

What is on the Horizon in HMA

John D'Angelo

Federal Highway Administration

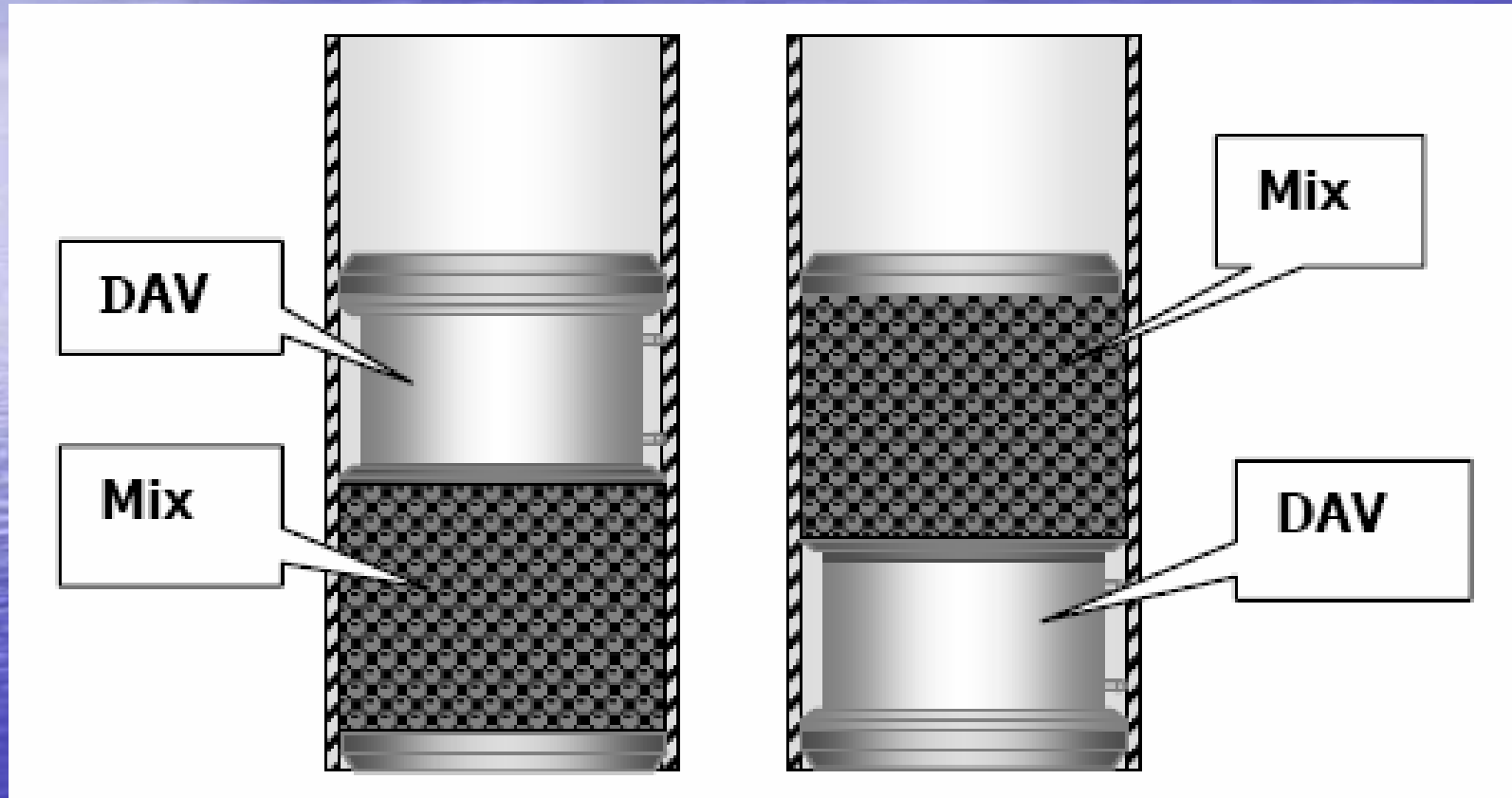
Are they all the same?



Internal Angle of Gyration

- Internal Angle of Gyration
 - Development of the Dynamic Angle Validator (DAV) or Angle Validation Kit (AVK)
 - Wireless Unit
 - Drop into mold either before or after adding mix

