Intelligent Soil Compaction

Technology, Results and a Roadmap toward Widespread Use

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Topics

Introduction to Intelligent Compaction Technology Potential Benefits Technology & Validation Demonstration Projects Roadmap for Widespread Use Questions? Concluding remarks

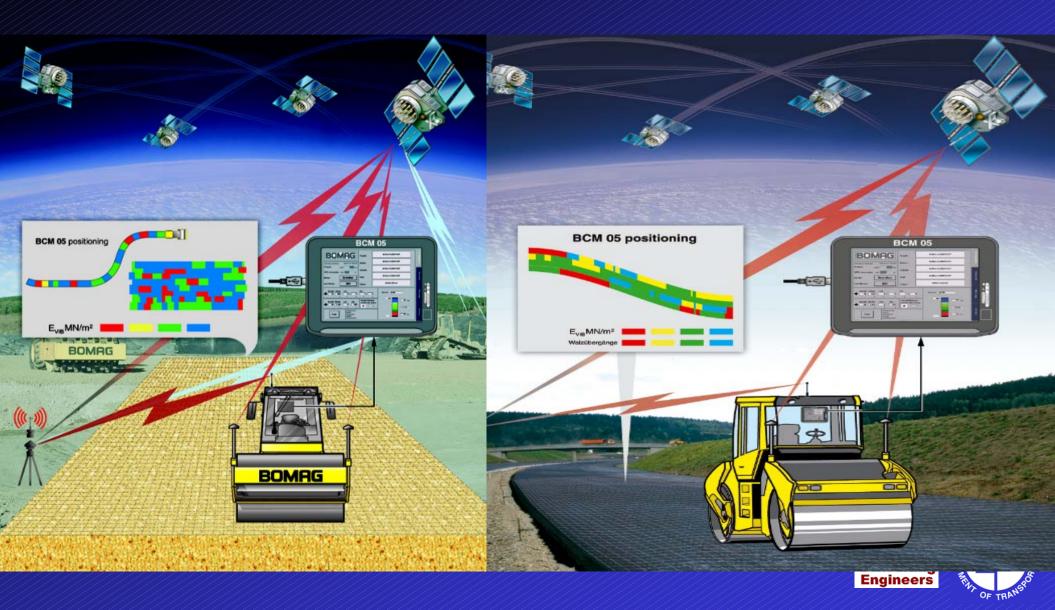


Definition

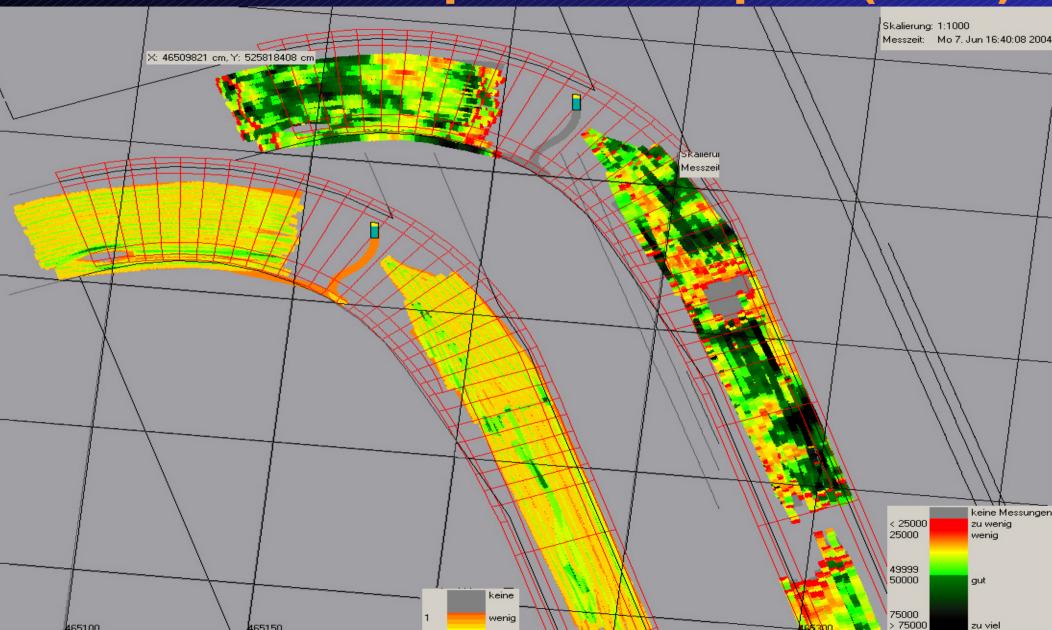
Intelligent compaction equipment measures and records the quality of compaction during the compaction process. The compactor's force changes in real time to increase compaction where needed, while preventing over compaction. The equipment uses a global positioning system to create a map that shows the quality of compaction across the entire surface of each lift.



