

## Soil Classification Systems

- Soil classification systems are used to class soils into groups and subgroups based on their engineering behavior
- Systems use common language to concisely express general characteristics without detailed descriptions

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Soils Classification Systems

- USDA
- AASHTO
- USCS

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## USDA Classification

- Developed by United States Department of Agriculture to provide indication of soils ability to support plant/crop growth
- Textural classification system
- Based on relative proportions of Sand, Silt and Clay

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## USDA Classification

- Complete a grain size analysis of soil
- Determine %G, S, M, C
- Adjust %S, M, C based on gravel content
- Use textural triangle to classify soil
- Use name modifier to account for gravel content

---

---

---

---

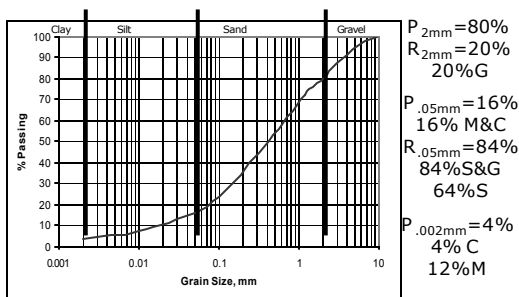
---

---

---

---

## USDA Example




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## USDA Example

- 20%G, 64%S, 12%M, 4%C
- 80% S,M,C
- Modified S,M,C contents
- $\%S' = 64\% / .8 = 80\% S$
- $\%M' = 15\% M$
- $\%C' = 5\% C$

---

---

---

---

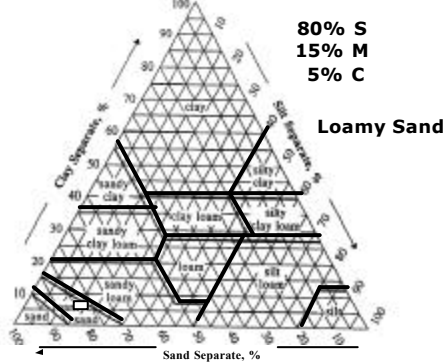
---

---

---

---

### USDA Textural Triangle



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Gravel Modifier

- If  $\%G < 15\%$ , no modifier
- If  $15\% \leq \%G \leq 50\%$ , add gravelly
- If  $\%G > 50\%$ , add very gravelly
  
- In example,  $\%G = 20\%$ ; therefore, soil is classed as  
    Gravelly Loamy Sand

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### AASHTO Classification

- Developed in 1929 by the Bureau of Public Roads
- Currently uses seven major groups of soils, A1 to A7
- Provides a general rating of the soil as a subgrade for road construction
- Considers grain size distribution and plasticity of fines ( $P_{40}$ )

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## AASHTO Classification

- Coarse grained, granular soils have  $P_{200} \leq 35\%$  (A1 to A3 soils)
- Fine grained silty and clayey soils have  $P_{200} > 35\%$  (A4 to A7 soils)
- Soils classes based on elimination using Table 2.4 in text or with plasticity chart
- Group Index also calculated as a relative within group indicator

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## AASHTO Group Index

- $GI = (F - 35)[0.2 + 0.005(LL - 40)] + 0.01(F - 15)(PI - 10)$
- $F = P_{200}$
- For A-2-6 and A-2-7, use  $GI = 0.01(F - 15)(PI - 10)$
- GI reported in parenthesis as integer
- If  $GI < 0$ , use 0

---

---

---

---

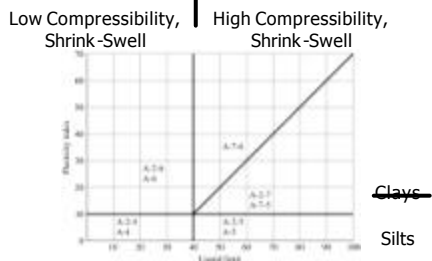
---

---

---

---

## AASHTO Plasticity Chart




---

---

---

---

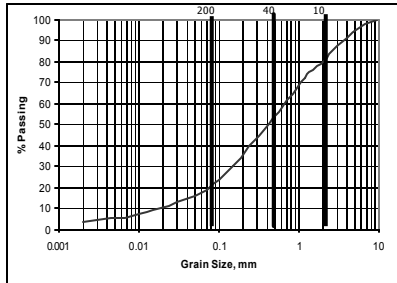
---

---

---

---

## AASHTO Example



$P_{10} = 80\%$

$P_{40} = 52\%$

$P_{200} = 20\%$

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## AASHTO Example

- $P_{10} = 80\%$   $P_{40} = 52\%$   $P_{200} = 20\%$
- $LL = 35$   $PL = 20$   $PI = 15$
- Because  $P_{200} \leq 35\%$ , Coarse Soil
- Because  $P_{10} > 50\%$ , not A-1-a
- Because  $P_{40} > 50\%$ , not A-1-b
- Because  $P_{200} > 10\%$ , not A-3
- So must be A-2 soil, use plasticity chart

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

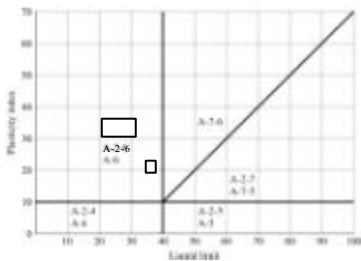
---

---

---

## AASHTO Plasticity Chart

$LL = 35, PI = 15$




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## AASHTO Classification

- A-2-6 Soil
- $GI = 0.01(20-15)(15-10) = 0.25 = 1$
- So soil is A-2-6 (1)
- Clayey Sand & Gravel

