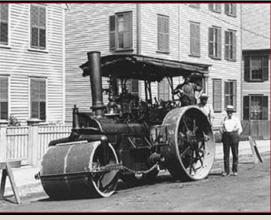
FHWA's Demonstration Project for Enhanced Durability Through Increased Density



Courtesy Asphalt Institute

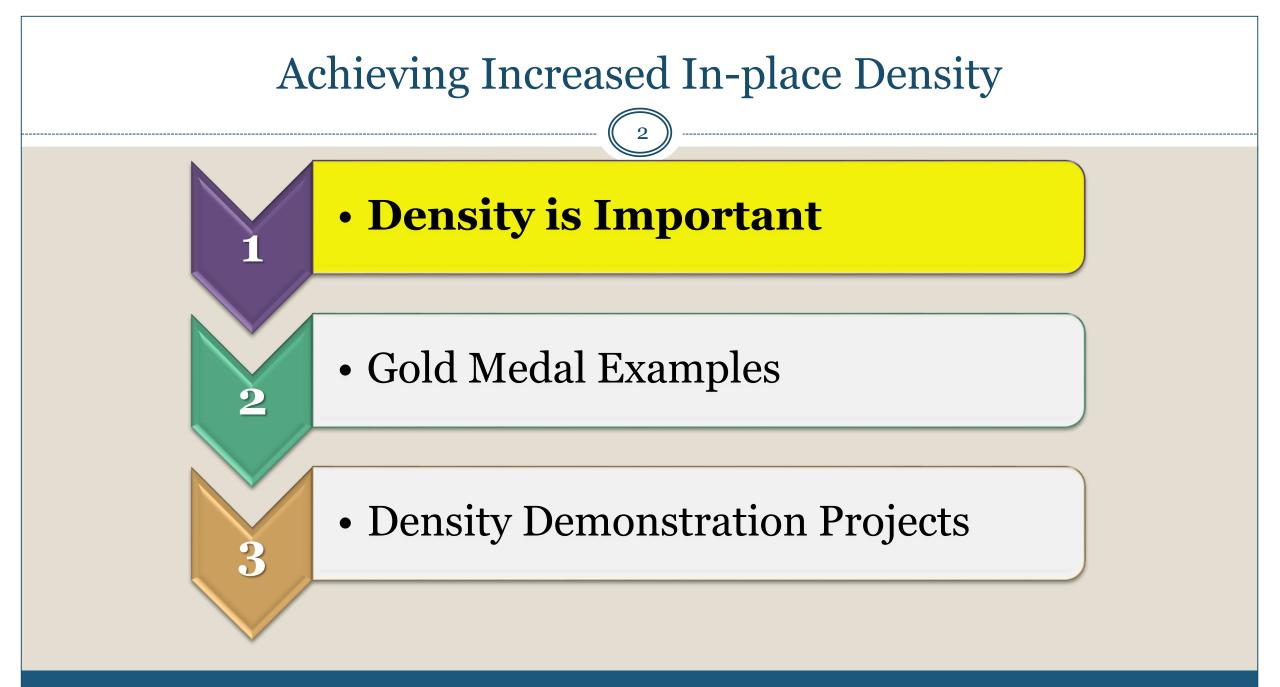
TIM ASCHENBRENER, P.E. SENIOR ASPHALT PAVEMENT ENGINEER

PAVEMENT MATERIALS TEAM

OFFICE OF PRECONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION AND PAVEMENTS

FHWA





Density Is Important



 Hughes, C.S., "Compaction of Asphalt Pavement." NCHRP Synthesis 152, Washington, D.C., 1989.

- Compaction is the single most important factor that affects pavement performance in terms of durability, fatigue life, resistance to deformation, strength and moisture damage.
- Geller, M. Synthesis 152
 - "Compaction is the most economical alternative for achieving an increase in the life expectancy of new and rehabilitated pavement."

Brown, E.R., "Density of Asphalt Concrete – How Much is Needed?" NCAT Report 90-03. 1990.

 "The amount of voids in an asphalt mixture is probably the single most important factor that affects performance throughout the life of an asphalt pavement. The voids are primarily controlled by asphalt content, compactive effort during construction, and additional compaction under traffic."

From an FHWA document

Reasons for Obtaining Density

Cracking

- To improve fatigue cracking resistance
- To improve thermal cracking resistance

Rutting

- To minimize/prevent further consolidation
- To provide shear strength and resistance to rutting

Moisture Damage

• To ensure the mixture is waterproof (impermeable)

Aging

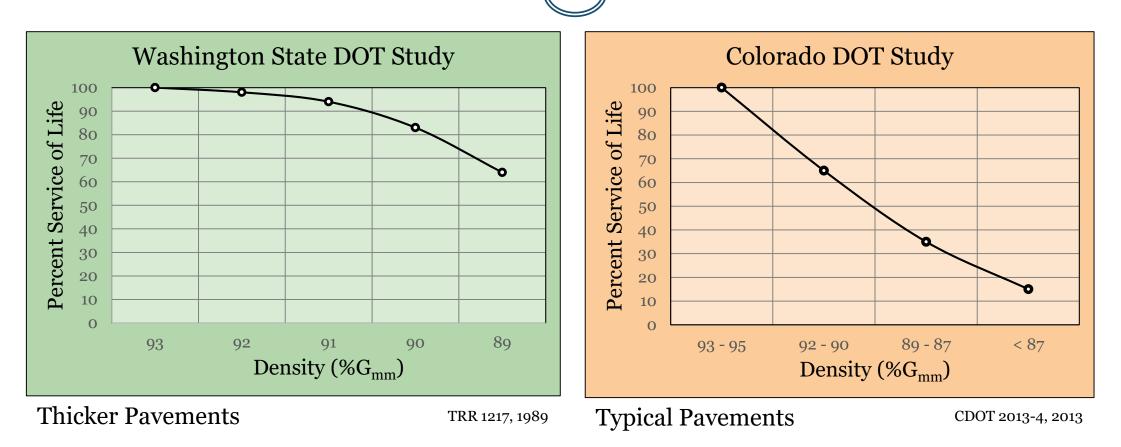
• To minimize oxidation of the asphalt binder

