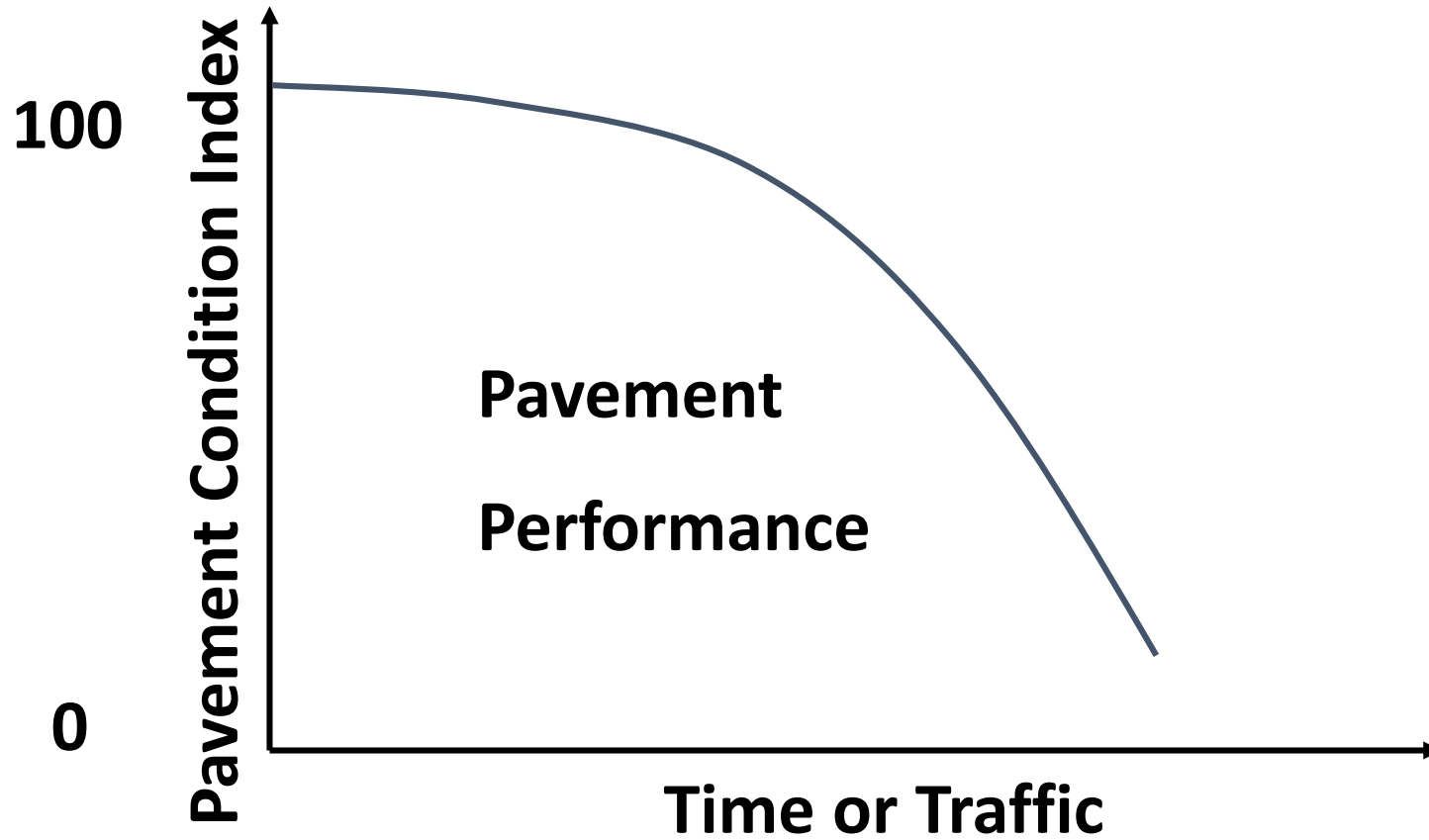


Constructability: Designing Buildable Pavements

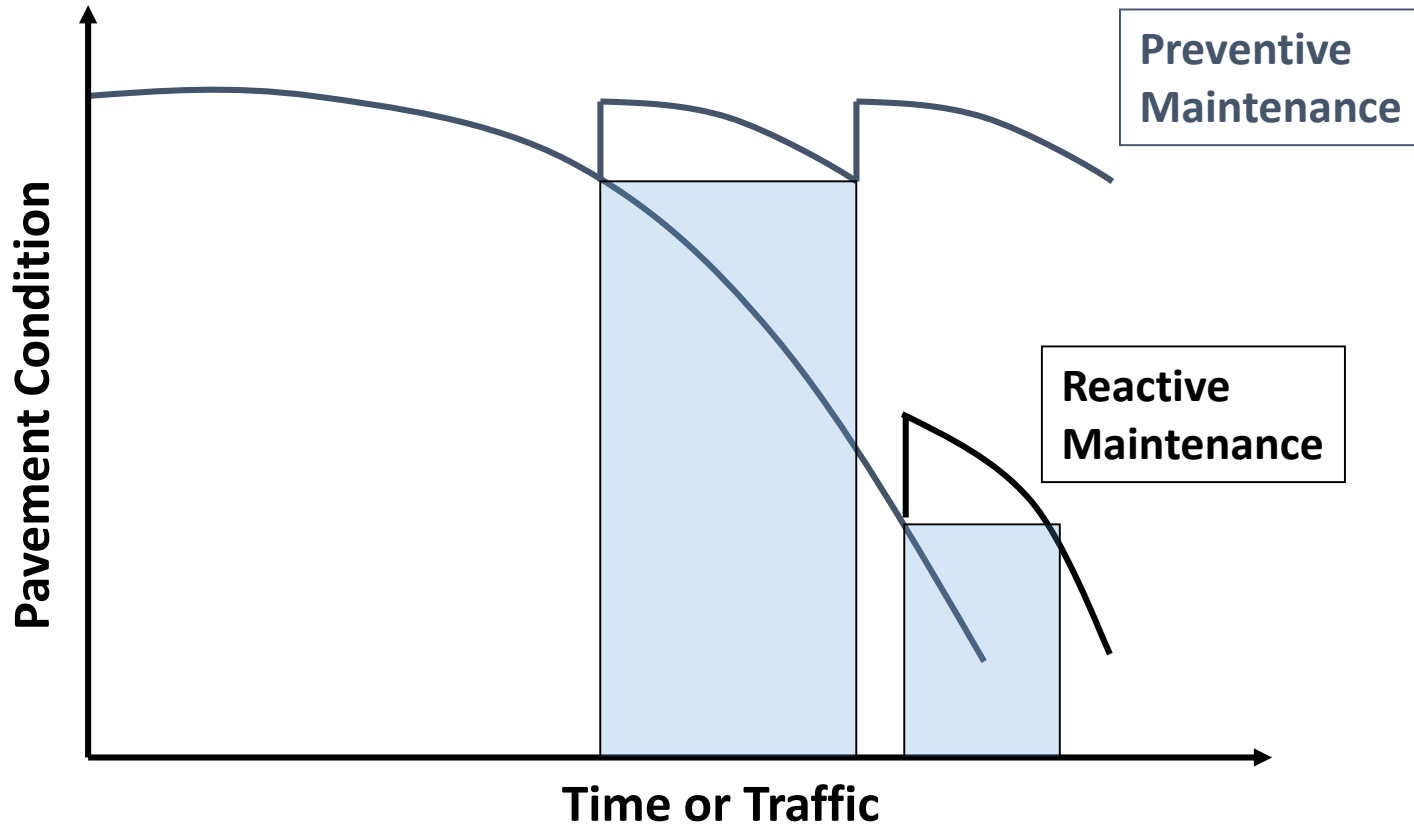
2018 Pavement Conference
Charleston, WV
October 23-26, 2018