Dynamic Angle Validator

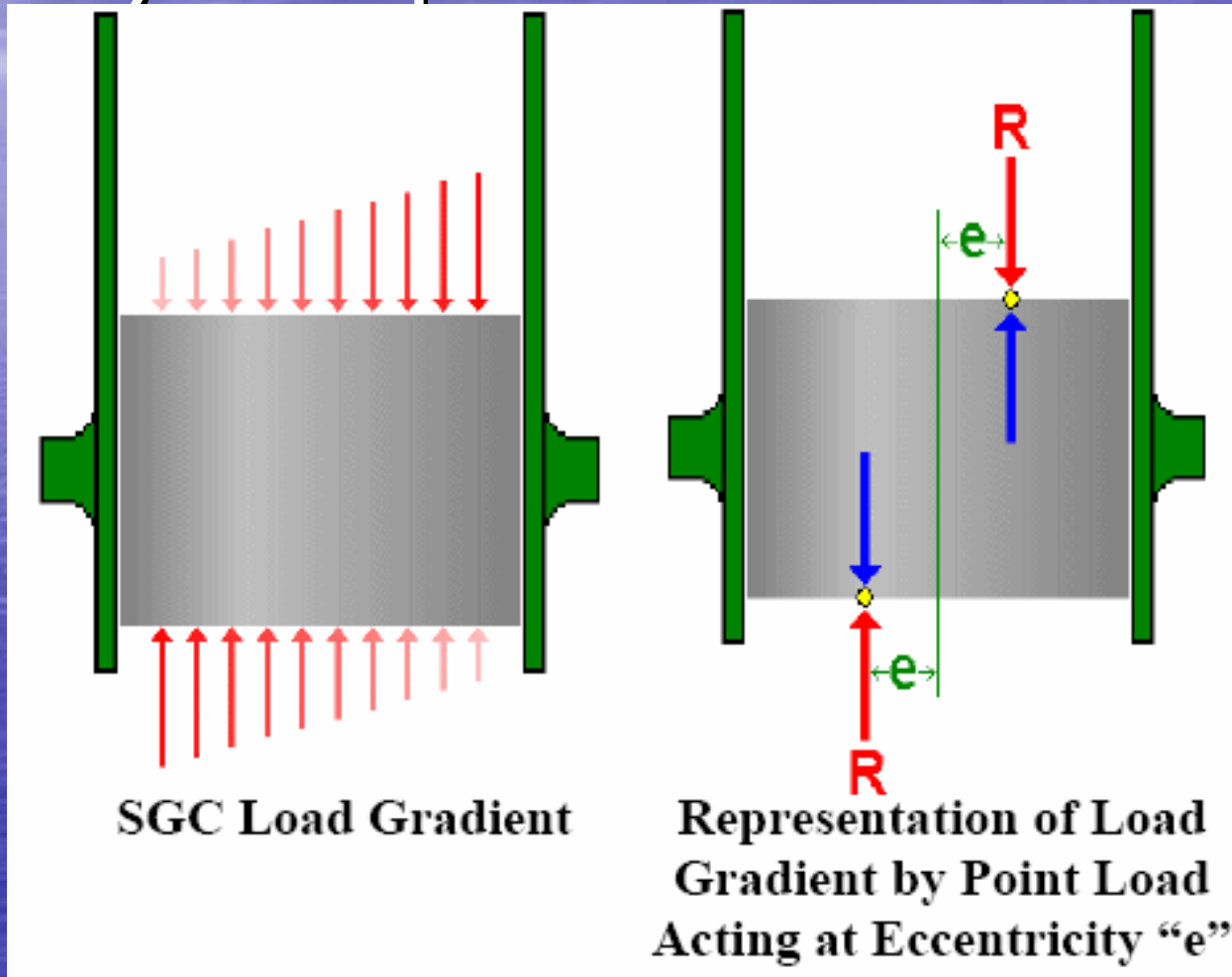


Dr. Kevin Hall, "Evaluating the Superpave Gyrotory Compactor Internal Angle of Gyration Using Simulated Loading", submitted to AAPT2005

Internal Angle of Gyration

- DAV
 - Validate Differences in SGCs
 - Demonstrated that internal angle of gyration could be different even though external angle was the same.
 - Calibration
 - Potentially time-intensive
 - Up to 1 day for a calibration
 - Affected by mixture stiffness?
 - Requiring recalibration for different mix types

