

Pavement Evaluation 2019

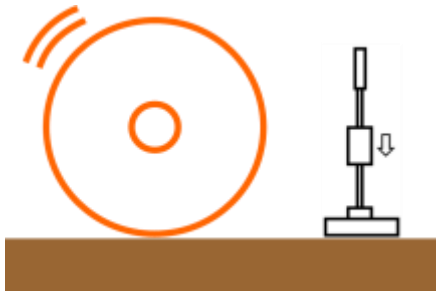


September 17-20, 2019  
Roanoke, Virginia

# Compaction Quality Assurance of Geomaterials Using the Light Weight Deflectometer

By

Sadaf Khosravifar, PhD, PE  
Dynatest North America, Inc.



# Acknowledgement

## Research Team at University of Maryland

Professor Charles W. Schwartz

Niosha Afsharikia, PhD

## Undergraduate Assistants

Nicolas Alvarez

Christopher Platt

Ben Geerstma

Yunpeng Zhao

Gregory Koepping

Ramiz Vatan

Mateus Coelho

Marcus Watson

## LWD Providers

Dynatest, Zorn, Olson

## Material Providers

Luck Stone

**PE 2019**



## Technical Advisory Committee of TPF 5(285)

### Maryland SHA (lead agency)

Technical Director  
Administration

Dan Sajedi  
Rodney Wynn

### FHWA

Technical Liaison  
DelMar Division

Michael Arasteh  
Azmat Hussain

### Sponsoring Agencies

Florida

David Horhota

Michigan

David Gauthier

Missouri

John Donahue

New York

Brett Dening

North Carolina

K.J. Kim

South Carolina

Jesse Thompson

Virginia

Shabbir Hossain

### Others

Minnesota

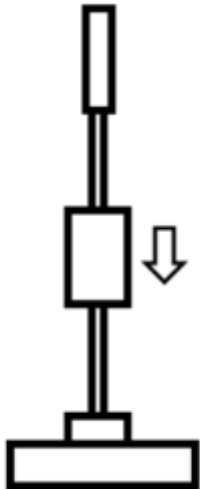
John Siekmeier

Indiana

Nayyar Zia Siddiki

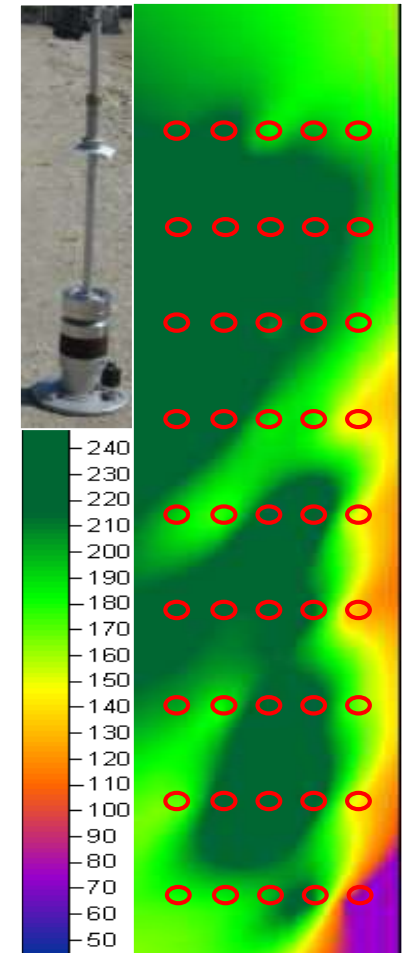
# Introduction

- First Light Weight Deflectometers (LWD) date back to the early 1970's
- Specifically designed for unbound or lightly bounded pavement layers
- In-situ tool for measuring Surface Stiffness



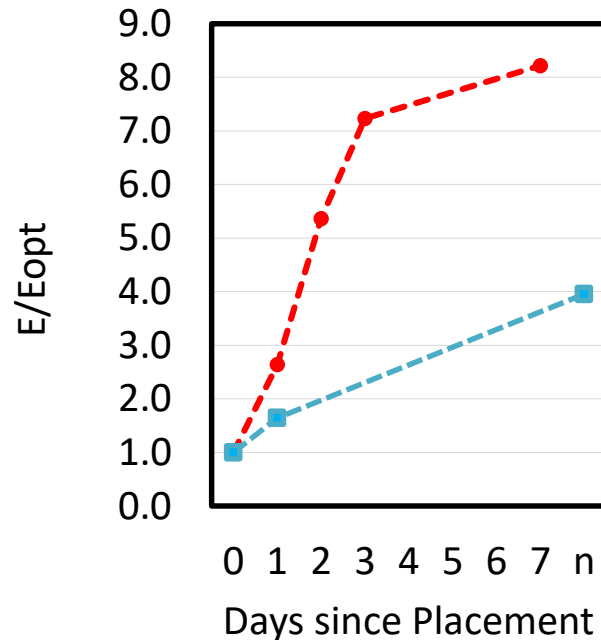
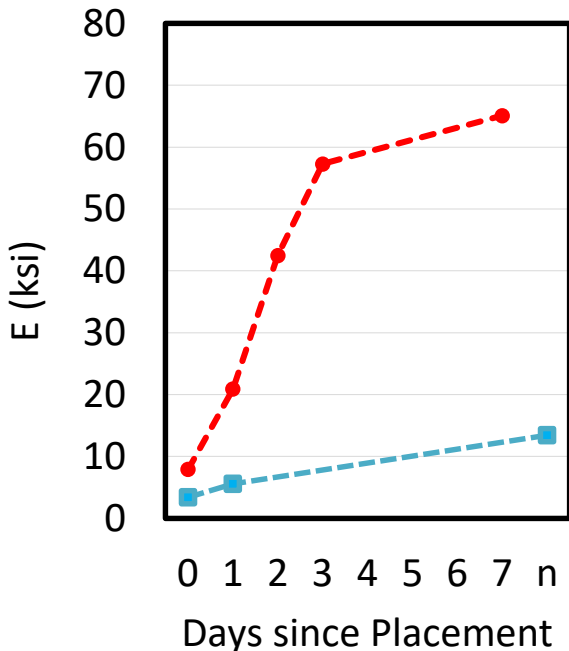
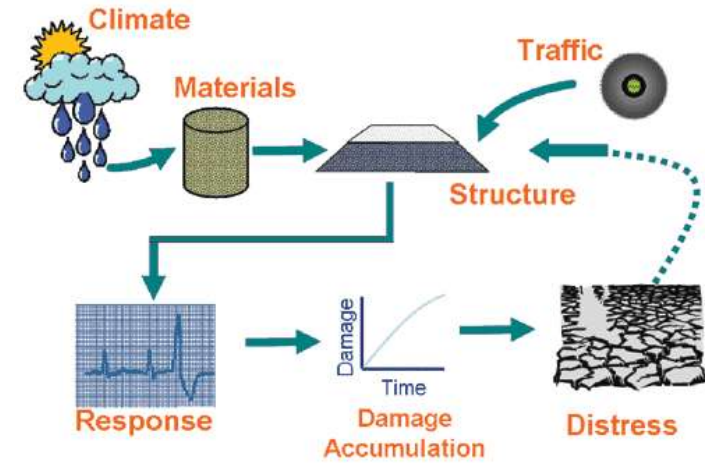
# What can be determined from the Dynatest LWD?

