SOIL COMPACTION

AND ITS EFFECTS ON PROPERTIES



INTRODUCTION TO COMPACTION EFFECTS OF COMPACTION ON SOIL PROPERTIES

INTRODUCTION

- Compaction means pressing of the soil particles close to each other by mechanical methods.
- Air is expelled from soil mass and mass density is increased.
- It is done to improve the engineering properties
- Like shear strength, stability etc...
- Reduces compressibility and permeability.

COMPACTION



EFFECTS OF COMPACTION

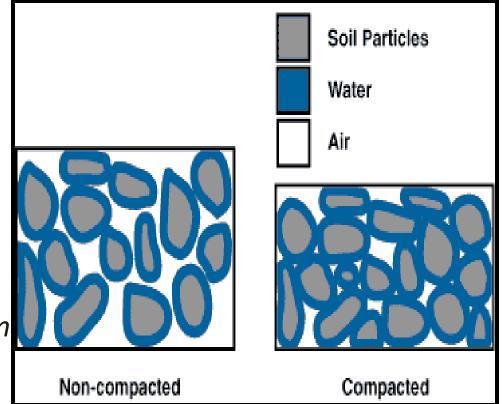
- Now we will discuss about effects of compaction on the properties of soil. The following properties are effected...
 - 1) Soil structure
 - 2) Permeability
 - 3) Swelling
 - 4) Pore Water Pressure

EFFECTS OF COMPACTION

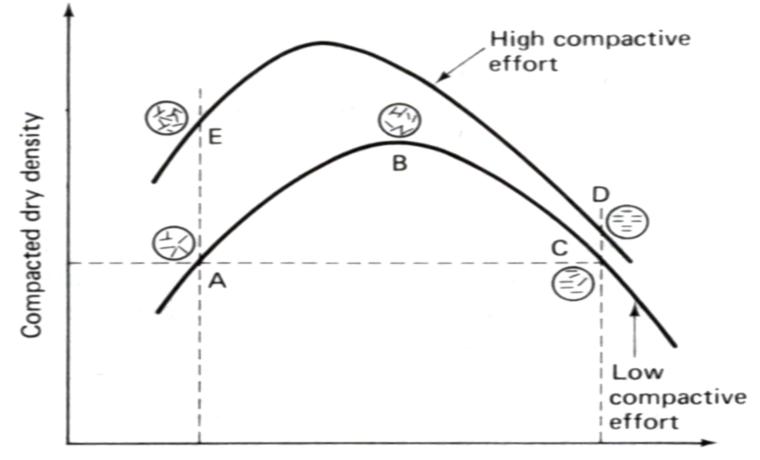
- 5) Shrinkage
- 6) Compressibility
- 7) Stress-Strain Relationship
- 8) Shear Strength
 - a) Shear strength at moulded water content
 - b) Shear strength after saturation

EFFECT ON SOIL STRUCTURE

- The water content at which the soil is compacted plays an important role in soil structure.
- Soils compacted at water content less than optimum water content have flocculated structure.
- Soils compacted at water content more than optimum water content have dispersed structure.



EFFECT ON SOIL STRUCTURE



Water content

Fig. 5.5 Effect of compaction on soil structure (after Lambe, 1958a).

EFFECT ON SOIL STRUCTURE

At Point A, the water content is low and attractive forces are predominant, so results in flocculated structure.

As the water content is increased beyond optimum, the repulsive forces increase and particles get oriented into a dispersed structure.

EFFECT ON PERMEABILITY

- Permeability of soil depends on void size.
- As water content increases, there is an improved orientation of particles resulting in reduction of void size and permeability.
- Above optimum water content ,the permeability slightly increases.
- If compactive effort is increased, the permeability decreases due to increased dry density.



EFFECT ON SWELLING

- The effect of compaction is to reduce void space.
- Hence swelling is enormously reduced.
- Further soil compacted dry of optimum exhibits greater swell than compacted on wet side because of random orientation and deficiency of water.