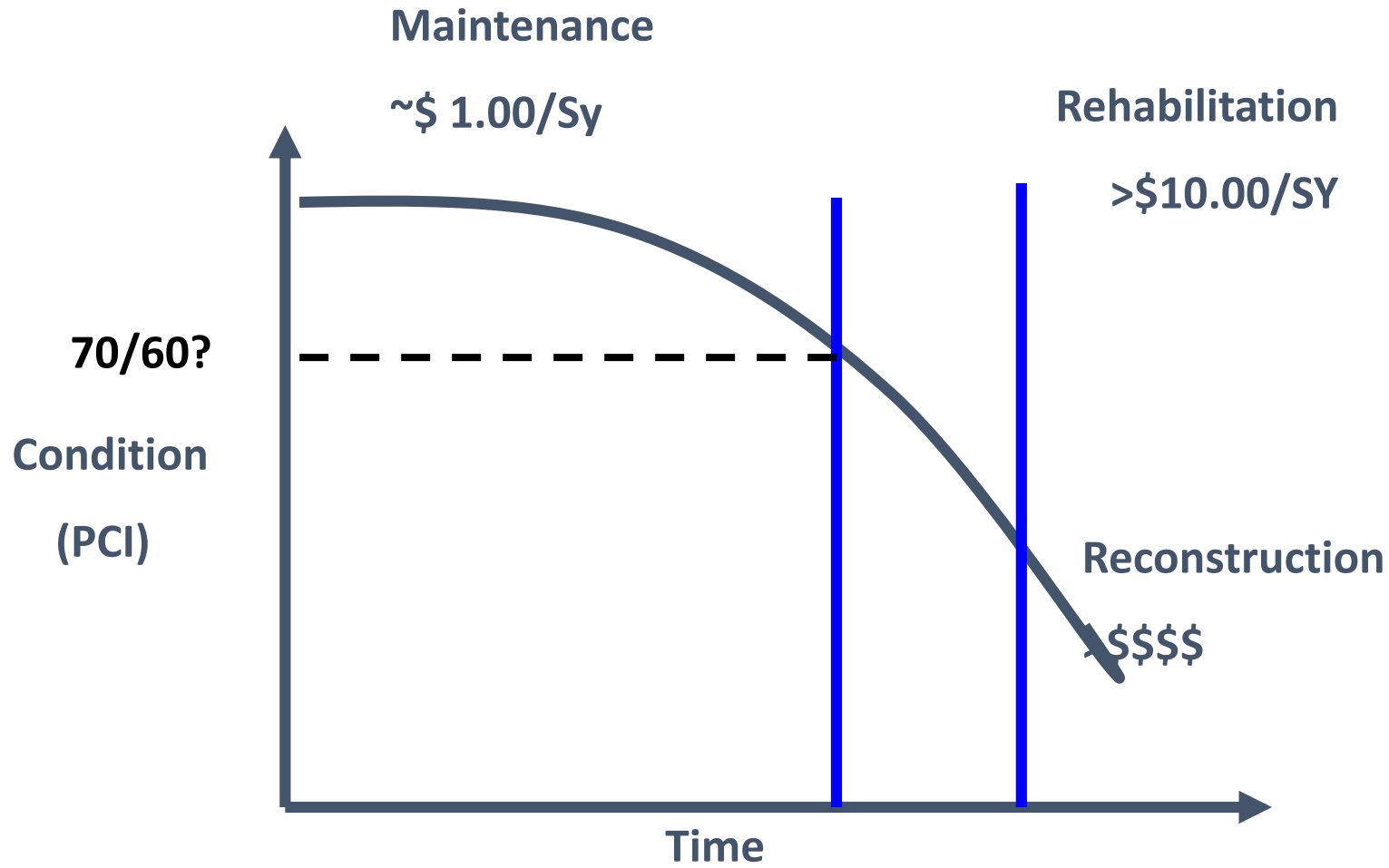
Pavement Condition



Pavement Condition



Pavement Life Cycle



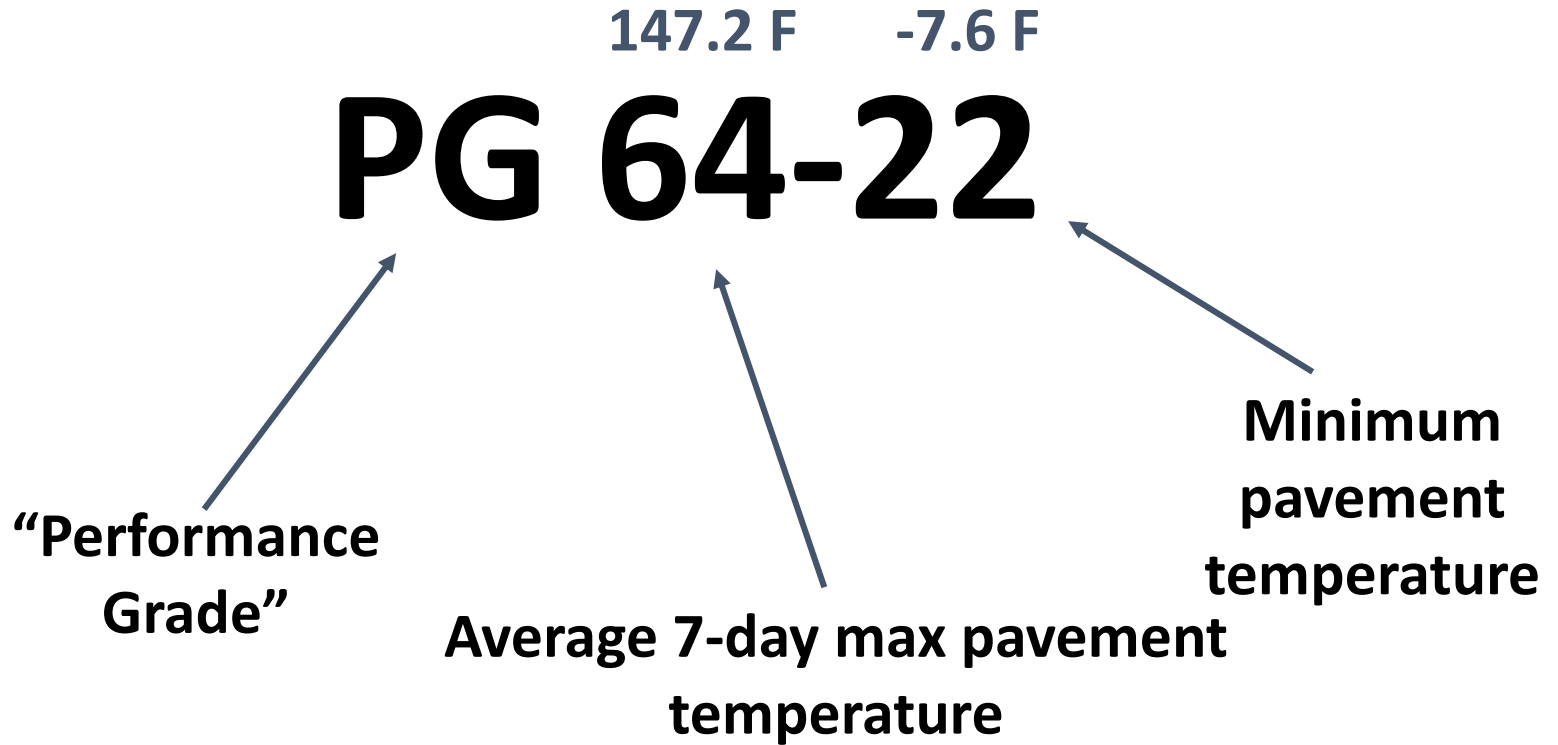
Rutting



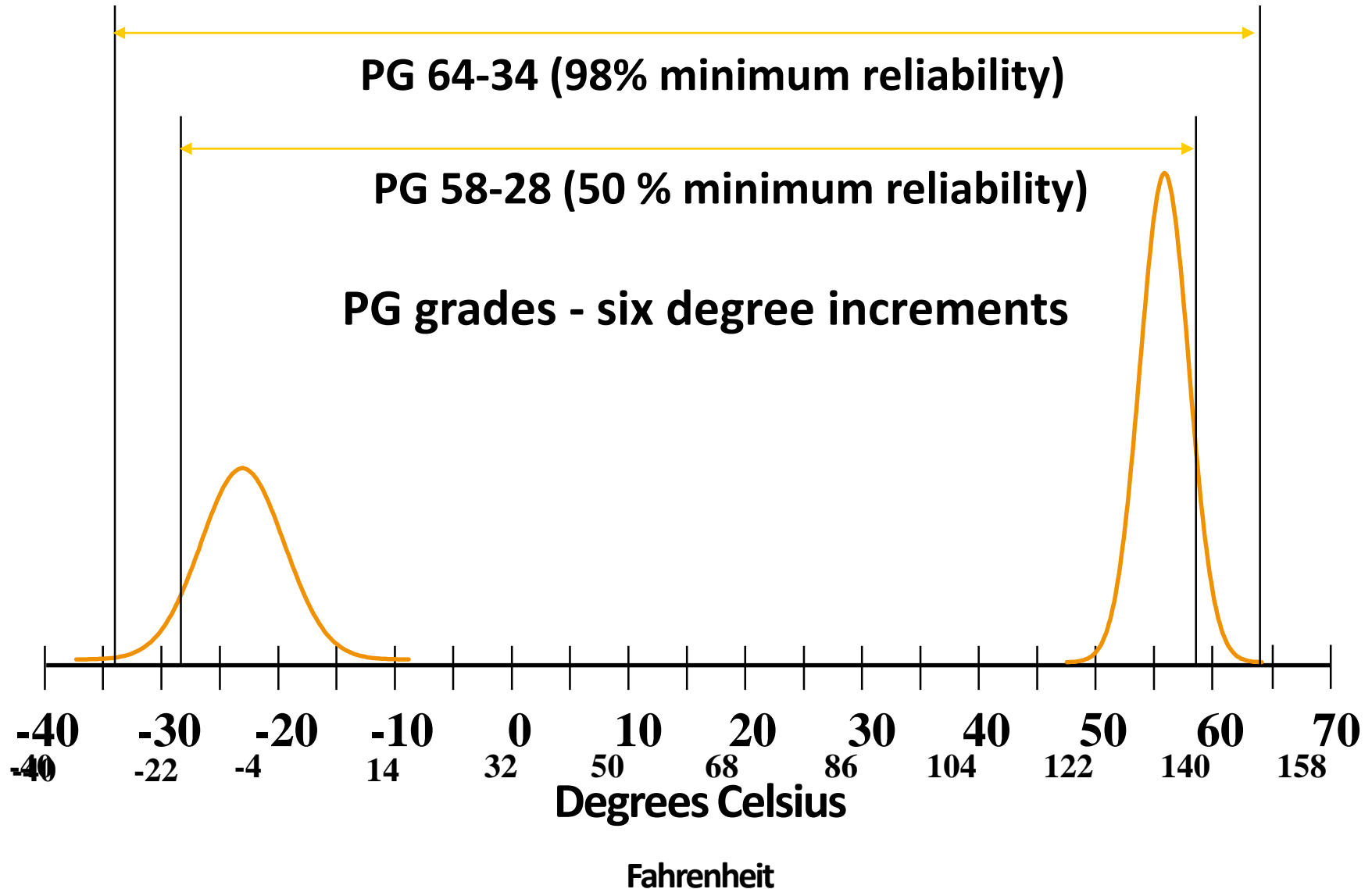
Strategic Highway Research Program (SHRP)

