

Performance and Maintenance of OGFC Surfaces

Rebecca McDaniel
Tennessee Quality Initiative
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The Project



- I74 Eastbound East of Indianapolis
- Constructed August 2003
- Steel Slag SMA and Steel Slag PFC
 - ◆ PFC = Porous Friction Course
- Conventional HMA Section on US52, West Lafayette, constructed July 2003

Porous Friction Course

- Similar to Georgia's Porous European Mix (PEM)
- Interconnected voids
 - ◆ High permeability provides drainage and prevents clogging
- Worldwide literature shows benefits:
 - ◆ Increased friction, especially wet
 - ◆ Reduced noise
 - ◆ Improved wet weather visibility

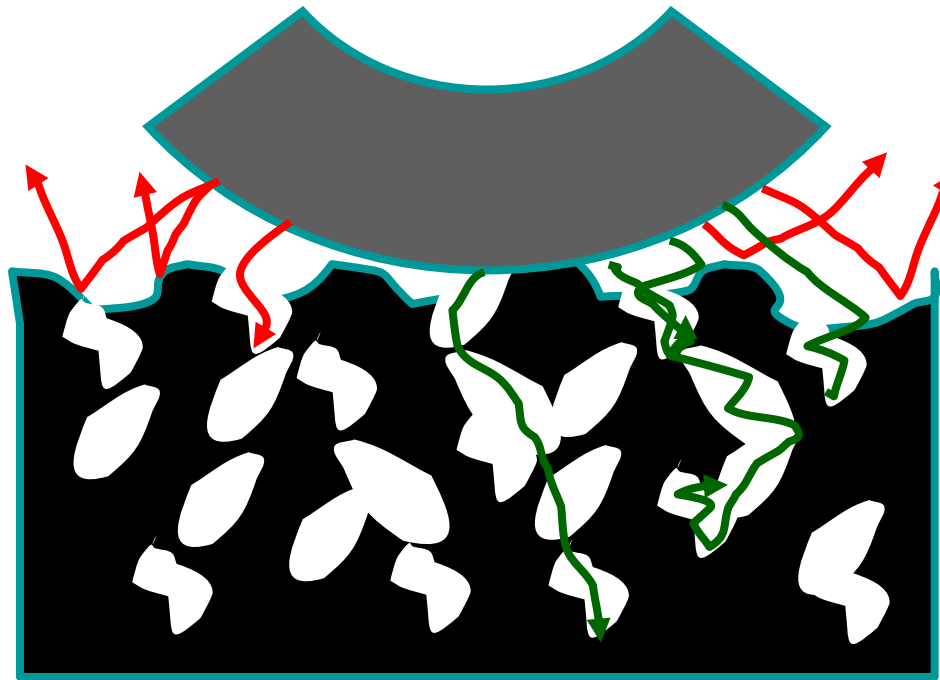
Growing Noise Problem

- Noise causes sleep disturbance, hearing problems, health problems.
- Transportation-related noise is a major factor.
 - ◆ Tire-Pavement Noise is a major contributor.
- Noise barrier walls going up across the country.
 - ◆ Expensive and of limited effectiveness.

Why Porous Asphalt Surfaces?

- Control noise generation and propagation at the source, tire-pavement interface
- More cost effective
- Impact more people over a larger area
- Offer other benefits, particularly safety
 - ◆ Improved friction
 - ◆ Reduced splash and spray