- Surface Modulus
- Determine the Non-linearity
- Calculate the modulus of 2 layers
  - with Dual Plate System (DPS) and additional geophones
- Calculate overlay
- Determine layer thickness
- Quality Control/Quality Assurance (QC/QA)



# Why LWD for Compaction QA

- Reflects engineering properties of material
- Avoid nuclear QC/QA methods
- Better testing of stabilized materials



---●--- FASB layer  
---■--- GAB layer

Khosravifar et al. 2013



# Key Issues for LWD-based Compaction QA

## Stress effects

- Confining stress stiffening effects on  $M_R$

- Deviator stress softening effects on  $M_R$

## Moisture effects

- Compaction moisture effects on  $M_R$

- Drying profile history (limited time duration)

- Drying (post-compaction moisture) effects on  $M_R$  (stiffening)

## Layered system

- Subgrade only

- Stiff base over soft subgrade

- Stiff base over stiff subgrade

## Individual LWD device details

- Plate diameter

- Plate rigidity

- Contact area stress distribution

- Loading rate

- Deflection measurement type and location(s)

## Moisture measurement devices

- Reliability

- Speed in giving the results

# What is an Ideal Modulus-Based Specification

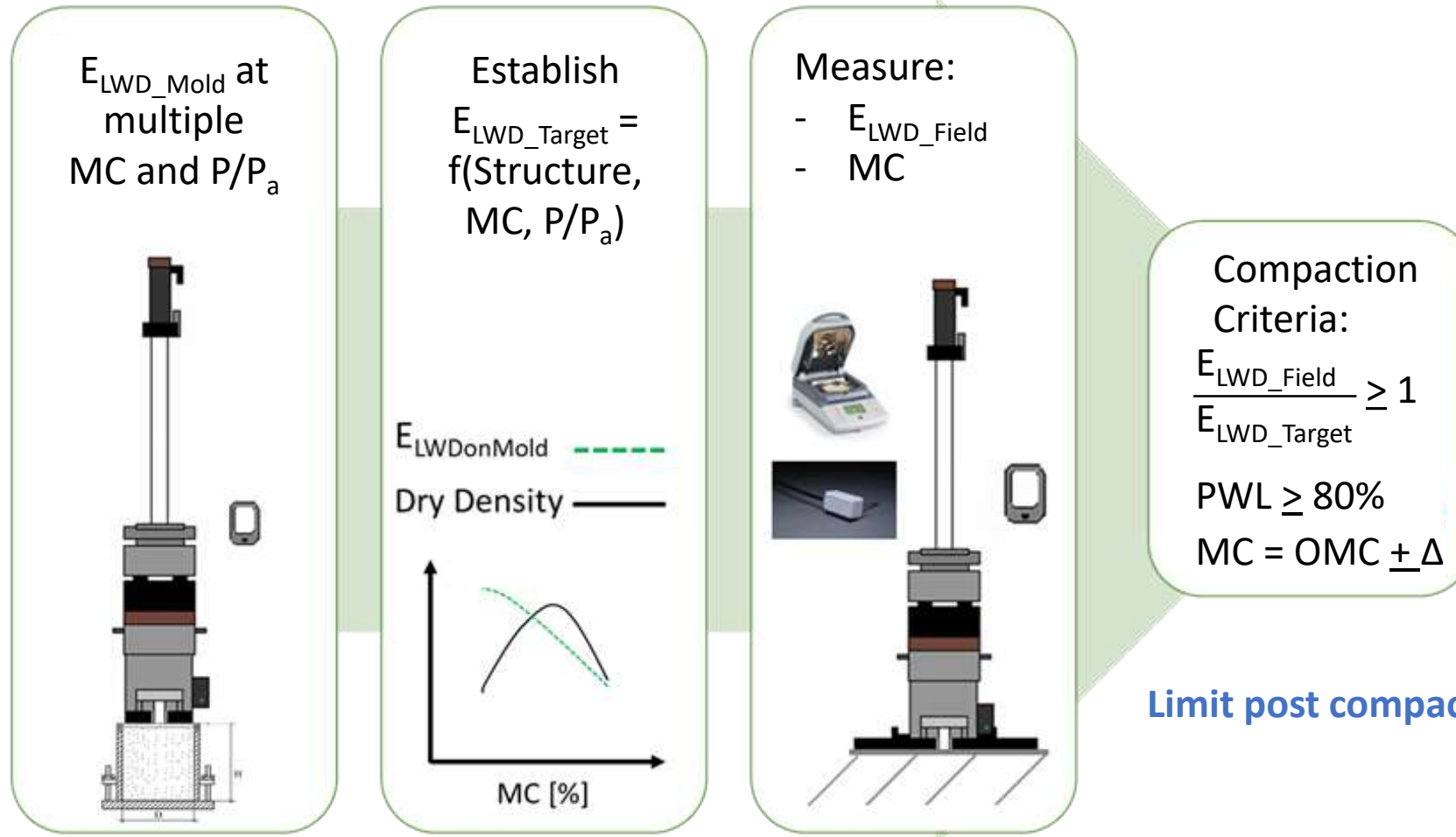
- 1) Smooth transition from density-based methods to modulus-based QC/QA
- 2) Applicability to a variety of geomaterials
- 3) Cost efficient for organizational implementation
- 4) Based on field moisture and modulus measurements immediately after placement
- 5) Easy-to-determine target modulus values



