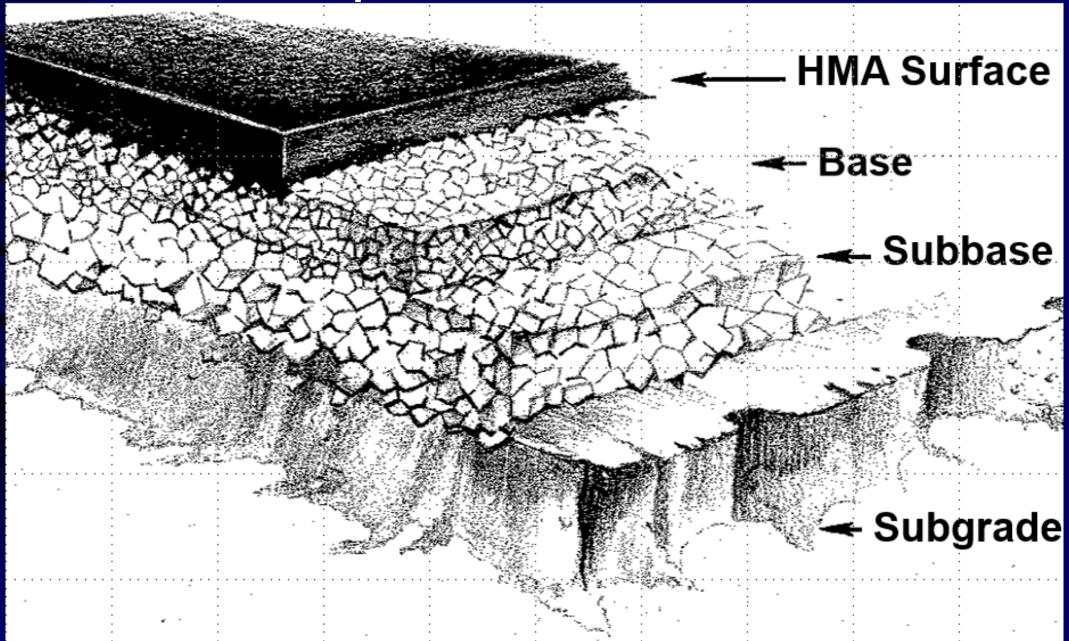
Design Concepts and Perpetual Pavement

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Asphalt Pavement



Why is it hard to design pavement?

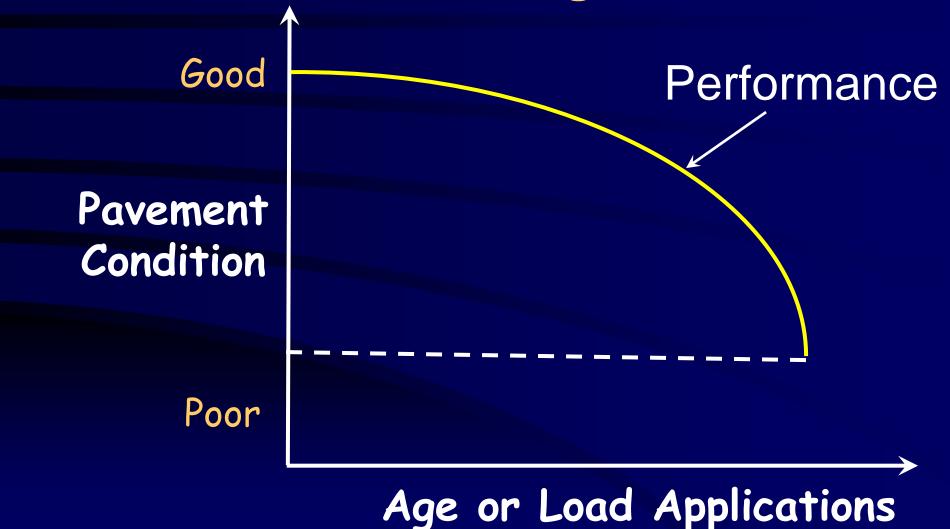
- Hard to estimate service life
- Different load magnitudes, configurations & speeds
- Multilayer system
- Viscoelastic, non-linear materials
- Material properties are affected by environmental conditions
- Unconventional definition of failure