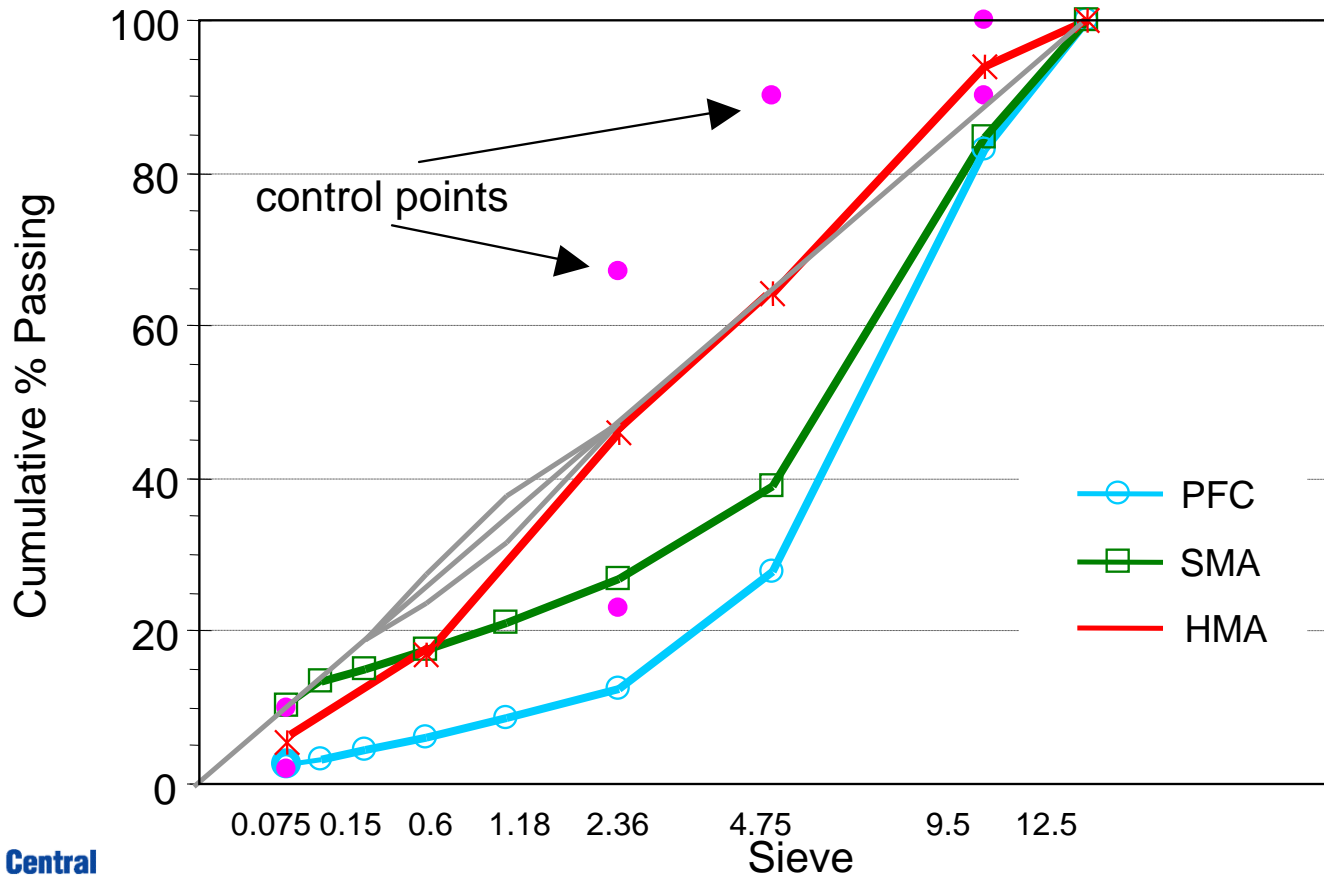
Pavement Porosity



The Materials

- 9.5mm mixtures used Steel Slag and PG76-22 binder
- PFC designed at 18-22% air voids
 - ◆ Old OGFC designed at 12-15% voids
 - ◆ Polymer modified binder and fiber
- SMA has fairly open aggregate structure, but voids are largely filled with matrix of binder and filler (fiber)