**FHWA Transportation Pooled Fund Study (TPF 5-285)**  
LWD testing on Proctor molds



# FHWA TPF 5-285 LWD - Proctor Method



Lab

Field

Limit post compaction QA to two hours



# FHWA TPF 5-285 LWD - Proctor Method

## 1- Laboratory Determination of Target Modulus Using LWD drops on Compacted Proctor Mold:

- Sample preparation
- Testing procedure
- Determination of optimum MC
- Determination of target  $E_{LWD\_Target}$

## 2- Compaction Quality Control Using LWD

- In-situ LWD testing procedure
- In-situ LWD testing frequency
- In situ MC testing
- Adjustment of  $E_{LWD\_Target}$  for two-layer systems
- Evaluation of in situ MC for acceptance
- Evaluation of  $E_{LWD\_Field}/E_{LWD\_Target}$  for acceptance

*DRAFT*

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICE OF  
MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

LABORATORY DETERMINATION OF TARGET MODULUS USING LIGHT  
WEIGHT DEFLECTOMETER DROPS ON COMPACTED PROCTOR MOLD  
Designation:

1. SCOPE

1.1. This test method describes the procedure to determine the target Dynamic Modulus (or Deflection) required for compaction quality control using Light Weight Deflectometer (LWD) drops on compacted proctor mold in the laboratory.

1.2. A complementary procedure is provided to obtain the surface target modulus for a base of finite thickness compacted over subgrade.

1.3. The same LWD type as the field testing must be used for the purpose of target determination, to exclude any disagreement between devices' measurements. *Applicable to LWDs manufactured by Zorn, Dynatest, Olson Instruments.*

1.4. This procedure shall be performed in the laboratory, and before field construction, using the representative soil samples.

*DRAFT*

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OFFICE OF  
MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

COMPACTION QUALITY CONTROL USING LIGHT WEIGHT  
DEFLECTOMETER (LWD)  
Designation:

1. SCOPE

1.1. This test method describes the procedure to assess the compaction quality of a road base or subgrade by comparing the field's surface moduli to the lab determined target moduli using a Light Weight Deflectometer (LWD).

1.2. The same LWD type in terms of brand name, buffer stiffness, and deflection measurement location (on top of the plate or on top of the soil layer) as the lab target modulus testing must be used during the field testing, to exclude any disagreement between devices' measurements. *Applicable to LWDs manufactured by Zorn, Dynatest, Olson Instruments.*

1.3. This procedure shall be performed right after compaction to eliminate the effect of

# LWD TESTING IN FIELD (SEMI-INFINITE)

$$E_o = \frac{f(1 - \nu^2)\sigma_o r_o}{d_o} \quad + \quad \text{Determination of Moisture Content}$$

$E_o$  = Surface LWD modulus

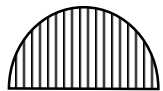
$f$  = Stress Distribution Factor

$\nu$  = Poisson's Ratio

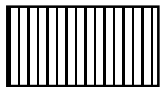
$\sigma_o$  = Peak Stress Under the Plate

$r_o$  = radius of the LWD plate

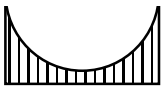
$d_o$  = Peak Center Deflection



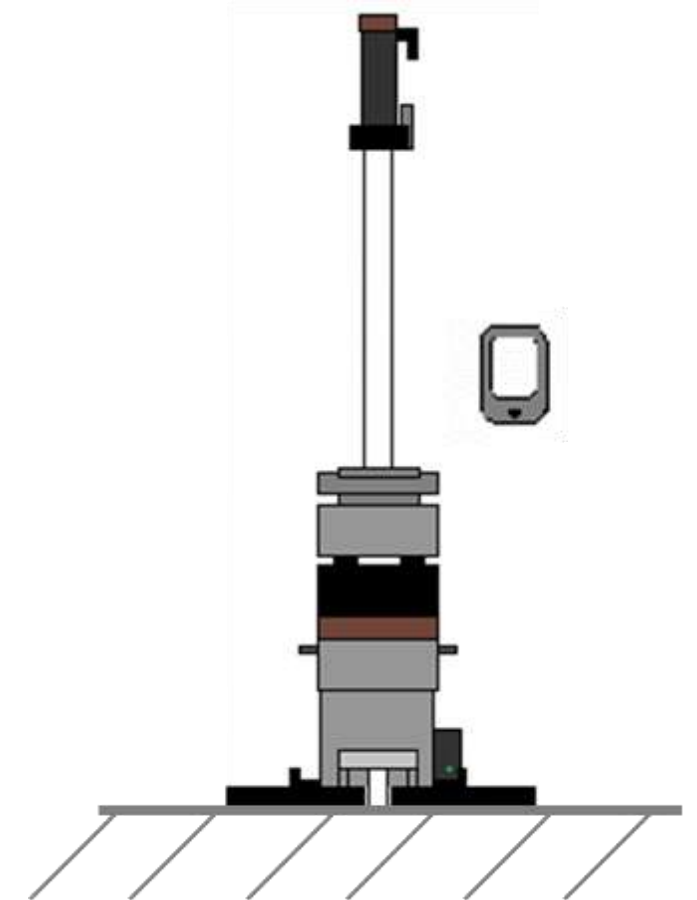
$f$  = Parabolic – for flexible soil-plate system  $f=8/3$



$f$  = Uniform – for semi-flexible soil-plate  $f=2$



$f$  = Inverse Parabolic – for rigid soil-plate system  $f=\pi/2$



# Target Modulus for 1-Layer System

$$E = \left(1 - \frac{2\nu^2}{1 - \nu}\right) \frac{4H}{\pi D^2} k_s \quad k_s = \left| \frac{F_{peak}}{W_{peak}} \right|$$

Drop height: Adjusted to Achieve the **SAME** Pressure as in Field  
 ~4.16 in for 95.25 kPa