- Superpave, which stands for
 - Superior
 - Performing Asphalt
 - Pavements
- Performance-based specification
 - Asphalt grades are called
 - Performance Graded (PG) Binders

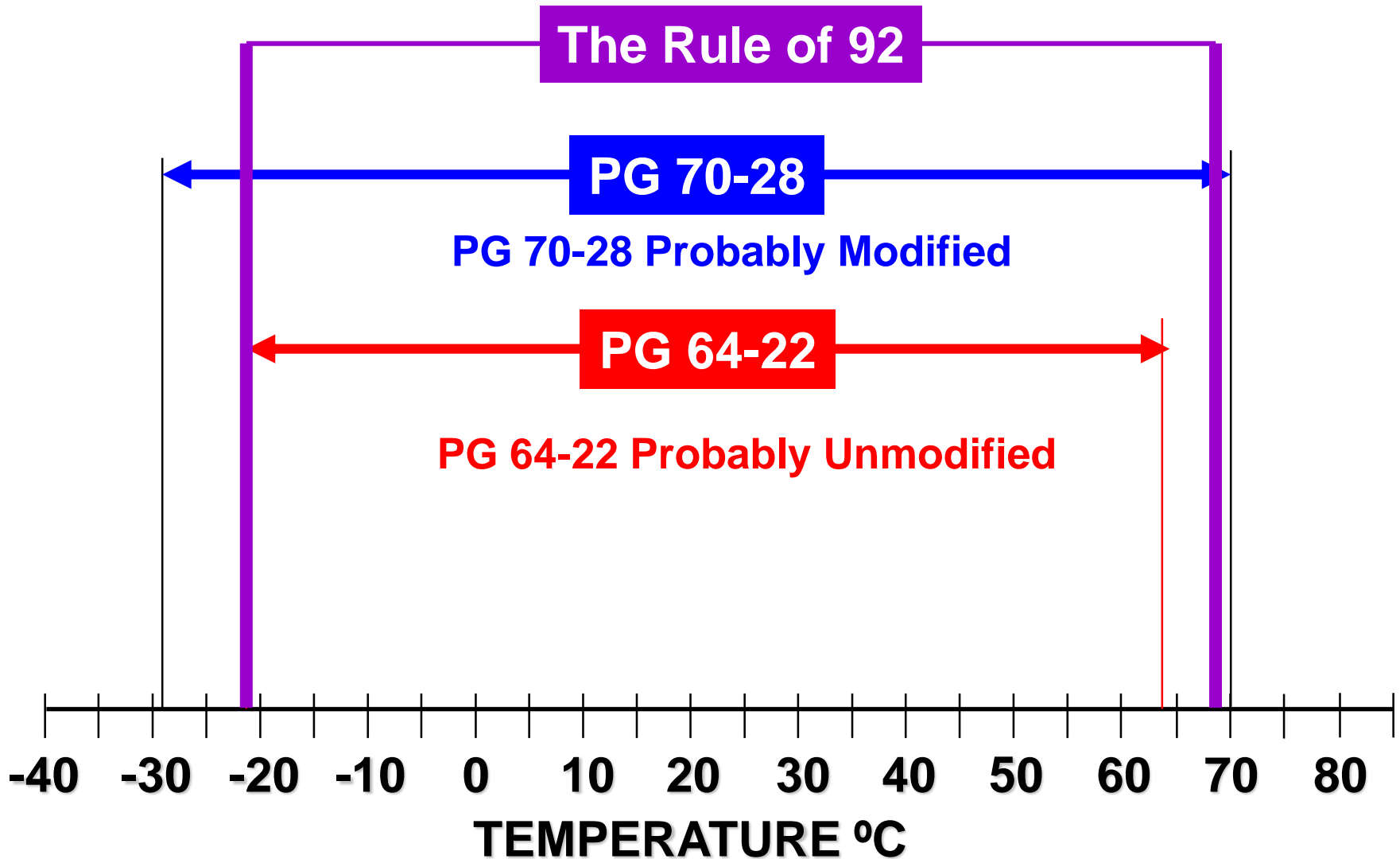
PG Binders



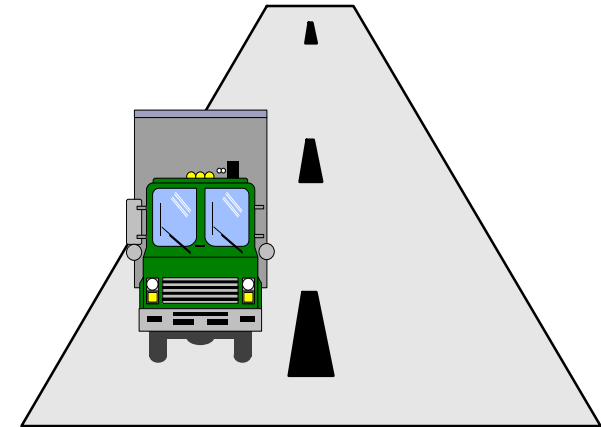
PG Binder Grades Topeka, KS



PG Binder Grades



Loading Rate of Loading



Example

- Mainline pavement
PG 64-22

← *70 mph*

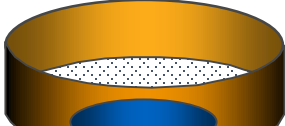
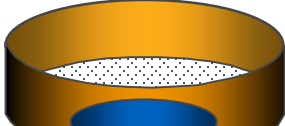
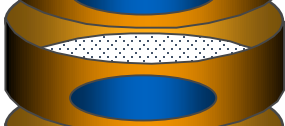
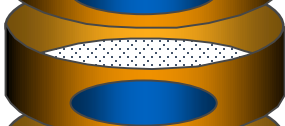
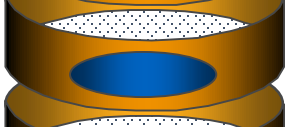
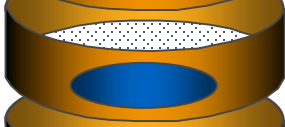
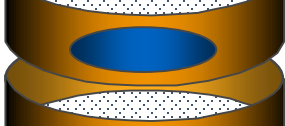
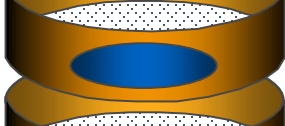
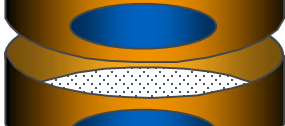
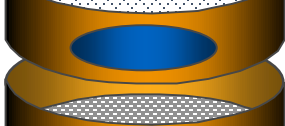
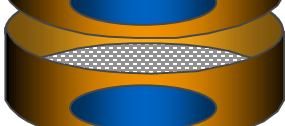


- Toll booth
PG 70-22

← **Slow**

- Weigh Stations
PG 76-22

← **Stopping**

Standard Superpave Sieves

2 in		50 mm	# 8		2.36 mm
1 1/2 in		37.5 mm	#16		1.18 mm
1 in		25 mm	#30		0.60 mm
3/4 in		19 mm	#50		0.30 mm
1/2 in		12.5 mm	#100		0.15 mm
3/8 in		9.5 mm	#200		0.075 mm
#4 in		4.75 mm			