Design Gradations



Construction









SMA vs. PFC



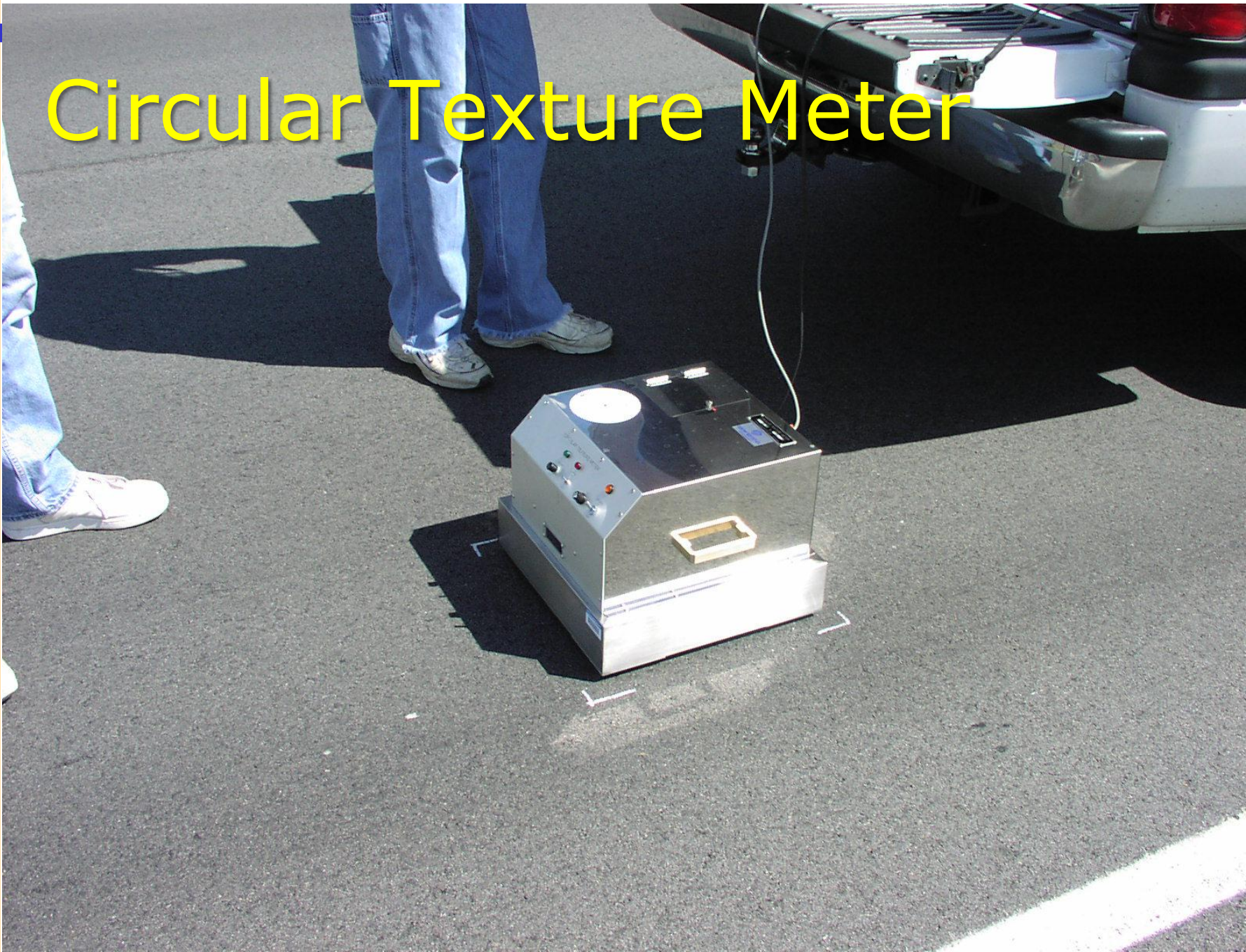
Conventional HMA



Performance

- Friction and Surface Texture
- Noise Measurements
- Splash and Spray

Circular Texture Meter



Dynamic Friction Tester



DFT and CTM

- DFT readings influenced by both micro- and macrotexture
- CTM measures macrotexture
- DFT and CTM used together to determine International Friction Index
 - ◆ Correlates well with other standard devices

Initial Field Data Comparison

| Surface | DFT 20 | CTM | F60 |
|---------|--------|------|------|
| Porous | 0.51 | 1.37 | 0.36 |
| SMA | 0.37 | 1.17 | 0.28 |
| HMA | 0.52 | 0.30 | 0.19 |

Porous and SMA tested before trafficking.