Distresses vs. Failure

When a distress or a combination of distresses reaches a certain unacceptable level it is considered failure



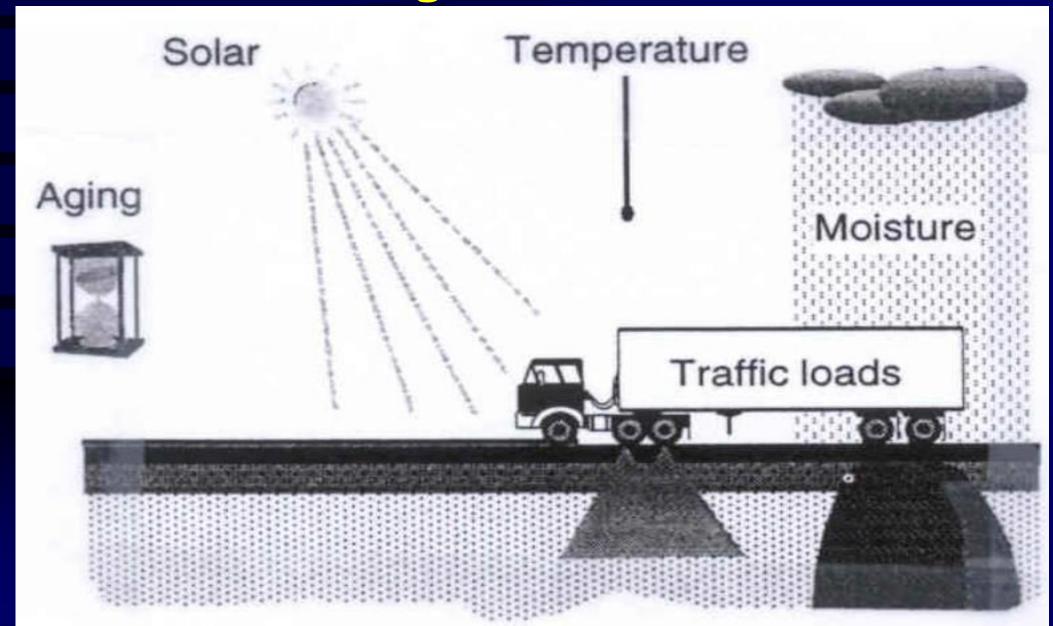
Empirical Nature of Pavement Design



Major Research Projects

- AASHO Road Test
- Strategic Highway Research Program (SHRP)
- Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design Guide (AASHTOWare Pavement ME Design)

Factors Affecting Pavement Performance



Factors Affecting Pavement Performance

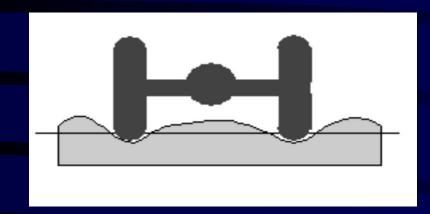
- 1. Traffic
- 2. Soil and pavement materials
- 3. Environment
- 4. Construction and maintenance

