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## Road Materials and Pavement Design

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# THE EFFECT OF SPECIMEN SIZE ON THE UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CEMENT-STABILIZED GRANULAR MIXTURES MADE OF NATURAL AND RECYCLED AGGREGATES

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## ABSTRACT

The cement-stabilization technique is employed on natural and recycled granular materials to improve their mechanical properties and durability. The strength of cement-stabilized granular materials is assessed by the unconfined compressive strength on laboratory compacted specimens typically after 7 days of curing. Standards and technical specifications establish specimen height and diameter and loading mode (i.e., control of displacement or force). The challenge of comparing the strength of different mixtures or assessing material strength within the acceptance limits of technical specifications is exacerbated by the heterogeneity of standards.

This research investigates the effect of specimen size on the unconfined compressive strength of cement-stabilized granular materials by varying the height and diameter. Two types of aggregate, natural and recycled from construction and demolition waste, were investigated. The study also investigated the impact of the loading mode application on the strength. The results revealed significant differences in strength due to variations in specimen size and loading mode for both mixtures. As expected, an increase in specimen slenderness resulted in a decrease in compressive strength. The loading mode also affects strength, with controlled-displacement loading providing higher strengths. A linear regression model was developed to quantify the effect of specimen size and loading mode on the compressive strength of the two cement-stabilized materials. Based on this model, tables of conversion factors are provided to facilitate the comparison and conversion of strength data.

**KEYWORDS:** unconfined compressive strength; cement-stabilized granular material; construction and demolition waste aggregate; slenderness; loading modes.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Cement-stabilized granular mixtures (CSGMs) are blends of aggregates, cement, and water. Cement is typically added in the range of 2-4% of the aggregate mass (Maher & Ho, 1993; Mohammad et al., 2000). The cement-stabilization technique is used to improve the mechanical properties and durability of granular materials when additional stiffness to bear traffic loads is required for base and subbase pavement layers (Yoder & Witczak, 1975).

To ensure adequate performance, technical standards establish minimum requirements for aggregate properties (fragmentation resistance, soundness, shape and flakiness, freeze/thaw resistance, alkali-silica reaction, plasticity, etc.) (Centro Sperimentale Interuniversitario di Ricerca Stradale, 2001; Federal Highway Administration Research and Technology, 2016). Additionally, they mandate the use of cement classified according to the harmonized standard EN 197-1 (European Committee for Standardization, 2011). At the same time, some technical specifications indicate the aggregate blend gradations depending on the pavement type (flexible or rigid) and the layer in which the CSGM is laid (Lotfi & Witczak, 1981; Halsted et al., 2006; European Committee for Standardization, 2013b; Federal Highway Administration Research and Technology, 2016). The CSGM strength is evaluated through indirect tensile and unconfined compressive strength (UCS) tests on laboratory-compacted specimens after 7 days of curing. These two strengths are also used in quality assurance procedures to determine whether the material is suitable for a specific construction task (Biswal et al., 2020). For instance, the Mechanistical-Empirical Pavement Design Guide method requires a minimum UCS of 5.2 MPa (750 psi) and 1.7 MPa (250 psi) at 7 days of curing for base and subbase layers respectively (Department of the Army & Department of the Air Force, 1994; Applied Research Associates Inc., 2004). The Italian technical specifications (Centro Sperimentale Interuniversitario di Ricerca Stradale, 2001) prescribes that the UCS at 7-days of curing should be in the 2.5-4.5 MPa range.

Although UCS is a widely used and relatively simple testing procedure for the inspection and approval of CSGMs, current standards and specifications differ based on the specimen formation procedure, i.e., the compaction method and the sample size ( $H$  = height,  $D$  = diameter, or  $H/D$  ratio). In fact, technical specifications have been updated to address these differences. In European technical standards, EN 13286-41 (European Committee for Standardization, 2021) maintains different procedures for CSGM. The standard allows for broad requirements regarding sample shape, size, and compaction methods. Specific sample sizes are set based on compaction method and maximum grain size ( $D_g$ ) in the mixture in accordance with EN 13286-50 (European Committee for Standardization, 2004d), EN 13286-51 (European Committee for Standardization, 2004a), EN 13286-52 (European Committee for Standardization, 2004b), and EN 13286-53 (European Committee for Standardization, 2004c). Therefore, any variation in these testing parameters leads to different outcomes, which cannot be compared to each other. Table 1 summarizes the most common technical standards for UCS testing including different sample sizes and preparation methods. It is worth noting that some authors perform tests on CSGMs by referring to standards conceived for different material types.

**Table 1 – Summary of standards for UCS test on cylindrical specimens (Note: D = diameter; H = height; CD = constant displacement; CF = constant force; P<sub>19mm</sub> = passing at 19 mm sieve; P<sub>4.75mm</sub> = passing at 4.75 mm sieve; D<sub>g</sub> = grain maximum diameter)**

Standard for testing	Mixtures	Loading method	Standard for sample preparation	Specimen size (D; H) in mm	References
EN 13286-41	Hydraulically bound mixtures	CF to obtain failure in 30-120 s interval	EN 13286-50 (Proctor)	(100; 120) if D <sub>g</sub> < 22.4 mm (150; 120) if D <sub>g</sub> < 31.5 mm	(European Committee for Standardization, 2021), (European Committee for Standardization, 2004c)
			EN 13286-51 (vibrating hammer)	(100; 100) if D <sub>g</sub> < 22.4 mm (150; 150) if D <sub>g</sub> < 31.5 mm	
			EN 13286-52 (vibro-compression)	(100; 100) or (100; 200) if D <sub>g</sub> < 22.4 mm (160; 160) or (160; 320) if D <sub>g</sub> < 31.5 mm	
			EN 13286-53 (axial compression)	(50; 50) or (50; 100) if D <sub>g</sub> < 11.2 mm (100; 100) or (100; 200) if D <sub>g</sub> < 22.4 mm	
ASTM D 5102	Soil-lime mixtures	CD 0.5-2.0% strain/min	Method A: Pressing, kneading or impact action	H/D between 2 and 2.5	(American Society for Testing and Materials, 2009; American Society for Testing and Materials, 2012)
			Method B: ASTM D 698	(101.6; 116.4)	
ASTM D 1633	Soil-cement mixtures	CD 1 mm/min	Method A: ASTM D 698 if P <sub>19mm</sub> > 30%	(101.6; 116.4)	(American Society for Testing and Materials, 2007; American Society for Testing and Materials, 2012)
			Method B: ASTM D 698 if P <sub>4.75mm</sub> = 100	(71.1; 142.2)	