Initial Sideline Noise Data

At 80 kph (50 mph)

| Vehicle | HMA | SMA | PFC |
|-----------|------|------|------|
| Impala | 72.6 | 74.8 | 68.1 |
| Volvo | 75.2 | 75.5 | 70.1 |
| Silverado | 74.5 | 77.0 | 71.6 |

CPX Data (dBA)

| Speed | HMA | SMA | PFC |
|--------|------|------|------|
| 72 kph | 93.0 | 94.2 | 89.7 |
| 97 kph | 96.4 | 97.6 | 92.6 |

Preliminary Findings

- PFC significantly quieter than SMA or conventional HMA – CPX and sideline
- In car noise significantly different and lower on PFC
- PFC provides higher macrotexture than SMA and much higher than HMA
- Friction levels were higher for PFC and SMA than HMA
- Significantly reduced splash and spray

Splash and Spray

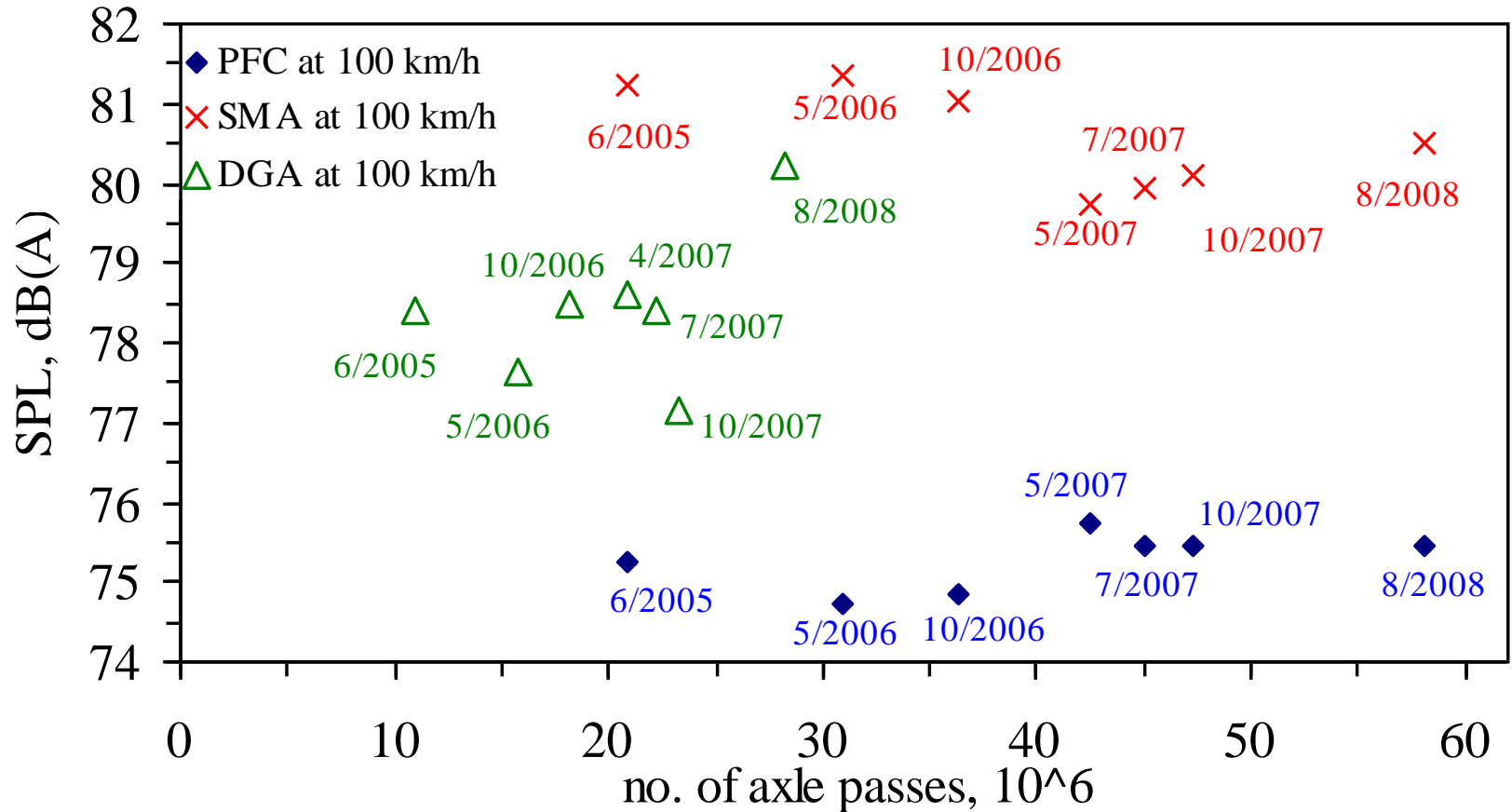
- Video by Wayne Jones, Asphalt Institute



