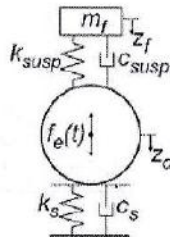
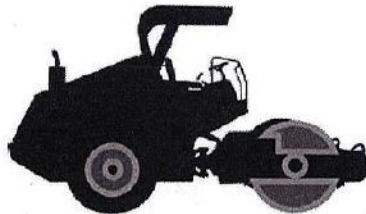
$A_T = |\max s_{T,V}| = \frac{M_e}{m_T} = \frac{F_c}{m_T \cdot \omega^2}$  **Maximum theoretical oscillation amplitude of a «suspended» drum IDEAL**

ROLLER:  $m_T = \text{mass of drum}$  } amplitude of vibration (oscillation)  $\rightarrow$  in horizontal and vertical direction.  
 $M_e, r$  } not in contact with soil

### Construction of the road prism

#### DYNAMIC COMPACTION

#### Drum-soil interaction model



$-m_f \ddot{z}_f$   
 $|m_d \ddot{z}_d$   
 $|m_d \dot{e}_0 \Omega^2 \cos(\Omega t)$   
 $| (m_d' + m_f) g$   
 $F_s = k_s z_d + c_s \dot{z}_d$

SPRINGS  
 DAMPERS ammortizzatore



### Construction of the road prism

**DYNAMIC COMPACTION**

**Lundberg model**

Rigid body on elastic homogeneous and isotropic support

DISPLACEMENT  $z_d$

LOADING  $F_s$

LENGTH  $L$

constant  $b$

$$z_d = \frac{2 \cdot (1 - \nu^2) \cdot F_s}{\pi \cdot E \cdot L} \left( 1,8864 + \ln \frac{L}{b} \right)$$

Contact width of body (drum)

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{16 \cdot R \cdot (1 - \nu^2)}{\pi \cdot E \cdot L} \cdot F_s}$$

Parameter used for the control of compaction characteristics

*Handwritten note:*  $z_d \propto F_s$  and at a given geometry is controlled by  $E_d$

### Construction of the road prism

**INTELLIGENT COMPACTION**  $\equiv$  *CCC* continuous Compaction Control.

Several compactors have a measurement system which allows real-time monitoring of mechanical properties of soil and the consequent modification of the compaction procedure in order to obtain required final results (**Intelligent Soil Compaction**)

*Handwritten note:* have a mapping of the area

*Handwritten note:* measures the E

**CHART**

**$F_s$  and  $z_d$  measured by equipment**

Estimate of E ( $E_{VIB}$ )

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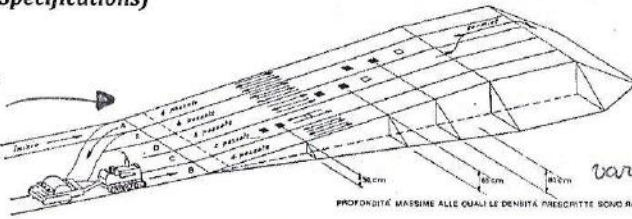
### Construction of the road prism

#### SITE TRIALS

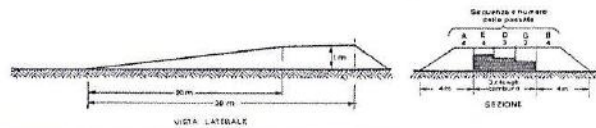
Necessary for all major construction works.  
 The purpose is to define and validate the routine working technique in terms of employed equipment and layer thicknesses.  
 End results have to be checked in terms of dry density and bearing capacity.