Forces Acting in a Mold During Gyrotory Compaction

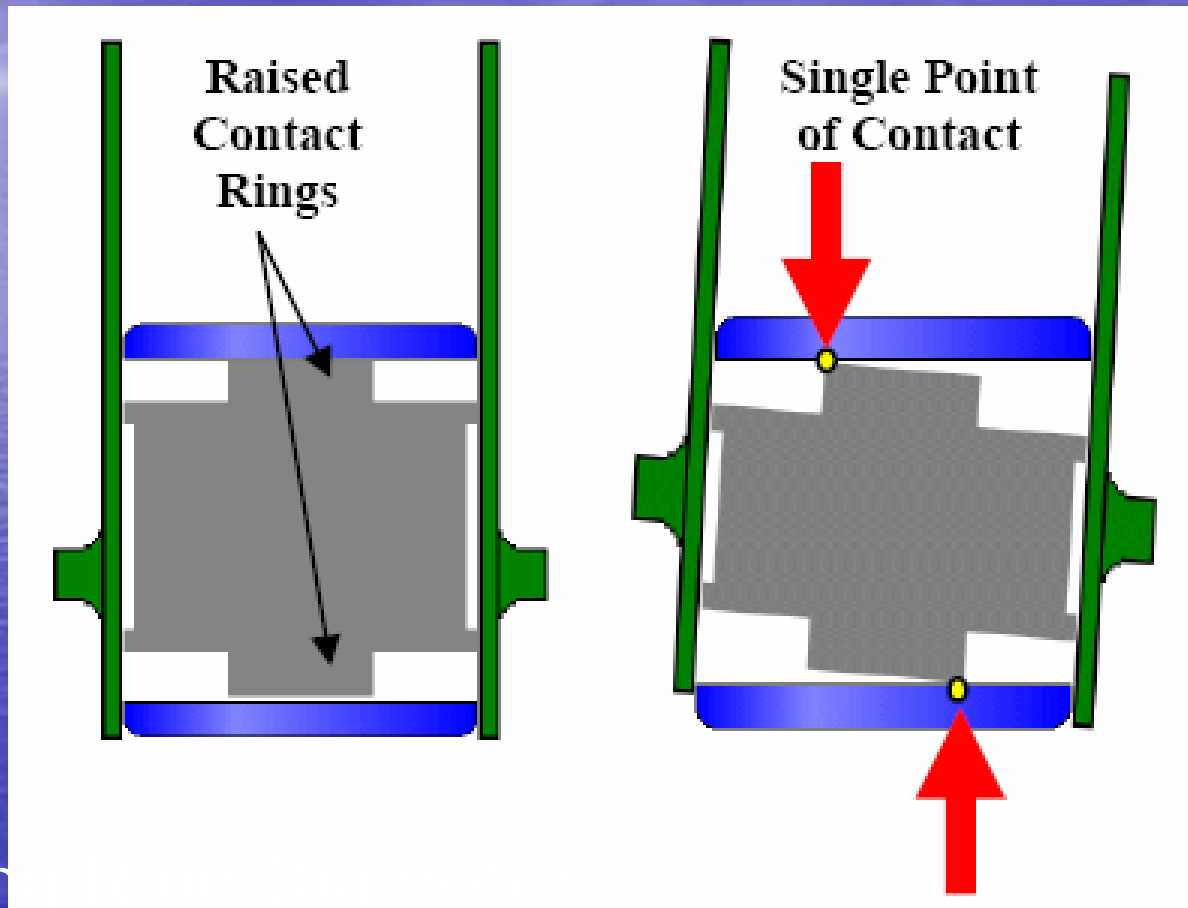


Mechanical Simulation of an Asphalt Mixture – RAM



RAM – Rapid Angle Measurement Device (Pine)