Defined by aggregate size

Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size

- One size larger than first sieve to retain more than 10%

Maximum Aggregate Size

- One size larger than nominal maximum size

Superpave mix designations

**Superpave
Designation**

**37.5 mm
25.0 mm
19.0 mm
12.5 mm
9.5 mm
4.75 mm**

**Max Size,
mm**

**50.0
37.5
25.0
19.0
12.5
9.5**



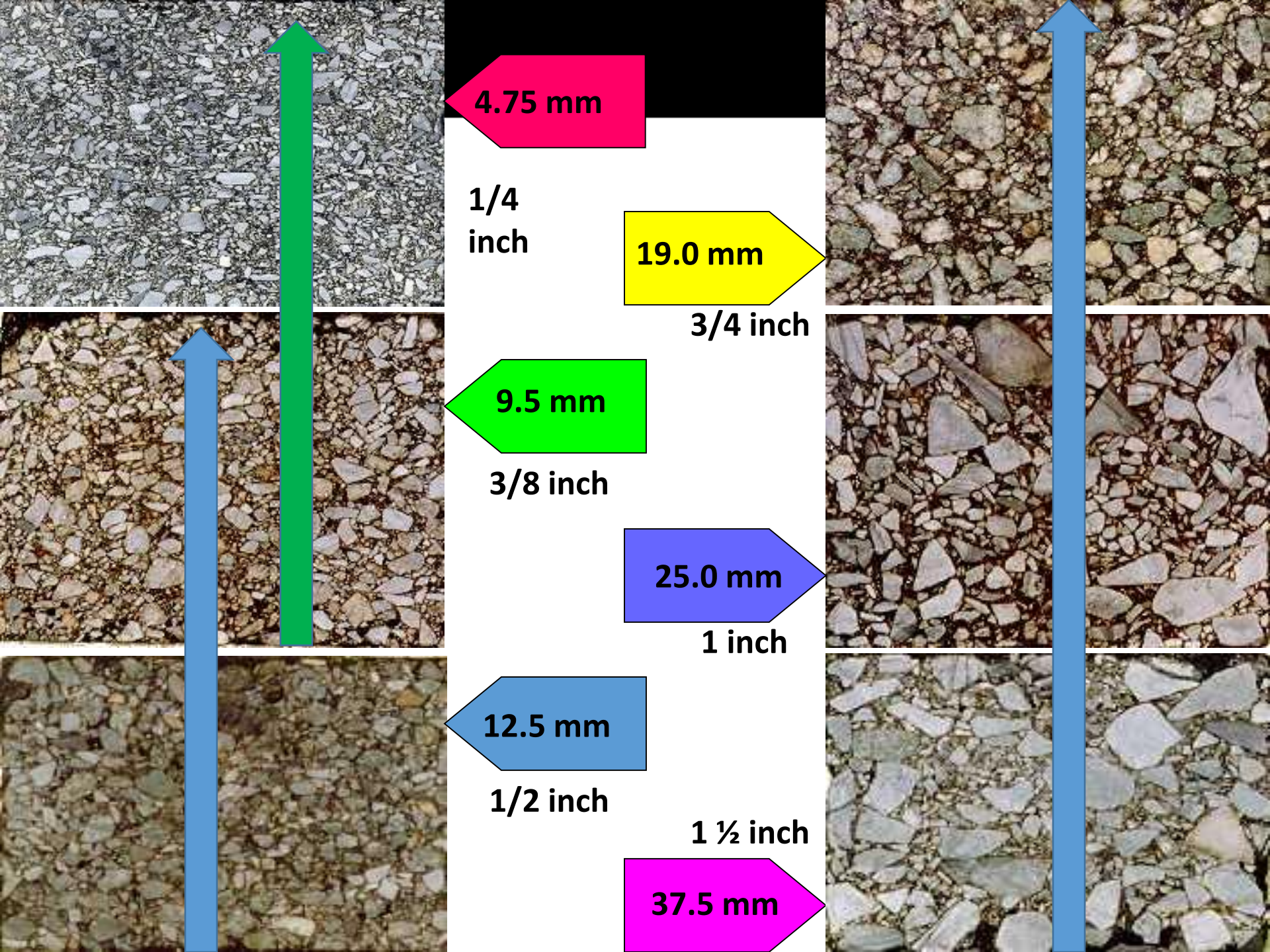
Mat thickness

- 3x max aggregate
- 4x larger stone mixes

Fracture aggregate

Open Texture

Water intrusion



4.75 mm

1/4
inch

19.0 mm

3/4 inch

9.5 mm

3/8 inch

25.0 mm

1 inch

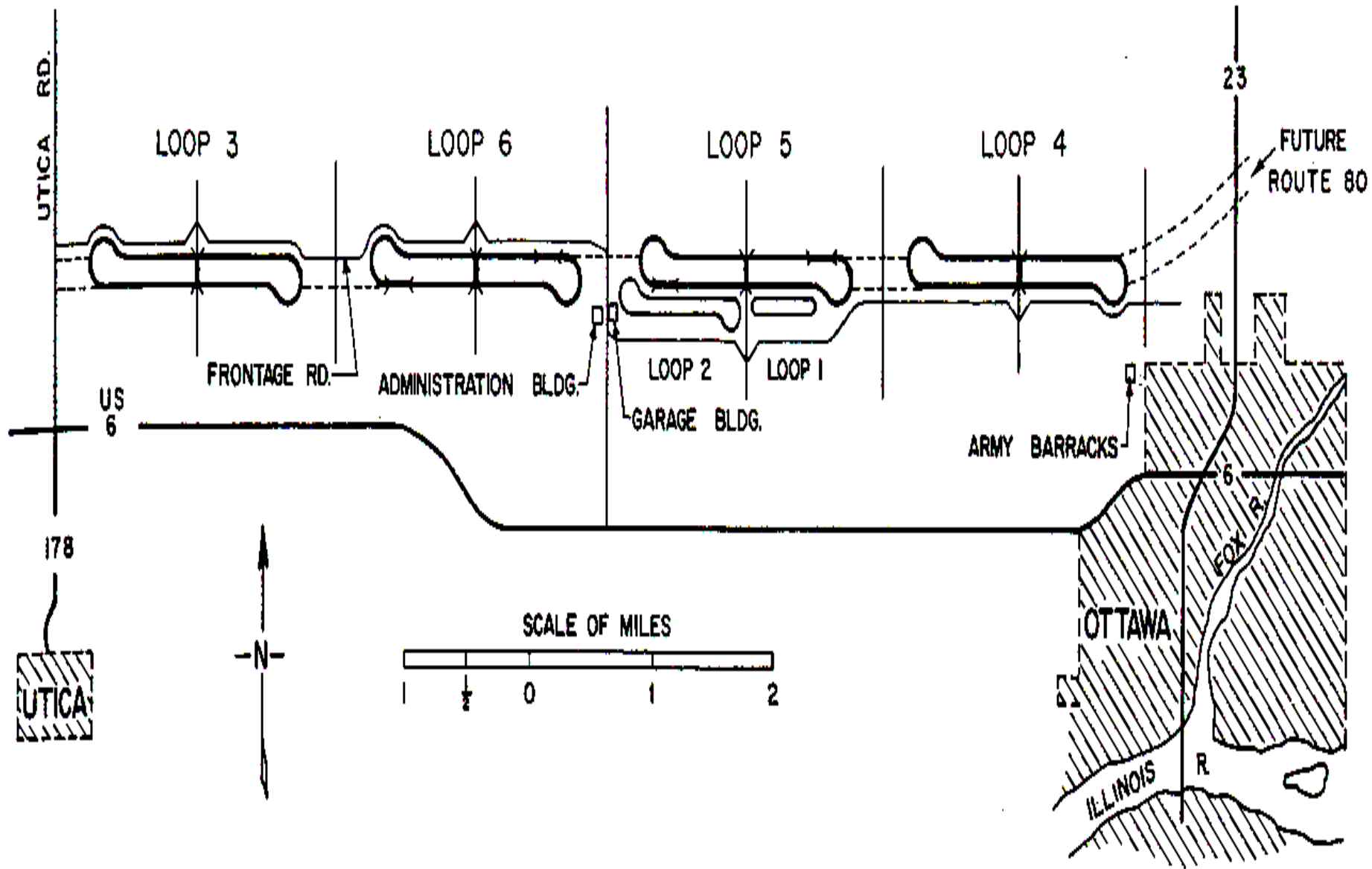
12.5 mm

1/2 inch

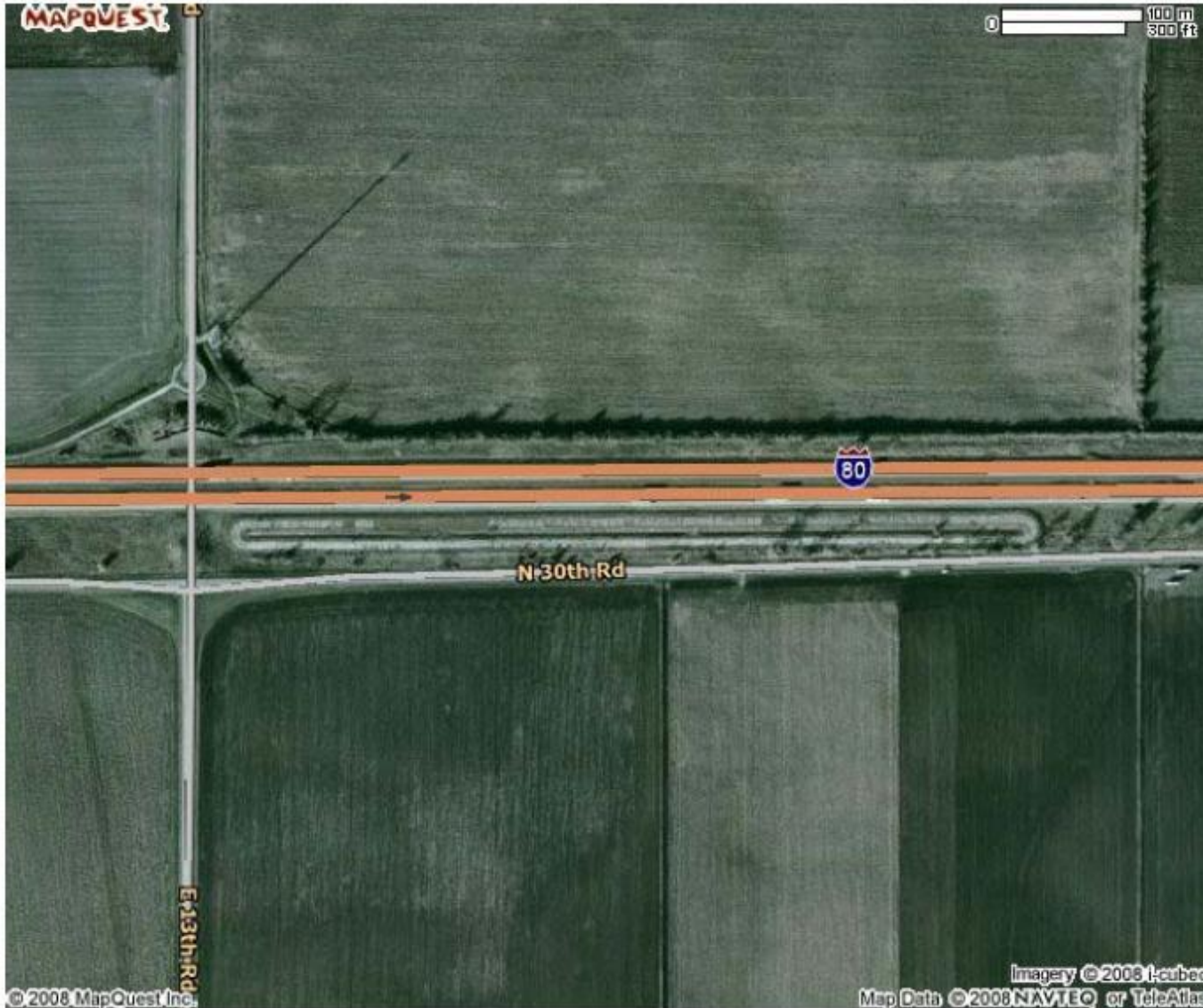
1 1/2 inch

37.5 mm

"AASHO Road Test"