(CIRS Technical Specifications)

STRIPS with different characteristics



Have at least 1 parameter changing to see what happens



### Construction of the road prism

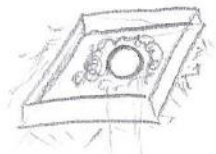
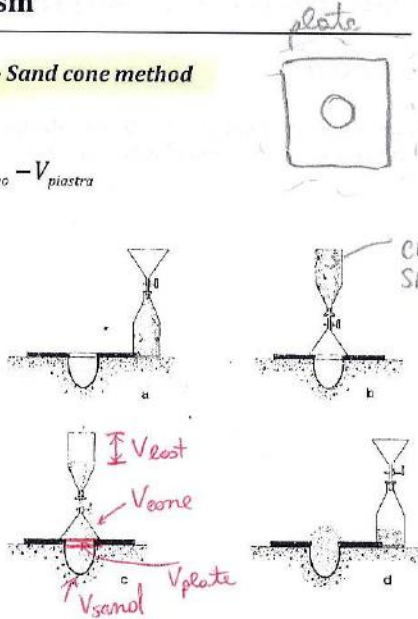
#### MEASUREMENT OF IN SITU DENSITY - Sand cone method

Volume of void  $V = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\gamma_{s, mucchio}} - V_{Cano} - V_{piastra}$

Dry density  $\gamma_s = \frac{m_3}{1 + \frac{w}{100} V}$

In cui:

- $m_1$  = mass of the full container
- $m_2$  = mass of the empty container
- $m_3$  = mass of extracted sample



$V_{leat} = V_{cone} + V_{plate} + V_{samol}$   
 known

PROCTOR

DRY DENSITY

calculated after having some size of particles

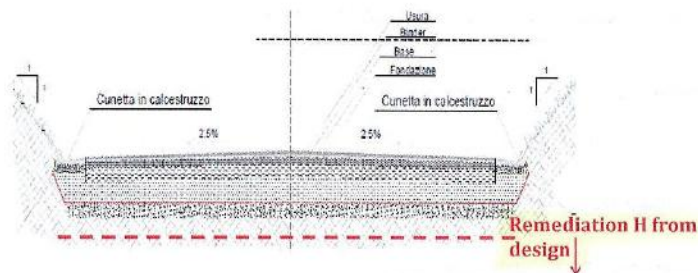
to compare DRY DENSITIES we have to take out some particles from SAND CONE METHOD.

17/10/2017

## Construction of the road prism

### SUBGRADE

Soil volume in which the effects of traffic loading are non-negligible; it is the zone of transition between embankment/ground and pavement.



- Substitution of in situ material
- Stabilization of in situ material

## Construction of the road prism → Closer to the loads :

### SUBGRADE - Employed soils

Evenness of pavement laying surface leads to exclusion of particles greater than  $D=100$  mm;

Use of granular soils, well-distributed, preferably composed of crushed particles, with low fine content (percent passing the 0,075 mm sieve lower than 12%) and not plastic ( $PI < 6$ ).

Materials belonging to groups A1-a are of premium quality.


Alternative materials:

- Soils of groups A1-b;
- Soils of groups A2-4 ed A2-5, with percent passing the 0.075 mm sieve greater than 12%, preliminarily subjected to stabilization with cement or cement-lime;
- Soils of groups A2-6 ed A2-7 with a percentage of fines greater than 5% preliminarily subjected to stabilization with lime or cement-lime;
- Silts of groups A4 ed A5 if subjected to cement-lime stabilization, and clays of groups A6 ed A7, with limited plasticity ( $PI < 25\%$ ), if subjected to lime stabilization.



- low fine content
- non plastic
- A1-a, A1-b should be used
- A2 ÷ A5 must be stabilized



24/10/2017




**POLITECNICO DI TORINO**  
**Master Course**  
**in Civil Engineering**  
2017-18



**Construction of Roads, Railways and Airports (01RVMMX)**

**EARTHWORKS**  
Equipment



## EARTHWORKS

### DEFINITIONS

L'attività di movimento terra (MT), di norma, si esplica attraverso l'impianto di aree di cantiere, finalizzate alla realizzazione di opere civili (dalla costruzione di edifici fino alle grandi infrastrutture)

Risulta, quindi, di fondamentale importanza, per la riuscita di un lavoro, predisporre ed attivare un CANTIERE MECCANIZZATO per la lavorazione delle terre che sia funzionalmente rispondente alle esigenze tecnico-economiche del lavoro da eseguire.

