



PIARC International Seminar

The Best Practices for Earthworks
and Rural Roads



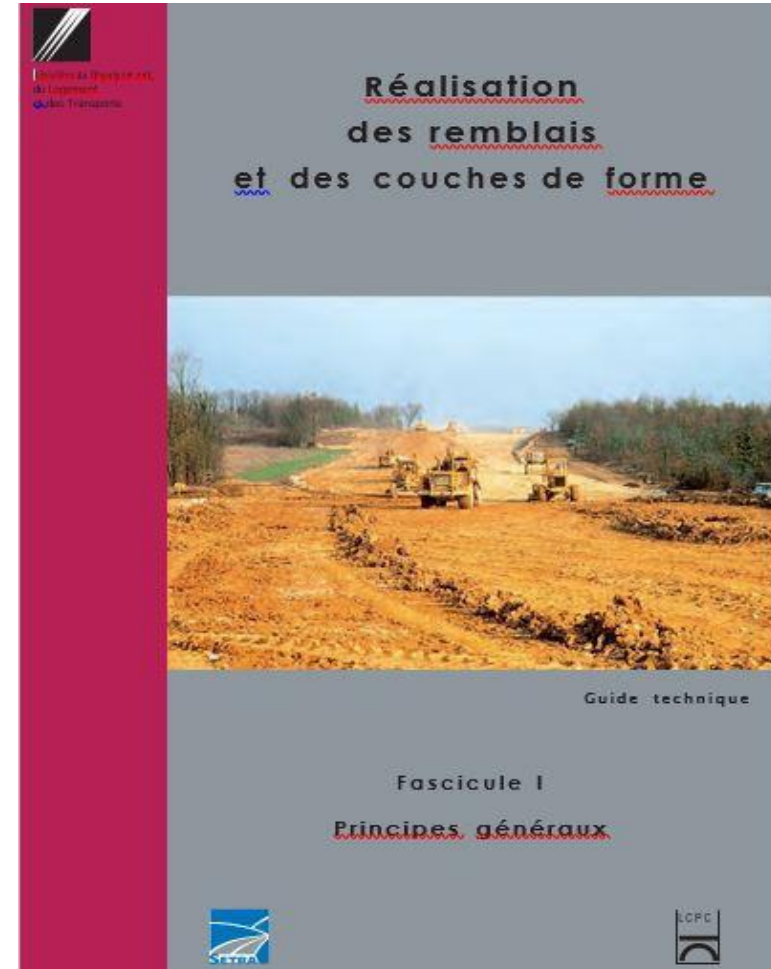
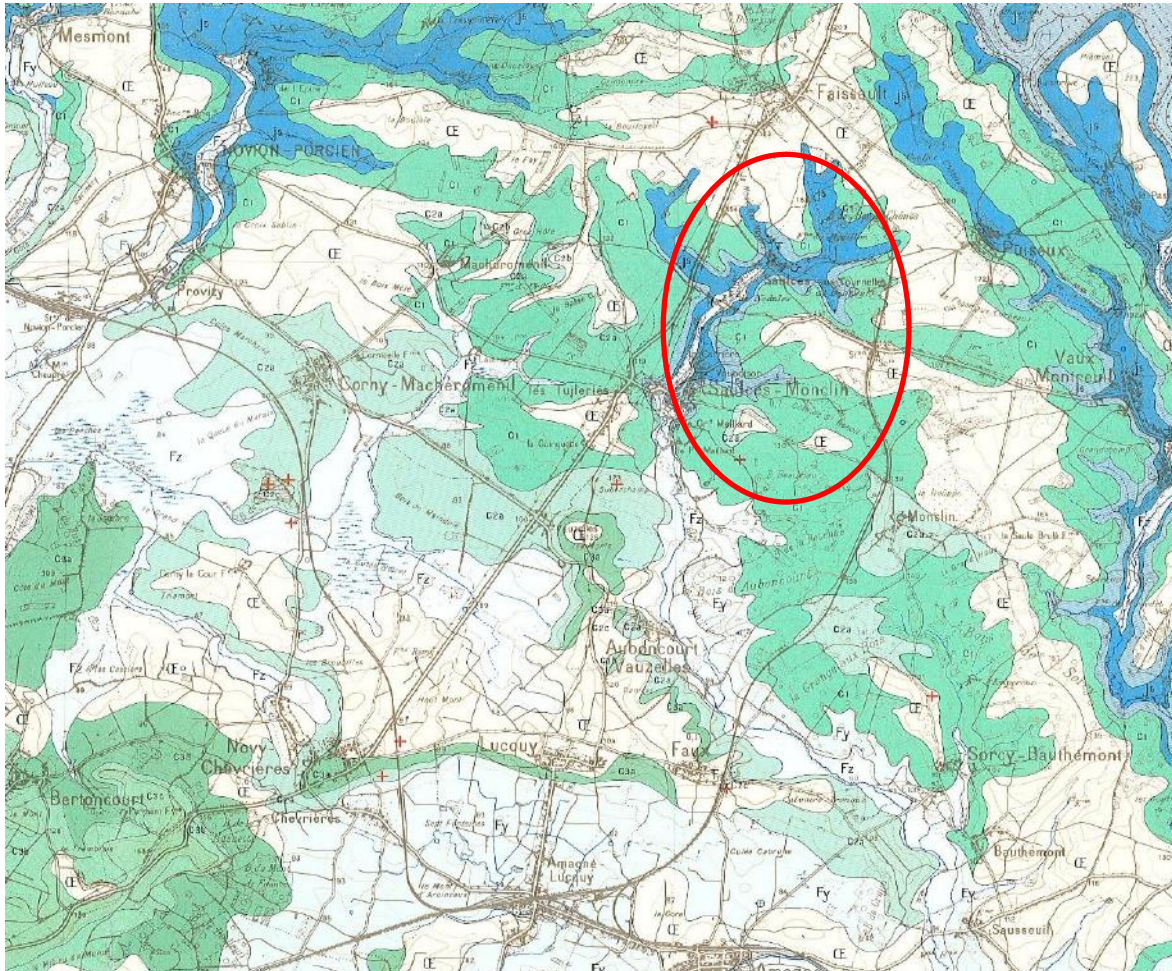
Tunis, Tunisia, 14 - 16 November 2018
Hotel Golden Tulip El Mechtel Tunis