Condition: Confined compression

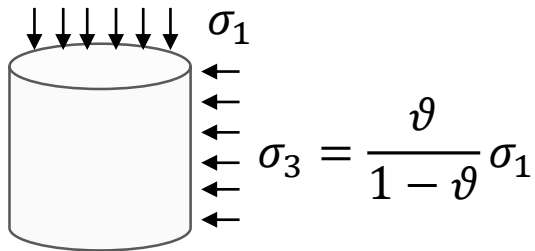
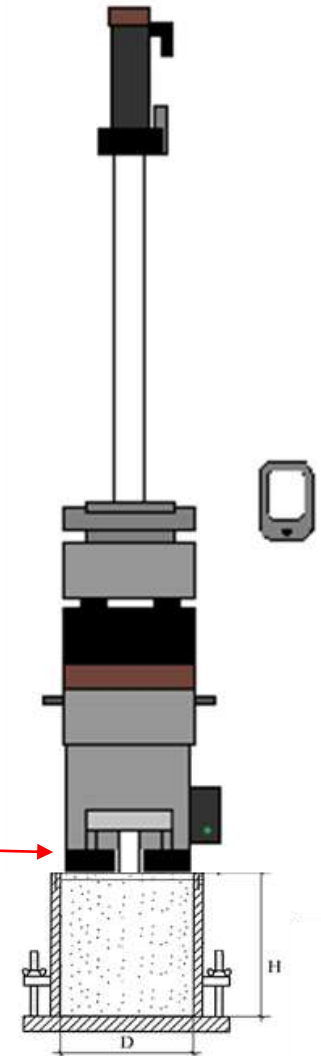
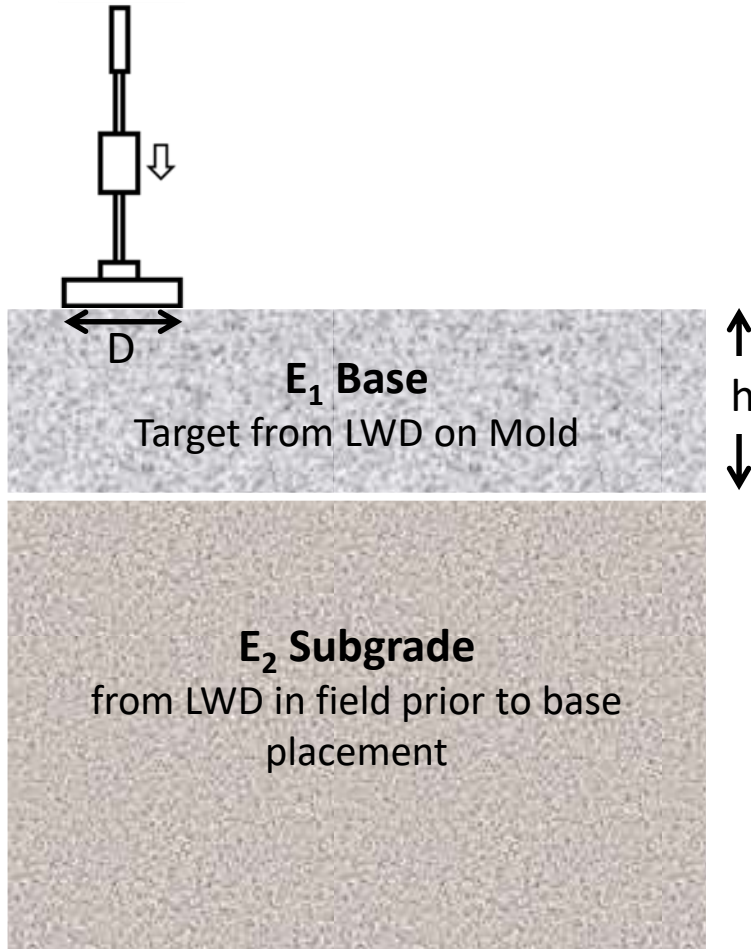


	Plate size	P/Pa	P	Force	Drop Height
	[inch]	-	[kPa]	[kN]	[inch]
Field LWD	12	0.94	95.25	6.73	33.00
Lab LWD	6	0.94	95.25	1.68	4.16

Plate Diameter (D)=  
150 mm



# Corrected Target Modulus for 2-Layer System



$$E_{\text{surface-Corrected Target}} = 1 / \left\{ \frac{1}{E_2 \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{h}{r_0} \sqrt[3]{\frac{E_1}{E_2}} \right)^2}} + \frac{\left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{h}{r_0} \right)^2}} \right]}{E_1} \right\}$$

in which:

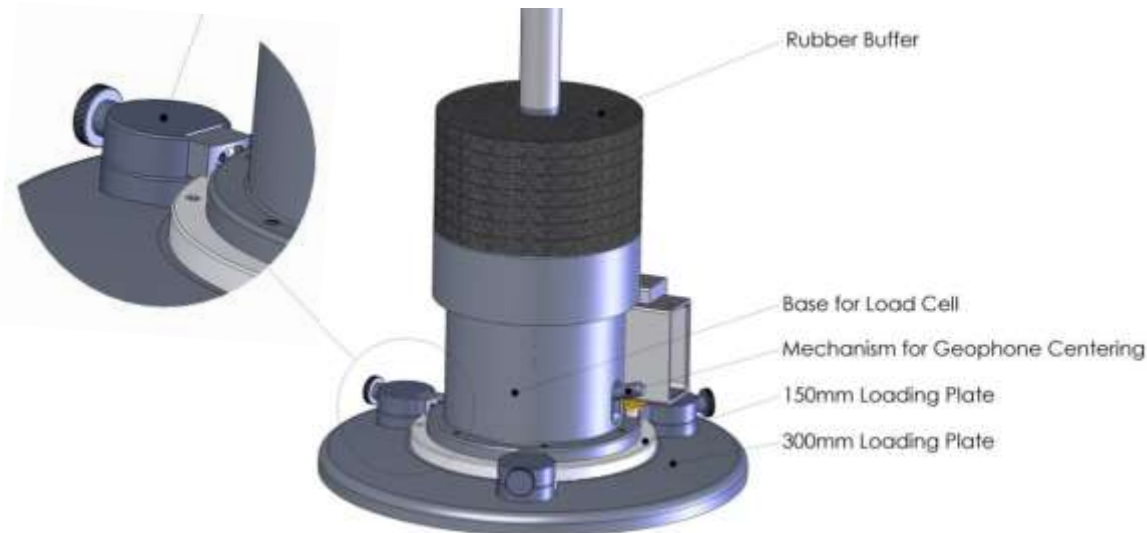
- $E_1$  = Target modulus of the top layer (GAB, base, etc.) → from LWD on Mold
- $E_2$  = surface modulus of the underlying layer (subgrade, fill, subbase, etc.)
- $h$  = thickness of the top layer
- $r_0$  =  $D/2$  = radius of the LWD plate