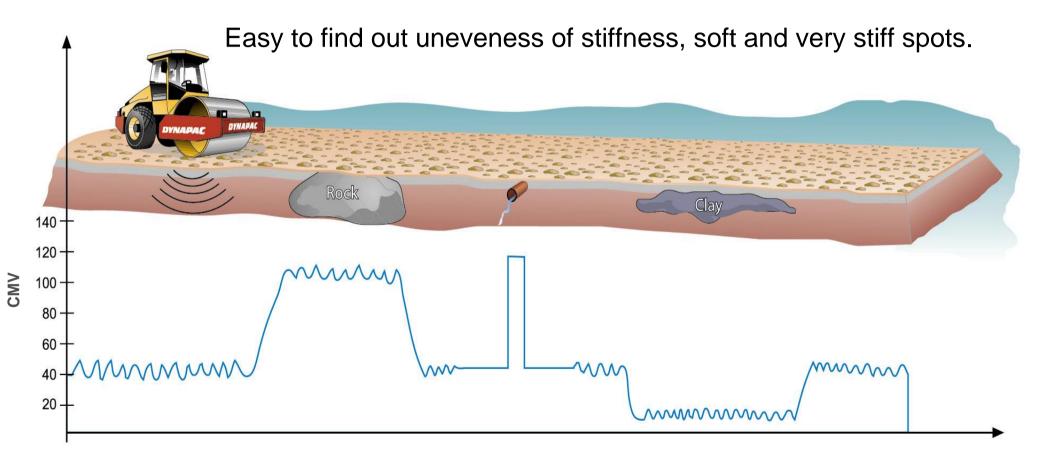
Bomag Soil and Asphalt IC Systems



AMMANN Compaction Expert (ACE)

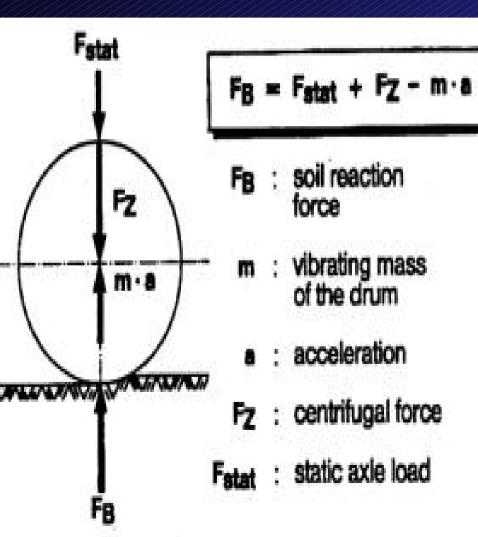


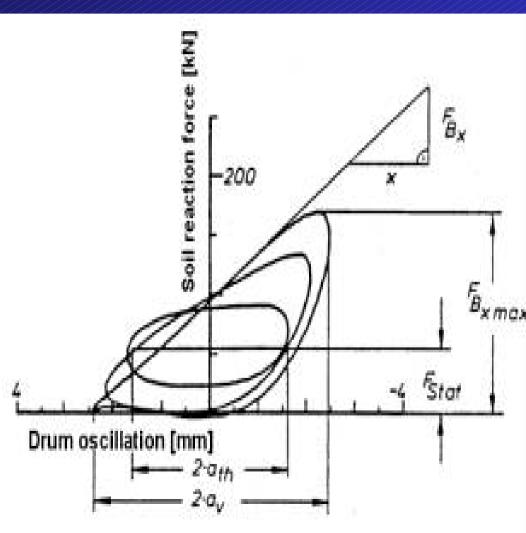
Dynapac Continuous Compaction Control





Intelligent Compaction Technology





Potential Benefits of Intelligent Compaction

Improved quality
Reduced compaction costs
Reduced life cycle cost
Integration of design, construction, and performance