USE OF VERY HIGH PLASTIC CLAYED MATERIALS IN FILL
CONSTRUCTION - EXPERIMENTAL EMBANKMENTS OF A34
HIGHWAY 6 SECTION FAISSAULT BERTONCOURT

Mrs Véronique Berche- Cerema Nord Picardie

Tunis, 14.11.2018

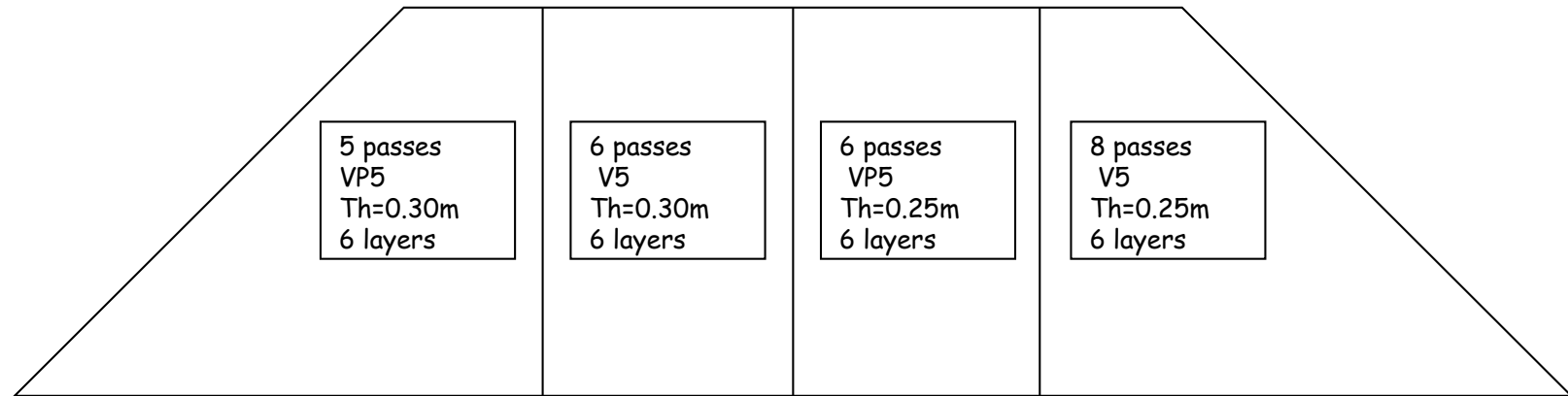
USE OF VERY HIGH PLASTIC CLAYED MATERIALS IN EMBANKMENTS