# Dynatest LWD and App



Easy setting of the desired drop height  
Movable release handle  
Laser engraved scale on the shaft

Easy Switch between Plate Sizes w DPS  
6 in Diameter for Lab  
12 in Diameter for Field



Field (half-space)

Poisson's Ratio  $\nu$

Stress Distribution  $f$

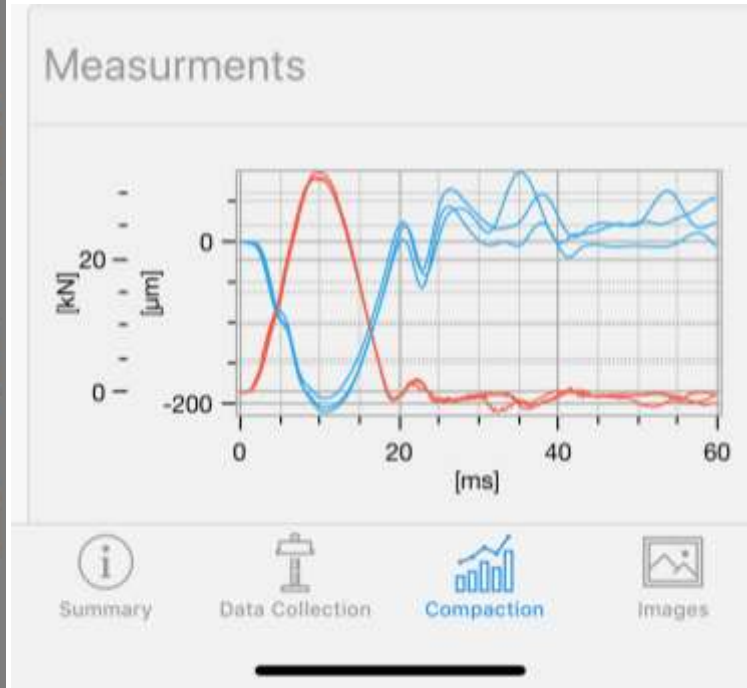
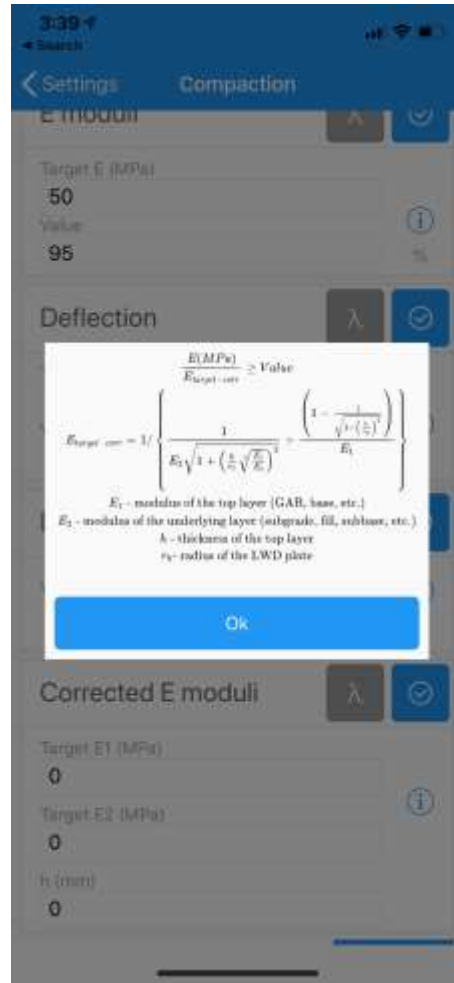
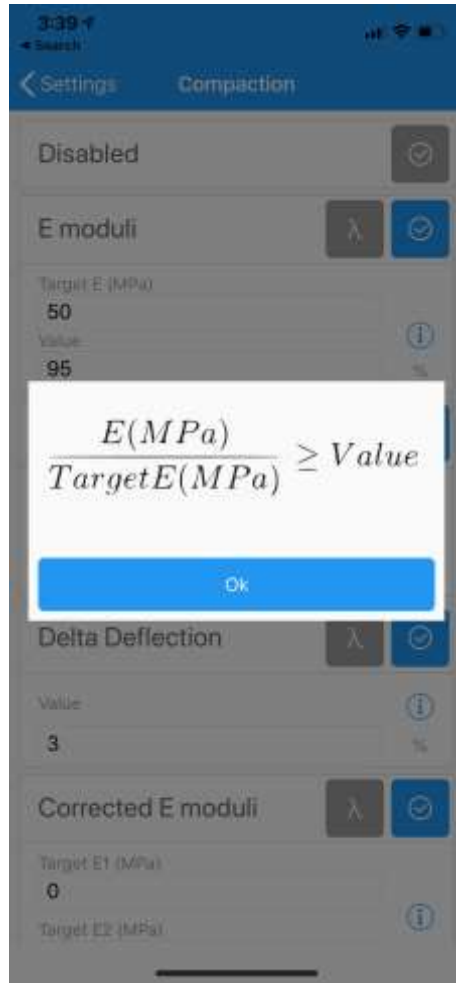
Lab (Proctor mold)