Testing for Compaction

- Uniformity is the Priority
- Currently (Empirical Pavement Design, R-Value)
 - Specify Relative Density (Proctor Test)
 - Specify Moisture Limits (Proctor Test)
 - Test Rolling (optional)
- Future (Mechanistic Pavement Design, Modulus)
 - QC: Intelligent Compaction Equipment
 - QC/QA: Continue to Specify Moisture
 - QA: Specify Modulus and Strength



Changing from Density to Modulus

We Still Need Moisture Control Density Mass / Volume Proctor Test is NOT the Maximum Modulus (Stiffness or Strength) All Are Mechanical Properties We Just Need Two of the Three Moisture and Modulus



Test Type and Equipment

Elastic Modulus

- Intelligent Compactor (IC)
- Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD)
- Light Weight Deflectometer (LWD)
- Soil Stiffness Gauge
- Quasi-static Plate Load Test
- Shear Strength
 - Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP)
- Density
 - Sand Cone, Nuclear Gauge
- Moisture
 - Sand Cone, Nuclear Gauge
 - Camp Stove with Scale, Kessler FMO
 - Trident and Percometer



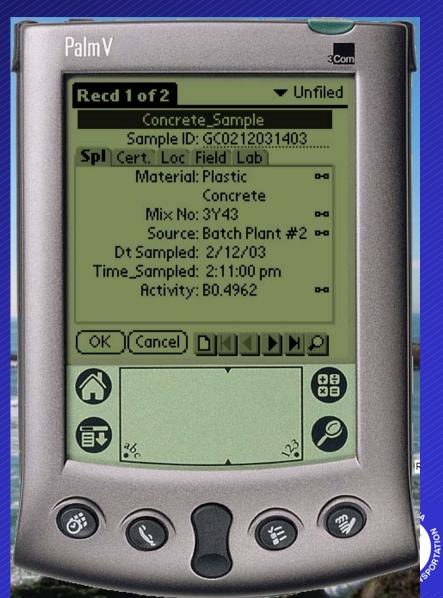




Materials QC/QA Compliance

Materials database Test requirements known Field samples taken

Field test results recorded Pass / fail in real time



2005 Intelligent Compaction Projects

District 8

- TH12 near Atwater
- ◆ June 2005
- 1 mile of bridge approaches
- 10" HMA, 6" Class 5, 14" Select Granular, 6" R-Value 12

District 7

- TH14 near Janesville
- July and October 2005
- Length 12.4 miles
- 8.5" PCC, 4" Open-graded Base, 4" Class 5, 42" Select Grading Material

District 1

- TH53 near Duluth
- September 2005
- Length 2.25 miles
- 8" HMA, 6" Class 6, 36" Select Granular