USE OF VERY HIGH PLASTIC CLAYED MATERIALS IN EMBANKMENTS

Two embankments

- one treated with 2% of lime
- one treated with 3% of lime and a capping layer with 3% of lime and 7% of hydraulic road binder



Type and level compaction (for each embankment)

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Construction of embankments



Construction of the subgrade



Draining layer ungraded material 0/300

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Construction of embankments



Treatment in the cut after excavation



Treated material brought in on ungraded material (first layer)

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Construction of embankments



Treatment in the embankment



Resupply of materials

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Construction of embankments



Tilth (0/20 mm)



Compaction plant (VP5 and V5)

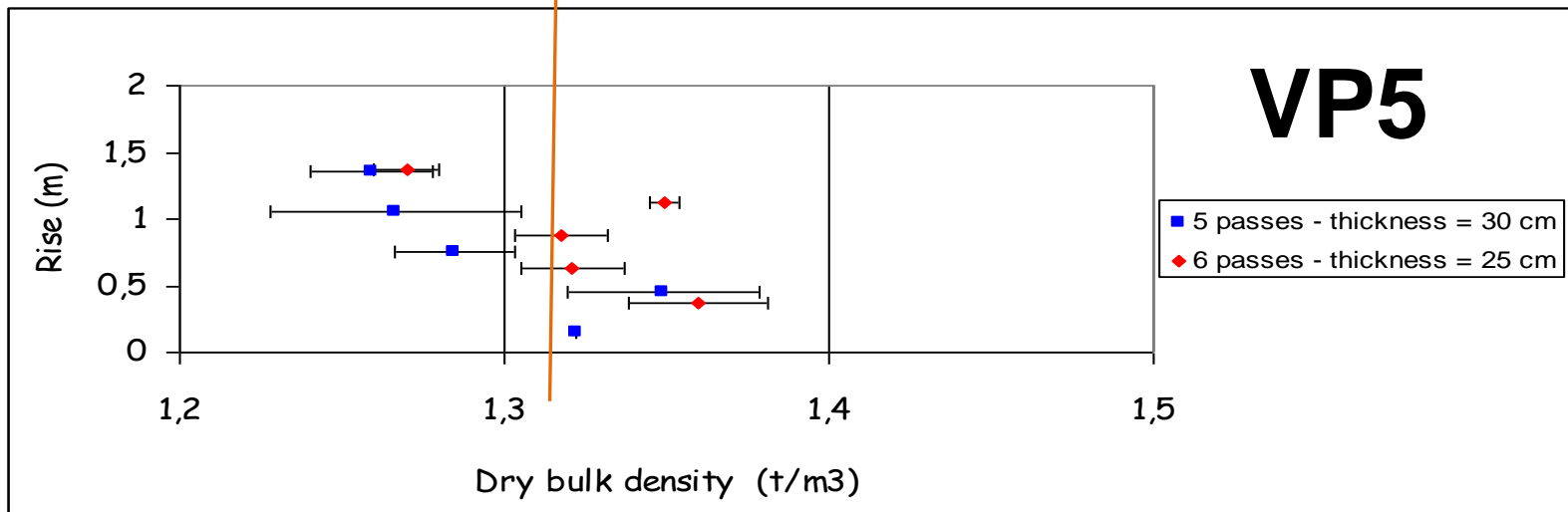
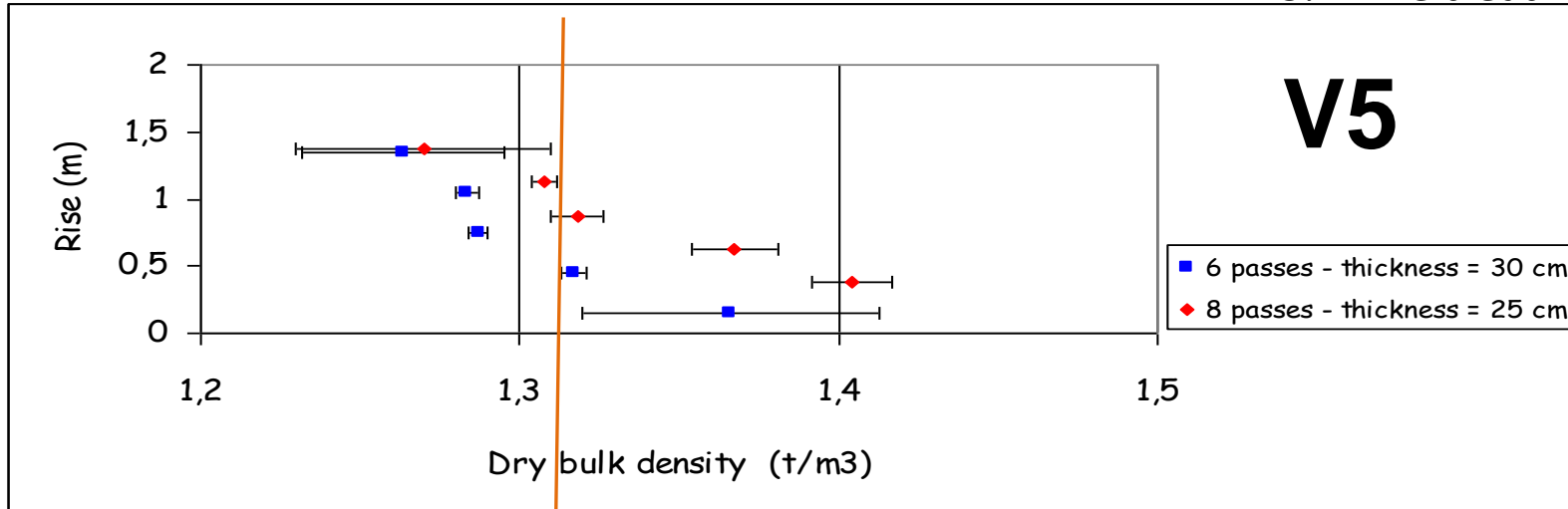
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Follow-up and technical approvals trials in time:

- 2 technicians, 3 weeks
- Measurement of the bearing capacity for each layer (dynaplate)
- Measurement of the densities for each layer (GPV, Proctor)
- Whole acceptation measurement with a double probe and with PDG 1000
- Evolution of the levelling bases in time