Poisson's Ratio  $\nu$

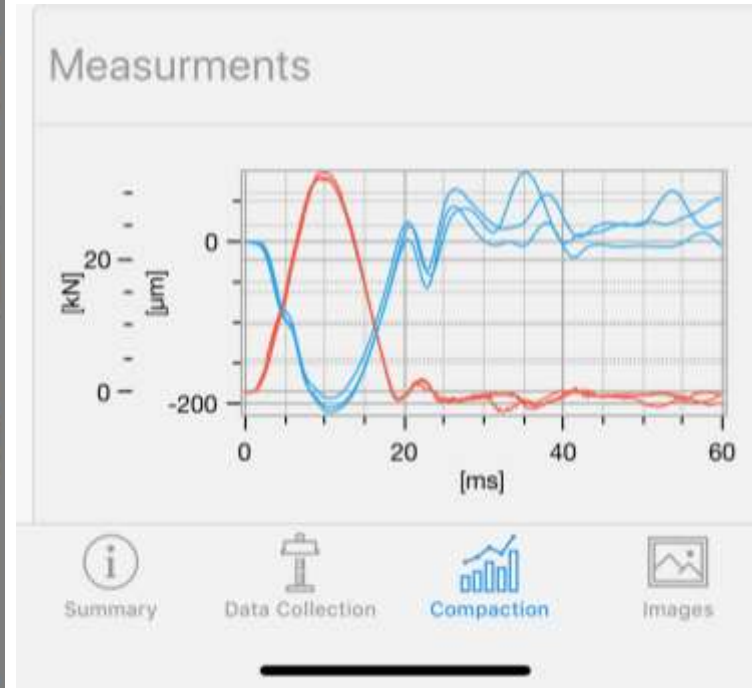
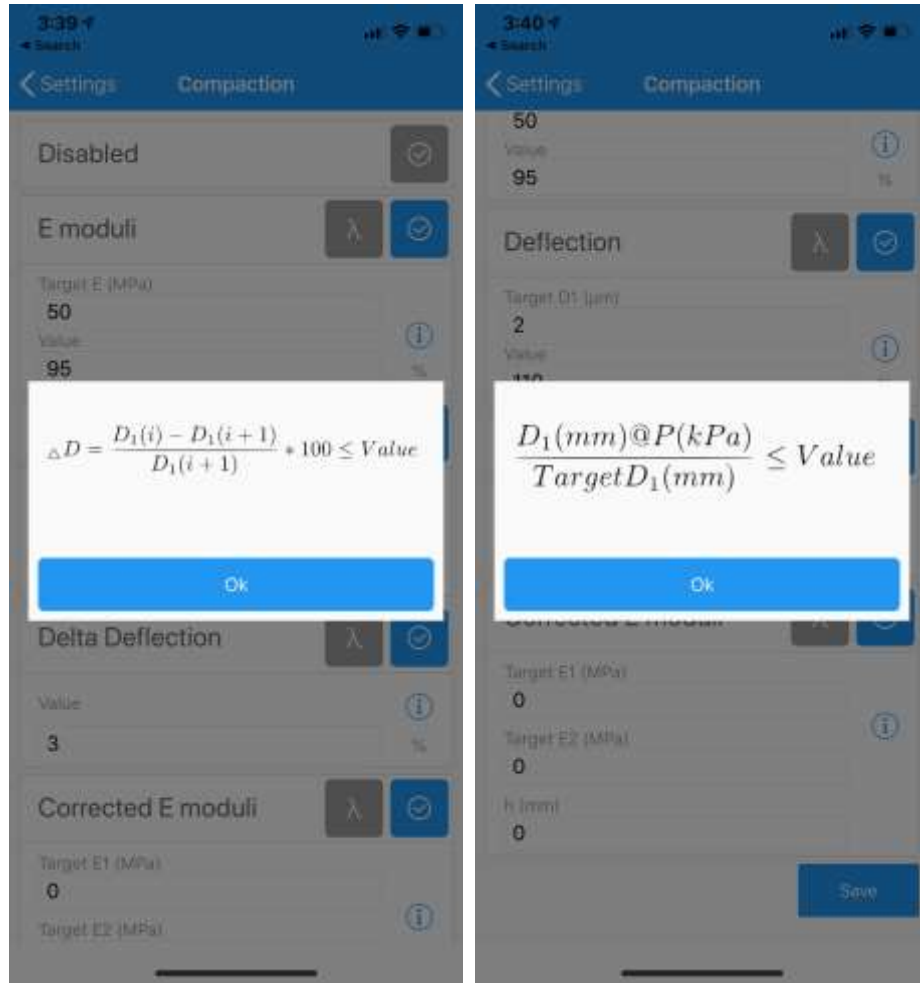
Mold Height  $H$