Density is important, but not a cure-all

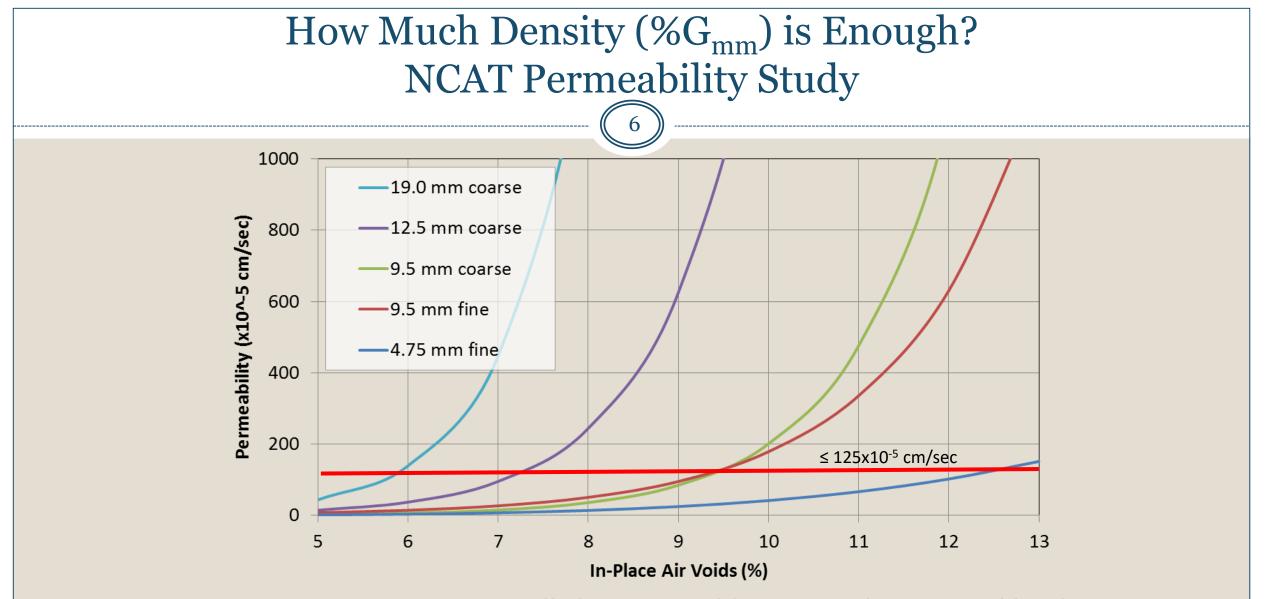


FHWA photo

How Much Density (%G_{mm}) is Enough? Loss of Pavement Service Life



Reduced in-place density at the time of construction results in significant loss of service life!

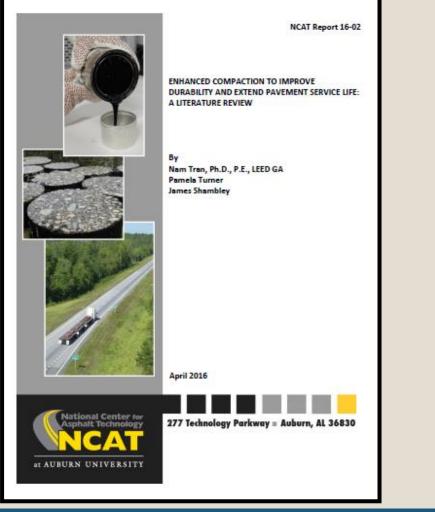


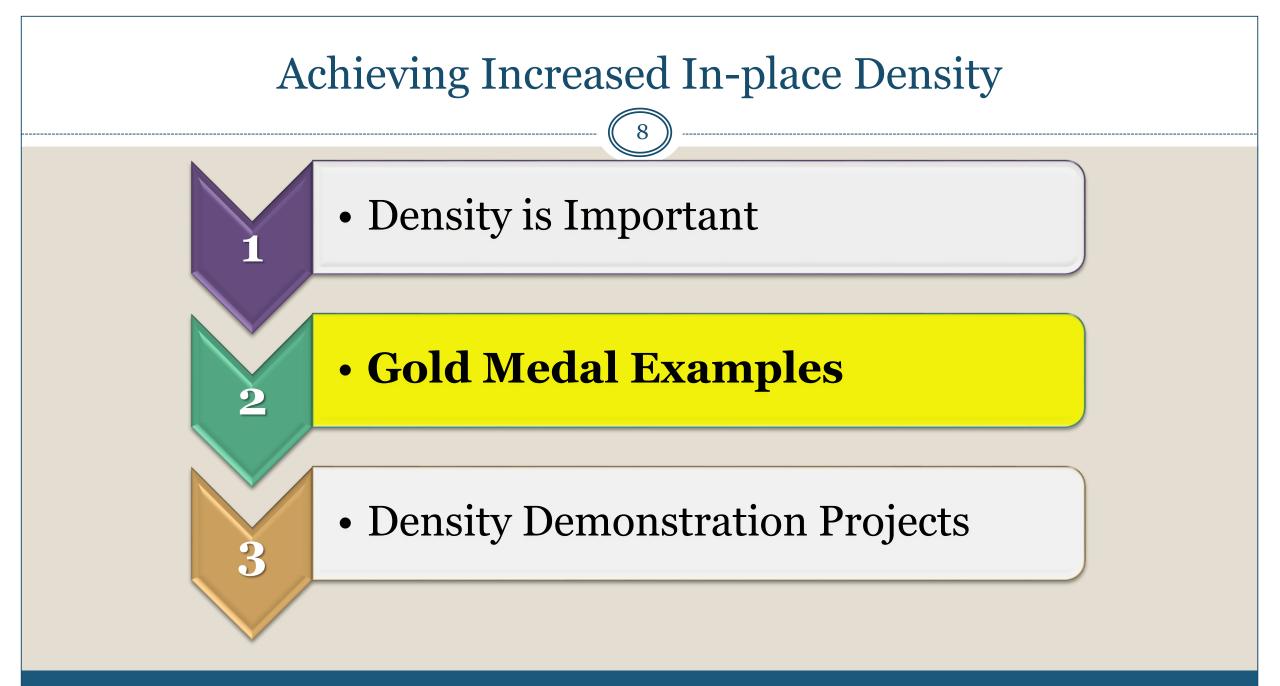
Finer NMAS mixes generally less permeable at equivalent air void levels!

National Center for Asphalt Technology (NCAT) Report 16-02 (2016) (Funded by FHWA)

"A **1% decrease in air voids** was estimated to:

- **improve fatigue** performance by 8.2 and 43.8%
- **improve the rutting** resistance by 7.3 to 66.3%
- **extend the service life** by conservatively 10%"





Some "Gold Medal" Density (% G_{mm}) Specifications Purpose

- Identify density (% G_{mm}) specifications that are success stories.
- Since this is an Olympic year, these success stories are considered "gold medal" examples.