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3% lime treatment



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3 years after : 2006



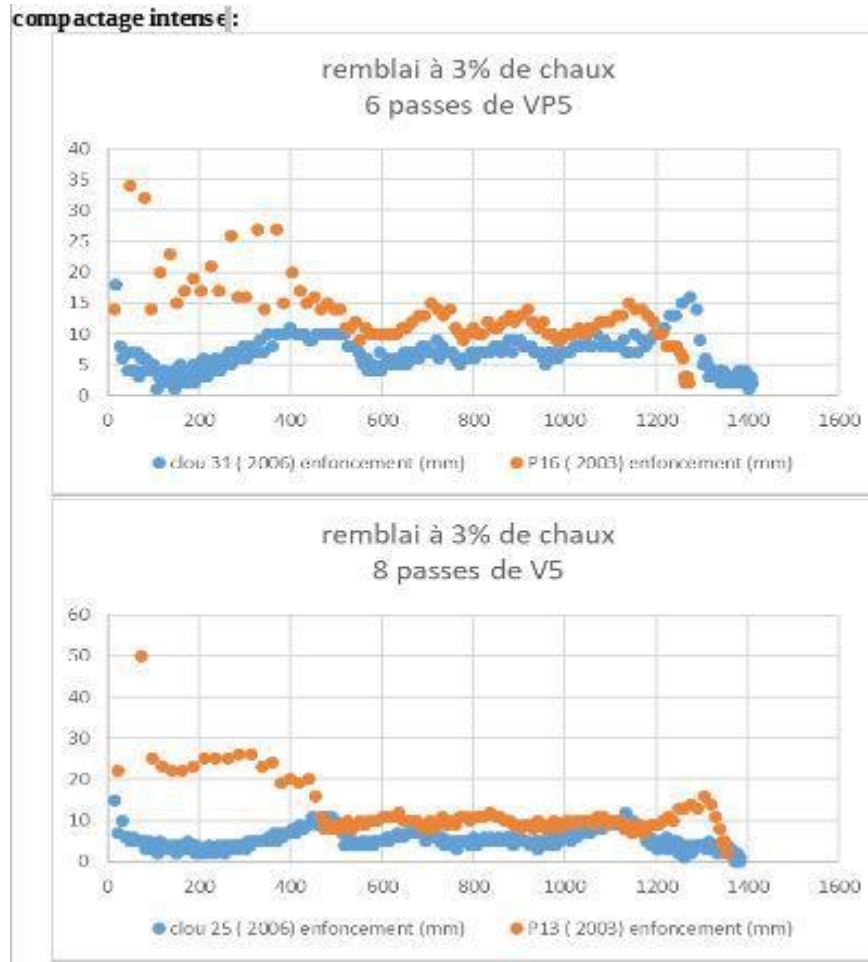
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3 years after : 2006