Traffic

Traffic has a major effect on pavement performance

- >Traffic volume
- >Traffic load
- >Tire pressure
- > Rate of applying load

Severe Traffic Conditions



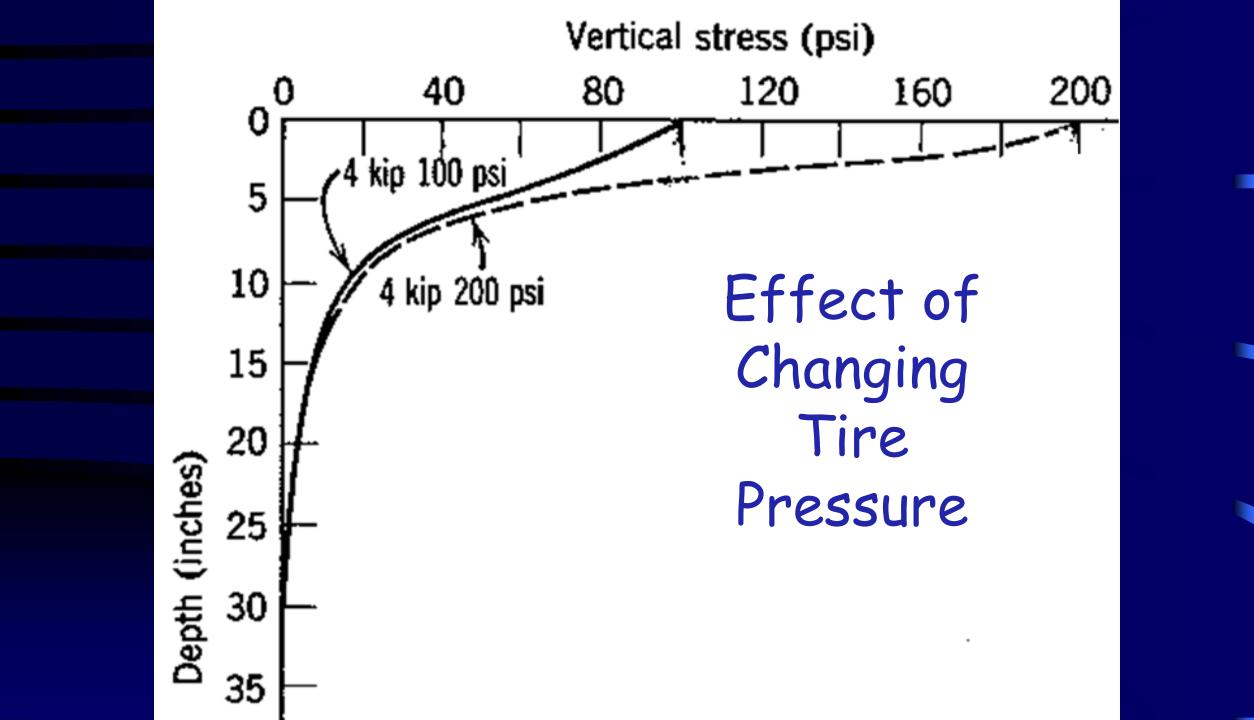
High tire pressure

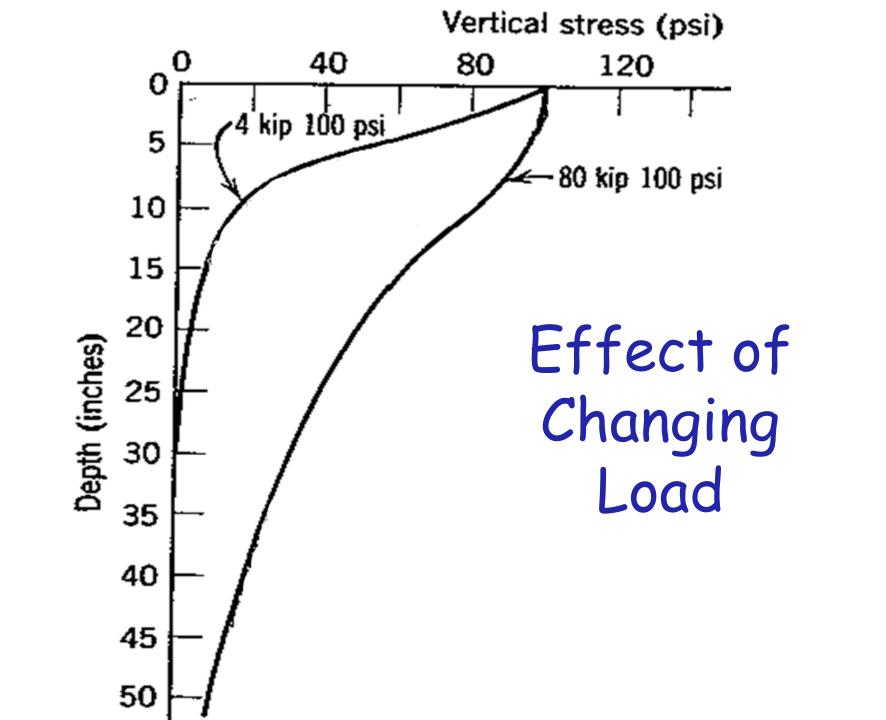


Heavy load and high traffic volume



Slow moving vehicles





Effect of Tire Pressure & Loads

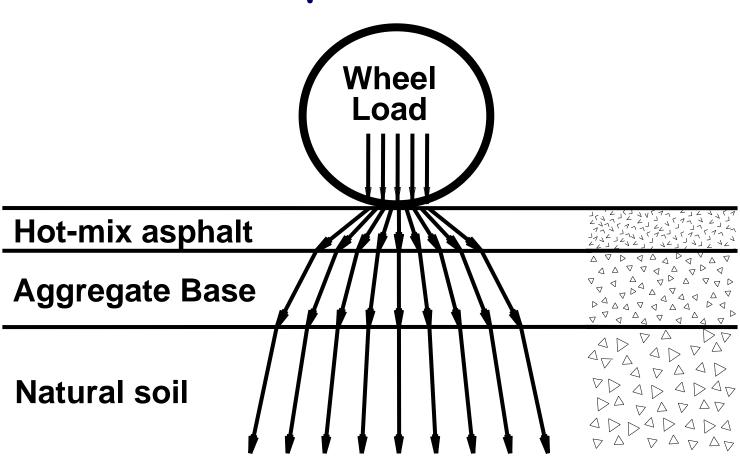
- Changing tire pressure affects upper layers
- Changing load affects deeper layers
- Required quality of surface is mostly determined by tire pressure
- Required pavement thickness is mostly determined by load magnitude



Factors Affecting Pavement Performance

- 1. Traffic
- 2. Soil and pavement materials
- 3. Environment
- 4. Construction and maintenance

Material quality affects performance



Factors Affecting Pavement Performance

- 1. Traffic
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Environmental Factors

- · Moisture
- Temperature
- Freeze and thaw
- Aging

Factors Affecting Pavement Performance

- 1. Traffic
- 2. Soil and pavement materials
- 3. Environment