mm

# Dynatest LWD and App



# Dynatest LWD and App

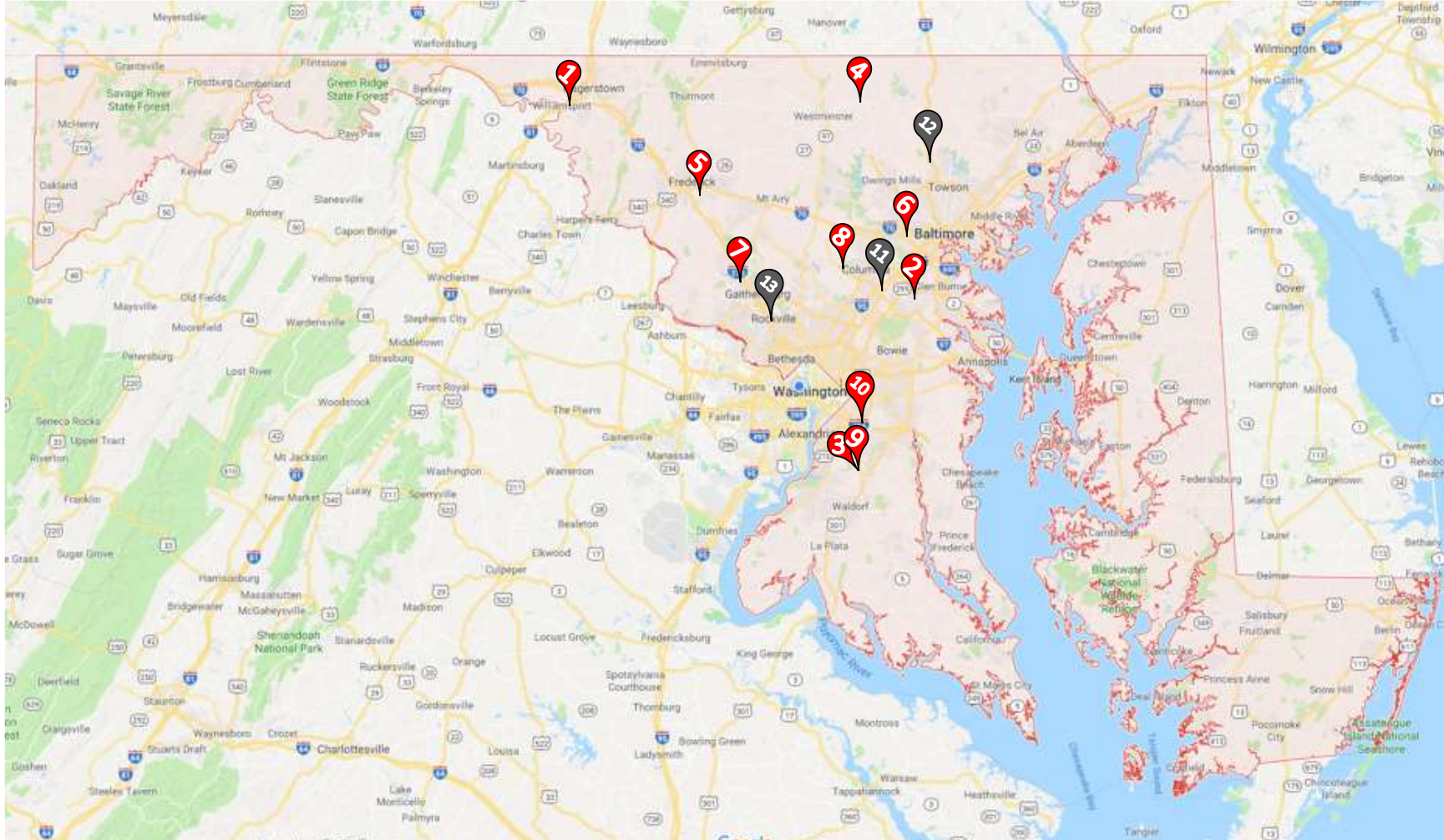


# Evaluated sites– TPF 5-285

	Location	Soil Type	AASHTO Classification	Unified Classification	
1	Virginia	Subgrade	A-3	SP-SM	Poorly graded sand with silt
2	Maryland	MD5 Waste contaminated embankment	A-1-a	SW	Well graded sand with gravel
3		MD5 Subgrade	A-2-7	SP	Poorly graded sand with gravel
4		MD337, Deep GAB	A-2-7	GW-GM	Well graded gravel with silt and sand
5		MD404 sand overlaying Subgrade	A-2-7	SP	Poorly graded sand
6		MD404 Subgrade	A-2-6	SP	Poorly graded sand
7		MD404 GAB	A-2-7	GP-GM	Poorly graded gravel with silt and sand
8		New York	Embankment	A-3	SP
9	Indiana	Cement modified Subgrade	A-2-4	SW	Well graded sand with gravel
10		Virgin Subgrade	A-2-4	SW-SM	Well graded sand with silt and gravel
11		GAB	A-1-a	GW	Well graded gravel with sand
12	Missouri	Subgrade	A-3	SP	Poorly graded sand with gravel
13		Base	A-3	GW	Well graded gravel with sand
14	Florida	Subgrade	A-2-7	SP	Poorly graded sand
15		Base	A-3	SP	Poorly graded gravel with sand