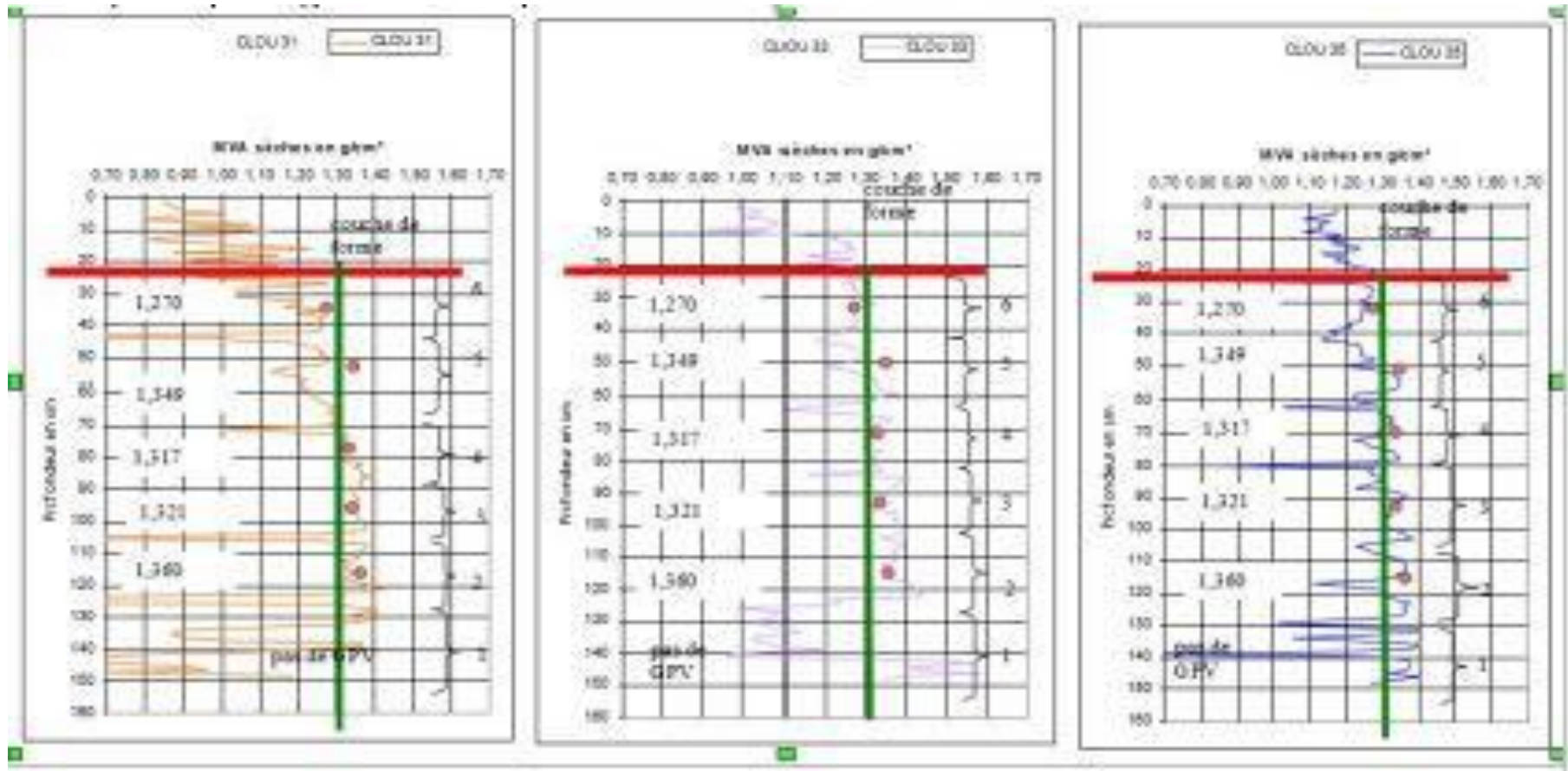
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