Image Pixabay

Some "Gold Medal" Density (%G_{mm}) Specifications

- Alaska DOT&PF
- Maine DOT
- Maryland DOT SHA
- Michigan DOT
- New York State DOT
- Pennsylvania DOT
- Tennessee DOT

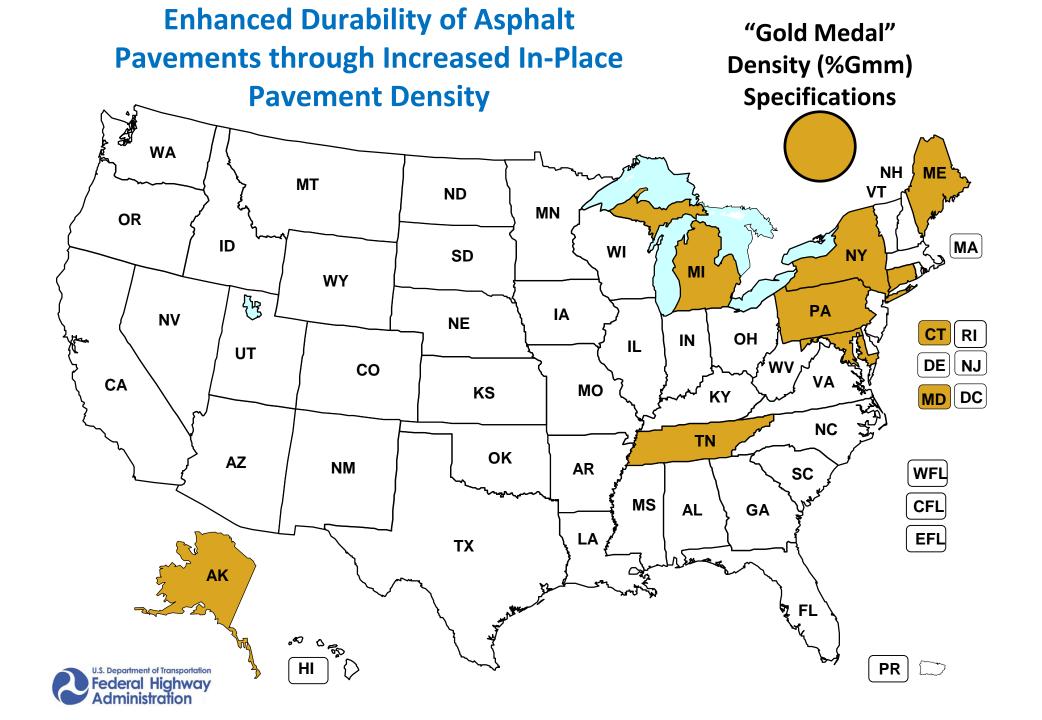








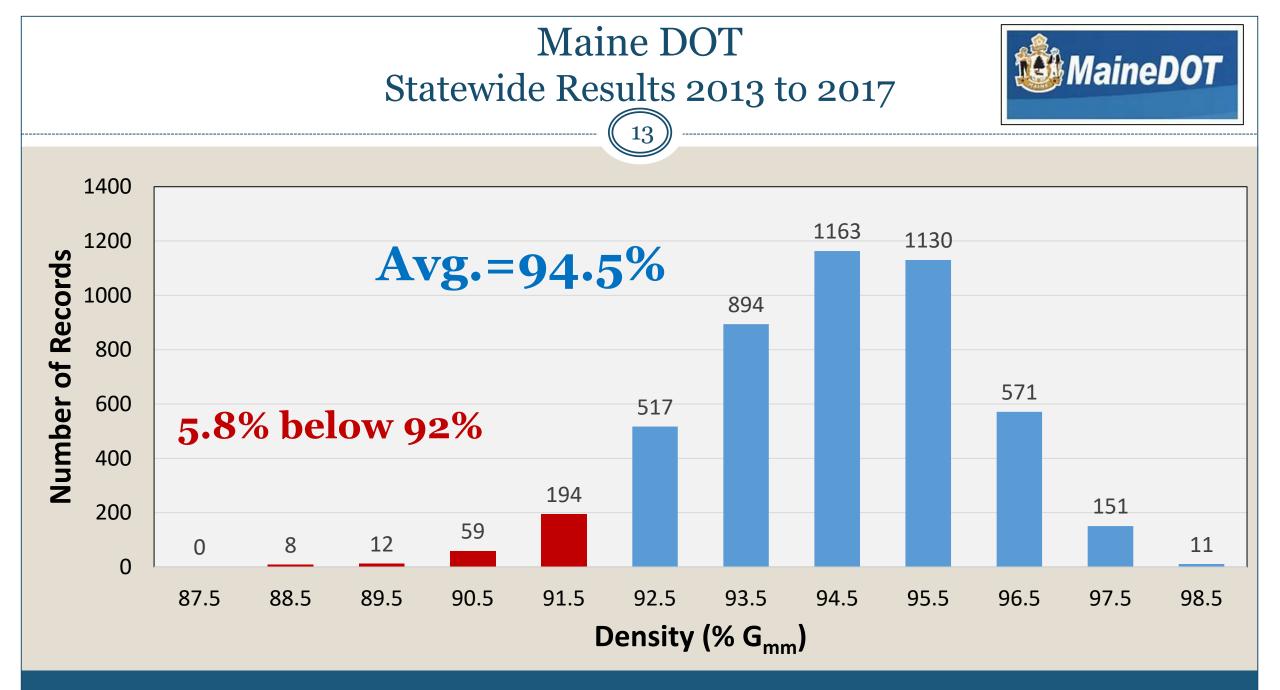
Note: There are likely more. Contact me if you think you have one.