- 4. Construction and maintenance

Construction and maintenance

Construction and maintenance practice largely affects performance

Design Objective

To determine the required layer materials and thicknesses so that the pavement would last for a certain design life before failure.

Pavement Design Approaches

- 1. Based on experience (ie., standard sections)
- 2. Based on simple strength tests or soil formula
- 3. Based on statistical evaluation of pavement performance (1993 AASHTO method)
- 4. Based on structural analysis of layered systems with some empirical relations (AASHTOWare ME design)

Concept of Perpetual Pavement

- >Extended-life HMA pavement
- Limit distresses in the surface layer
- ➤ Has been used in Europe

Example of Perpetual Pavement

SMA 1.5" - 3"

High Modulus
Rut Resistant Material
4" – 7"

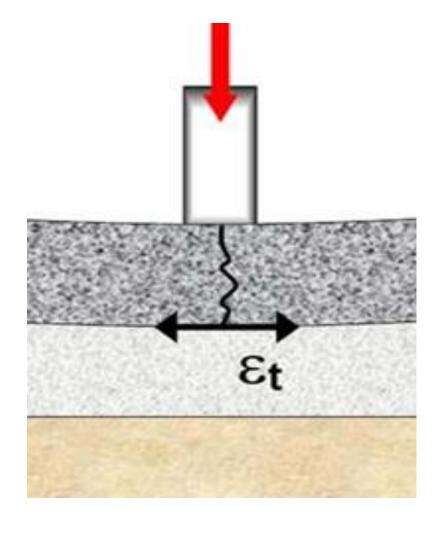
Flexible Fatigue
Resistant Material 3" – 4"

Pavement Foundation

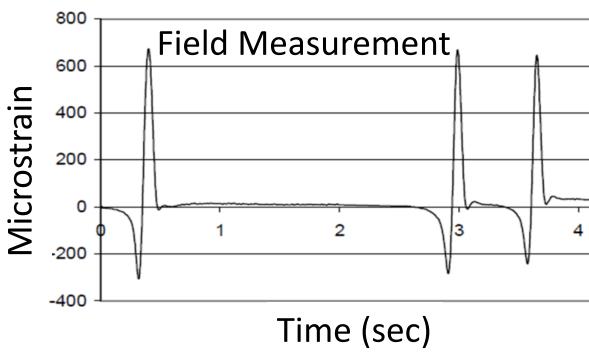
Endurance Limit

Strain level below which HMA would endure indefinite load repetitions without accumulating fatigue cracks