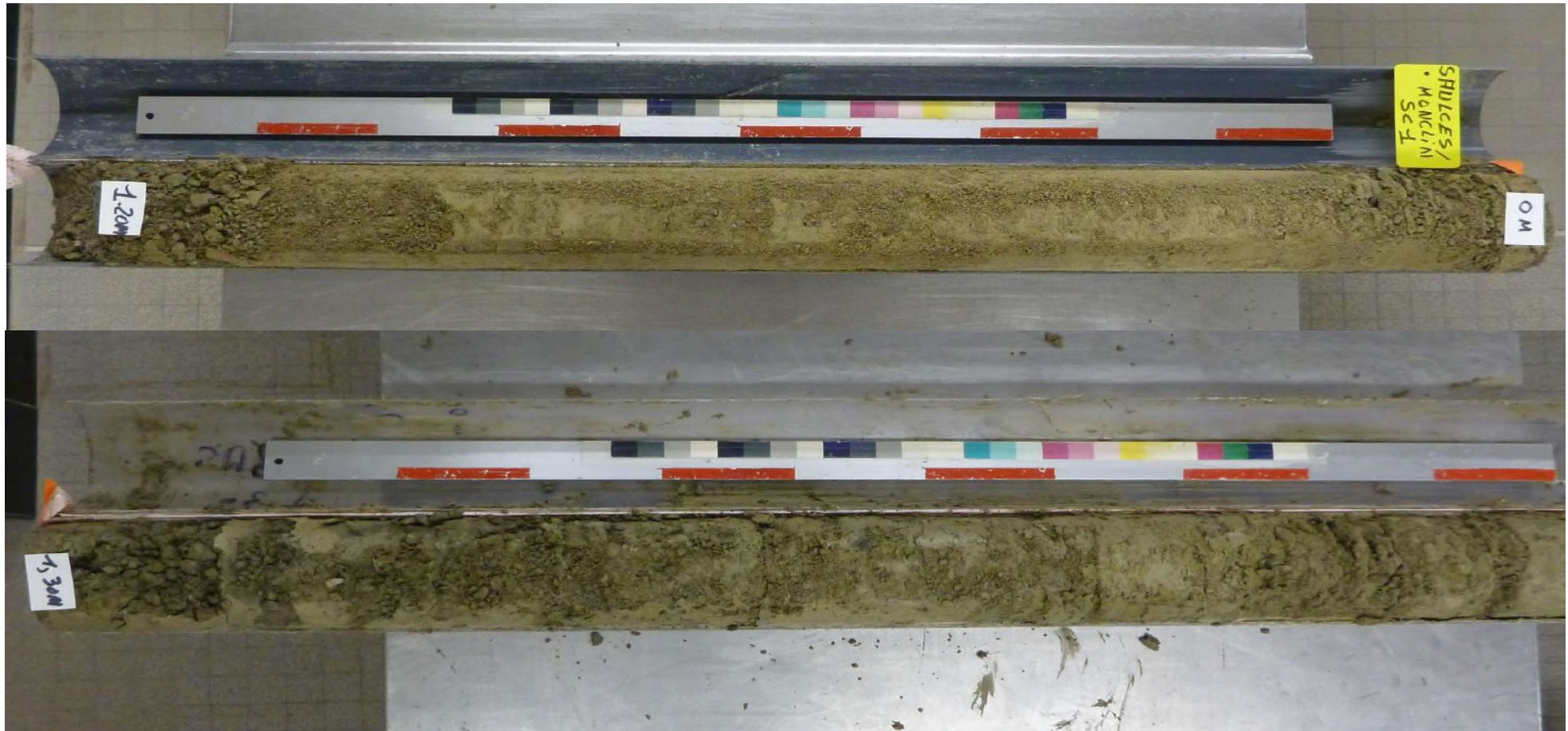
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