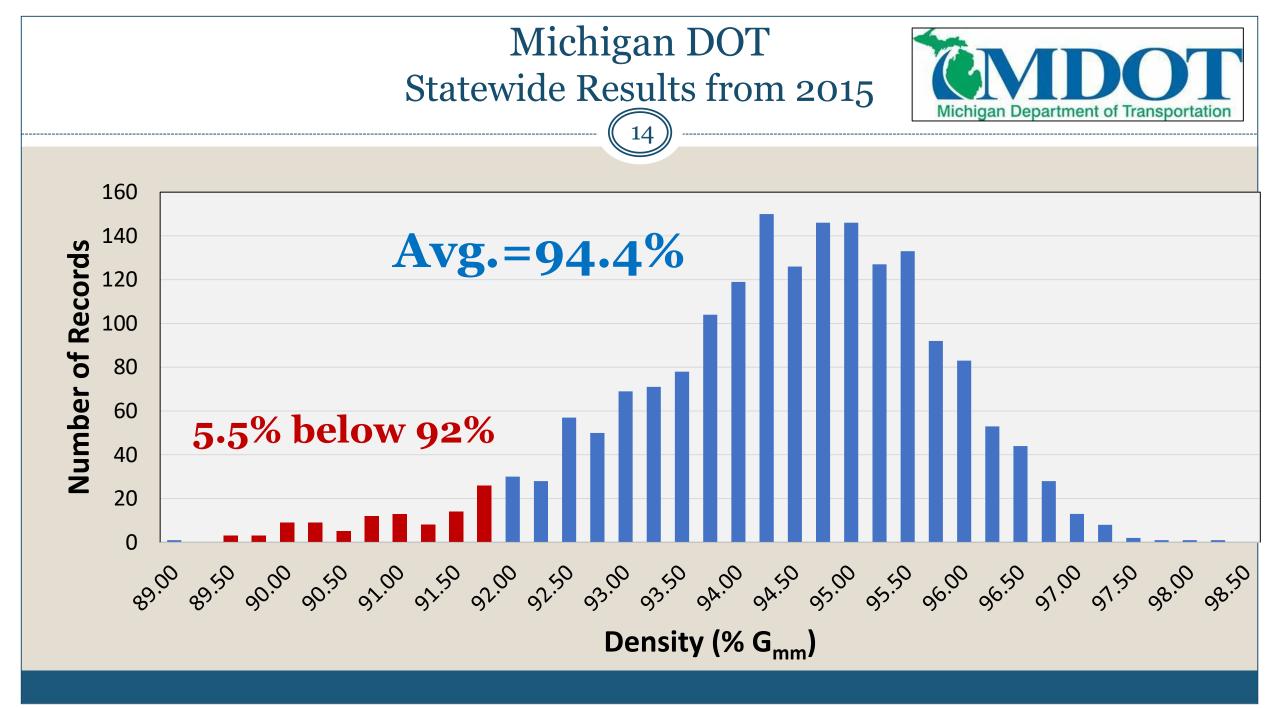


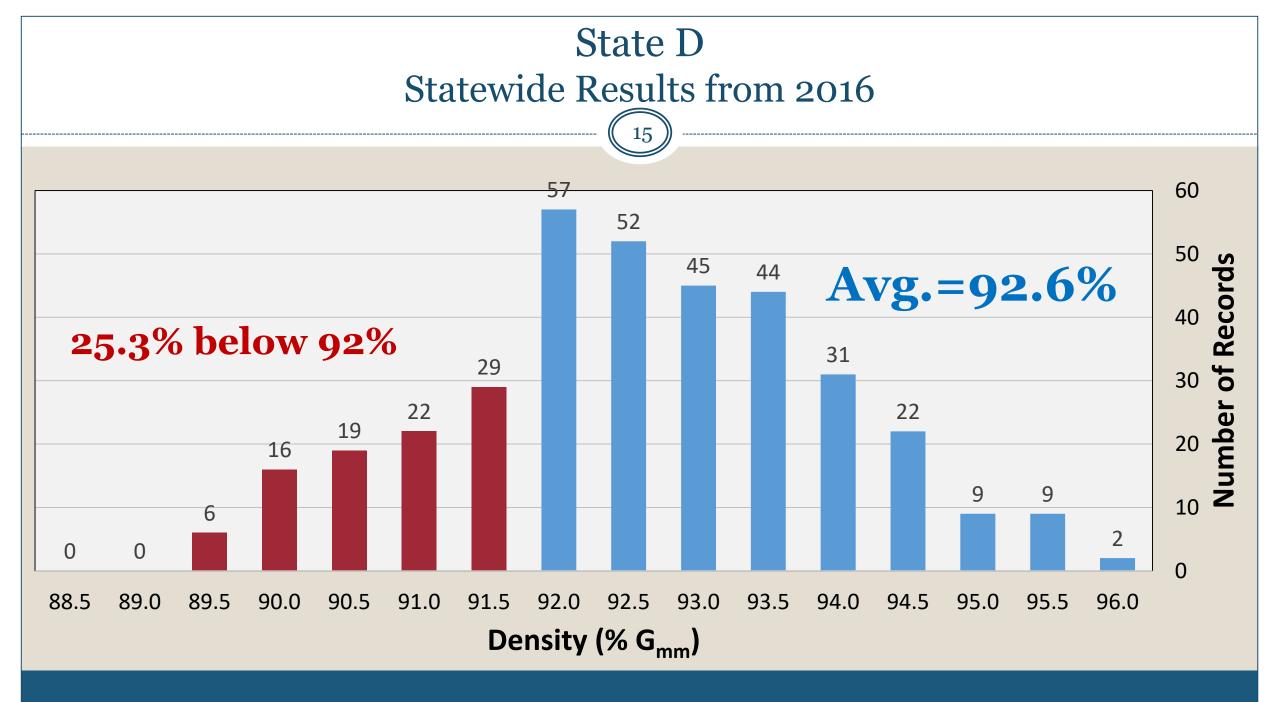
Gold Medal Density (% G_{mm}) Specifications Project Information