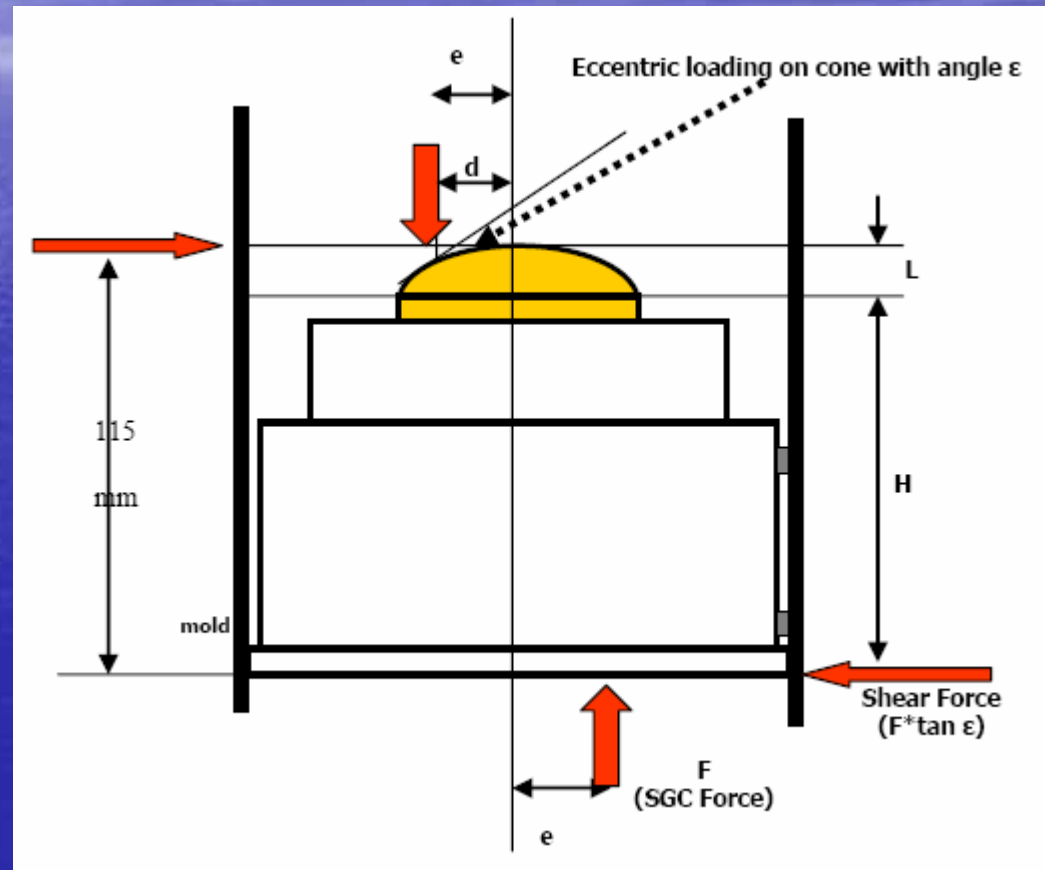
RAM Operations



Increasing

Increasing Mix Eccentricity

Mechanical Simulation of an Asphalt Mixture – HMS



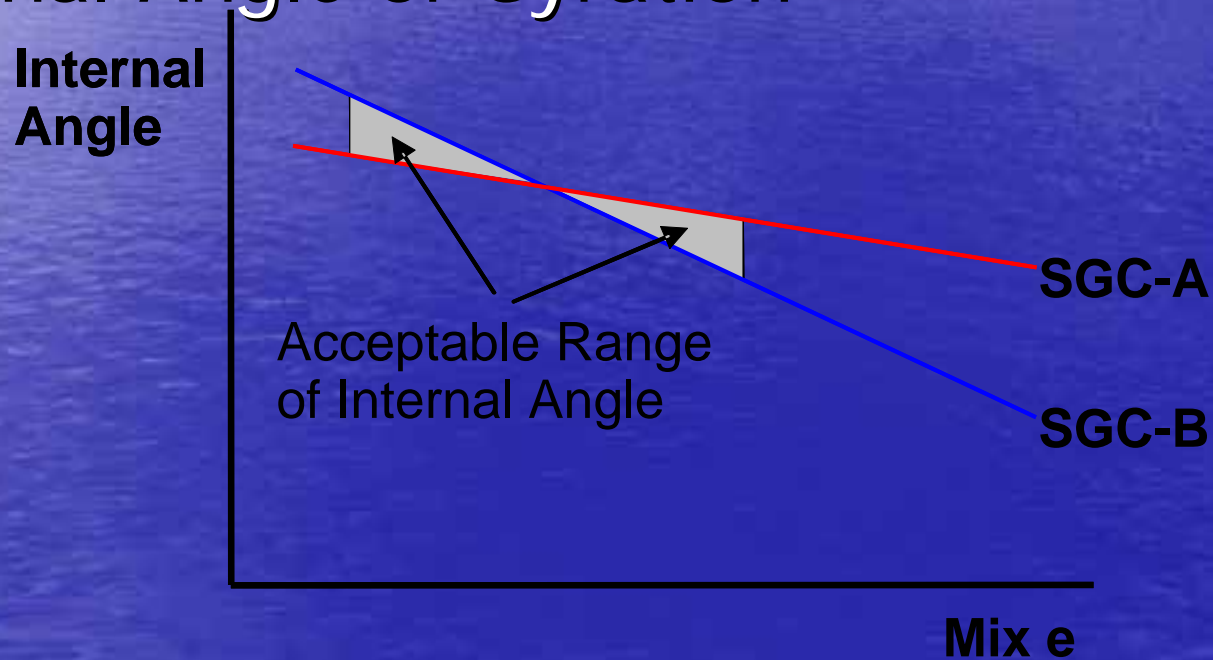
HMS – Hot-Mix Simulator (TestQuip)

Purpose of Research

- Objectives
 - Improve the determination and calibration of the dynamic internal angle of gyration for the Superpave gyratory compactor using mechanical mixture simulation devices
 - Reduce time for calibration
 - Improve reproducibility between different labs
 - Recommend revisions to AASHTO T312

Research Plan – Task 1

- Determine the Effect of Mix Eccentricity on Internal Angle of Gyration



Research Plan – Task 2

- Using a Wide Variety of Mixtures...
 - What is the relationship between mixture eccentricity and stiffness?
 - What is an “average” or representative mixture eccentricity?
 - Is there a standard mixture eccentricity that can be used to minimize variation in the percentage of air voids in specimens produced by different SGCs?

Research Plan – Task 3

- Using Mechanical Simulation Devices in the Calibration Process
 - Issues
 - Necessity of heated molds?