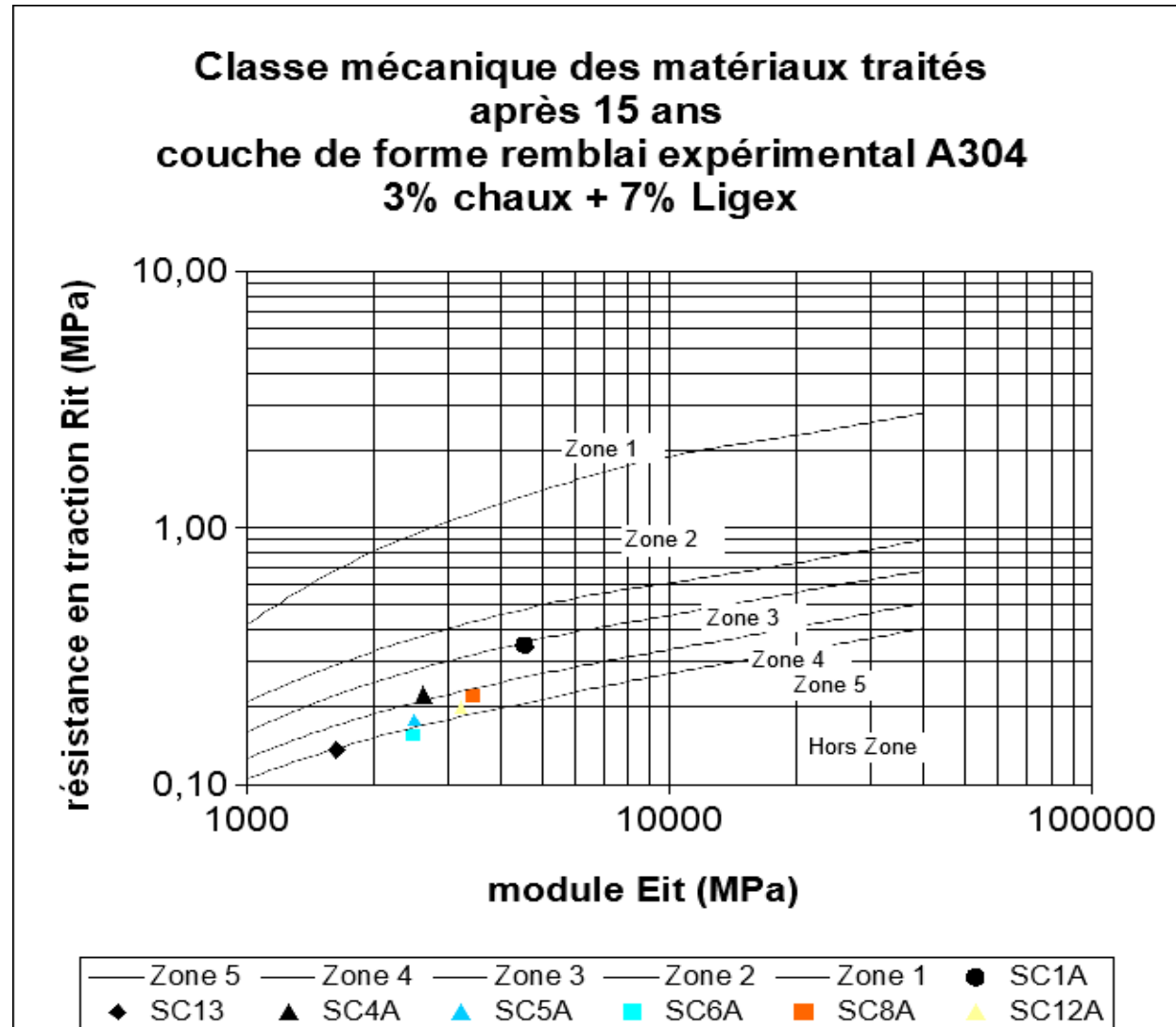
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14 years after : 2017