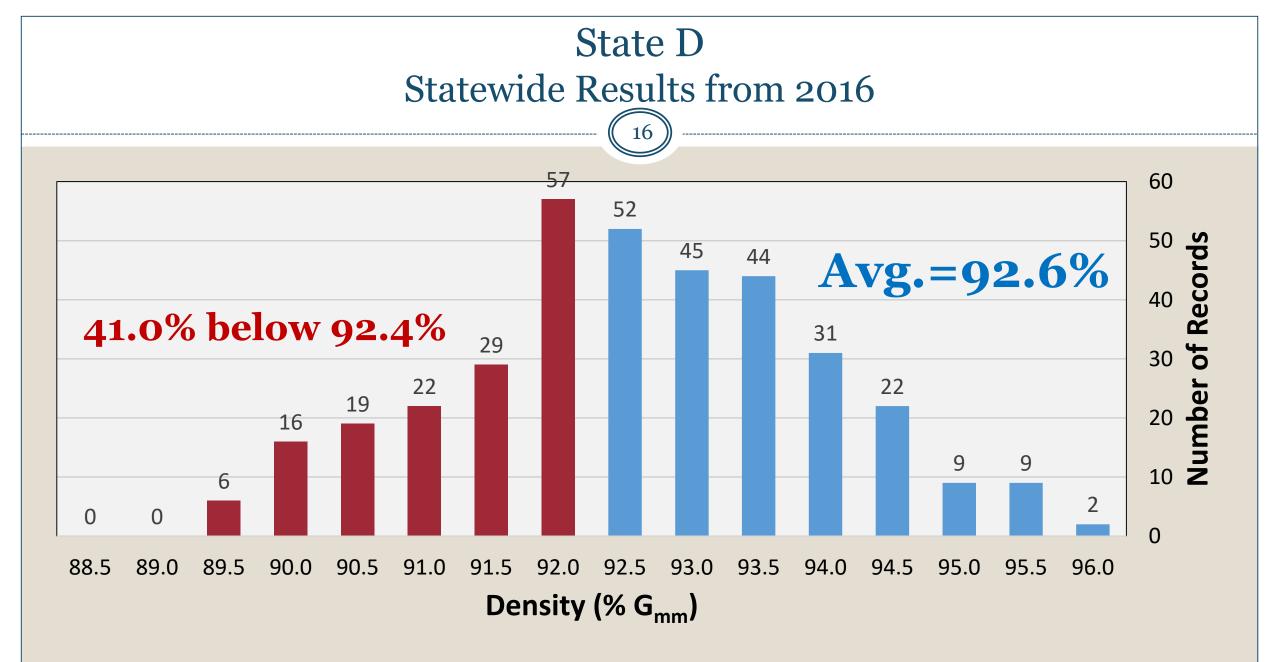
12

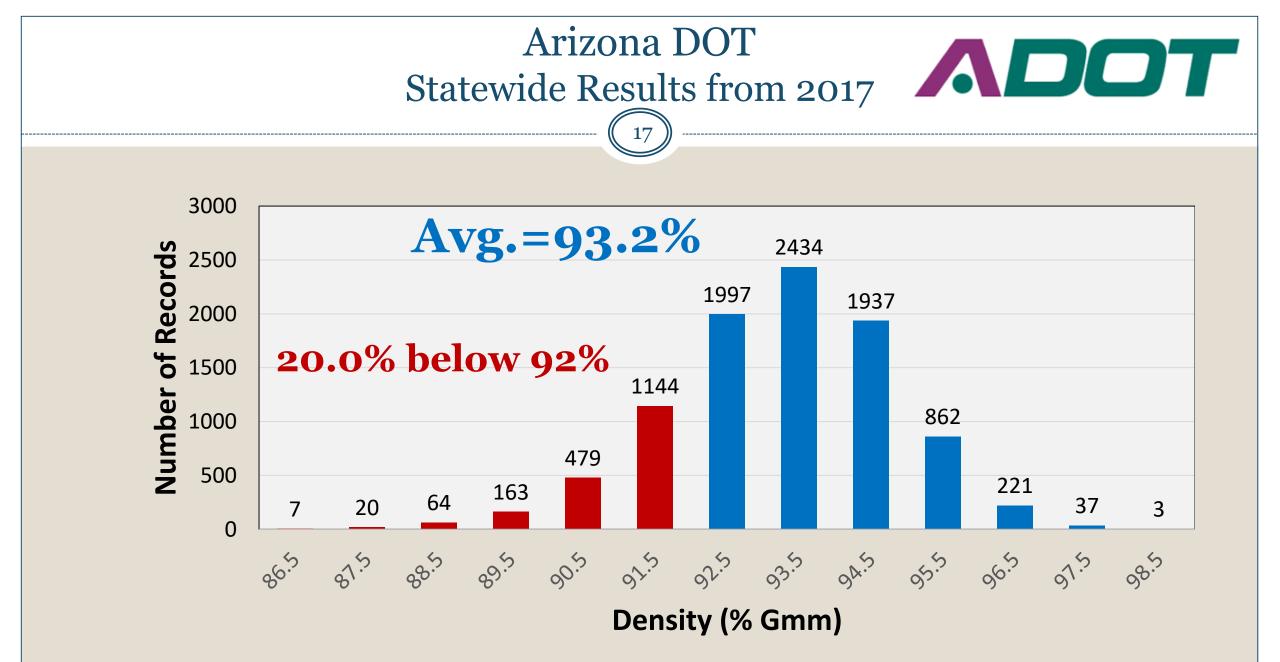
	State D	AK	ME	MD	MI	NY	PA	TN
Year(s) of Data Analyzed	2016	2015	2013 to 2017	2017	2015	2017	2017	2015 to 2017
Mix Type	Туре С	Type II 19mm & Superpave 12.5 mm	9.5, 12.5 and 19 mm	Dense Graded	9.5, 12.5 and 19 mm	Series 50 9.5, 12.5 and 19 mm	High level wearing surface 9.5, 12.5 & 19mm	D-mix (3/8" NMAS)
Type of Projects	N/A	Interstate and principal arterial	All mainline projects		All projects> 5,000 tons	Full or partially controlled roadways		Interstate and SR Freeways
Acceptance Testing	Agency only	Agency only	Agency only	Contractor validated by agency	Agency only	Agency only	Agency only	Agency only