“AASHO Road Test”



“AASHO Road Test”



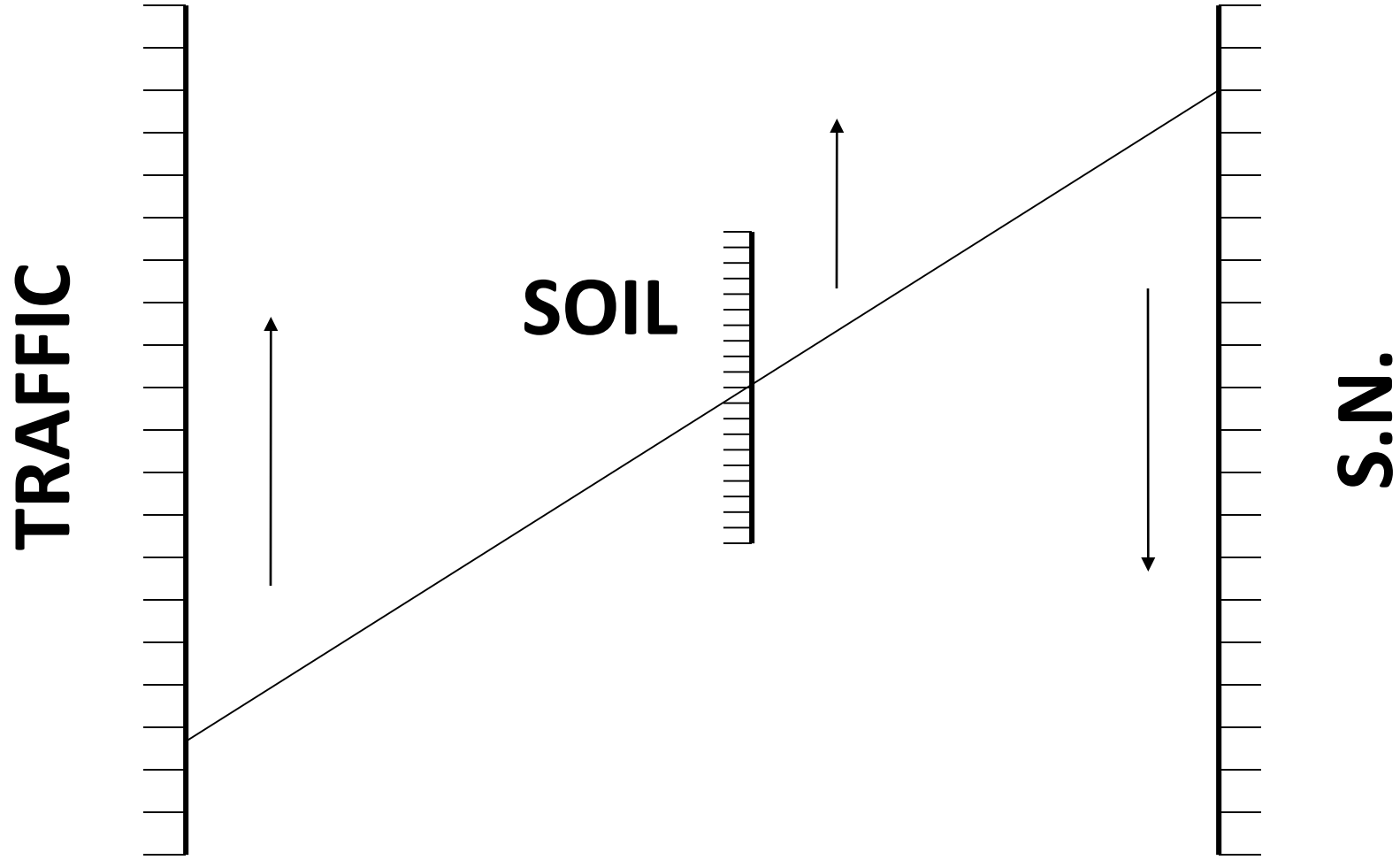
(a)



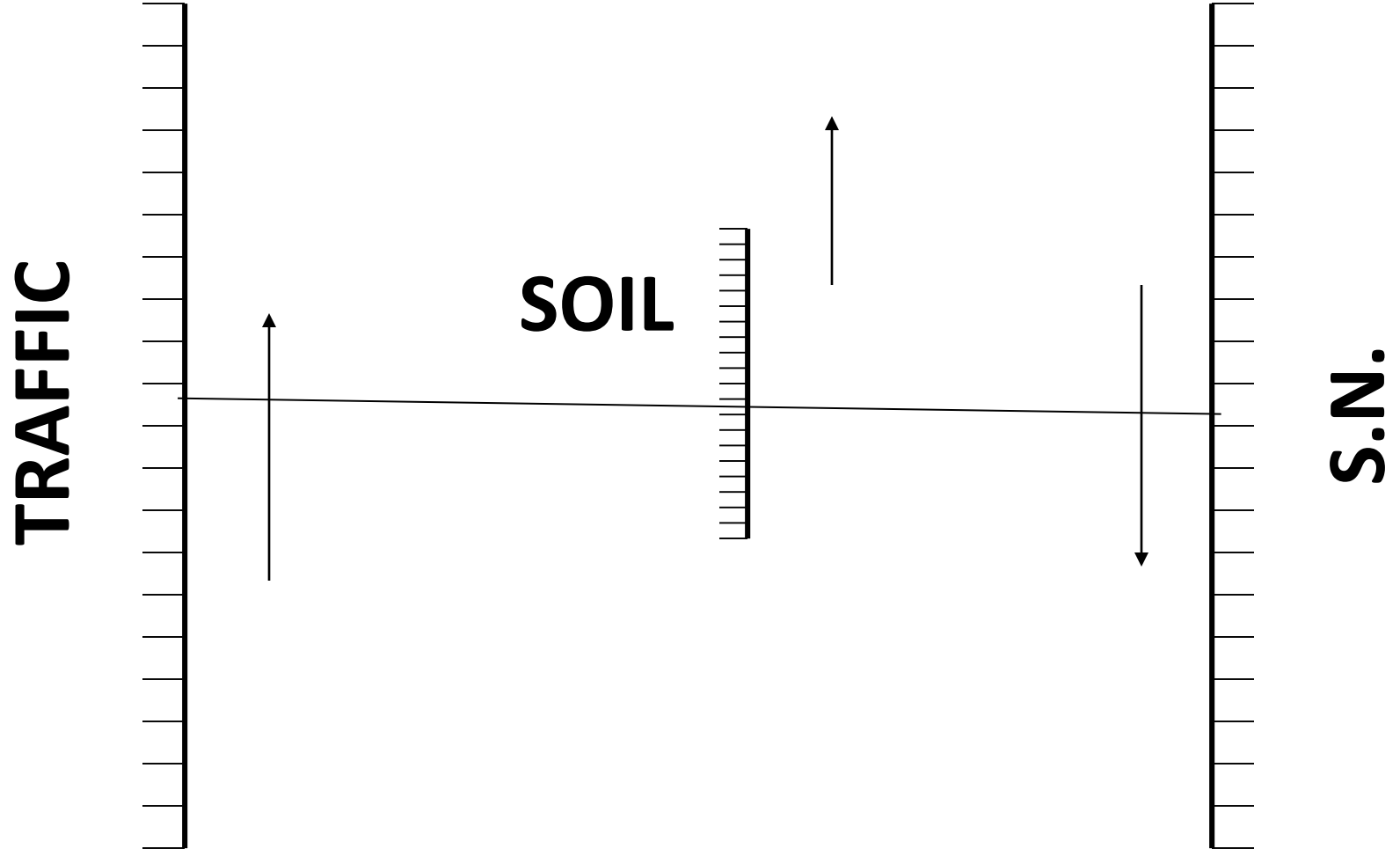
(b)

FIGURE 14 Loop 1 of the AASHO Road Test in September 2005:
(a) PCC pavement and (b) HMA pavement.