EFFECT ON PORE WATER PRESSURE

- It is defined as pressure of ground water held within a rock or soil, in gaps between particles (pores).
- The pore water pressure for soil compacted dry of optimum is therefore less than that for the same soil compacted wet of optimum.

EFFECT ON SHRINKAGE

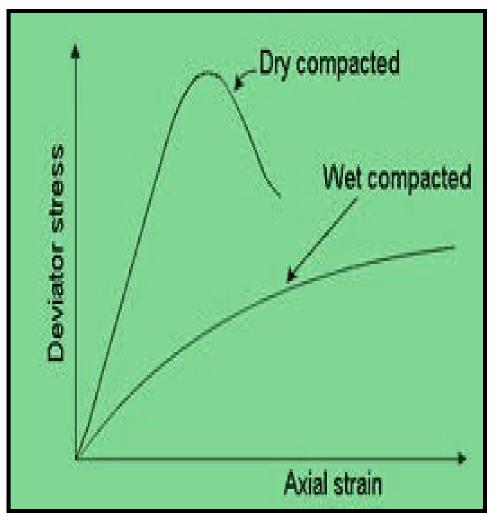
- Soils compacted dry of optimum shrink less when compared to compacted wet of optimum.
- The soils compacted wet of optimum shrink more because the soil particles in dispersed structure can pack more efficiently.

EFFECT ON COMPRESSIBILITY

- The flocculated structure on the dry side of optimum offers greater resistance to compression than the dispersed structure on wet side.
- So, the soils compacted dry of optimum are less compressible.

EFFECT ON STRAIN-STRESS RELATIONSHIP

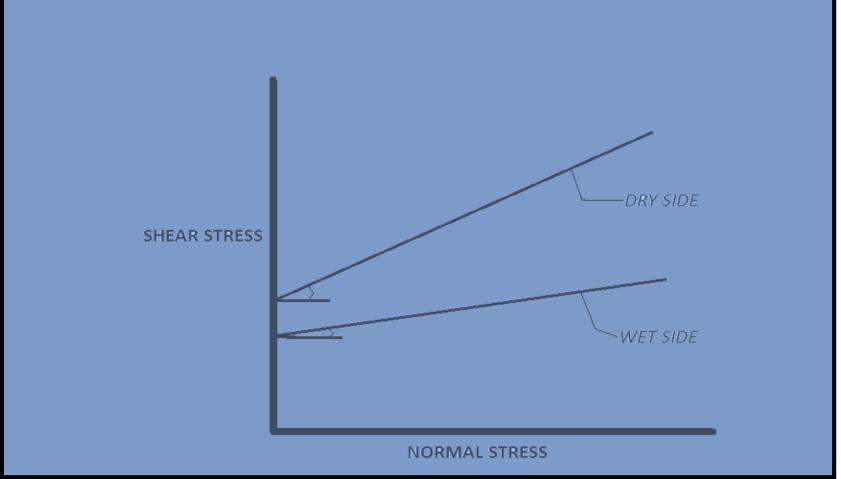
- The soil compacted dry of optimum have steeper stress-strain curve than those on wet side.
- The strength and modulus of elasticity of soil on dry side of optimum will be high.
- Soil compacted dry of optimum shows brittle failure.
- And soils compacted on wet side experience increased strain



EFFECT ON SHEAR STRENGTH

- In general, the soils compacted dry of optimum have a higher shear strength than wet of optimum at lower strains.
- However at large strains the flocculated structure of soil is broken and ultimate strength will be equal for both dry and wet sides.

EFFECT ON SHEAR STRENGTH



SUMMARY

| | DRY SIDE | WET SIDE |
|-----------------|---|--|
| STRUCTURE | MORE RANDOM | MORE ORIENTED |
| PERMEABILITY | MORE PERMEABLE | LESS PERMEABLE |
| COMPRESSIBILITY | MORE COMPRESSIBLE IN HIGH PRESSURE RANGE | MORE COMPRESSIBLE IN LOW PRESSURE RANGE |
| SWELLING | SWELL MORE | SHRINK MORE |
| STRENGTH | HIGHER | LESSER |