Frame Stiffness Measures – RAM only

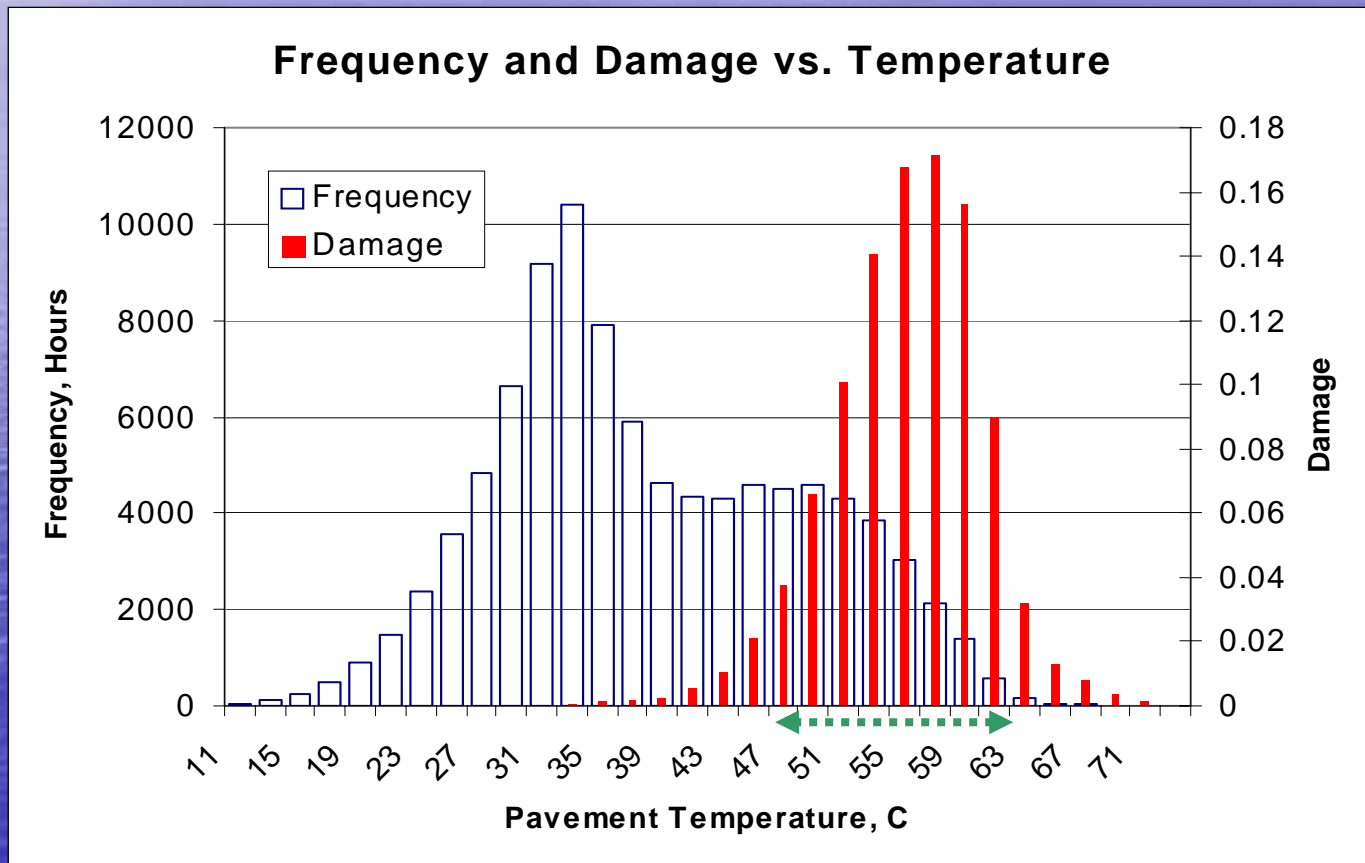
| Testing Agency | Frame Stiffness (Deg / N-m) | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | Superpave Gyrotory Compactor (SGC) Model | | | | | |
| | Pine AFG125x | Pine AFG1 | Pine AFGB1 (Brovold) | Troxler 4140 | Troxler 4141 | ServoPac |
| Univ. of Arkansas <i>(Stiffness Study)</i> | 0.00031 | 0.00034 | 0.00036 | 0.00109 | 0.00063 | |
| Univ. of Arkansas <i>(RAM ILS)</i> | 0.00046 | | 0.00025 | 0.00139 | 0.00058 | |
| Univ. of Arkansas <i>(RAM-DAV/HMS Study)</i> | 0.00037 | 0.00047 | 0.00031 | 0.00127 | 0.00054 | |
| Florida DOT <i>(used by permission)</i> | 0.00033 | | 0.00041 | 0.00172 | | 0.00041 |
| InstroTek <i>(used by permission)</i> | 0.00047 | 0.00050 | 0.00055 | 0.00176 | 0.00180 | |
| | | | | 0.00136 | 0.00122 | |
| | | | | 0.00132 | | |
| Mean Value | 0.00039 | 0.00044 | 0.00038 | 0.00142 | 0.00095 | 0.00041 |
| Standard Deviation | 0.000074 | 0.000085 | 0.000114 | 0.000242 | 0.000548 | N/A |
| Coefficient of Variation (%) | 19.0 | 19.5 | 30.3 | 17.1 | 57.5 | N/A |

Binders

Is the current binder selection based on pavement temp. correct?

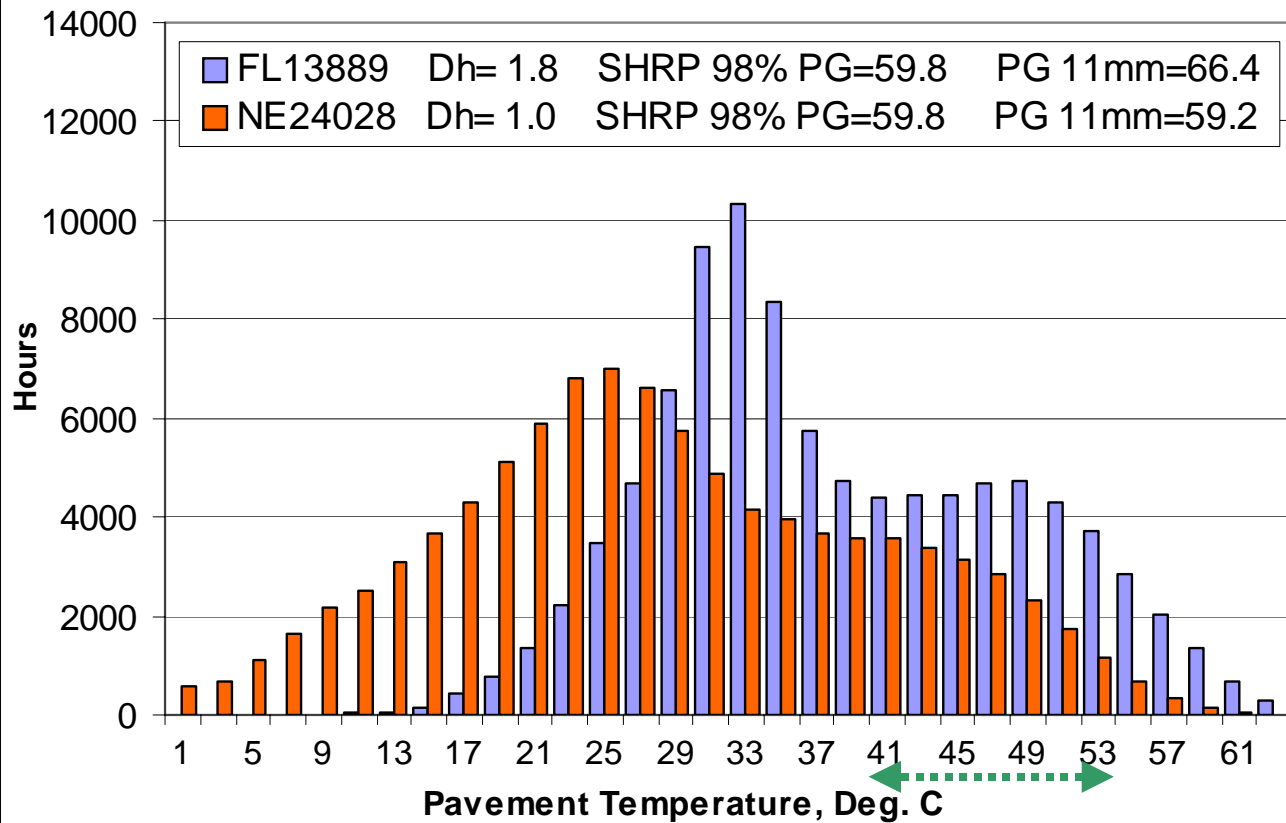
- Is a PG 58 in Florida the same as a PG 58 in Idaho?
- Is the average 7 day high temp the best measure of pavement rutting?