For instance, Mohammadinia et al., (2014) performed UCS tests on recycled CSGMs as per ASTM 5102 (American Society for Testing and Materials, 2009) albeit this standard was conceived for soil-lime mixtures. In accordance with this standard, two cylindrical specimens with a minimum diameter of 50 mm with (i) H/D ratio between 2.0 and 2.5 or (ii) H/D = 1.15 can undergo UCS tests depending on the compaction method. Meanwhile, the ASTM D 1633 (American Society for Testing and Materials, 2007) for soil-cement mixtures considers (i) a H/D ratio equal to 1.15 and 101.6 mm (4.0 in.) in diameter and 116.4 mm (4.6 in.) in height for materials with a retained at 19 mm sieve lower than 30%, and (ii) a H/D = 2.0 and 71.1 mm (2.8 in.) in diameter and 142.2 mm (5.6 in.) in height for aggregate passing the 4.75 mm sieve. When the loading mode is the concern, the EN 13286-41 (European Committee for Standardization, 2021) advocates the application of a constant force (CF) to achieve a specimen failure in the 30 to 120 s range. ASTM 5102 (American Society for Testing and Materials, 2009) and ASTM D 1633 (American Society for Testing and Materials, 2007) prescribe a UCS test by applying a constant displacement (CD) rate (Table 1).

Based on the context provided, it is evident that current requirements for the UCS of CSGMs (The British Standards Institution, 2018; Rashidi & Ashtiani, 2019) prevent the comparison of UCS outcomes with the acceptance threshold of technical specifications and make it difficult to interpret the results from different studies. Therefore, in this research we investigated the effects of the specimen size (H, D, and H/D ratio) on UCS. Two CSGMs, one containing natural and the other containing recycled aggregates from construction and demolition waste (CDW), were evaluated for their influence on UCS under two loading application modes: controlled force and displacement rate.

Specimens of 55, 100, 150, and 200 mm in height with a diameter of 100 mm, and specimens of 100, 150, and 200 mm in height and a diameter 150 mm were prepared in the 0.55-2.00 H/D ratio range. Five replicates per the sample set were produced to strengthen the statistical validity of the results. To exclude any

secondary effects, the same type and quantity of cement (3% wt. of dry aggregate), and particle size distribution for both natural and recycled aggregates were adopted.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 Materials

Natural (NAT) and CDW recycled aggregates were obtained from Spinelli & Mannocchi Srl (Lidarno, Perugia, Italy) and Cavit SpA (La Loggia, Turin, Italy), respectively, while the cement was provided by Italcementi Srl. Both the natural and recycled granular materials were divided into size fractions of (mm-mm) 20-16, 16-8, 8-4, 4-2, 2-1, 1-0.5, 0.5-0.125, 0.125-0.063, and < 0.063 mm. Each aggregate blend was obtained by recombining the size classes according to Italian specification (Centro Sperimentale Interuniversitario di Ricerca Stradale, 2001), and adjusting for the maximum grain size of 20 mm as shown in Figure 1.

The oven-dried particle density of the NAT and CDW aggregate samples were deemed to be 2691 and 2597 kg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively as per EN 1097-6 (European Committee for Standardization, 2013a). Moreover, the 4-20 mm fraction of CDW aggregate was classified according to the constituents reported in EN 933-11 (European Committee for Standardization, 2009). The composition obtained consisted of 22.1% of *Rc* (concrete and mortar), 51.7% of *Ru* (unbound aggregate and natural stone), 10.6% *Rb* (clay masonry particles), 15.4% *Ra* (bituminous materials), and 0.2% of impurities (non-floating wood, plastic, etc.).

A CEM-III/A 42.5 N blast furnace cement (35-64% clinker and 36-65% blast furnace slag) in accordance with EN 197-1 (European Committee for Standardization, 2011) was used. A cement quantity of 3% was used for both the natural and recycled aggregate mixtures, which falls within the typical range of 2-5% of the dry aggregate mass (Lotfi & Witzcak, 1981; Xuan et al., 2012; Bassani et al., 2017).

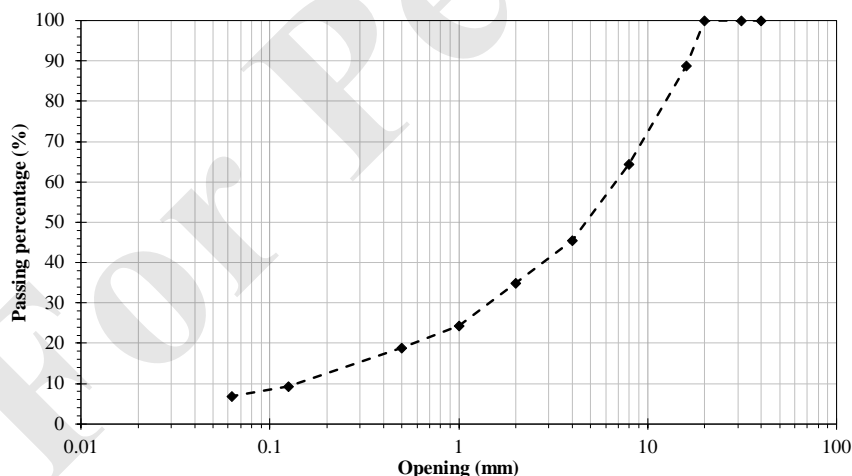


Figure 1 – Reference particle size distribution curve for CSGM from (Centro Sperimentale Interuniversitario di Ricerca Stradale, 2001). The grain size distribution curve shows 100% passing at 20 mm, 88.9% at 16 mm, 64.4% at 8 mm, 45.6% at 4 mm, 35.0% at 2 mm, 24.3% at 1.0 mm, 19.0% at 0.5 mm, 9.3% at 0.125 mm, and 6.9% at 0.063 mm.