La CANTIERIZZAZIONE DELL'OPERA è un PROGETTO che ha come risultato:

- **scelta dei singoli mezzi meccanici** occorrenti per ogni lavorazione, determinandone le relative caratteristiche: tipo, potenza, quantità o numero; → EACH UNIT / MACHINE
- **determinazione del ciclo di lavoro** delle singole macchine e del ciclo delle lavorazioni effettuate da più macchine fra loro interdipendenti; → CONSIDER THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN MACHINES
- **predisposizione di diagrammi di lavorazione** da cui derivare lo schema dell'organizzazione generale del cantiere. → DIAGRAMS

24/10/2017

## EARTHWORKS

### TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS

In order to identify the equipment to employ for earthworks, it is necessary to know the ratio between the various volumes, defined by means of **transformation coefficients**.

$\gamma_b$ ,  $\gamma_s$  and  $\gamma_c$  : densities corresponding to bank, loose and compacted conditions

The following relationships hold (for a given, constant mass P of soil):

**SWELL FACTOR**  $\rightarrow f_r$  (from bank to loose) [%] : "RIGONFIAMENTO"

$$f_r = \left( \frac{V_s - V_b}{V_b} \right) \cdot 100 = \left( \frac{V_s}{V_b} - 1 \right) = \left( \frac{\gamma_b}{\gamma_s} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$$

**LOADING FACTOR**  $\rightarrow f_c$  (from loose to bank) :

$$f_c = \frac{V_b}{V_s} = \frac{\gamma_s}{\gamma_b}$$

moreover:  $f_r = \left( \frac{1}{f_c} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$

## EARTHWORKS

### TRANSFORMATION COEFFICIENTS/1

WEIGHT* OF MATERIALS	LOOSE		BANK		LOAD FACTORS
	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	lb/yd <sup>3</sup>	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	lb/yd <sup>3</sup>	
Basalt .....	1960	3300	2370	5000	0.67
Bauxite, kaolin .....	1420	2400	1900	3200	0.75
Caliche .....	1250	2100	2260	3900	0.55
Canolite, Washburne .....	1530	2750	2200	3700	0.74
Clayais .....	560	950	680	1480	0.66
Clay - Natural bed .....	1660	2900	2020	3400	0.82
Dry .....	1480	2500	1940	3100	0.81
Wet .....	1660	2900	2080	3500	0.80
Clay & gravel - Dry .....	1420	2400	1660	2800	0.85
Wet .....	1540	2600	1840	3100	0.85
Coal - Anthracite, Raw .....	1190	2000	1600	2700	0.74
Washed .....	1100	1850			0.74
Ash, Bituminous Coal .....	530-650	900-1100	590-690	1000-1500	0.93
Bituminous, Raw .....	750	1300	1280	2150	0.74
Washed .....	820	1400			0.74
Decomposed rock -					
75% Rock 25% Earth .....	1930	3300	2750	4700	0.70
50% Rock 50% Earth .....	1720	2900	2290	3850	0.75
25% Rock 75% Earth .....	1570	2650	1950	3300	0.80
Earth - Dry packed .....	1510	2550	1900	3200	0.80
Wet excavated .....	1600	2700	2020	3400	0.75
Loam .....	1250	2100	1540	2600	0.81
Granite - Broken .....	1660	2900	2730	4600	0.61
Gravel - Pitrun .....	1930	3250	2170	3650	0.89
Dry .....	1510	2550	1690	2850	0.89
Dry 6-50 mm (1/4"-2") .....	1630	2850	1900	3200	0.89
Wet 6-50 mm (1/4"-2") .....	2020	3400	2260	3900	0.89
Gypsum - Broken .....	1810	3050	2170	3580	0.57
Crushed .....	1500	2700	2790	4700	0.57
Hematite, iron ore, high grade .....	1910-2450	4000-5400	2120-2900	4700-5400	0.85