Most Damage is at Many Hours of High Temperatures, not Highest Temperatures

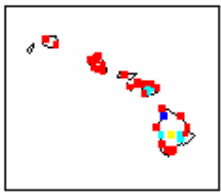
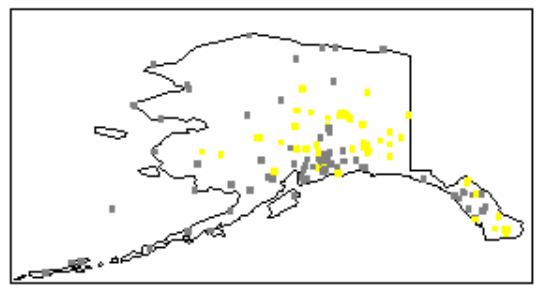
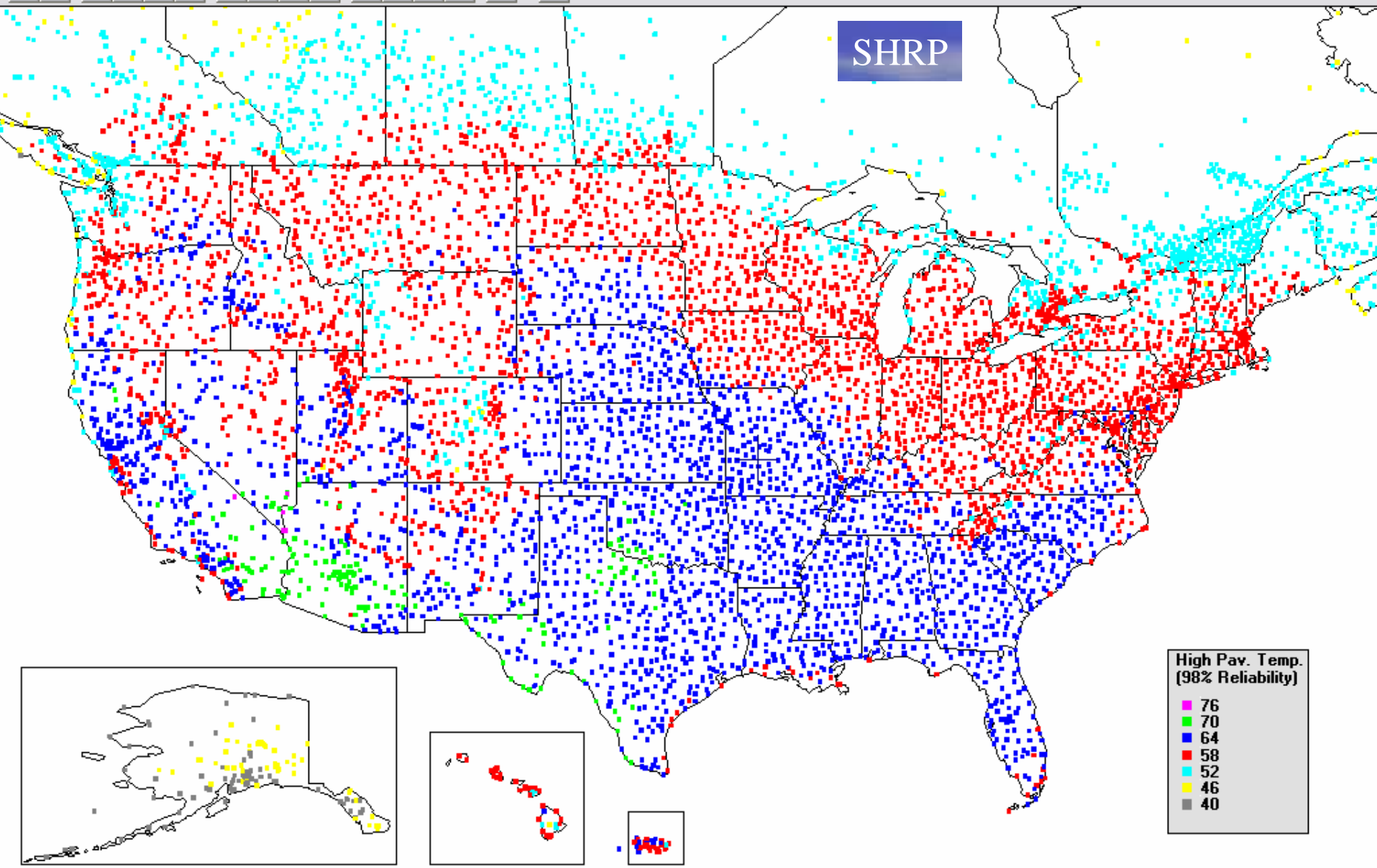