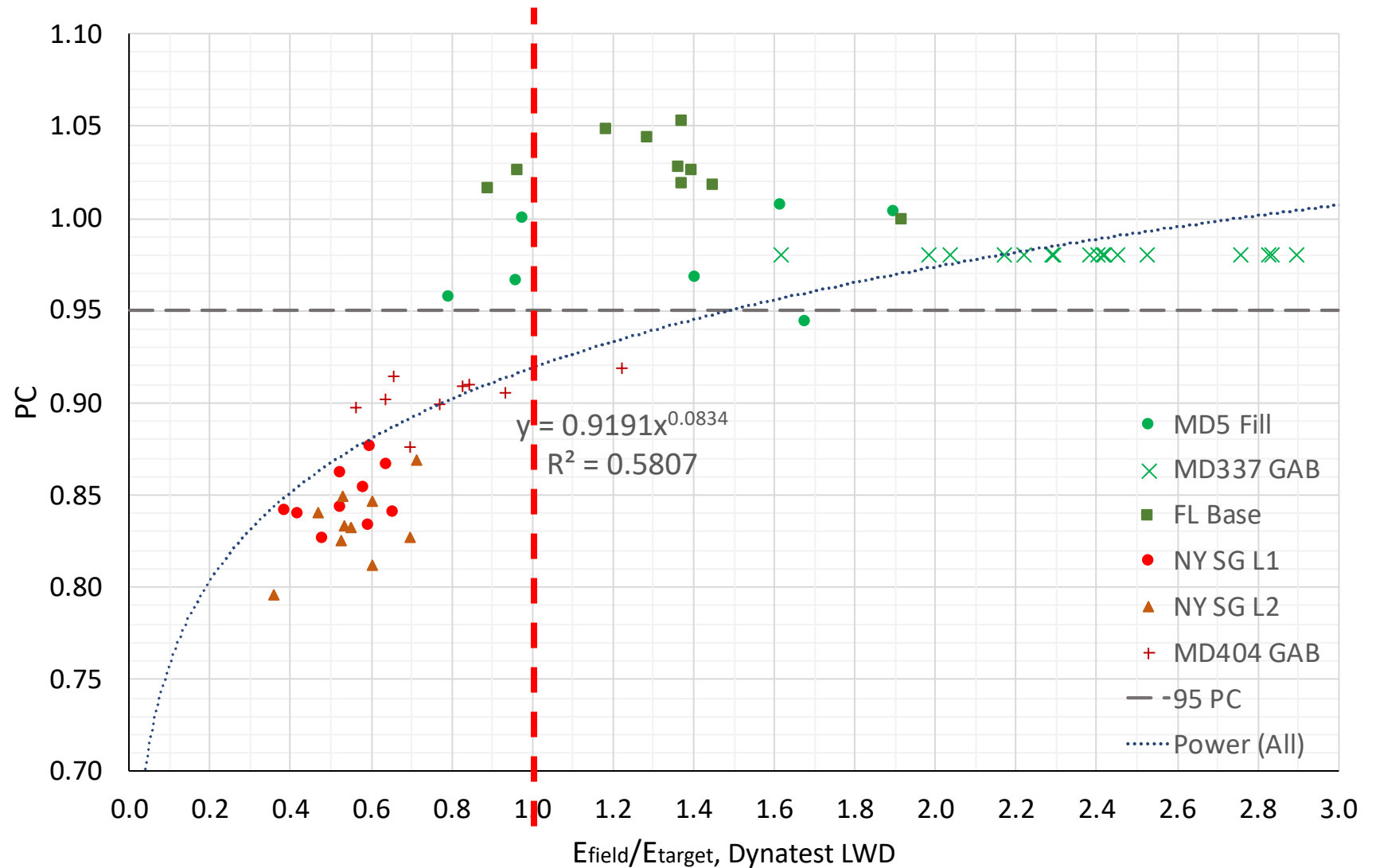


# Evaluated sites- Maryland Follow-up Study



# LWD based Compaction QA Results

Pooled  
fund  
Dynatest  
LWD

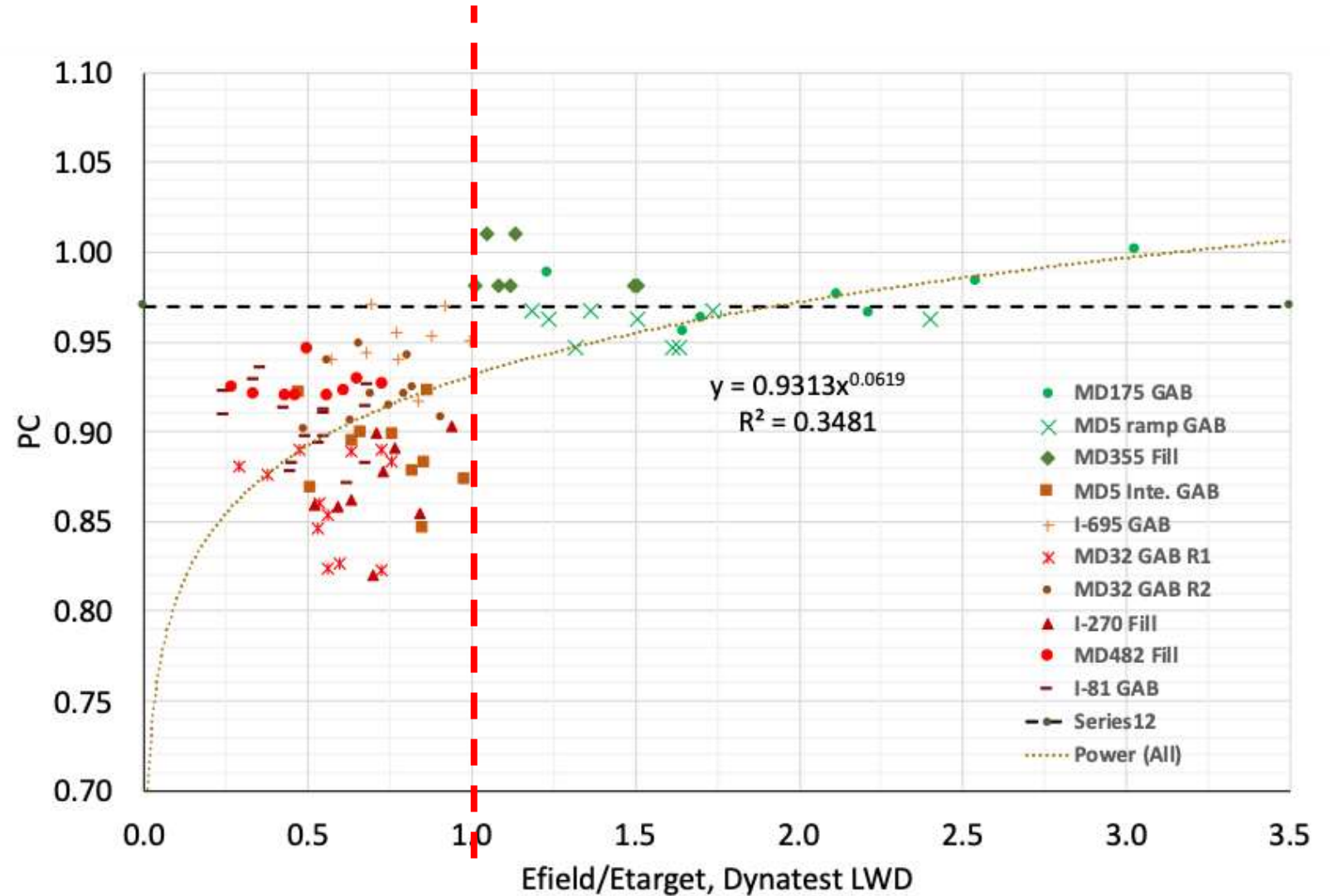


$f$  factor= 8/3

PE 2019


# LWD based Compaction QA Results

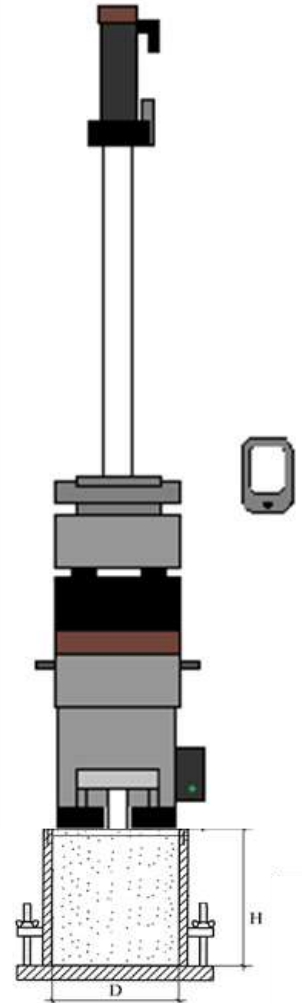
MDSHA  
follow-up  
Study



$f$  factor= 8/3

# FHWA TPF 5-285 LWD - Proctor Method

- Target Modulus defined using LWD testing on Proctor Mold
- Uses existing contractors/agency equipment
- Accounts for moisture variation
- Accounts for stress levels
- Accounts for pavement structure
- Bridges the gap between QC and Design
- Simple and requires some degree of expertise
- The Compaction Module in the  **Dynatest**<sup>®</sup> app makes the process easy



# Contact Information

**Sadaf Khosravifar, PhD, PE**  
**Dynatest North America, Inc**  
Cell: +1 530-531-5030  
[sadaf@dynatest.com](mailto:sadaf@dynatest.com)

**Niosha Afsharikia, PhD**  
**Wood Plc**  
[Niosha.afshar@woodplc.com](mailto:Niosha.afshar@woodplc.com)

**Professor Charles W. Schwartz**  
**University of Maryland**  
[schwartz@umd.edu](mailto:schwartz@umd.edu)