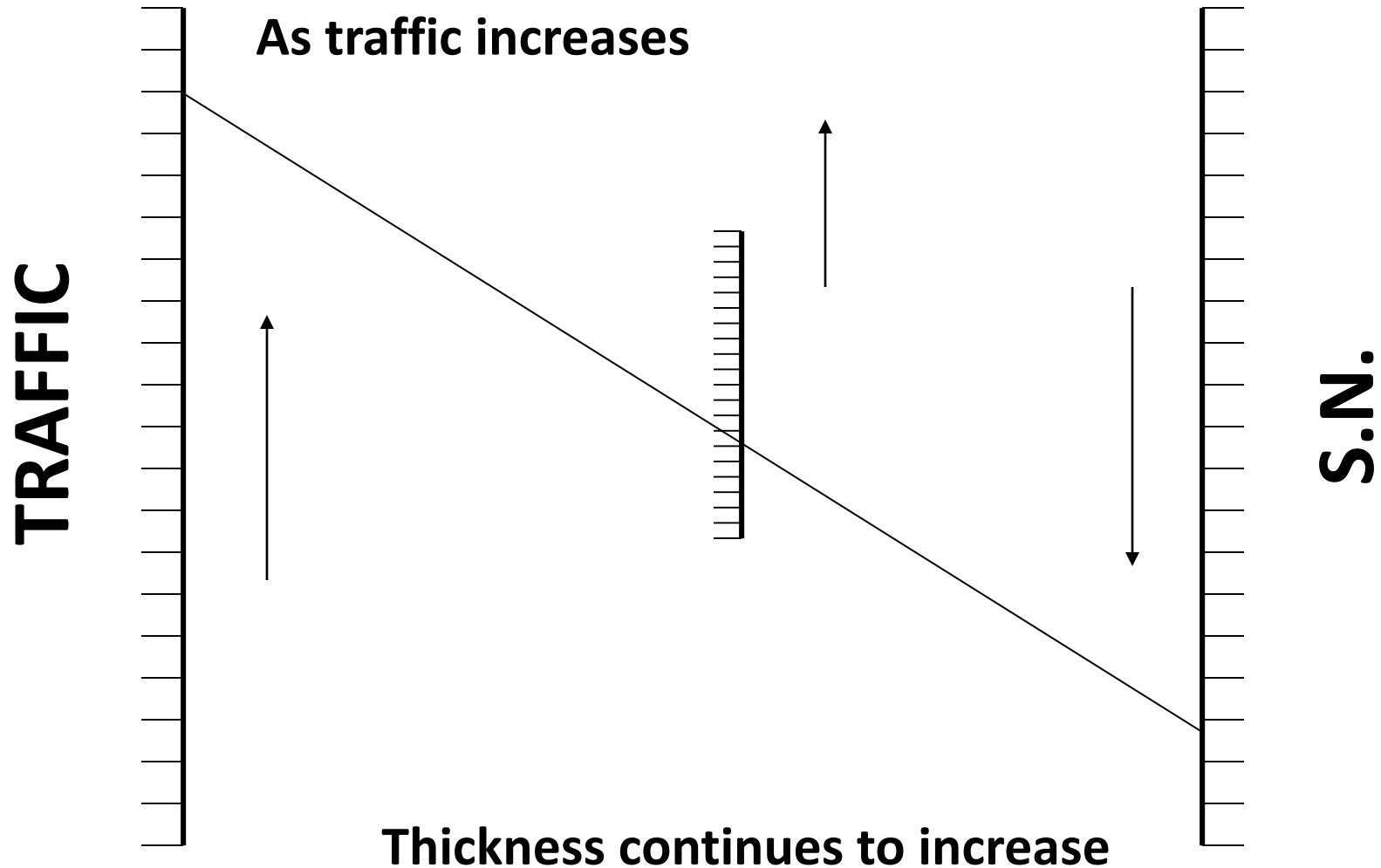
Flexible Nomograph



Flexible Nomograph



Flexible Nomograph



Mechanistic -

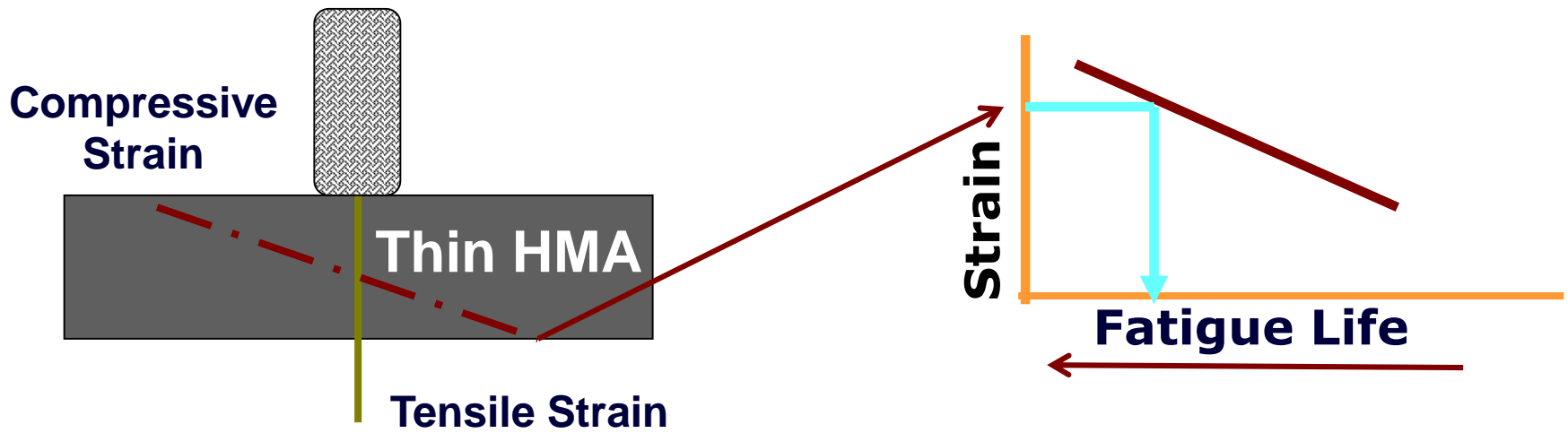
**“Concerning the Relationships
Between Applied Forces and
Material Responses.”**