## 2.2 Specimen preparation and testing

A modified Proctor compaction test (five layers, 56 blows each, 4.5 kg hammer dropped from 45.7 cm) was conducted to establish the optimum moisture content (OMC) that would maximize the dry density (MDD) of both the natural and recycled CSGMs according to the EN 13286-2 (European Committee for Standardization, 2010). The cement was mixed thoroughly with the aggregate blends prior to the samples being compacted. As shown in Figure 2, the recycled CSGM required a significantly higher OMC to achieve the MDD compared to the natural one due to the presence of porosity in bricks, tiles, and concrete particles that absorb more moisture than natural aggregates. The OMC and MDD values determined for natural and recycled CSGMs were (4.6%; 2.298 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>) and (9.3%; 2.083 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>), respectively.

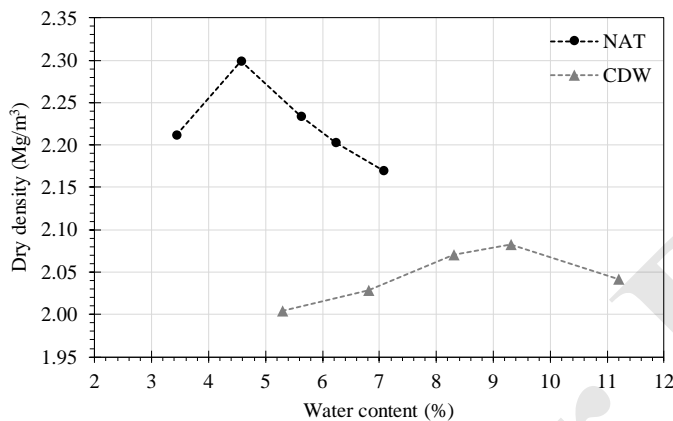


Figure 2 – Proctor compaction curves for natural and recycled (CDW) CSGM.

Specimens were prepared by first mixing aggregates and water (at the OMC) and then adding cement after 24 h in a humidity-controlled environment. Cylindrical specimens were compacted using a gyratory shear compactor in accordance with previous investigations (Autelitano & Giuliani, 2016; Bassani et al., 2017). Figure 3 illustrates the different specimen sizes with D equal to 100 mm (H = 55-, 100-, 150-, and 200-mm) and 150 mm (H = 100-, 150-, and 200-mm). The specimens were compacted in one or more layers, depending on the final height (Figure 3), to ensure uniform distribution of compaction energy throughout the specimen height. The first layer was always set at the minimum height possible for compaction using the gyratory compaction equipment of 55 mm. To control the dry density of specimens, the following parameters were applied: a vertical pressure of 600 kPa, a tilting mould angle of 1.25°, a rotation speed of 30 rpm, and a fixed number of gyrations equal to 40 and 50 for natural and recycled CSGM respectively. The number of gyrations was determined via a preliminary investigation involving multiple trials. During these trials, the optimal number of gyrations required to achieve the desired specimen height for both cement-stabilized NAT and CDW aggregate blends was determined.

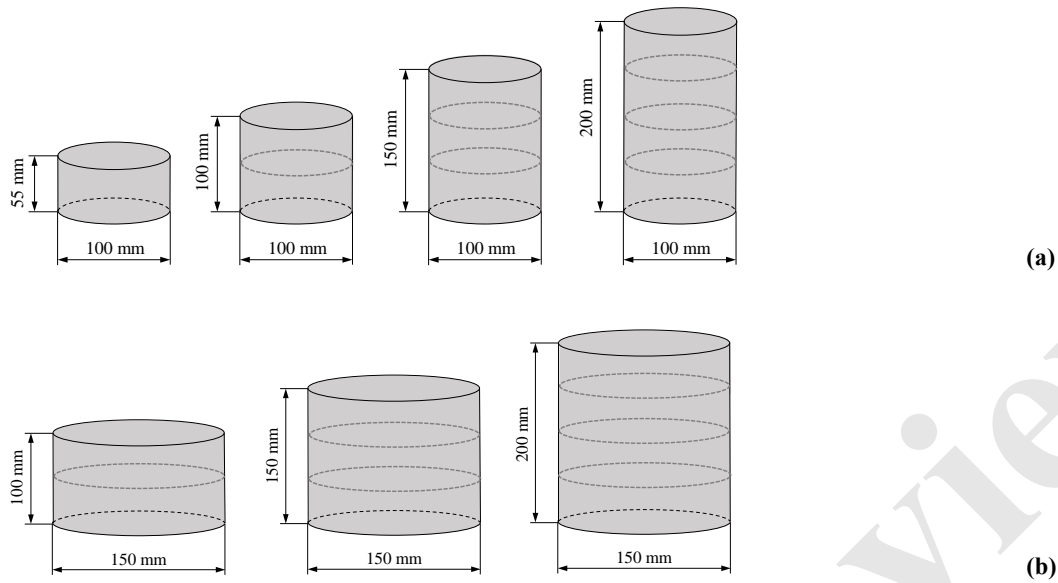


Figure 3 – Scheme of the different specimen sizes: (a) 100 mm diameter, (b) 150 mm diameter.

After compaction, specimens were cured at room temperature (20 °C) and relative humidity higher than 90% for 7 days. UCS tests were carried out by means of a 200-kN testing device able to carry out tests at (i) the constant displacement (CD) rate of 0.5 mm/min and (ii) the constant force (CF) by setting a stress of 0.08 MPa/s to ensure test durations fell within the 30-120 s range in compliance with EN 13286-41 (European Committee for Standardization, 2021).

### 2.3 Statistical analyses

A multiple linear regression model was used to predict the evolution of USC. The choice stems from the continuous and normally distributed nature of the variables under examination. Multiple linear regression offers simplicity and efficiency and facilitates the clear interpretation and reliable generalization of results. Its built-in hypothesis testing capabilities enhance the reliability of analyses, making it a robust method across diverse research domains (Wooldridge, 2019). The general form of the multiple linear regression model is presented by Eq. 1:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + \varepsilon \quad \text{eq. 1}$$

where  $\beta_0$  is the constant coefficient of the model and  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_K$  are the slope coefficients for the independent variables  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ . The ordinary least square (OLS) method will be used to estimate the model coefficients. The variables may exhibit various functional forms, such as logarithmic or quadratic expressions. The STATA statistical software, Version 17 (StataCorp, 2021) was used for statistical analyses and modelling.