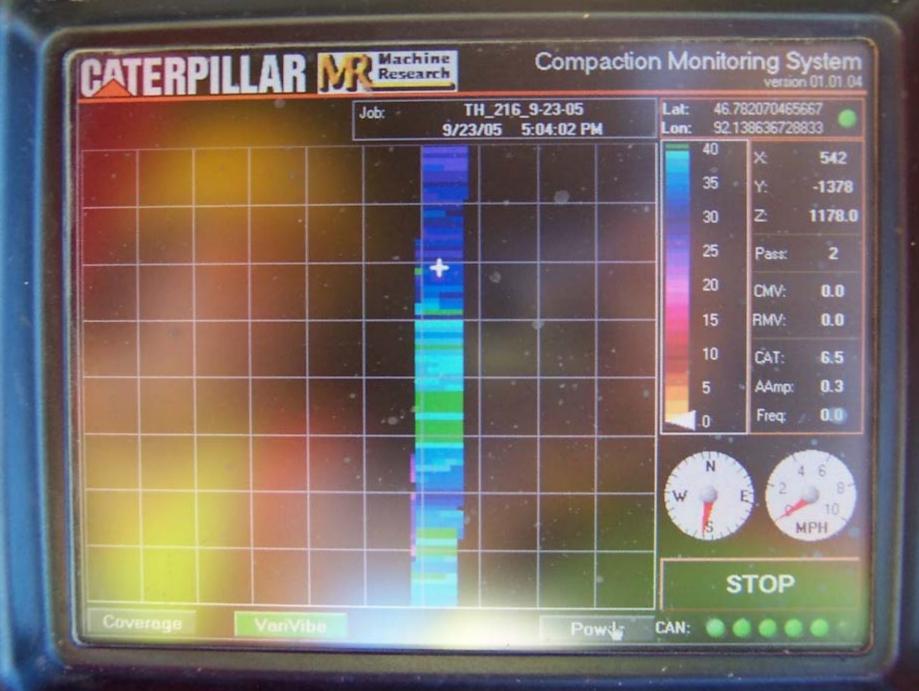












Trident T-90 Moisture Meter

Volumetric Moisture Meter

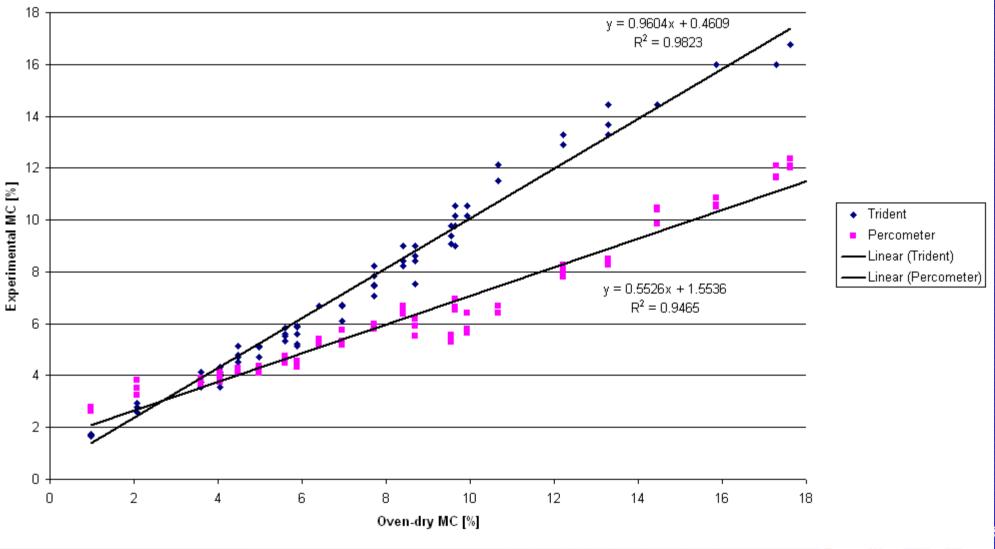
- Utilizes Frequency Domain Reflectometry to estimate volumetric moisture content
- The calibration procedure for the instrument allows for estimation of the gravimetric moisture content
- Calibration is required for each different soil type