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Unified Soil Classification

- Developed by Casagrande in 1942
- Widely used by geotechnical engineers
- Considers grain size distribution and plasticity of fines ( $P_{40}$ )
- Coarse Grained:  $P_{200} < 50\%$
- Fine Grained:  $P_{200} \geq 50\%$

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## USCS Symbols

- G - gravel      S - sand
- M - silt        C - clay
- O - organic
- W - well graded
- P - poorly graded
- L - low plasticity ( $LL < 50$ )
- H - high plasticity ( $LL \geq 50$ )

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## USCS Process

- If  $P_{200} < 50$ ; Coarse Grained
- G or S based on which proportion is greatest
- If  $P_{200} < 5$ , consider only gradation parameters  $C_u$ ,  $C_z$
- If  $P_{200} > 12$ , consider only plasticity
- If  $5 \leq P_{200} \leq 12$ , consider both

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## USCS Process

- If  $P_{200} \geq 50$  - Fine Grained
- M or C based on plasticity
- O based on LL before and after oven drying

---

---

---

---

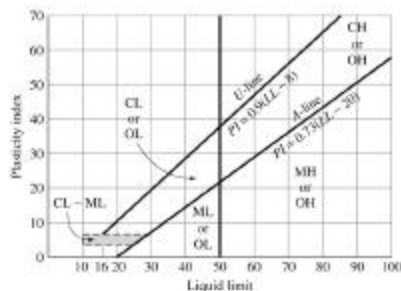
---

---

---

---

## USCS Plasticity Chart



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# USCS Process

- Group Symbol determined as outlined previously
- Group Name determined based on percentages of other soil components using decision tree process shown in Figures 2.13 and 2.14

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

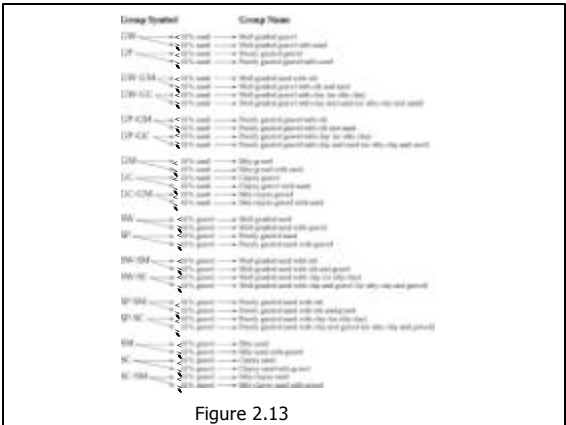


Figure 2.13

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

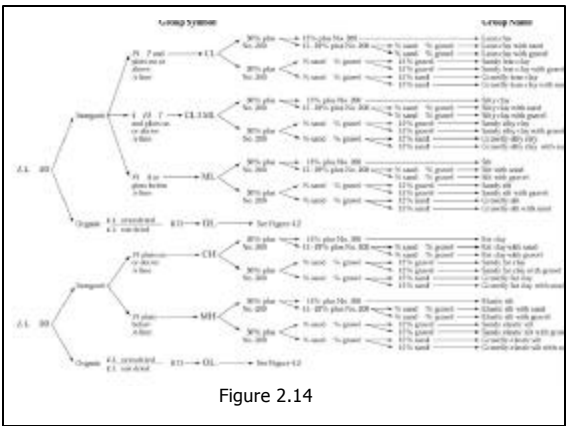


Figure 2.14

---



---



---



---



---



---



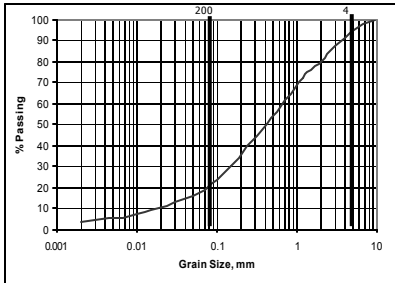
---



---



## USCS Example



$P_4 = 93\%$   
 $\%G = 7$

$P_{200} = 20\%$   
 $\%S \& G = 80$   
 $\%S = 73$

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## USCS Example

- $P_4 = 93\%$ ,  $P_{200} = 20\%$ ,  $\%G = 7$ ,  $\%S = 73$
- $LL = 35$   $PL = 20$   $PI = 15$
- Because  $P_{200} \leq 50\%$ , Coarse Soil
- Because  $\%S > \%G$ , Sand
- Because  $P_{200} > 12\%$ , use plasticity chart

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

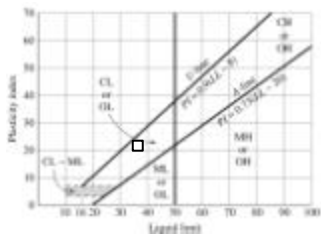
---

---

---

## USCS Plasticity Chart

$LL = 35$ ,  $PI = 15$



Soil fines are Clay

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## USCS Example

- Group Symbol is SC
- Because %G<15, Group Name is Clayey Sand

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---