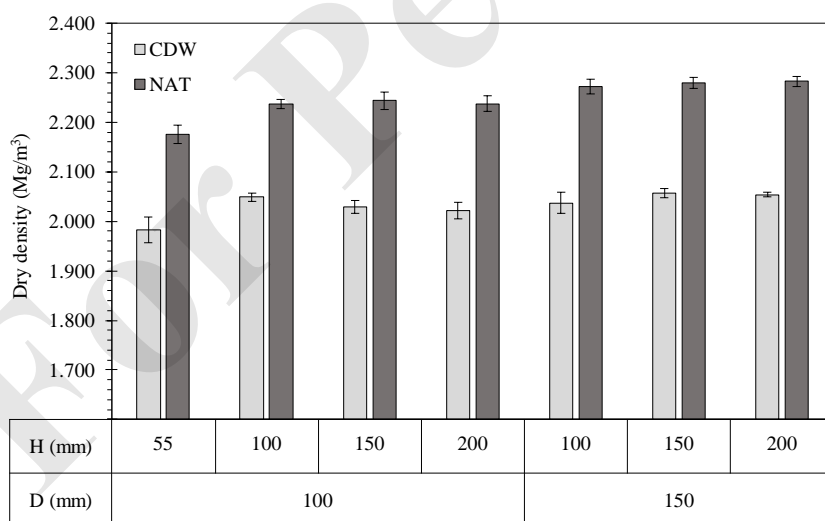
To ensure that the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method serves as the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE), it is essential that the assumptions underlying the classic linear regression model have been verified. To this end, various statistical tests have been applied including Ramsey's RESET test (Ramsey, 1969) which

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4 141 was employed to evaluate potential model misspecification by identifying whether any significant variables  
5 142 were excluded from the model. Following the evaluation of model specification, the heteroscedasticity test  
6 143 was conducted to examine the variance of response results across different levels of the independent variables.  
7 144 The Breusch-Pagan test (Breusch & Pagan, 1979) was used to detect the presence of heteroscedasticity within  
8 145 the proposed model, serving as a crucial step in validating its assumptions and efficacy. In multiple regression  
9 146 models, multicollinearity occurs when independent variables are highly intercorrelated, with no definitive  
10 147 acceptance threshold. A model is considered more robust when it features lower inter-variable correlations.  
11 148 The Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) is a commonly employed technique to measure the influence of  
12 149 multicollinearity on the variance of regression coefficients. While a lower VIF indicates better conditions for  
13 150 regression analysis, it is generally recommended that the VIF should not exceed a threshold value of 10 (James  
14 151 et al., 2021). Despite the tendency of residuals to approximate a normal distribution in larger sample sizes, we  
15 152 also assessed their normality using a normal probability plot. The model's goodness-of-fit was evaluated by  
16 153 means of the adjusted R-squared and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) metrics (Wooldridge, 2019).  
17 154

### 155 3. RESULTS

#### 156 3.1 Density and compressive strength

157 The average results for dry density are summarized in Figure 4. Considering the CDW aggregate specimens,  
158 for D = 100 mm, the average dry density was in the 1.983-2.049 Mg/m<sup>3</sup> range, while for D = 150 mm, the dry  
159 density was in the 2.037-2.057 Mg/m<sup>3</sup> range. Specimens consisting of NAT aggregates showed higher  
160 densities than those of CDW aggregates because of the presence of brick and tiles that have a lower density  
161 than natural materials (Bassani & Tefa, 2018; Wang et al., 2020; Esfahani, 2020).  
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163  
164 **Figure 4 – Average dry densities of CDW and NAT specimens depending on diameter (D) and height (H). The**  
165 **error bars indicate one standard deviation.**  
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In this investigation, this was clearly evidenced when samples were extruded from the moulds, resulting in residual air voids on the sample lateral surface. The smaller the sample, the greater this effect. Therefore, as the diameter of the specimen increases, the wall effect decreases resulting in a denser structure of compacted materials (Olard & Perraton, 2010).

Table 2 lists the average UCS values for various diameters, H/D ratios, loading application modes, and aggregate types. The data were subjected to ANOVA to statistically assess the effect of the experimental variables on the final UCS values. Since the assumption checks for homogeneity of variances (*Levene L* = 4.14, *p*-value < .001) and normal distribution of observations (*Shapiro-Wilk* = 0.968, *p*-value = .003) did not support the hypothesis testing, the ANOVA was performed on *Ln(UCS)* values (*Levene L* = 1.50, *p*-value < .084; *Shapiro-Wilk* = 0.994, *p*-value = .820) with a significance level of 5%.

The H/D ratio significantly influences the *Ln(UCS)* ( $F_{17,5} = 936.6$ , *p*-value < .001). As expected, the H/D ratio increases as the UCS decreases. A statistically significant effect of the loading mode on the UCS ( $F_{17,1} = 162.4$ , *p*-value < .001) was also observed. Apart from both the NAT and CDW specimens with  $D = 150$  mm and  $H/D = 0.67$ , the UCS results were generally higher for the CD loading mode than they were for the CF one. Considering the condition with  $H/D = 1$ , small differences in the average UCS values of Table 2 between 100 mm and 150 mm are evident. Nevertheless, the diameter size did not have a discernible effect on UCS strength. On the other hand, the material type plays a significant role in determining the final UCS ( $F_{17,1} = 913.2$ , *p*-value < .001). As expected, the use of NAT aggregates provides higher strength to the cement-stabilized mixtures in comparison to recycled material from CDW in line with previous investigations (Tataranni et al., 2018; Xue et al., 2022).