Experimental MC vs Oven-dry MC



Consulting Engineers



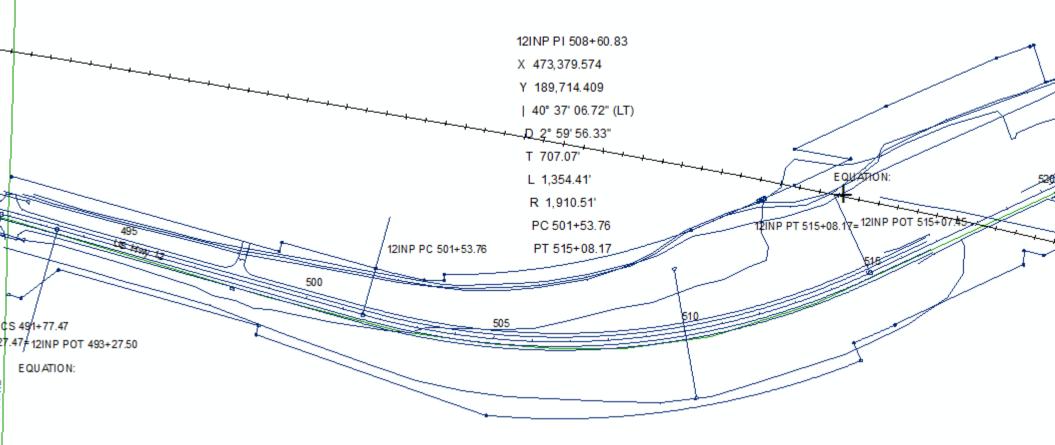


ICTGI Team

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- Agueda Guerra



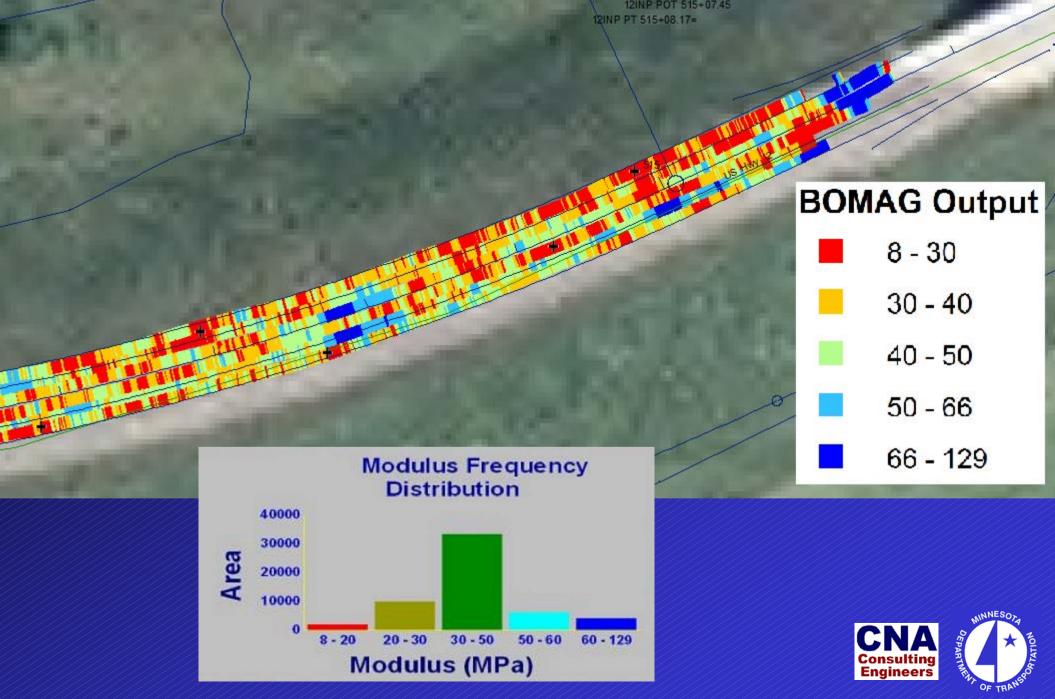












What's Next in Minnesota 2006

Intelligent Compaction in Several TH Contracts

- Grading Projects with Resident Engineer Interest Identified
 - S.P. 2903-10 T.H. 64 Hubbard County, District 2
 - S.P. 8285-88 I-494 Valley Creek Road, Metro Twin Cities
- TH212 Meeting with Contractor and IC Manufacturers
- HMA Projects are also Possible with Iowa State Testing
- Open House/Demonstration at MnROAD TS 27-28
- Continued Technology Transfer at Conferences
- Mn/DOT Participation with Other DOTs
 - FHWA-led Intelligent Compaction Pooled Fund
 - NCHRP 21-09 Intelligent Compaction Specifications



Roadmap for Widespread Use

Potential Roadblocks Technological Cultural & Institutional Roadmap Material Behavior Technology Standards & procedures Education



Technological

- Strike a balance between standardization & innovation
 - The marketplace includes about a half-dozen compactor technologies & more than a half-dozen companion test technologies
 - The "best" technologies, the ones that will provide the desired end product at the right price, may be all, some or none of the current ones
 - Manufacturers must be allowed to innovate
 - Agencies must resist the temptation to standardize on one or two technologies at the expense of the others
 - Supporting technologies like global positioning systems, wireless communications and data storage methods must also be encouraged.



Technological

- The complexity of soil behavior, soil modulus depends upon:
 - Moisture content Stress level
 - Loading rate
 - Soil "age."

Stress history

- Hence, soil modulus measured by one method with characteristic size, stress level and depth of measurement may be different than the value measured by another method
- Soil behavior during compaction is highly non-linear, and it may be necessary to consider such behavior in evaluating and establishing compaction target values.



Technological

 The complexity of soil loadings associated with compaction, laboratory testing and field-testing

 Because of the dependencies listed in the previous slide, different soil loadings produce different soil responses.