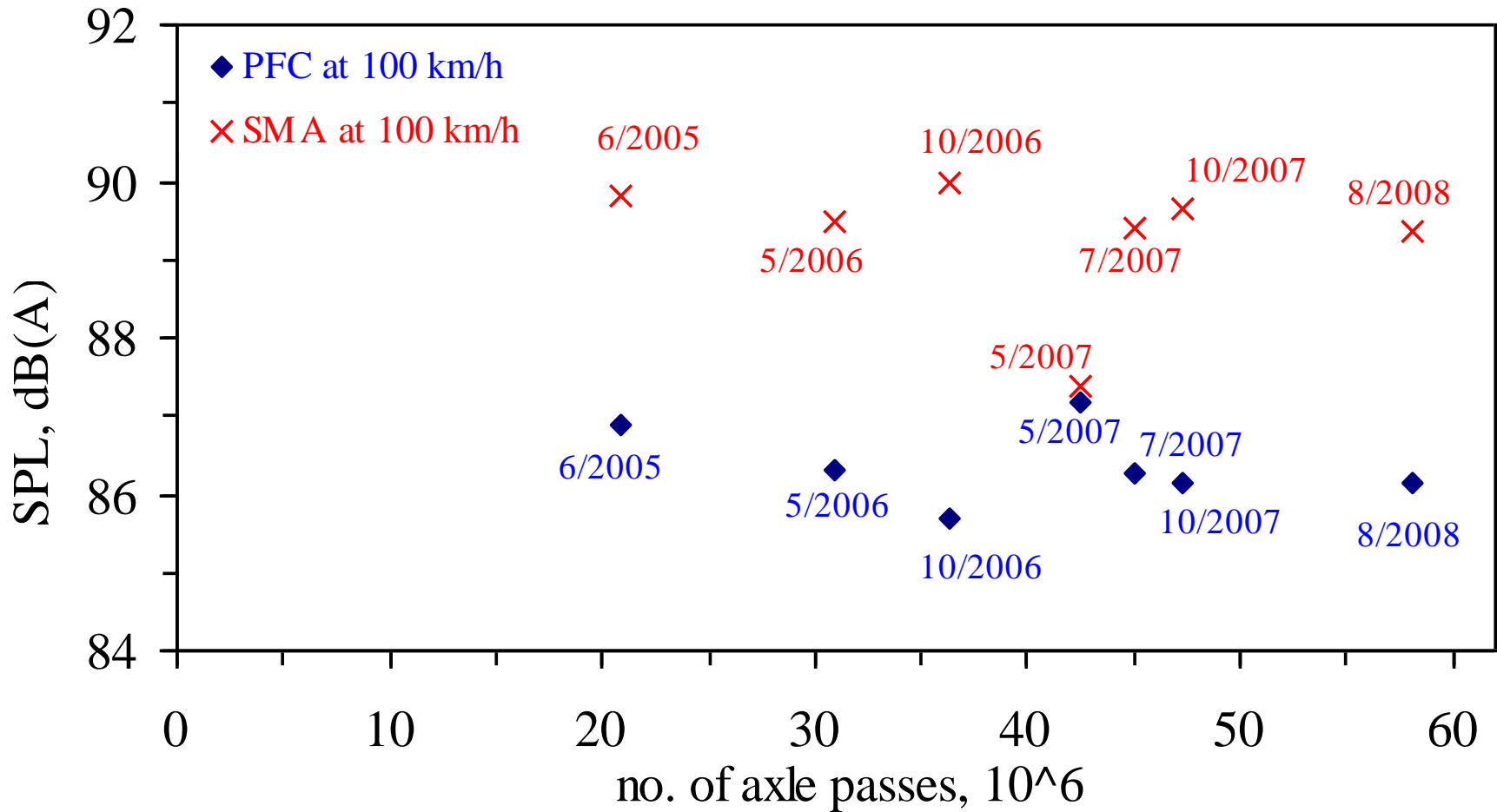
Long Term Performance

- Questions remained -- how long will these effects persist?
 - ◆ Does the PFC clog and lose effectiveness?
 - ◆ High permeability is supposed to help prevent that, but
 - ◆ Will traffic wear off film and increase IFI on PFC and SMA?
 - ◆ Will PFC lose macrotexture and friction?
 - ◆ Will special maintenance be needed?