Same SHRP PG, Different Performance

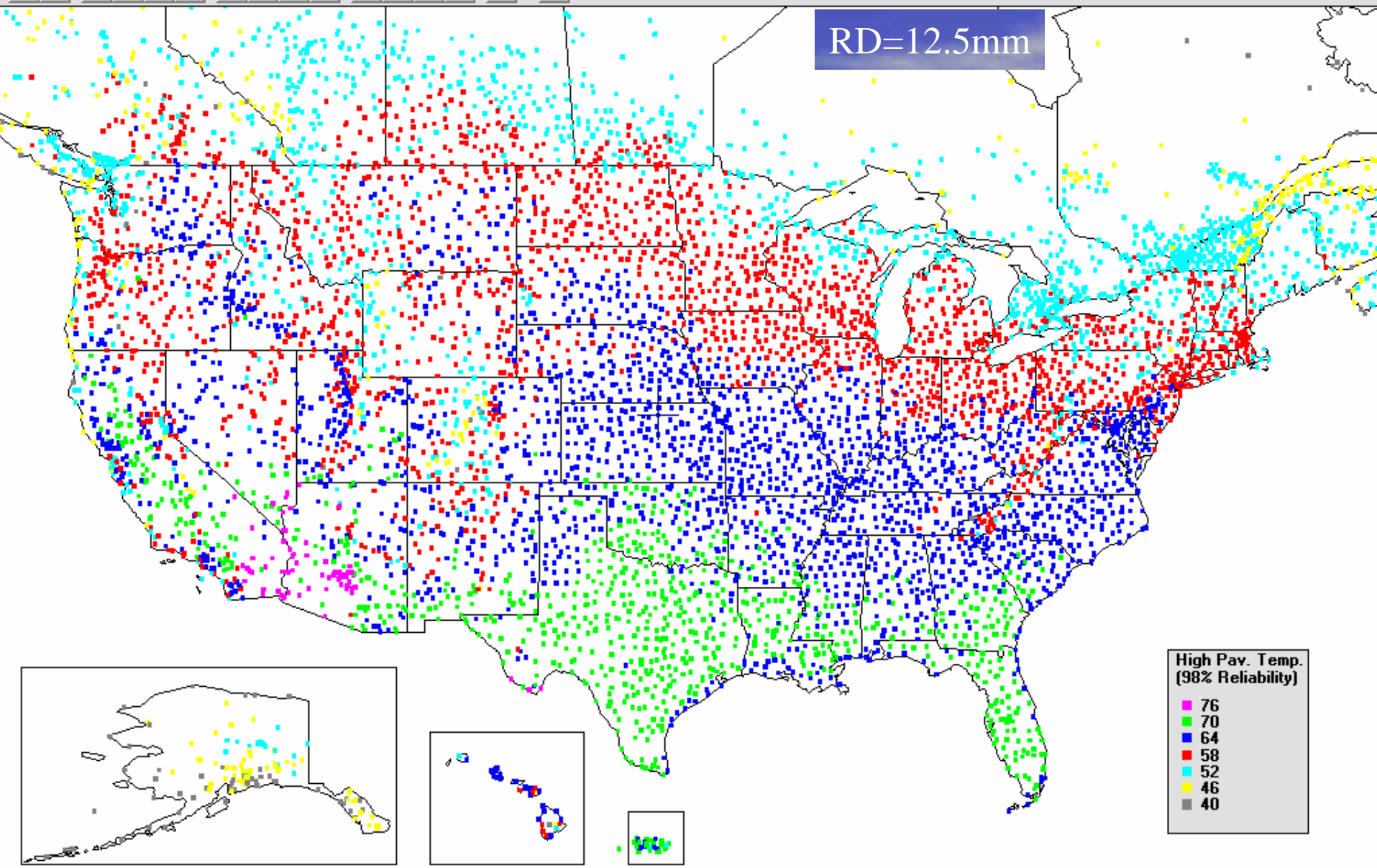
Temperatures of Two Sites With Same SHRP PG



SHRP



RD=12.5mm



High Pav. Temp. (98% Reliability)

- 76
- 70
- 64
- 58
- 52
- 46
- 40

Grade Bumping by Base PG and Speed for All Rut Depths

| | | ESAL, Millions | | | |
|-------|------------|----------------|------|-------|------|
| Speed | Base Grade | <3 | 3-10 | 10-30 | 30+ |
| Fast | 52 | 0 | 10.3 | 16.8 | 19.3 |
| | 58 | 0 | 8.7 | 14.5 | 16.8 |
| | 64 | 0 | 7.4 | 12.7 | 14.9 |
| | 70 | 0 | 6.1 | 10.8 | 12.9 |
| Slow | 52 | 3.1 | 13 | 19.2 | 21.6 |
| | 58 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 16.8 | 19 |
| | 64 | 2.7 | 9.8 | 14.9 | 17 |
| | 70 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 12.9 | 14.9 |

LTPPBind 3 new software

- Web site
- <http://ltpplibind.com/>

Modified Binders Affect Performance

- Study same mix different binders.