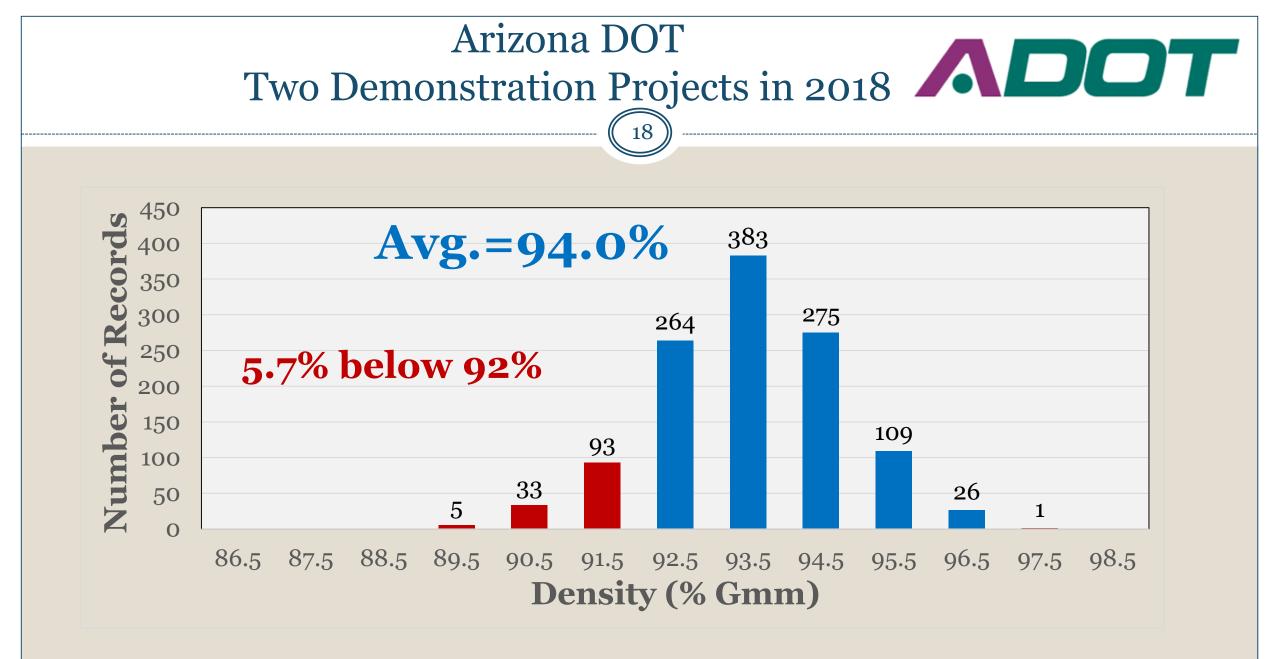












Specification Comparison

2017 Standard

• PWL

- USL = 9.0 %
- Average Air Voids = 6.8%
- Lot Standard Deviation = 1.36
- > 8% Air Voids = 20.0%

2018 Demonstration Projects

• PWL

- USL = 8.0 %
- Average Air Voids = <u>6.0%</u>
- Lot Standard Deviation = 0.86
- > 8% Air Voids = <u>5.7%</u>

Gold Medal Density (% G_{mm}) Specifications Specification/Criteria/Results



	State D	AK	ME	MD	MI	NY	РА	TN
Type of Specification		PWL	PWL		PWL	PWL	PWL	
Limits (% G _{mm})		93.0 to 100.0	92.5 to 97.5		92.5 to 100.0	92.0 to 97.0	92.0 to 98.0	
Incentive for Only Density		5.0%	2.5%		2.0%	5.0%	2.0%	
Max. Incent. (% G _{mm})		≈96.0	≈93.5		≈94.5	≈94.0	≈94.0	
Avg. (% G _{mm})		94.9	94.5		94.4	94.2	94.4	
Std. Dev. of Lots		1.76	1.20		1.03	1.01	1.46	
< 92% G _{mm}		5.6%	5.8%		5.5%	5.0%	3.1%	

Gold Medal Density (% G_{mm}) Specifications Specification/Criteria/Results



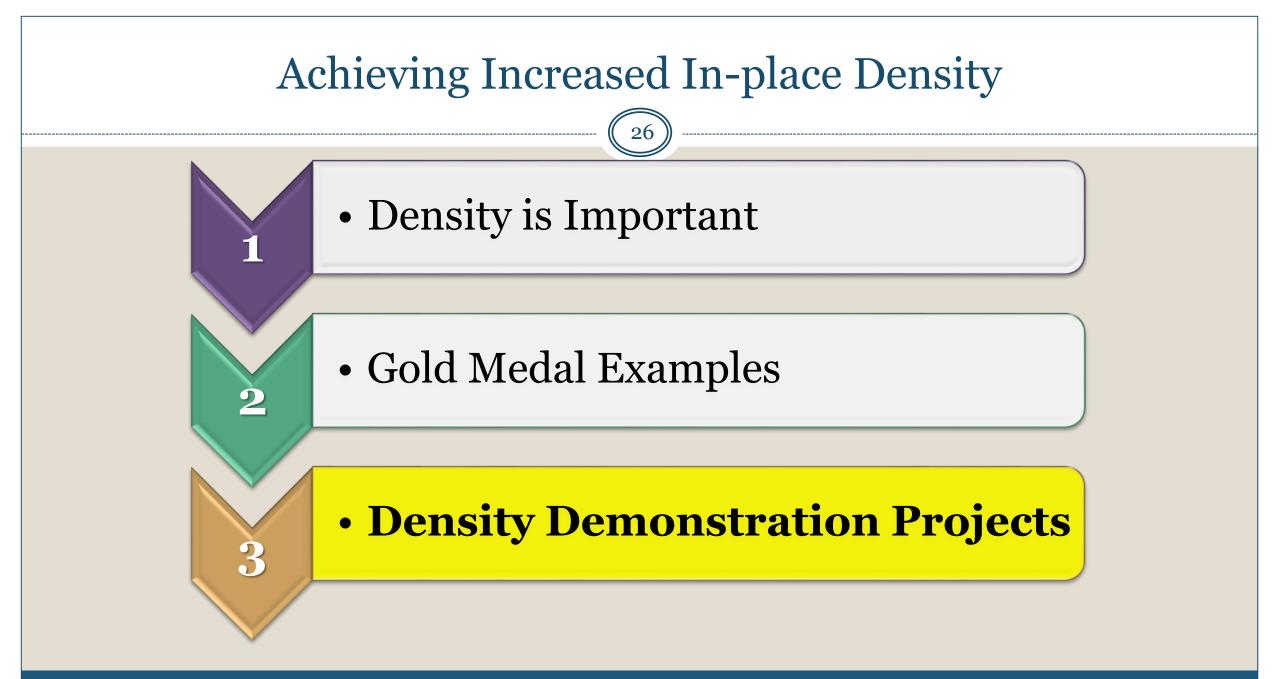
	State D	AK	ME	MD	MI	NY	PA	TN
Type of Specification	Lot Avg.	PWL	PWL	Lot Avg. & Ind. Sublot	PWL	PWL	PWL	Lot Avg.
Limits (% G _{mm})	91.5 to 95.0	93.0 to 100.0	92.5 to 97.5	92.0 to 97.0	92.5 to 100.0	92.0 to 97.0	92.0 to 98.0	92.0 to 97.0
Incentive for Only Density	1.5%	5.0%	2.5%	5.0%	2.0%	5.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Max. Incent. (% G _{mm})	92.75	≈96.0	≈93.5	94.0	≈94.5	≈94.0	≈94.0	94.0
Avg. (% G _{mm})	92.6	94.9	94.5	94.0	94.4	94.2	94.4	93.9
Std. Dev. of Lots	N/A	1.76	1.20	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.46	N/A
< 92% G _{mm}	25.3%	5.6%	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%	3.1%	11.0%