Basic Premise -

Low Deflections = Long Life

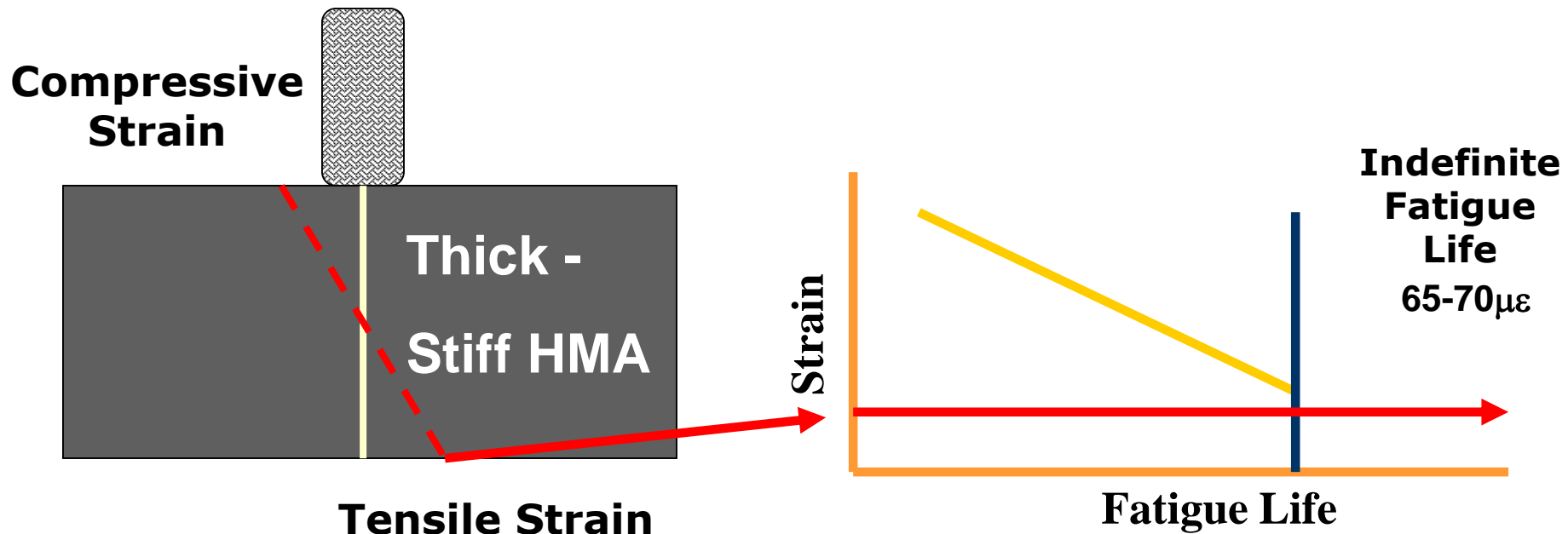
» Thin Asphalt Pavement = Higher Strain

» Higher Strain = Shorter Fatigue Life



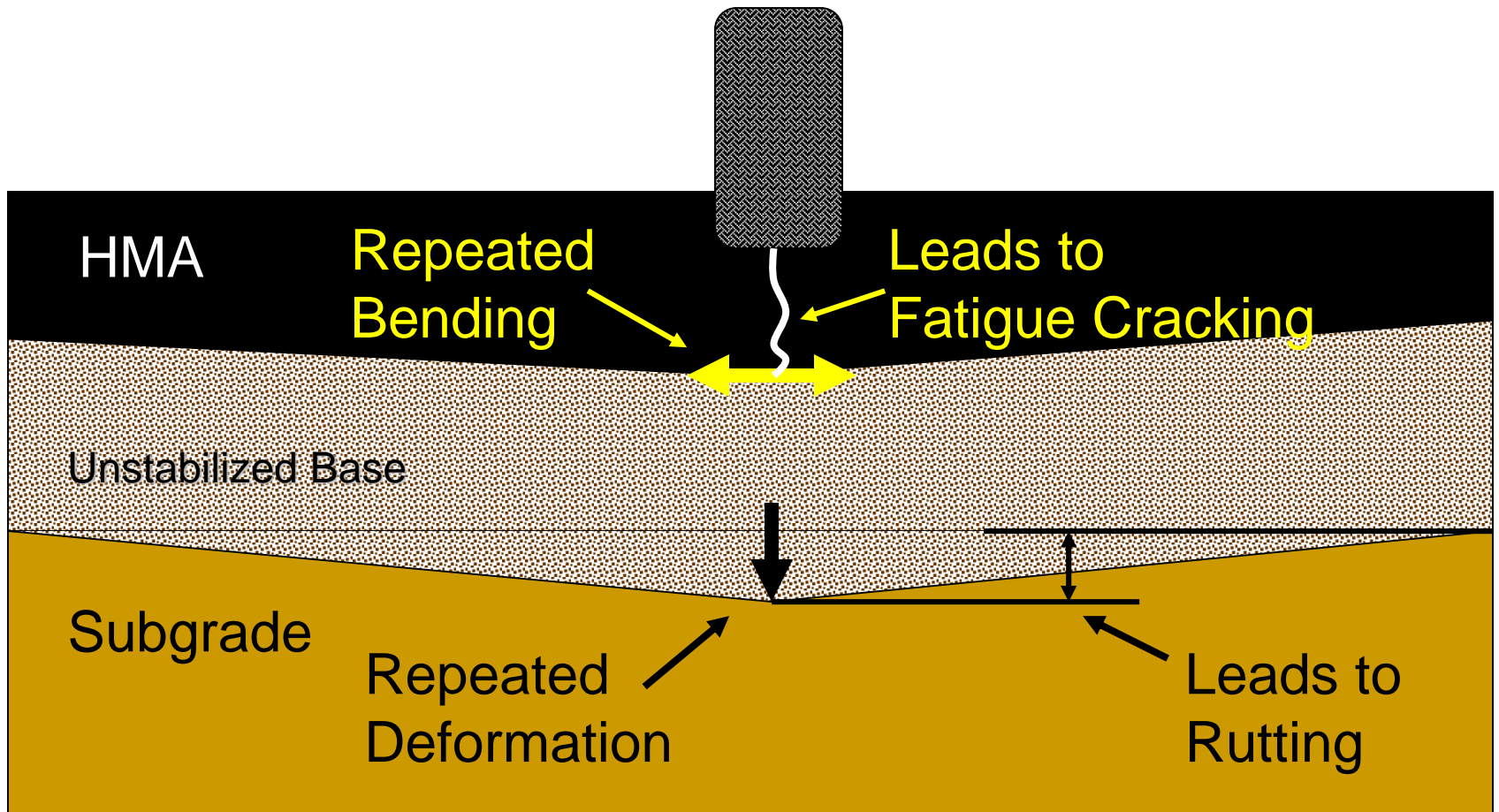
» Lower Tensile Strain

- » Increasing Pavement Thickness
- » Increasing Layer Stiffness

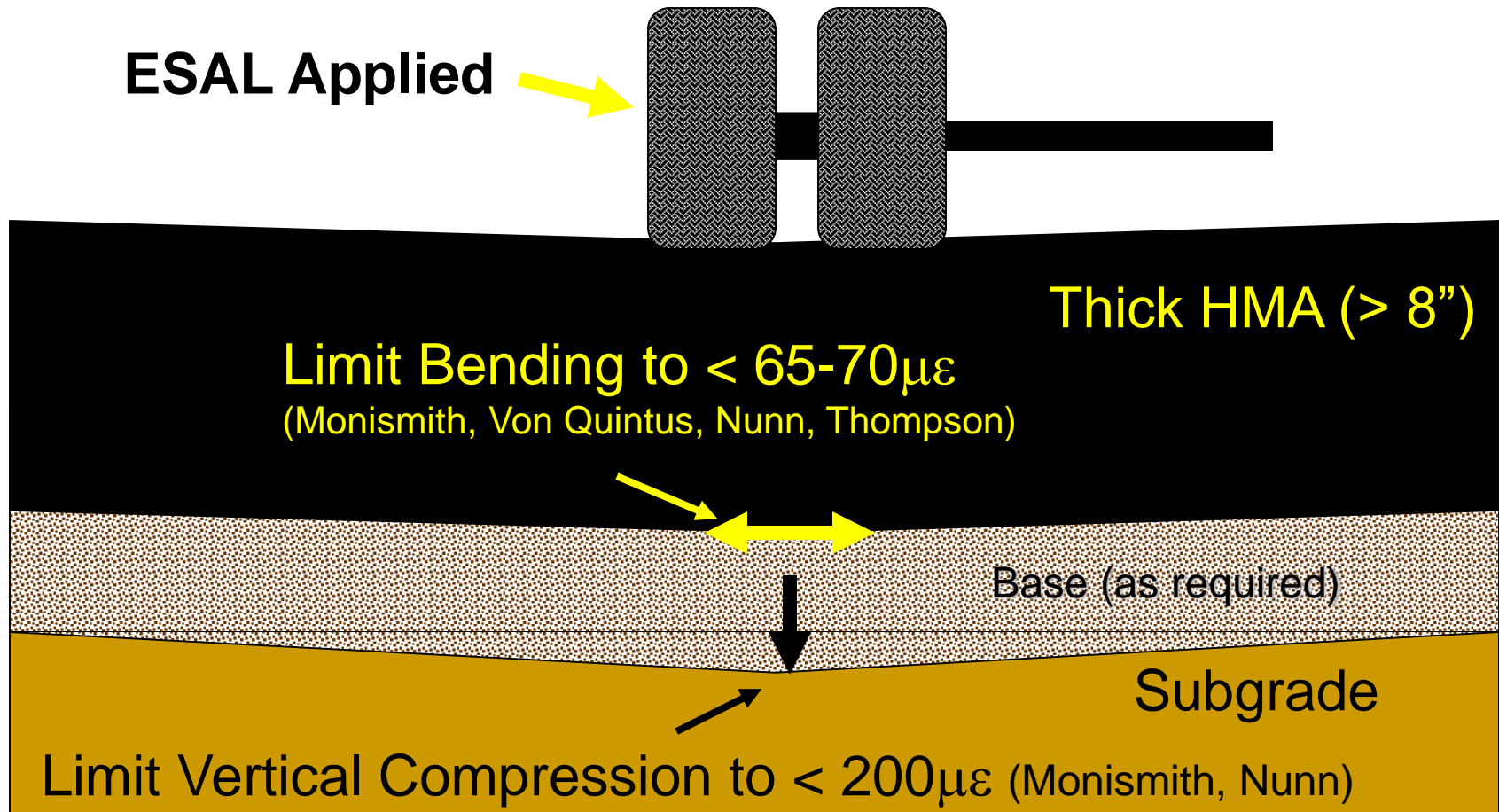


» Strain Below Fatigue Limit = Indefinite Life

Bottom-up Fatigue and Rutting



Mechanistic Performance Criteria



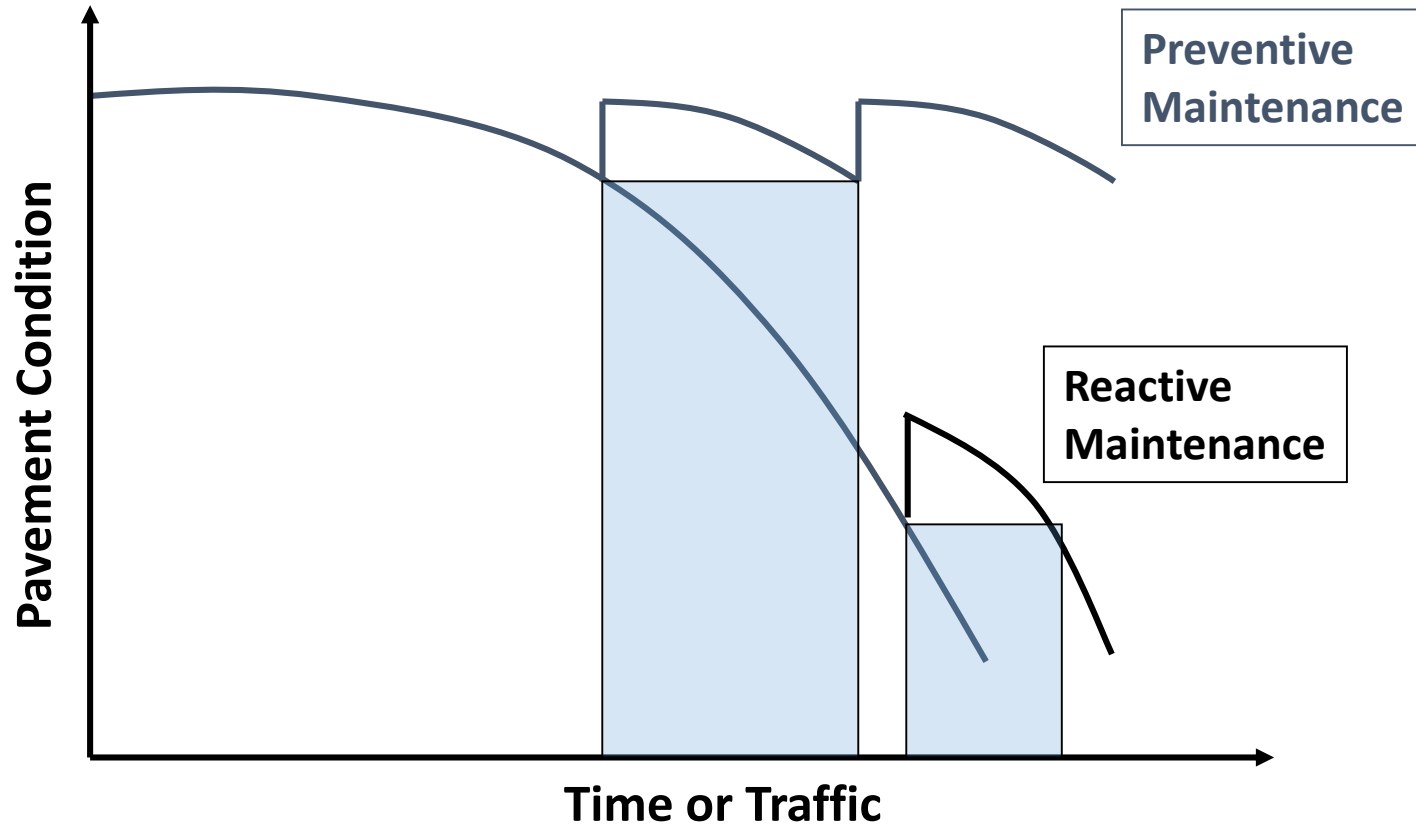


TRL

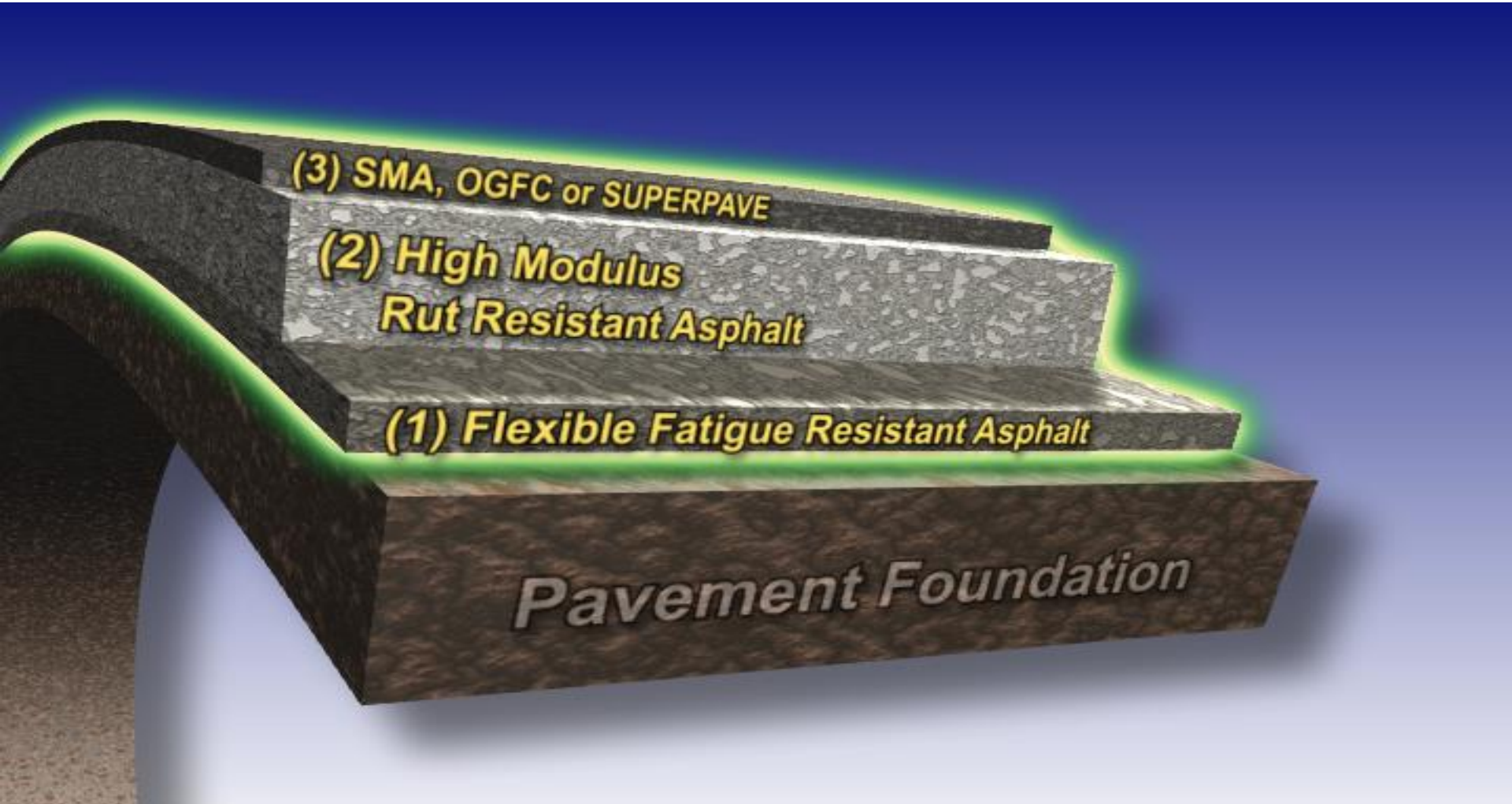
New Jersey I-287 Surface Cracking



Pavement Condition



Perpetual Pavement

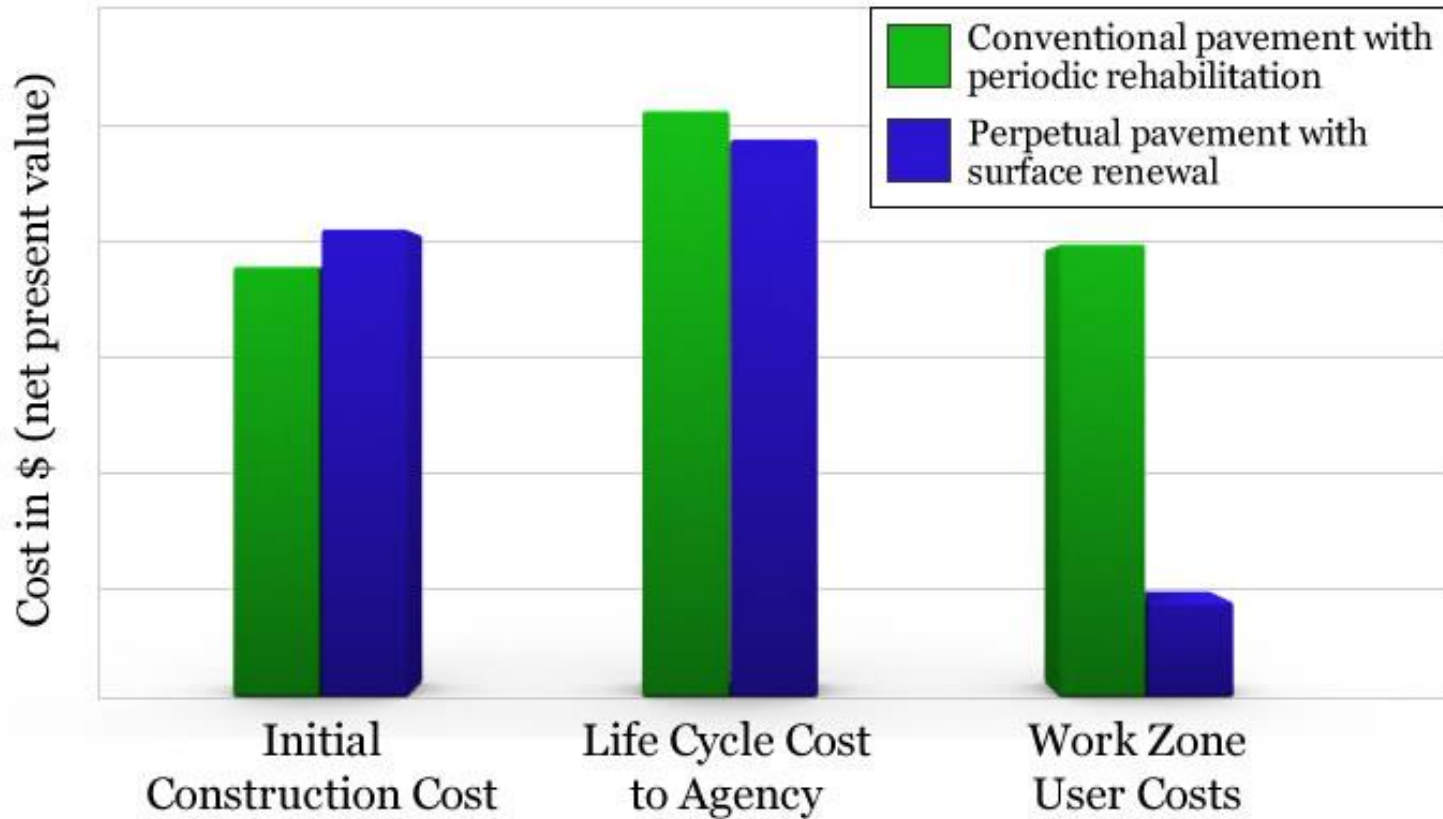




Ohio DOT Long Life Pavement Study

- Recommended 16.25 inches full depth asphalt for all interstate pavements