Cultural & Institutional

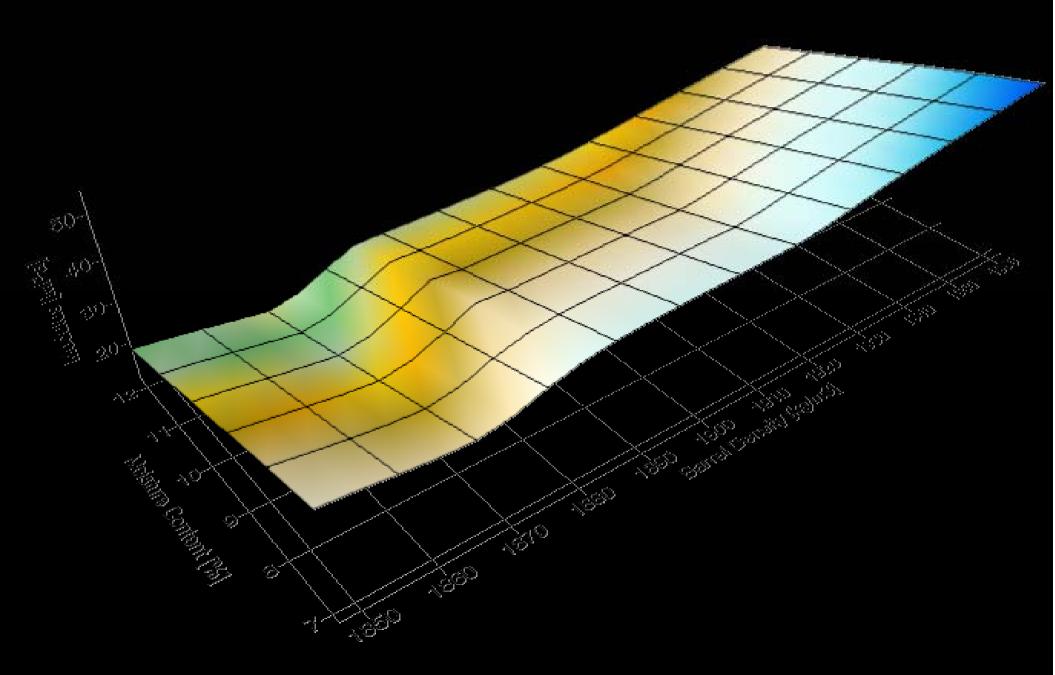
- Stakeholders and their attitudes
- Potts (2005) identifies some of the critical "disablers" in his discussion of the jobsite of the future. These include:
 - Those who say it can't be done
 - Those who say we don't need it to be done
 - Those who say we can't afford the risk
 - Manufacturers that won't develop new products when there isn't a proven market
 - Political in-fighting and (regressive) agendas



Roadmap—Material Behavior

- Sponsor and conduct focused research on:
 - Investigate modulus—density—moisture compactive effort relationships
 - Determine the depth, shape and volume of soil sensed by IC compactors
 - Determine the effect of compactor speed, travel direction, vibration direction, amplitude and frequency on reported values, and verify the precision and repeatability





