Module 2-4

Laboratory Materials Characterization

Objectives

Describe stress states, identify major material property test procedures

Describe basic terminology

Describe concept and importance of resilient modulus testing

Identify major material tests for PCC and HMA; describe use in rehabilitation design

Definitions

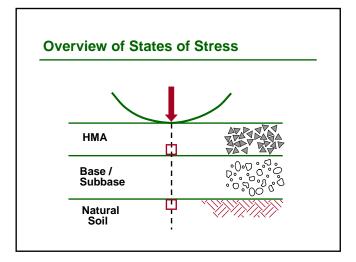
Resilient modulus

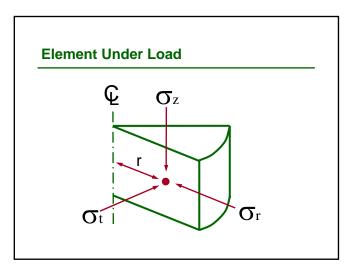
Resilient strain

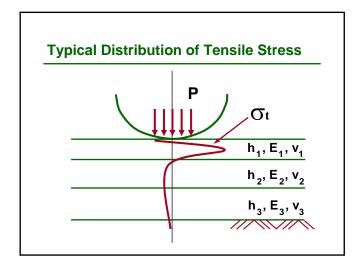
Permanent strain

Introduction

Overview of states of stress Importance of laboratory testing When is laboratory testing required?







Importance of Laboratory Testing

Economics Recycling Emphasis on rehabilitation Verification of NDT results

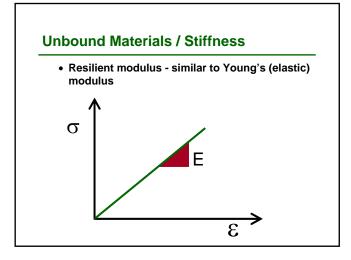


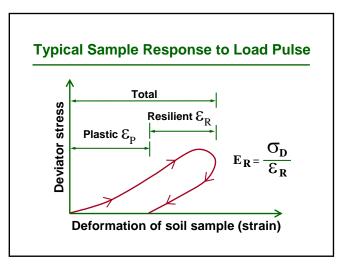
Complement NDT (low level) Absence of NDT (high level) Diagnose causes / mechanisms of distress

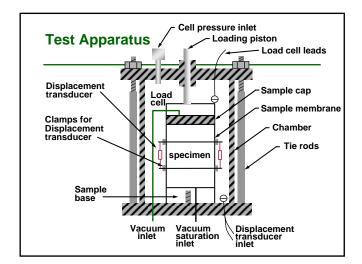
Typical Laboratory Test Methods

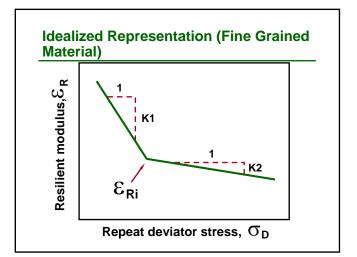
Unbound vs. bound materials General characteristics

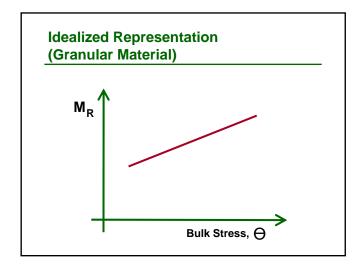
- Stiffness (and permanence)
- Strength (and permanence)
- Compaction (and permanence)
- Permeability
- Volume stability
- Durability
- Aggregate gradation

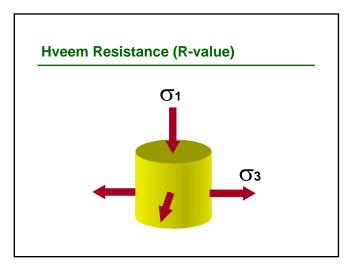


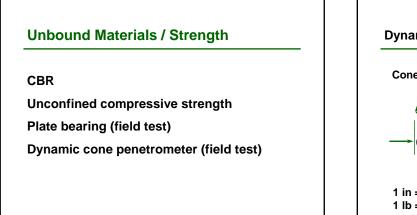


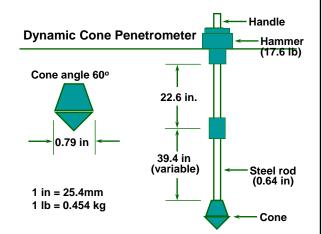


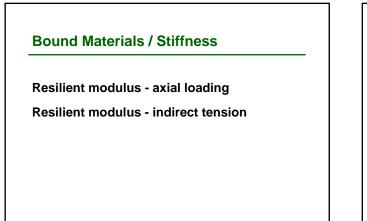


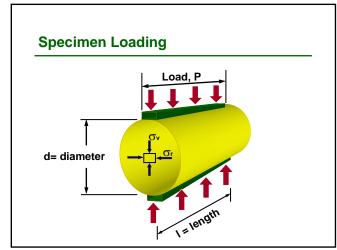


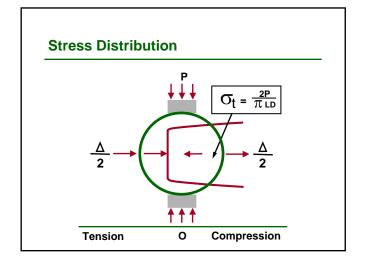












Bound Materials / Strength

Unconfined compression Direct tension Indirect tension

Bound Materials / Stability

Marshall Hveem

Material Property Relationships

Soil classification

- AASHTO
- Unified
- FAA

Moisture and density

Correlations

Strength vs. strength

Stiffness vs. strength

Stiffness vs. classification

Other Considerations

Volume stability Stripping Concrete durability Seasonal variations

Summary

States of stress Basic terminology Importance of lab testing Resilient modulus test Other test procedures Relationships and correlations