

Quarterly Progress Report:

Project Number and Title: 2.9: Carbonating Subgrade Materials for In-Situ Soil Stabilization
Research Area: New Materials for Longevity and constructability
PI: Aaron Gallant, Ph.D., P.E., University of Maine
Co-PI(s): Warda Ashraf, Ph.D., University of Texas at Arlington
Reporting Period: 4/1/2020-6/30/2020
Submission Date: 6/30/2020

Overview: (Please answer each question individually)

Provide **BRIEF** overview and summary of activities performed during the reporting period. This summary should be written in lay terms for a general audience to understand. This should not be an extensive write up of findings (those are to be included in the final report), but a high-level overview of the activities conducted during the last three months **no more than 3 bullet points no more than 1 sentence each**

Carbonation of lime mixed soil is a chemical reaction between lime and carbon dioxide in water. This process can rapidly stabilize the soils through formation of carbonate binders in the soil matrix. The previous results and extensive literature review revealed that rapid carbonation and associated strength (mechanical) gain is dependent on various interdependent factors as summarized in Figure 1. It is also identified that the soil compaction at optimum water content and maximum dry density (i.e. lowest porosity/void ration) is not the best condition for optimum carbonation and binder formation. In other words, initial soil-lime mix condition combining both mechanical compaction and chemical reaction need to be considered for soil stabilization via carbonation in terms of field implementation. Therefore, we extended our elemental testing focusing on effects of initial water content and void ratio on soil carbonation at low CO₂ pressure considering three different soil types. However, the works in the past there months had been interrupted due to COVID-19 and we did not obtain the full picture on effects of initial state of soil on carbonation and rapid strength gain. Meanwhile, we made a significant progress on preparing a manuscript (full article) based on the preliminary results. Upon completion of the planned mechanical and microstructural tests, we are hoping to submit it for possible publication.



Figure 1. Factors influencing rate of soil carbonation and rapid strength improvement

Provide context as to how these activities are helping achieve the overarching goal(s) of the project...



Elemental testing as part of Phase I of this project is being performed to characterize the factors contributing to soil carbonation and associated strength for different soil types to gain rapid strength. It would provide a framework on designing large scale laboratory testing and field trial for optimum conditions for soil stabilization via carbonation.

Describe any accomplishments achieved under the project goals...

One peer-reviewed conference paper has been published in Geo-Congress 2020: Foundations, Soil Improvement, and Erosion under Geotechnical Special Publication No. 315, Geo-Institute (G-I) of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). Additionally, a poster presentation, titled *Rapid Stabilization of Non-plastic Granular Soils via Carbonation* has been made in Geo-Congress 2020 in Minneapolis, MN on February 26.

Complete the following tables to document the work toward each task and budget (add rows/remove rows as needed, make sure you complete the Overall Project progress row and include all tasks even if they have ended or have not been started)...

Task Number	Start Date	End Date	% Complete		
Task 1: Literature Review	September 2018	Ongoing	100% to date		
Task 2: Elemental testing	December 2018	July 2020	80%		
Task 3: Pseudo Field-Scale Trial (Laboratory soil box)	August 2020	March 2021	0%		
Overall Project:	September 2018	August 2021	45%		

Table 2: Budget Progress				
Project Budget	Spend – Project to Date	% Project to Date*		

*Include the date the budget is current to.

Describe any opportunities for training/professional development that have been provided... N/A

Describe any activities involving the dissemination of research results (be sure to include outputs, outcomes, and the ways in which the outcomes/outputs have had an impact during the reporting period. Please use the tables below for any Publications and Presentations in addition to the description of any other technology transfer efforts that took place during the reporting period)... Use the tables below to complete information about conferences, workshops, publications, etc. List all other outputs, outcomes, and impacts after the tables (i.e. patent applications, technologies, techniques, licenses issued, and/or website addresses used to disseminate research findings).

Table 3: Presentations at Conferences, Workshops, Seminars, and Other Events					
Title	Event	Туре	Location	Date(s)	

Table 4: Publications and Submitted Papers and Reports						
Туре	Title	Citation	Date	Status		
Peer-	Elemental testing	Hossen, S. B., Gallant, A. P., & Ashraf, W. (2020).	February	Published		
reviewed	of carbonated silty	Elemental Testing of Carbonated Silty Sand Treated with	21, 2020			
conference	sand treated with	Lime. Geo-Congress 2020, ASCE GSP 315, Minneapolis				
paper	lime	MN, pp. 562-571.				
Door	Influence of initial	Hossen, S. B., Gallant, A. P., & Ashraf, W. (2020).	-	In		
review	soil state	Influence of initial soil state parameters on rapid strength		preparation		
Iournal	parameters on	gain of granular soils under low CO ₂ pressure conditions.				
Journal	rapid strength gain	Can. Geotech. J., (In preparation).				



of granular soils		
under low CO ₂		
pressure conditions		

Participants and Collaborators:

Use the table below to list all individuals who have worked on the project.

Individual Name	Email Address	Department	Role in Research		
Aaron Gallant, PhD, PE	aaron.gallant@maine.edu	Civil Engineering, University of Maine	PI		
Warda Ashraf, PhD	warda.ashraf@uta.edu	Civil Engineering, UT Arlington	Co-PI		

Use the table below to list all students who have participated in the project during the reporting. (This includes all paid, unpaid, intern, independent study, or any other student that participated in this project.)

Student Name	Email Address	Class	Major	Role in research
SK Belal Hossen		PhD	Civil and geotechnical engineering	Graduate Research Assistant

Use the table below to list any students who worked on this project and graduated during this reporting period. N/A

Table 7: Student Graduates					
Student Name	Role in Research	Degree	Graduation Date		

Use the table below to list organizations have been involved as partners on this project and their contribution to the project. N/A

Table 8: Research Project Collaborators during the reporting period						
Contribution to the Project						
Organization	Location	Financial	In-Kind	Facilitian	Collaborative	Personnel
		Support	Support	racinties	Research	Exchanges

List all other outputs, outcomes, and impacts here (i.e. patent applications, technologies, techniques, licenses issued, and/or website addresses used to disseminate research findings). Please be sure to provide detailed information about each item as with the tables above. N/A

Have other collaborators or contacts been involved? If so, who and how? (This would include collaborations with others within the lead or partner universities; especially interdepartmental or interdisciplinary collaborations.) N/A

Collaborator Name and Title	Contact Information	Organization and Department	Contribution to Research		
			(i.e. Technical Champion)		



Who is the Technical Champion for this project? Name: Dale Peabody Title: Director of Transportation Research Organization: MaineDOT Location (City & State): Augusta, ME Email Address: dale.peabody@maine.gov

Changes:

Discuss any actual or anticipated problems or delays and actions or plans to resolve them... Discuss any changes in approach and the reasons for the change...

COVID-19 has interrupted testing program for all phases of research. We are entering the lab in July to resume testing and preparation for soil box testing.

Planned Activities:

Description of future activities over the coming months.

We plan to conduct two series of tests that will include mechanical and TGA testing to verify our hypothesis that rapid gains in strength may be achieved under low CO₂ pressure conditions, and for a wider range of soil types than initially thought based on preliminary testing. We intend to focus on the influence of initial state (water content, dry density/void ratio) and will investigate three soil types that cover a wide range of soil types encountered in the field (sand, silty sand and silt). This will inform our understanding of requisite conditions necessary for carbonation to be successful in the field.