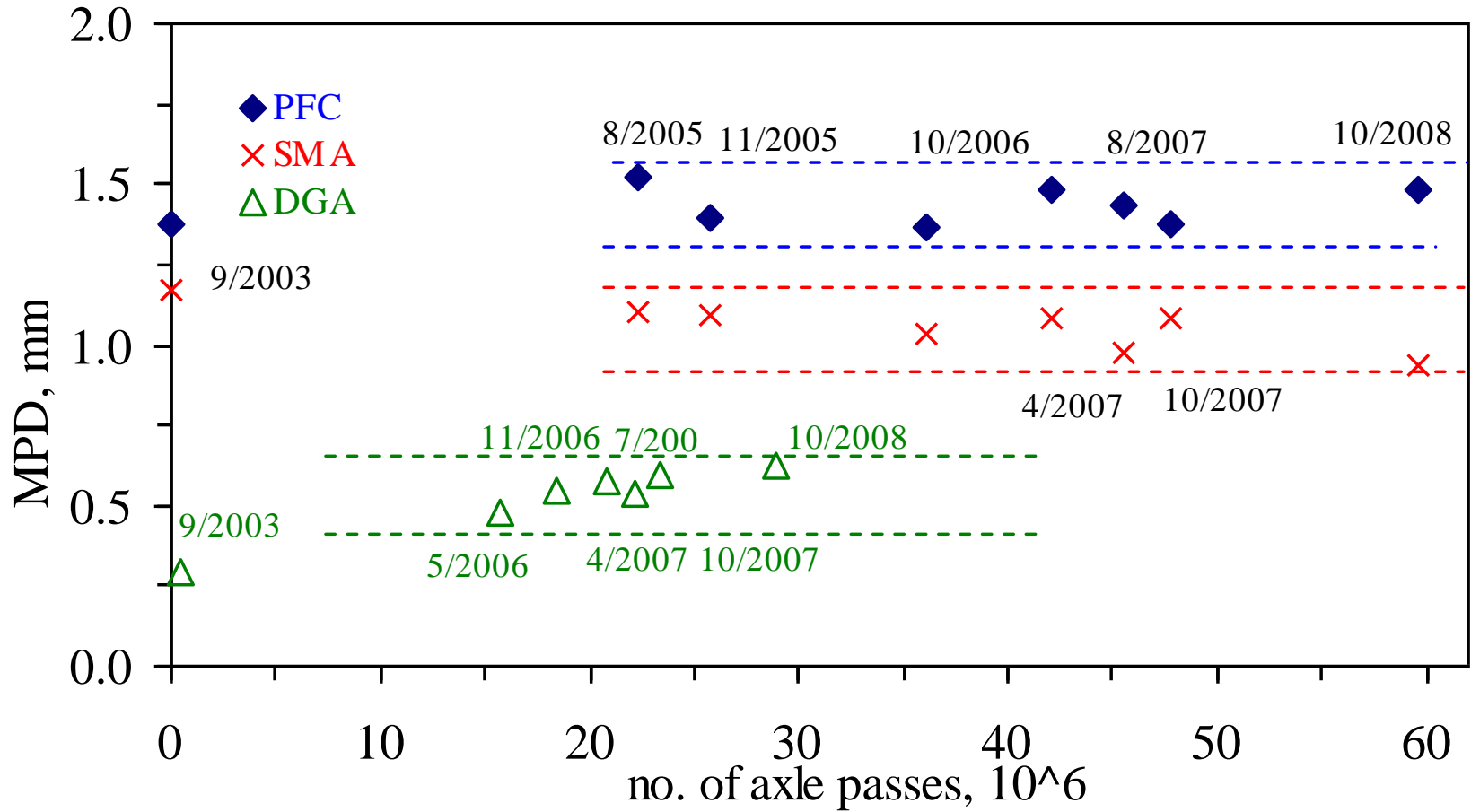
Changes in Noise vs. Traffic



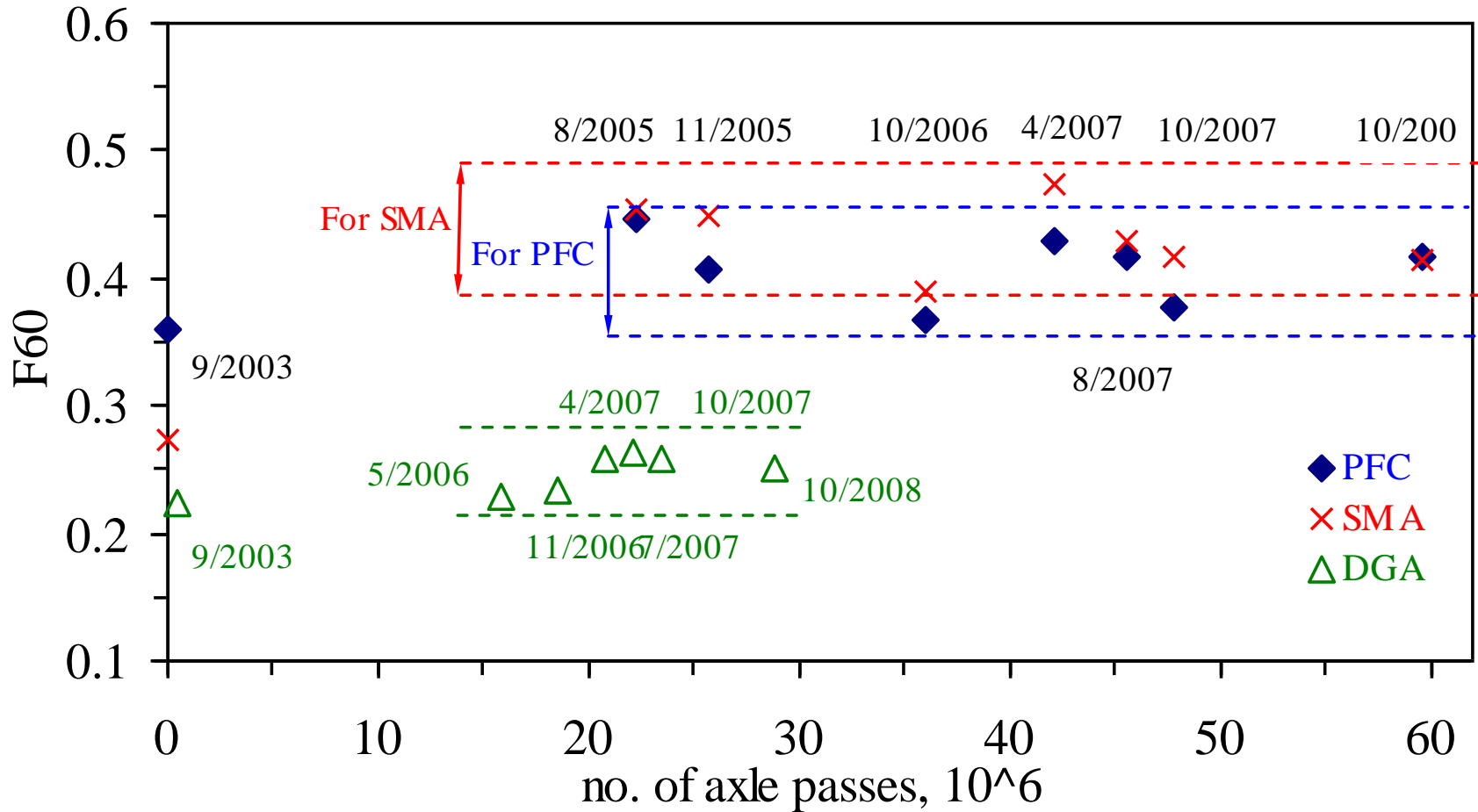
Heavy Vehicle Noise



Changes in Texture



Changes in Friction (F60)



Maintenance Issues

- No special maintenance required
- No abrasives used for snow and ice control -- but that is typical for urban areas
- Only difference – more salt applications needed
- Pavement looks wet longer

Conclusions

- Porous Friction Courses can perform well over the long term
- Steel Slag aggregate withstood effects of traffic
- Void structure was maintained
 - ◆ Proper material selection and mix design
 - ◆ Proper maintenance
 - ◆ Proper application (high speed)

More info:

Rebecca S. McDaniel

Technical Director

North Central Superpave Center

P. O. Box 2382

West Lafayette, IN 47906

765/463-2317 ext. 226

rsmcdani@purdue.edu

<http://bridge.ecn.purdue.edu/~spave/>