**Table 2 – Average results of UCS in MPa depending on the material (CSGM with natural and recycled aggregates), diameter (D), the H/D ratio, the loading procedure, and the material. The number in the brackets indicate the standard deviation.**

D (mm)	H/D ratio	Natural CSGM		CDW CSGM	
		CF	CD	CF	CD
100	0.55	11.19 (± 0.90)	11.90 (± 1.31)	7.77 (± 0.54)	6.80 (± 0.16)
	1.00	6.52 (± 0.31)	7.51 (± 0.51)	3.78 (± 0.50)	4.92 (± 0.32)
	1.50	3.29 (± 0.18)	4.28 (± 0.30)	1.86 (± 0.22)	2.86 (± 0.15)
	2.00	2.09 (± 0.17)	2.89 (± 0.38)	1.66 (± 0.11)	2.30 (± 0.07)
150	0.67	11.95 (± 0.82)	11.39 (± 0.79)	6.53 (± 0.31)	5.96 (± 0.47)
	1.00	5.78 (± 0.56)	7.70 (± 0.53)	4.15 (± 0.29)	4.63 (± 0.29)
	1.33	3.95 (± 0.20)	5.70 (± 0.26)	2.61 (± 0.29)	3.75 (± 0.11)

### 3.2 Regression analysis

The statistical model for the estimation of UCS was calibrated using the independent variables listed in Table 3. Table 4 presents the Person's *r* correlation matrix (with *p*-values) between the independent variables investigated and the recorded UCS values. Numerous attempts were made to include or exclude the independent variables from Table 4, while also varying the mathematical function (logarithm, exponential) that describes the behaviour of both dependent and independent factors. The linear regression model's goodness of fit was evaluated using the adjusted coefficient of determination ( $R^2_{adj}$ ) value.

202 **Table 3 – Definition of Independent variables**

Variable	Symbol	Unit	Interval values
Aggregate type	$A_{type}$	(-)	0 = CDW aggregate 1 = NAT aggregate
Loading configuration	$L_c$	(-)	0 = CD (constant displacement) 1 = CF (constant force)
Specimen diameter	$D$	(mm)	100, 150
Specimen height	$H$	(mm)	55, 100, 150, 200
H/D ratio	$R_{H/D}$	(-)	0.55, 0.67, 1.00, 1.33, 1.50, 2.00
Measured dry density	$\gamma_d$	Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Range (1.983; 2.312)
Difference between effective (measured) dry density and the target dry density (i.e., the MDD)	$\gamma_{d,diff}$	Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Range (-0.135; 0.014)

203  
204 A significant correlation was found between aggregate type ( $A_{type}$ ) and measured dry density ( $\gamma_d$ ), with  
205 coefficients of 0.40 and 0.35, respectively at the 95% confidence level. Furthermore, the size-related variables,  
206 such as the diameter ( $D$ ) and height ( $H$ ) of the sample, had a significant impact at the 95% confidence level.  
207 The H/D ratio shows a statistically significant correlation and may improve the prediction model. The  
208 significant correlation between  $A_{type}$  and  $\gamma_d$  variables raises concerns about potential multicollinearity issues  
209 when both are included in the model. However, the introduction of a new variable representing the differences  
210 between the target and measured dry density ( $\gamma_{d,diff}$ ) can effectively resolve this problem.

211 Multiple linear regression models were calibrated on the 134 observations, to identify the optimal UCS  
212 estimation model. The  $Ln(UCS)$  was chosen as the ultimate functional form for the dependent variable. Table  
213 5 presents the estimated model, which includes variables that met assumptions and exhibited both statistical  
214 and practical significance. The  $F$ -statistic test was used to assess the overall significance of the model with  
215 findings indicating a substantial joint impact of the model variables at a 99% confidence level ( $F = 695.6$ ,  
216  $p$ -value < .001).  $R^2$  and  $R^2_{adj}$  were 97.48 and 97.34%, respectively. These values indicate that the independent  
217 variables accounted for over 97% of the variation in  $Ln(UCS)$ . The proximity of these two indicators suggests  
218 that the included variables in the model are sufficient. The low value of RMSE (i.e., 0.0913) indicates a high  
219 level of accuracy in the model's predictions. As shown in Table 5, all included variables, including some  
220 quadratic and interaction terms, are significant at the 99% confidence level ( $p$ -value < .001).

221 The estimated coefficient of  $A_{type}$  reveals a significant impact on  $Ln(UCS)$  attributable to aggregate type.  
222 Furthermore, the significant interaction between aggregate type and the H/D ratio suggests that the greatest  
223 differences in  $Ln(UCS)$  across aggregate types are most conspicuous at the lowest H/D ratios. The results  
224 indicate that the H/D ratio significantly influences  $Ln(UCS)$ . However, this effect is contingent on the H/D  
225 ratio due to a significant quadratic term, and it also varies depending on the loading mode and aggregate type,  
226 as evidenced by significant interaction terms. Although the experimental design aimed to maintain a constant  
227 dry density, minor variations were observed due to various reasons. These differences were accounted for in  
228 the model to neutralize their impact on other estimated coefficients. The findings reveal that even slight  
229 deviations in dry density have a significant effect on  $Ln(UCS)$ , which is also influenced by the loading  
230 modality, as indicated by the significant interaction term between them. The model is in Eq. 2.  
231

232 **Table 4 – Correlation matrix between the variables.**

	<i>UCS</i>	<i>A<sub>type</sub></i>	<i>L<sub>c</sub></i>	<i>D</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>R<sub>H/D</sub></i>	$\gamma_d$	$\gamma_{d,diff}$
<i>UCS</i>	1.00							
<i>A<sub>type</sub></i>	0.40	1.00						
<i>L<sub>c</sub></i>	-0.15	-0.04	1.00					
<i>D</i>	0.20	-0.00	0.03	1.00				
<i>H</i>	-0.73	0.02	0.02	0.21	1.00			
<i>R<sub>H/D</sub></i>	-0.80	0.02	0.00	-0.31	0.85	1.00		
$\gamma_d$	0.35	0.97	0.00	0.17	0.13	0.04	1.00	
$\gamma_{d,diff}$	-0.16	0.01	0.18	0.68	0.41	0.05	0.27	1.00

