Washington State Department of Transportation

WSDOT Standard Operating Procedure SOP 615

Determination of the % Compaction for Embankment & Untreated Surfacing Materials Using the Nuclear Moisture-Density Gauge

1. Scope

This procedure covers the procedures for determining the in-place density, moisture content, gradation analysis, oversize correction, and determination of maximum density of compacted soils and untreated surfacing materials using a nuclear density device in the direct transmission mode.

2. References

a. AASHTO T 99 for Method of Test for Moisture-Density Relations of Soils

b. AASHTO T 180 for Method of Test for Moisture-Density Relations of Soils

c. T 255 – WSDOT FOP for AASHTO for Total Moisture Content of Aggregate by Drying

d. T 272 – WSDOT FOP for AASHTO for Family of Curves – One Point Method

e. T 310 – WSDOT FOP for AASHTO for In-Place Densities and Moisture Content of Soils and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)

f. WAQTC TM 15 Laboratory Theoretical Maximum Dry Density of Granular Soil and Soil/Aggregate

3. Test Location

When selecting a test location, the tester shall visually select a site where the least compactive effort has been applied. Select a test location where the gauge will be at least 6 in (150 mm) away from any vertical mass. If closer than 24 in (600 mm) to a vertical mass, such as in a trench, follow gauge manufacturer correction procedures.

When retesting is required due to a failing test; retest within a 10-foot radius of the original station and offset.

4. Nuclear Density Test

Determine the dry density and moisture content of soils and untreated surfacing materials using the nuclear moisture-density gauge in accordance with WSDOT FOP for AASHTO T 310, and record in the Materials Testing System (MATS), WSDOT Form 350-074, Field Density Test, or other form approved in writing by the State Materials Engineer.

5. Oversize Determination

a. AASHTO T 99 and WAQTC TM 15

A sample weighing a minimum of 4.08 kg (9 lbs) will be taken from beneath the gauge. Care shall be taken to select material that is truly representative of where the moisture density gauge determined the dry density and moisture content.

There are two methods for determining the percentage of material retained on the No. 4 sieve:

1. Method 1 – material that allows for the easy separation of fine and coarse aggregate.
    a. Dry the sample until no visible free moisture is present (material may still appear damp but will not be shiny).
    b. Determine and record the mass of the sample to the nearest 0.1 percent of the total mass or better.
    c. Shake the sample by hand over a verified No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve taking care not to overload the sieve. Overloading for a No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve is defined as; A retained mass of more than 800 g (1.8 lbs), on a 12 inch sieve, or 340 g, (0.75 lbs); on an 8 inch sieve after sieving is complete.

        Note 1: If the tester suspects a sieve will be overloaded the sample can be separated into smaller increments and recombined after sieving.
    d. Determine and record the mass of the material retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve to the nearest 0.1 percent of the total mass or better and record.
2. Method 2 – recommended for crushed surfacing materials, materials with high clay content, or other granular materials that are at or near the optimum moisture content for compaction.
    a. Determine and record the mass of the sample to the nearest 0.1 percent of the total mass or better and record.
    b. Shake sample by hand over a verified No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve. Do not overload the sieve. (See Section 1a and Note 1 for overload definition and information on how to prevent overloading of a sieve)
    c. Shake material until no particles are observed passing the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve
    d. Rinse the sample with water
    e. Continue rinsing the material until it is visibly free of any coating or minus No. 4 material.
    f. Place the washed material, retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve, into a tared container and blot until no visible free moisture is present on the material (material may still appear damp but will not appear shiny).
    g. Determine and record the mass of the material retained on the No. 4 (4.75 mm) sieve to the nearest 0.1 percent of the total mass or better.

b. AASHTO T 180

1. Follow either Method 1 or Method 2 in 5 a. with the following exception; sieve the material over a ¾ in (19.0 mm) sieve.

2. Do not overload the ¾" (19.0 mm) sieve. Overloading of a ¾" (19.0 mm) sieve is defined as: A retained mass of more than 3.2 kg (7.04 pounds) on a 12 inch sieve or 1.4 kg (3.08 pounds) on an 8 inch sieve after sieving is complete.