USE OF VERY HIGH PLASTIC CLAYED MATERIALS IN EMBANKMENTS

14 years after : 2017



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CONCLUSIONS:

Dmax ≤ 50mm et tamisat à 80µm > 35 %	A sols fins		plastiques, arènes...	le mieux adapté.	$1,4 < I_{PI} \leq 1,7$ OU $0,7 w_{LIM} \leq w_L < 0,9 w_{LIM}$	A ₂ s
					$I_{CL} > 1,4$ OU $w_L < 0,7 w_{LIM}$	A ₂ ts
		25 < I ≤ 40 OU 6 < VBS ≤ 8	A ₃ Argiles et argiles mameuses, li- mons très plasti- ques...	Ces sols sont très cohérents, à teneur en eau moyenne et faible, et collants ou glissants à l'état humide, d'où difficulté de mise en œuvre sur chantier (et de manipulation en laboratoire). Leur perméabilité très réduite rend leurs variations de teneur en eau très lentes, en place. Une augmentation de teneur en eau assez importante est nécessaire pour changer notablement leur consistance.	$I_{PI} \leq 1$ OU $I_{CL} \leq 0,8$ OU $w_L \geq 1,4 w_{LIM}$	A ₃ th
					$1 < I_{PI} \leq 3$ OU $0,8 < I_{CL} \leq 1$ OU $1,2 w_{LIM} \leq w_L < 1,4 w_{LIM}$	A ₃ h
					$3 < I_{PI} \leq 10$ OU $1 < I_{CL} \leq 1,15$ OU $0,9 w_{LIM} \leq w_L < 1,2 w_{LIM}$	A ₃ m
					$1,15 < I_{CL} \leq 1,3$ OU $0,7 w_{LIM} \leq w_L < 0,9 w_{LIM}$	A ₃ s
					$I_{CL} > 1,3$ OU $w_L < 0,7 w_{LIM}$	A ₃ ts
						A ₃ th
						A ₃ h
						A ₃ m
				A ₃ s		
		I _p > 40 OU VBS > 8	A ₄ Argiles et argiles mameuses, très plastiques...	Ces sols sont très cohérents et presque imperméables, s'ils changent de teneur en eau, c'est extrêmement lentement et avec d'importants retraites ou gonflements. Leur emploi en remblai ou en couche de forme n'est généralement pas envisagé, mais il peut éventuellement être décidé, à l'appui d'une étude spécifique s'appuyant notamment sur des essais en vraie grandeur.	valeurs seuils des paramètres d'état, à définir à l'appui d'une étude spécifique.	



- Proposals of the laboratory studies to be conducted,
- Definitions of the hydric states ,
- Possibility of re-use on embankment less than 5m with adapted compaction

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Thanks for your attention