234 **Table 5 – Estimated parameters of the *Ln(UCS)* model**

Predictor	$\beta$ -estimate	t-value	Confidence interval (95%)
<i>A<sub>type</sub></i>	0.682	15.78	(0.596, 0.767)
$\gamma_{d,diff}$	3.091	7.59	(2.285, 3.897)
<i>R<sub>H/D</sub></i>	-1.922	-16.35	(-2.155, -1.690)
$(R_{H/D})^2$	0.429	9.44	(-0.339, -0.519)
<i>A<sub>type</sub></i> × <i>R<sub>H/D</sub></i>	-0.205	-6.03	(-0.273, 0.138)
<i>L<sub>c</sub></i> × <i>R<sub>H/D</sub></i>	-0.256	-13.5	(-0.294, -0.219)
<i>L<sub>c</sub></i> × $\gamma_{d,diff}$	-2.157	-4.27	(-3.156, -1.159)
constant	3.128	4.36	(2.974, 3.281)

$$Ln(UCS) = 3.128 + 0.682 \cdot A_{type} + 3.091 \cdot \gamma_{d,diff} - 1.922 \cdot R_{H/D} + 0.429 \cdot (R_{H/D})^2 - 0.205 \cdot A_{type} \cdot R_{H/D} - 0.256 \cdot L_c \cdot R_{H/D} - 2.157 \cdot L_c \cdot \gamma_{d,diff} \quad \text{eq. 2}$$

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237 The results of Ramsey's RESET test (Ramsey, 1969) ( $F_{3,123} = 2.39, p\text{-value} = .072$ ) indicated that the null  
238 hypothesis could not be rejected. This suggests that important variables were not omitted from the estimated  
239 model at the 95% confidence level. The Breusch-Pagan test (Breusch & Pagan, 1979) results ( $\chi^2_1 = 0.95, p\text{-}$   
240  $\text{value} = .330$ ) revealed that the null hypothesis cannot be rejected, suggesting that the variance of the dependent  
241 variable does not significantly differ across various levels of the independent variable at the 95% confidence  
242 level. To assess the model's multicollinearity, the VIFs can be calculated post-model estimation. However,  
243 given the presence of significant quadratic and interaction effects, it is crucial to compute VIFs using a model  
244 estimated with the continuous independent variables centred. Table 6 shows the VIFs for the estimated model,  
245 all of which are significantly below the recommended threshold of 10. This indicates an absence of  
246 multicollinearity within the model.

248 **Table 6 – Results of VIF multicollinearity test**

Predictor	VIF
<i>A<sub>type</sub></i>	1.01
$\gamma_{d,diff}$	1.78
<i>R<sub>H/D</sub></i>	3.52
$(R_{H/D})^2$	1.83
<i>A<sub>type</sub></i> × <i>R<sub>H/D</sub></i>	2.05
<i>L<sub>c</sub></i> × <i>R<sub>H/D</sub></i>	2.04
<i>L<sub>c</sub></i> × $\gamma_{d,diff}$	1.23
Mean VIF	1.92

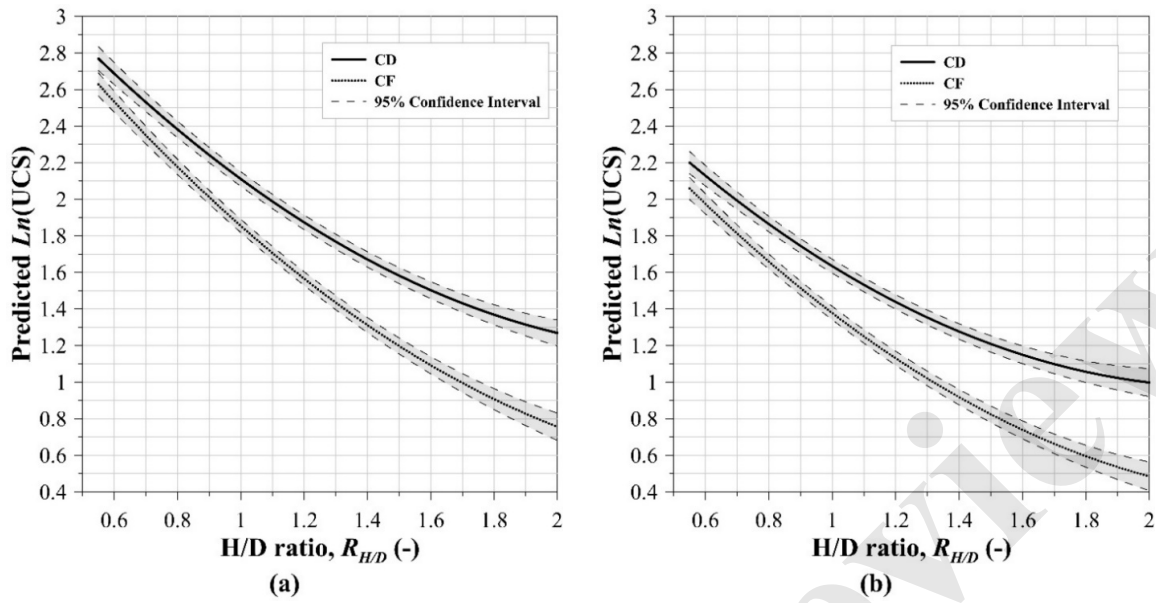
## 4. DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Data modelling

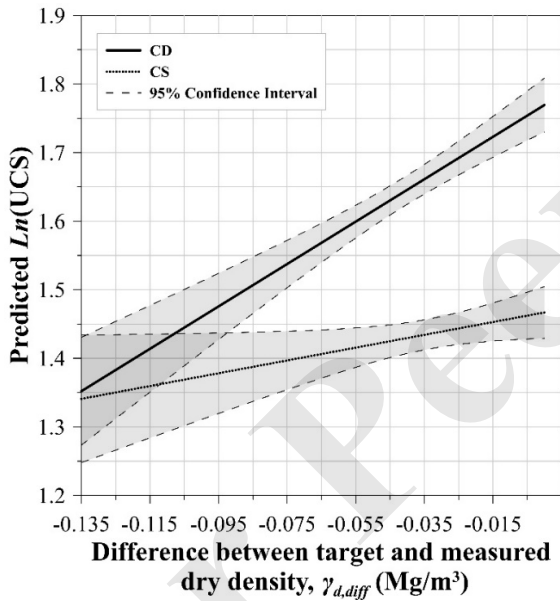
From an analysis of linear regression output illustrated in Figure 5, we can make the following observations. First, as expected, the predicted  $Ln(UCS)$  significantly decreases as the H/D ratio increases. These results are consistent with previous studies which investigated the effects of sample size proportion on the compressive strength of cement concrete (del Viso et al., 2008; Dehestani et al., 2014; Li et al., 2018; Talaat et al., 2021. Kaufmann (1998) argued that lateral constraints induced by the stiffer loading plates at the end zones of the specimen lead to increased strength. The author inferred that this effect is more pronounced in smaller cylindrical specimens, thus explaining the higher strength of cement concrete specimens with small H/D ratios.