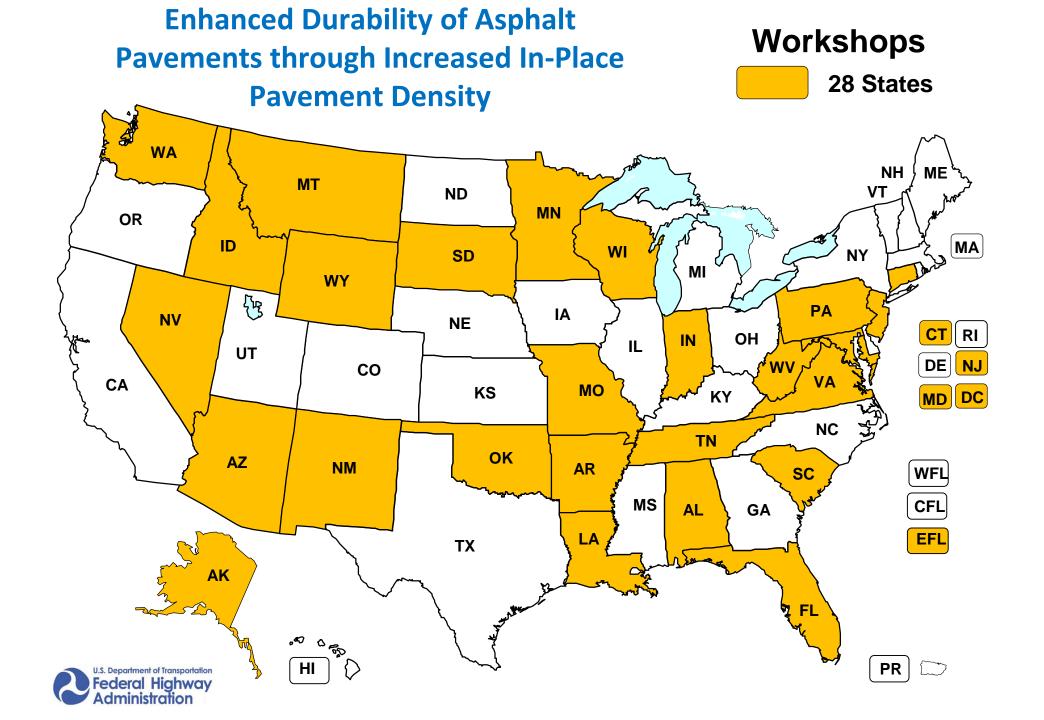
Gold Medal Density (% G_{mm}) Specifications Specification/Criteria/Results



Longitudinal Joint

	State D	AK	ME	MD	MI	NY	PA	TN
Type of Specification	None	Lot Avg.	PWL	None	Lot Avg.	Under Development	PWL	Lot Avg.
Limits (% G _{mm})		>91.0	>91.0		>90.5		>90.0	>91.0
Incentive for Only Joint Density		\$1.50 per L.F. (≈6.25%)	2.0%		\$1.00 per L.F. (≈4.0%)		\$5000 per Lot (≈2.5%)	1.25%

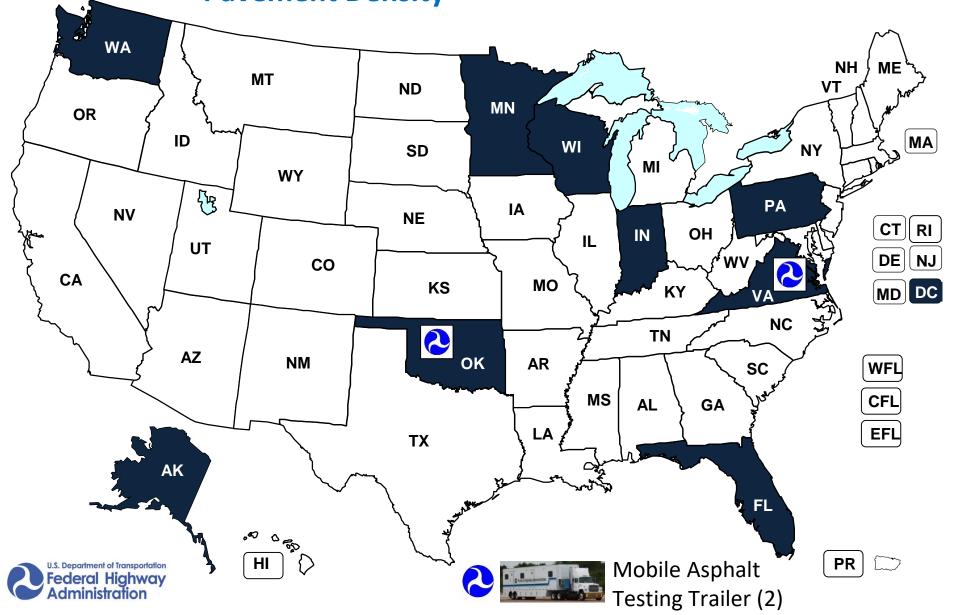




Enhanced Durability of Asphalt Pavements through Increased In-Place Pavement Density