6. Calculations

a. Calculate the percent retained as follows:

$$\% \text{ retained (Pc)} = 100 \times \frac{\text{mass retained on sieve}}{\text{original mass}} \text{ (round to nearest percent)}$$

b. Calculate percent passing as follows:

$$\% \text{ passing} = 100 - \% \text{ retained}$$

c. Calculate the dry density as follows:

$$d = \frac{100}{100 + W} (m)$$

Where:

d	=	dry field density of total sample, pcf
m	=	total field wet density, pcf
W	=	moisture content of total field sample

d. Calculate the corrected theoretical maximum density as follows:

$$D_d = \frac{100 \times (D_f) \times (k)}{[(D_f) \times (P_c) + (k) \times (P_f)]}$$

Where:

D_d	=	corrected dry density of combined fine and oversized particles, expressed as lbs/ft^3.
D_f	=	dry density of fine particles expressed as lbs/ft^3, determined in lab.
P_c	=	percent of coarse particles, by weight.
P_f	=	percent of fine particles, by weight.
k	=	62.4 x Bulk Specific Gravity.

Calculate in-place dry density to the nearest 0.1 lbs/ft^3.

Note 2: If the specific gravity of the coarse particles has been determined, use this value in the calculation for the "k" value. If the specific gravity is unknown then use 2.67. Either AASHTO T 85 or WAQTC TM 15 Apparent Specific Gravity may be used to determine the specific gravity of the coarse particles.

e. Calculate the percent of compaction using the following equation:

$$\% \text{ compaction} = \frac{\text{Dry Density (lbs/ft}^3\text{)}}{\text{corrected theoretical maximum density (lbs/ft}^3\text{)}}$$

7. Density Curve Tables

The Materials Testing System (MATS) Density Curve Tables is the WSDOT preferred method for determining the corrected theoretical maximum density.

a. MATS calculates the corrected theoretical maximum density in accordance with AASHTO T 99 and T 180 ANNEX A1. (Correction of Maximum Dry Density and Optimum Moisture for Oversized Particles) and reports the results in the Density Curve Table.

b. To determine the corrected theoretical maximum density using the Density Curves Table enter the Table at the line corresponding to the % passing or % retained (T 99 & T 180 requires percent retained, T 606 requires percent passing), read across to the column labeled Max this number is the Corrected Theoretical Maximum Density.

8. Report

a. Report the results using one or more of the following:
   - Materials Testing System (MATS)
   - WSDOT Form 350-074 and 351-015
   - Form approved in writing by the State Materials Engineer

b. Report the percent of compaction to the nearest whole number.

Performance Exam Checklist

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Participant Name: _____ Exam Date: _____

Record the symbols "P" for passing or "F" for failing on each step of the checklist.

Procedure Element	**Trial 1**	**Trial 2**
1. The tester has a copy of the current procedure on hand?	____	____
2. All equipment is functioning according to the test procedure, and if required, has the current calibration/verification tags present?	____	____
Gradation Analysis		
3(A) Method 1		
1. Sample Dried to a SSD condition (dried until no visible free moisture present) and mass recorded?	____	____
2. Sample allowed to cool sufficiently prior to sieving?	____	____
3. Sample was shaken by hand through the appropriate sieve for a sufficient period of time?	____	____
4. Recorded mass of material retained on the appropriate sieve?	____	____
5. Calculated and recorded percent of material retained and passing the appropriate sieve?	____	____
3(B) Method 2		
1. Mass of sample determined prior to washing?	____	____
2. Material charged with water in suitable container and agitated to suspend fines?	____	____
3. Sample decanted over required sieve for a sufficient amount of time without overloading sieve?	____	____
4. Retained material dried to SSD condition and mass determined?	____	____
5. Recorded mass of material retained on appropriate sieve?	____	____
6. Calculated and recorded percent of material retained and passing appropriate sieve?	____	____
Correction for Coarse Particles		
7. Appropriate MATS Density Curve Table used to determine the corrected theoretical maximum density, based on the percent passing or retained on the appropriate sieve?	____	____
8. All calculations performed correctly?	____	____

Comments: First Attempt: Pass _____ Fail _____ Second Attempt: Pass _____ Fail _____

Examiner Signature: _____ WAQTC #: _____