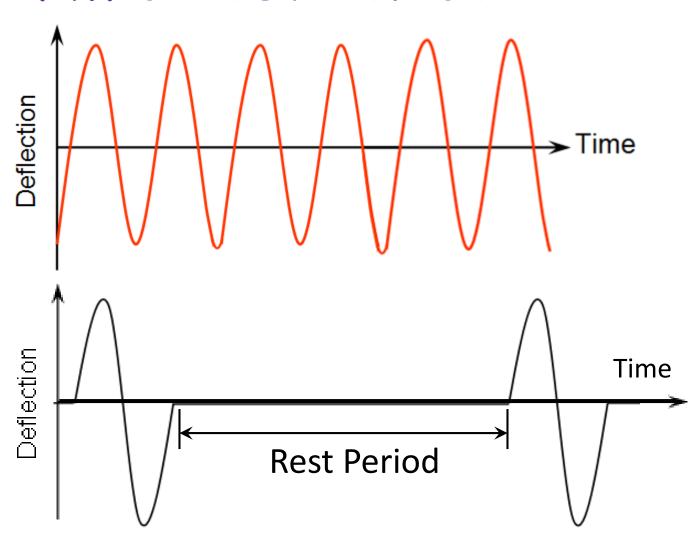
Healing Concept



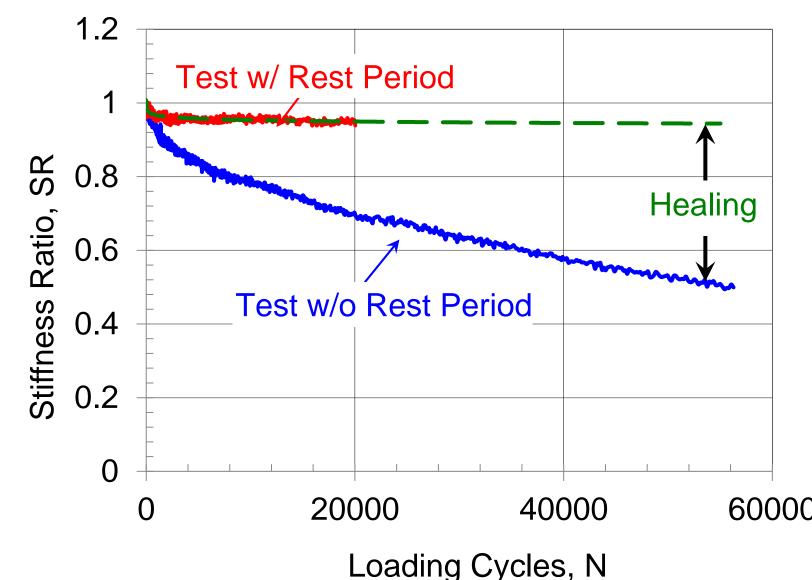
- ➤ Capability of material to self-recover its stiffness or strength upon resting due to closure of cracks
- ➤ Traffic loads are separated by "rest periods" may allow for partial or full healing of damage
- > It increases the number of load applications before failure