- When the study was published several rehabilitations were under construction at 17 in.

Cost and Benefits

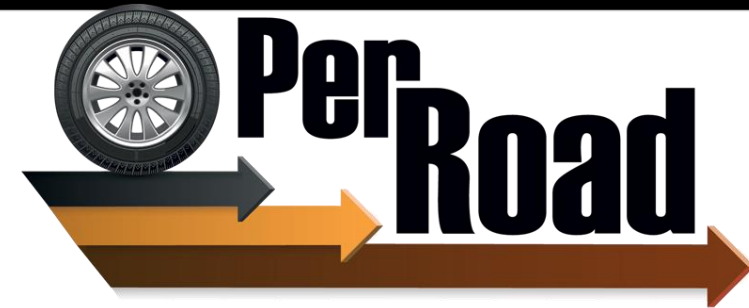


Perpetual Pavement

Perpetual Pavement Design Software

- PerRoad 4.4
- PerRoad Express

- **Dr Dave Timm at Auburn University**
 - Developed and maintains the software
- Couples layered elastic analysis with a statistical analysis procedure (Monte Carlo simulation)
- To estimate stresses and strains within a pavement
- Predicts whether your design will perform as a Perpetual Pavement



<http://www.asphaltroads.org/PerRoad/>

Southeastern States



Pavement Conference

Thanks,

Wayne Jones PE

Asphalt Institute

Columbus, Ohio

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wjones@asphaltinstitute.org