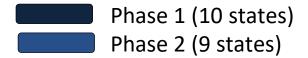
Demonstration Projects

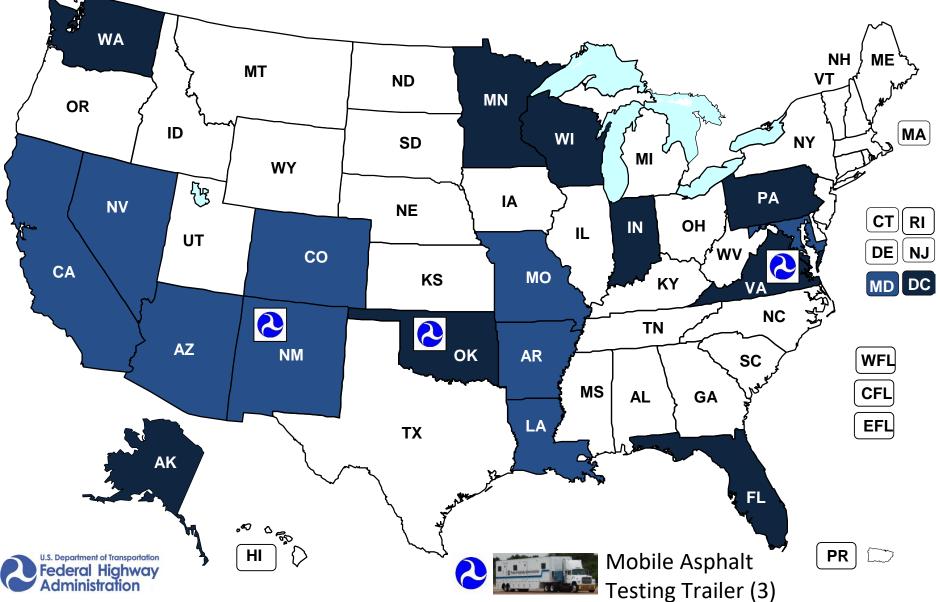


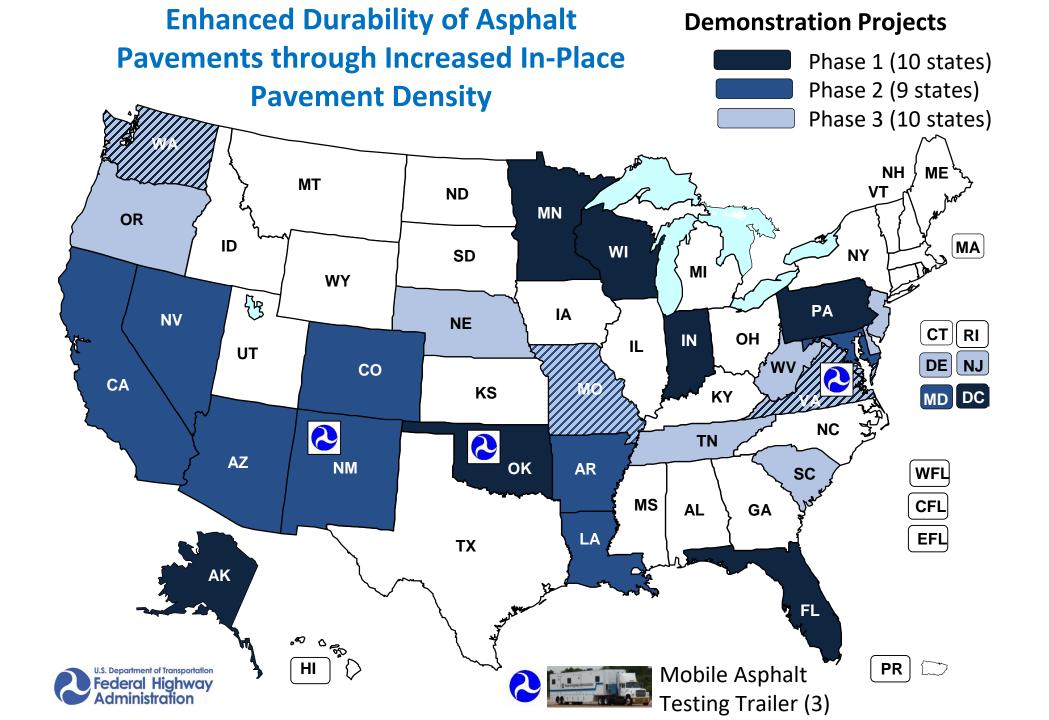


Enhanced Durability of Asphalt Pavements through Increased In-Place Pavement Density

Demonstration Projects







Demonstration Project Status



Phase	Year	States	Constructed	State Reports	Summary Report
1	2016	10	10	10	July 2017
2	2017- 2018	9	8 (2 re-do's)	2	
3	2018	10	10	0	

Updated: Nov. 1, 2018

Can We Achieve Increased In-place Density?



- Test sections had increased density (% Gmm):
- 8 of 10 States achieved > 1.0% increase
- 7 of 10 States achieved > 94.0% Gmm
- 6 of 10 States achieved > 95.0% Gmm
- Will there be changes?
- 8 of 10 States are changing specifications

Agency Changes (1 of 2)

- Measuring density (1)
- Reference density (1)

• Density of pavement to meet requirements (4)

- Some at 90 to 91% Gmm
- Others at 94% Gmm

• Type of specification (2)

- o 22 states use minimum lot average
- o 25 states use PWL
 - Impacts contractors' target and consistency
- Consistency (2)
 - Standard deviations <1.00 were achievable

Agency Changes (2 of 2)

- Incentives (3)
 - 37 states have incentives: range from 1 to 10%; average 2.9%
- Mixture design changes (5)
 - Many states changing Superpave to get more asphalt
 - Must also look at density specification
- New technologies (2)
 - Did not help improve density, but were a good trouble-shooting tool

Contractor Changes

- More passes
 - ★ "Roll until you meet density requirements"
- More rollers
 - × Some were using 1 roller
- Type of rollers
 - × Pneumatic / Oscillation
- Location of rollers
 - × Echelon
- General best practices
 - **×** Temperature / spacing / screed



Courtesy Miguel Montoya

State 4: Cost / Benefit of Best Practices

38

- Benefit of 1% Density Increase
 10 percent of \$60 / ton mix = \$\$\$\$\$
- Cost of 1 Percent Density Increase
 Additional rollers ≤ \$
 AVR to 3% W/binder ≤ \$\$
 WMA Additive ≤ \$
 9.5mm vs. 12.5mm ≈ \$\$

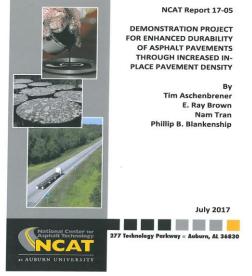


Image: Pixabay; text added

Summary Document Phase 1

NCAT Report 17-05:

"Demonstration Project for Enhanced Durability of Asphalt Pavements through Increased In-place Pavement Density" July 2017



http://eng.auburn.edu/research/centers/ncat/files/technical-reports/rep17-05.pdf

• Field experiment – Phase 2

• 8 of 9 states completed construction

• 2 of 9 states completed reports

• Field experiment – Phase 3

o 10 of 10 states completed construction
o of 10 states completed reports

• FHWA's best practices communication

- Summary documents: Phases 2 and 3
- Tech Brief
- Additional workshops
 - ▼ Funding dependent



Thank you

QUESTIONS / COMMENTS:

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Image Pixabay