NCHRP Report 762 Tests w/ & w/o Rest Period



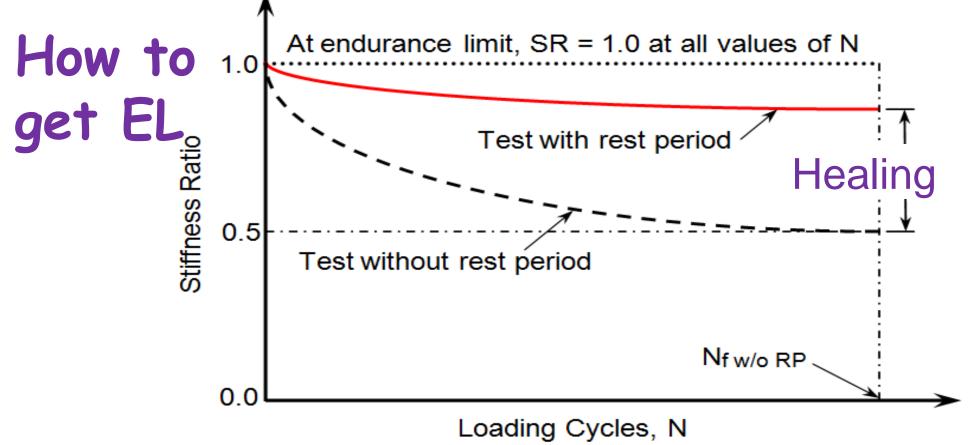


Model Development



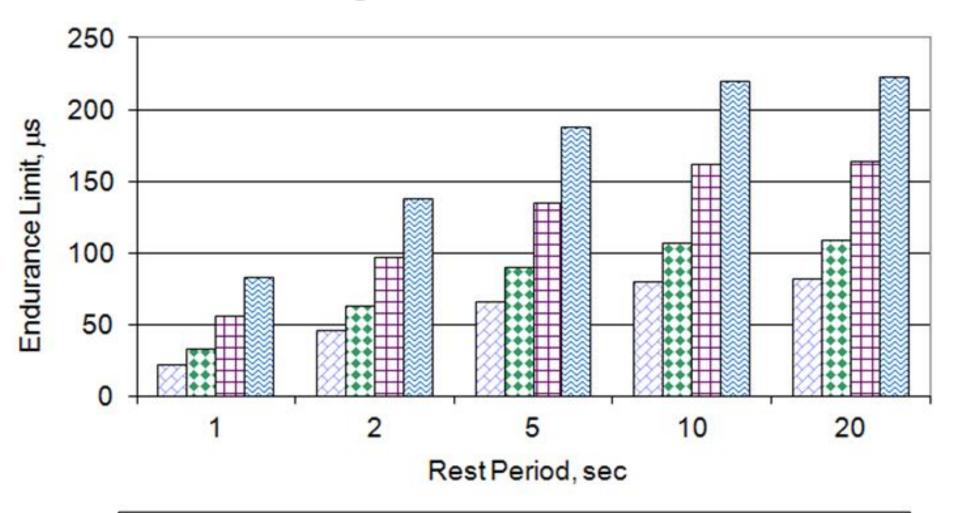
$$SR = \frac{Current\ Stiffness}{Initial\ Stiffness}$$

SR = f(stiffness, strain, rest period, number of load applications)



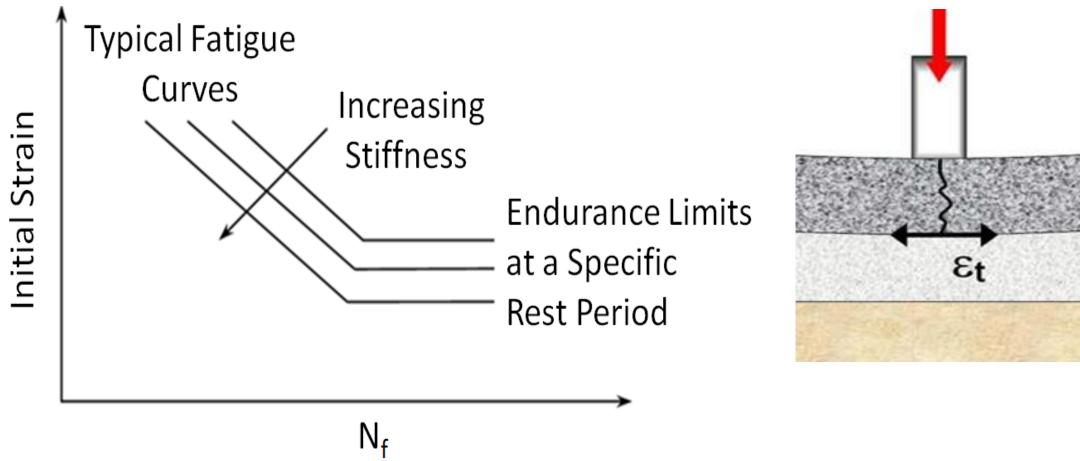
- ➤ When SR = 1 → Full healing
- > Strain becomes EL
- > EL is not a single value
- ➤ N is not a significant factor
- > EL is based on healing

EL Values



□ Eo=3000 ksi □ Eo=1000ksi □ Eo=200ksi □ Eo=50ksi

Incorporation in Pavement Design



- Layer thicknesses and material properties can be controlled so that strain does not exceed the EL
- > Field validation is still needed