Figure 5 also demonstrates the influence of the different loading modes on the UCS. It is evident that the CF mode results in lower UCS values compared to the CD one. Applied stress rates in the range 8-32 kPa/s and 4-11 kPa/s were recorded for CDW specimens with 100- and 150-mm diameters, respectively. For NAT specimens, stress rates varied between 3 and 45 kPa/s for 100 mm diameter samples and between 4 and 26 kPa/s for 150-mm diameter samples. The difference in the  $Ln(UCS)$  between CF and CD loading modes is more pronounced for higher H/D ratios, suggesting a need for careful comparison of the UCS test results obtained with the two loading modes.

When comparing Figure 5-a and Figure 5-b, it is worth noting that the model (Eq. 2) consistently predicts higher  $Ln(UCS)$  values for specimens containing NAT aggregates than they do for specimens containing CDW aggregate across all the H/D ratios. This finding is consistent with existing literature that attributes higher toughness and strength values to NAT aggregates than CDW ones (Poon & Chan, 2006; Bassani & Tefa, 2018). The mechanical behaviour of CDW aggregate mixtures is significantly influenced by the type, gradation, and proportions of constituent materials in the recycled blend. Accordingly, it is advisable to limit the amount of weaker particles such as recycled clay masonry and tiles, if we wish to reduce the performance gap in terms of strength, resilient modulus and permanent deformation between virgin mixtures of the same size (Lopez-Uceda et al., 2020; Corradini et al., 2021; Lu et al., 2021). The regression model indicates that discrepancies between the actual density of specimens and the target density (MDD) have an impact on the UCS. Figure 6 depicts the evolution of the predicted  $Ln(UCS)$  as a function of the  $\gamma_{d,diff}$  model variable, in which the two lines represent the CF and CD loading modes and include all the specimens, including both CDW and NAT materials. The UCS decreases as the variation between MDD and measured density increases, i.e., with a decrease in specimen density. A lower dry density indicates a higher material porosity and a weaker interlocking structure between the grains which leads to a reduction in stress support (Lade & De Boer, 1997). In the CD loading configuration, lower density results in a significant decrease in the dependent variable  $Ln(UCS)$  compared to the CF one.



284 **Figure 5 – Linear regression model output for (a) NAT and (b) CDW materials.**  
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 287  
 288 **Figure 6 – Effect of the specimen's dry density on the UCS.**  
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#### 290 **4.2 Conversion factors**

291 Based on the regression model, conversion factors (denoted as  $f$ ) have been established to facilitate the  
 292 conversion of UCS values associated with a given H/D ratio into values corresponding to a different H/D ratio.  
 293 These factors are given in Table 7 and Table 8 for NAT and CDW CSGMs, respectively and are differentiated  
 294 for the two loading modes (CF, CD), and assuming no difference between the target and the measured dry  
 295 density (i.e., posing  $\gamma_{d,diff}$  equal to 0). They are valuable when comparing the UCS results achieved with samples  
 296 with differing geometry or when comparing results which make reference to different codes and design  
 297 specifications.

298 **Table 7 – Conversion factors for NAT-CSGM: a) CF, b) CD loading configuration.**

		... to H/D							
		0.55	0.67	0.80	1.00	1.33	1.50	1.67	2.00
From H/D ...	0.55	1.00	0.80	0.64	0.46	0.29	0.24	0.20	0.15
	0.67	1.25	1.00	0.80	0.58	0.37	0.30	0.25	0.19
	0.80	1.57	1.26	1.00	0.72	0.46	0.38	0.32	0.24
	1.00	2.17	1.73	1.38	1.00	0.63	0.52	0.44	0.33
	1.33	3.42	2.74	2.18	1.58	1.00	0.82	0.69	0.53
	1.50	4.17	3.34	2.66	1.93	1.22	1.00	0.84	0.64
	1.67	4.96	3.97	3.16	2.29	1.45	1.19	1.00	0.77
	2.00	6.48	5.19	4.13	2.99	1.90	1.55	1.31	1.00

(a)

		... to H/D							
		0.55	0.67	0.80	1.00	1.33	1.50	1.67	2.00
From H/D ...	0.55	1.00	0.82	0.68	0.52	0.36	0.31	0.27	0.22
	0.67	1.21	1.00	0.82	0.63	0.43	0.37	0.33	0.27
	0.80	1.47	1.21	1.00	0.76	0.53	0.45	0.40	0.33
	1.00	1.93	1.59	1.31	1.00	0.69	0.59	0.52	0.43
	1.33	2.80	2.31	1.90	1.45	1.00	0.86	0.75	0.63
	1.50	3.27	2.70	2.22	1.69	1.17	1.00	0.88	0.73
	1.67	3.73	3.07	2.53	1.93	1.33	1.14	1.00	0.83
	2.00	4.47	3.69	3.04	2.32	1.60	1.37	1.20	1.00

(b)

299 **Table 8 – Conversion factors for CDW-CSGM: a) CF, b) CD loading configuration.**

		... to H/D							
		0.55	0.67	0.80	1.00	1.33	1.50	1.67	2.00
From H/D ...	0.55	1.00	0.82	0.67	0.51	0.34	0.29	0.25	0.21
	0.67	1.22	1.00	0.82	0.62	0.42	0.36	0.31	0.25
	0.80	1.49	1.22	1.00	0.75	0.51	0.43	0.38	0.31
	1.00	1.98	1.62	1.32	1.00	0.68	0.58	0.50	0.41
	1.33	2.91	2.39	1.95	1.48	1.00	0.85	0.74	0.61
	1.50	3.43	2.82	2.30	1.74	1.18	1.00	0.87	0.71
	1.67	3.95	3.24	2.65	2.00	1.35	1.15	1.00	0.82
	2.00	4.82	3.95	3.23	2.44	1.65	1.40	1.22	1.00

(a)