Roadmap—Material Behavior

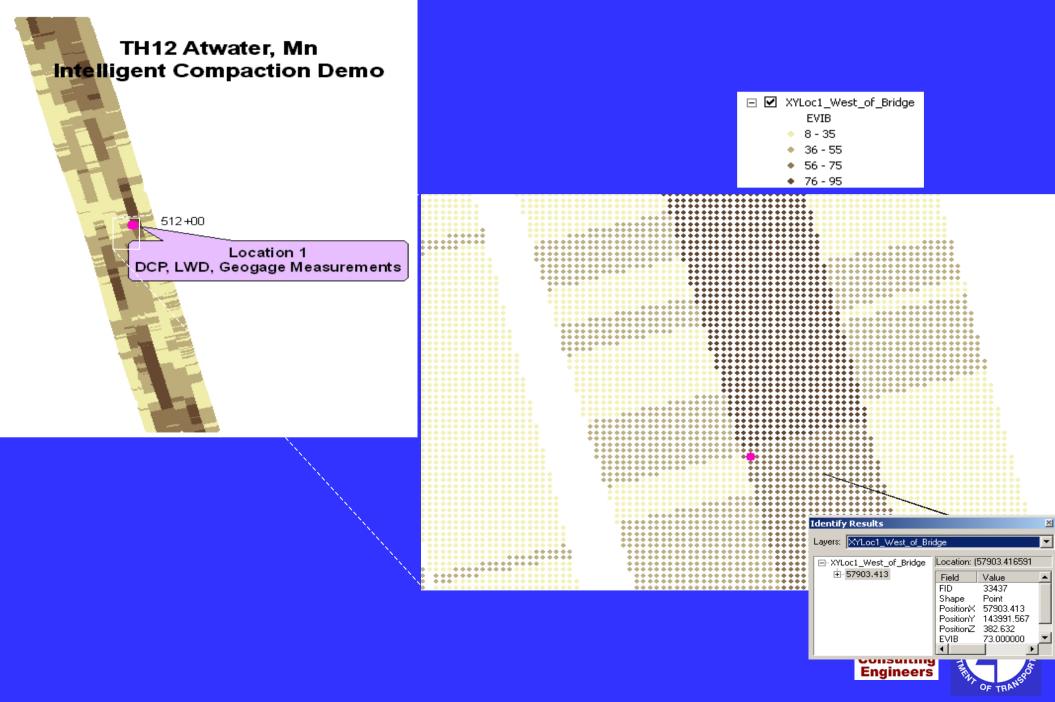
- Sponsor and conduct focused research on:
 - Encourage manufacturers to develop rational or empirical relationships between their reported values and soil properties
 - Develop rational or empirical relationships between companion test methods
 - Develop adequate material property relationships to establish target values
 - Identify unbound materials commonly used in roadway construction that represent special problems in for Intelligent Compaction CNA



Roadmap—Technology

- Maintain flexibility regarding specific equipment for compaction and companion testing
- Develop methods to rapidly determine soil moisture content, because of the significant effect of moisture on deformational properties
- Develop forward-thinking geotechnical data management practices
 - Encourage machine manufacturers to implement GPSbased location documentation
 - Encourage companion test equipment manufacturers to also implement GPS-based location documentation
 - Develop and implement geotechnical data management standards and practices
 - Integrate Intelligent Compaction into the facility performance and design cycle
 - Encourage industry-wide data exchange state





Roadmap—Standards & Procedures

- Experiment with compaction process control, quality control and quality assurance practice with demonstrations that:
 - Show Intelligent Compaction is an acceptable Quality Control procedure
 - Identify Quality Assurance procedures necessary when Intelligent Compaction is used for Quality Control

Develop draft specifications, starting with European practice and modifying as necessary



Roadmap—Education

Document & distribute

 The benefits of Intelligent Compaction must be documented using established metrics, and then widely distributed to the stakeholder communities.

Create a culture of innovation

 Continuous feedback and readjustment is necessary to produce an optimized Intelligent Compaction system, including specification, implementation and quality control.

Sponsor and conduct demonstration tests

 The industry must see proof that new technologies work



Current/Future Standards

EU Performance Related Specifications Mn/DOT DCP Specifications Aggregate and Granular ASTM DCP Test Method ASTM LWD Test Method ASTM GeoGauge Test Method FHWA GeoGauge Pooled Fund FHWA CRREL Subgrade Performance Pooled Fund NCHRP 10-65 NDT QC/QA for Flexible Pavements NCHRP 21-09 Intelligent Compaction Specifications FHWA-led Intelligent Compaction Pooled Fund AASHTO M-E Pavement Design



National InitiativesNCHRP 21-09

- Determine the Reliability of IC Equipment Develop Construction Specifications Soils and Aggregate Base Materials Five States, Three IC Roller Types FWHA-led Pooled Fund 954 Develop Construction Specifications Soils, Aggregate Base, HMA Materials More States Will Have Projects Included Increase DOT Experience Though Participation Identify and Prioritize Improvements IC Equipment
 - In Situ Test Equipment Used for QC/QA



Conclusions

We believe that substantial potential benefits exist:

- Lower compaction cost
- Improved quality and uniformity
- Improved safety
- Reduced life-cycle costs
- Integration of design, construction and facility management.

These benefits arise from:

- The surface-covering documentation provided
- Identification of problem areas
- Elimination of under- and overcompaction.



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Thank you.

Questions?

http://mnroad.dot.state.mn.us

Research Products

Mechanistic Empirical Resources



Concluding Remarks