		... to H/D							
		0.55	0.67	0.80	1.00	1.33	1.50	1.67	2.00
From H/D ...	0.55	1.00	0.85	0.71	0.57	0.42	0.37	0.34	0.30
	0.67	1.18	1.00	0.85	0.67	0.50	0.44	0.40	0.36
	0.80	1.40	1.18	1.00	0.79	0.59	0.52	0.47	0.42
	1.00	1.76	1.49	1.26	1.00	0.74	0.65	0.59	0.53
	1.33	2.39	2.02	1.71	1.36	1.00	0.89	0.81	0.72
	1.50	2.69	2.28	1.92	1.53	1.13	1.00	0.91	0.81
	1.67	2.96	2.50	2.12	1.68	1.24	1.10	1.00	0.89
	2.00	3.32	2.81	2.37	1.89	1.39	1.23	1.12	1.00

(b)

301  
 302 From the data reported in Table 7 and Table 8, it is evident that moving from a lower H/D ratio to a higher  
 303 one entails conversion factors greater than unity. Conversely, as the H/D ratio increases, the conversion factors  
 304 are below unity. For example, increasing the H/D ratio from 1.00 to 2.00 essentially reduces the USC by half,  
 305 since  $f = 0.33$  for NAT - CF,  $f = 0.43$  for NAT - CD,  $f = 0.41$  for CDW - CF, and  $f = 0.53$  for CDW - CD. It is  
 306 worth highlighting that the impact of the H/D ratio on UCS is less pronounced under the CD loading  
 307 configuration than the CF one for both material types.

308  
 309 **5. CONCLUSION**

310 In the laboratory assessment of the unconfined compressive strength (UCS) of cement-stabilized granular  
 311 mixtures (CSGM), several specimen geometries and loading modes are allowed in standards and technical  
 312 specifications. This makes any comparisons between the strength values of different CSGMs containing  
 313 natural and recycled aggregates challenging. The comparison becomes even more challenging when UCS  
 314 acceptance thresholds are established for different specimen sizes in quality assurance procedures. This study

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4 315 explored the effect of the H/D ratio on the UCS of two CSGM containing natural (NAT) and recycled  
5 316 aggregates from construction and demotion waste (CDW), respectively. Furthermore, the impact of the loading  
6 317 control rate of force (CF) and displacement (CD) was also investigated.

8 318 The findings of this study led to the following conclusions:

- 9 319
- 11 320 1. the UCS of the CSGMs investigated is significantly influenced by the aggregate type (NAT,  
12 321 CDW), specimen H/D ratio, and loading mode;
  - 14 322 2. CSGMs containing NAT aggregates exhibited substantially higher UCS values than those  
15 323 containing recycled CDW material, due to the inherently weaker nature of some CDW aggregate  
16 324 components;
  - 18 325 3. the increase in the H/D ratio leads to a significant reduction of the UCS, suggesting that slender  
19 326 specimens (i.e., greater H/D ratios) are less resistant to applied loads as already documented for  
20 327 cement concrete;
  - 22 328 4. the loading mode, i.e. CF or CD, has an impact on the final UCS of CSGM; for specimens  
23 329 characterized by H/D ratios higher than 1.00, the CD loading configuration led to significantly  
24 330 greater strengths than the CF one.

27 331 A linear regression model was calibrated to quantify the effect of independent variables such as aggregate  
28 332 type, loading configuration, specimen size, H/D ratio, and density. The difference between the target and the  
29 333 effective dry density was regarded as an important parameter in the model. The regression fit metrics indicated  
30 334 that the calibrated model elucidates a minimum of 97% of the variability in  $Ln(UCS)$ . This model enabled the  
31 335 estimation of conversion factors to facilitate a comparative analysis of UCS results across distinct specimen  
32 336 sizes, offering insights into the effects of varying H/D ratios while accommodating differences in material  
33 337 types and loading conditions.

37 338 When comparing the strength of specimens characterized by different H/D ratios, significant errors in  
38 339 estimation can be made, leading to inappropriate judgements of their suitability for road applications. This  
39 340 issue becomes paramount in the development of technical standards for the evaluation of the strength  
40 341 characteristics of CSGM with different aggregate sources. They must unequivocally establish the specimen's  
41 342 diameter and height, and the loading mode during UCS testing to avoid misleading evaluations and unsuitable  
42 343 comparisons. Technical specifications for quality acceptance, in which the minimum and maximum UCS  
43 344 thresholds are defined, need to specify the size and the loading modalities used during UCS testing. By  
44 345 recognising and addressing the complex effects of specimen size and loading mode, standards and specification  
45 346 must facilitate an accurate assessment of material properties destined for road applications.

49 347 Although slender specimens (H/D ratio equal to 2.0) may result in lower UCS values, they are always  
50 348 recommended due to their experimental advantages, i.e., (i) mitigating the confinement effect generated by the  
51 349 loading plates and (ii) avoiding inconsistent failure modes characterized by diagonal or side fractures due to  
52 350 shear actions. In the case of different sample sizes and/or loading modes, the technical standards for the  
53 351 assessment of CSGM, i.e., the EN 13286-41 (European Committee for Standardization, 2021) and EN 14227-1

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4 352 (European Committee for Standardization, 2013b), should include conversion factors derived from observing  
5 353 the effects of experimental variables on the considered strength parameter. This experimental investigation  
6 354 helped to address the gap in knowledge that exists when the same regulations allow the use of different sample  
7 355 geometries and testing procedures.

8  
9 356 The validity of the results presented here are limited to specimens ranging in height from 55 to 200 mm  
10 357 and diameter size from 100 to 150 mm with a limited maximum aggregate size of 20 mm. Aggregates  
11 358 containing larger particles can only be tested by increasing the specimen size. However, the current practise is  
12 359 to evaluate strength on small to medium-sized specimens, which need small and easily manageable volumes  
13 360 of material in testing laboratories for both product development research and quality assessment in accordance  
14 361 with technical specifications.

15 362 In terms of the aggregate, all specimens had the same particle size distribution to limit the number of  
16 363 variables and ensure greater experimental control. Further studies will provide insights into the effects of  
17 364 testing independent factors on the UCS of CSGM with different particle size distributions. Similarly, the results  
18 365 are limited to the type and composition of the CDW recycled aggregate considered here. CDW materials with  
19 366 a different composition (e.g., containing only crashed concrete particles) could provide different results.

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## 26 373 27 374 **DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

28 375 The authors report there are no competing interests to declare.

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