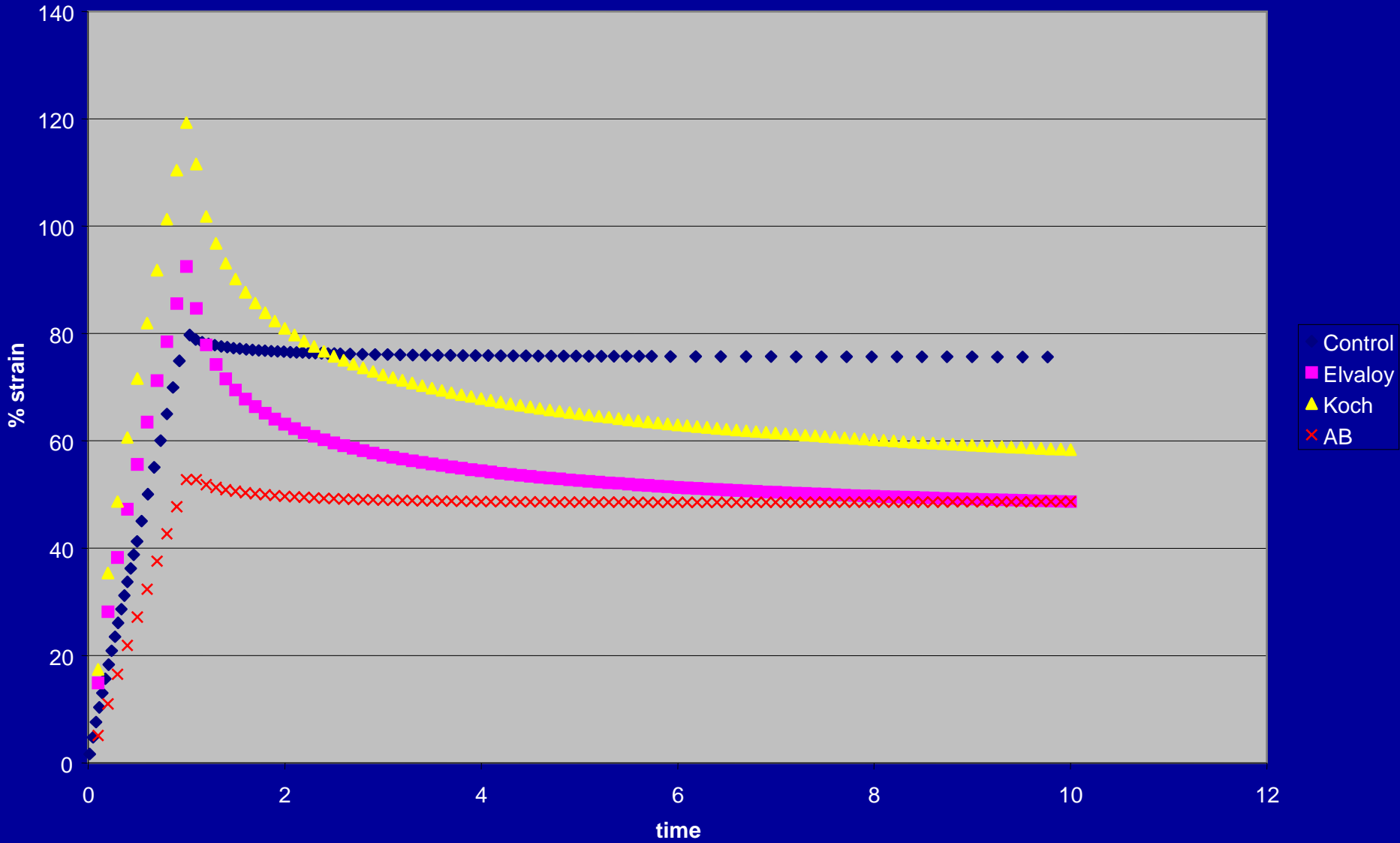
PG 63-22 mod. no rutting



PG 67-22 unmod. 15mm rutting



Creep 1st cycle 70C 300 Pa



*National
Cooperative
Highway
Research
Program*

9-29: Simple Performance Tester for Superpave Mix Design

- Evaluation of 1st-article SPTs from Shedworks/IPC and Interlaken complete.
- Single-replicate measurement COV: dynamic modulus 13%, flow time 33%.

Advanced Asphalt Technologies (November 2005)

9-27: Relationships of HMA In-Place Air Voids, Lift Thickness and Permeability

Determine in-place air voids and minimum lift thicknesses needed to achieve durable, impermeable HMA pavements.

NCAT (April 2004)

Factors Affecting In-Place Air Voids

- **Recommended thickness/NMAS ratios for adequate in-place density:**
 - ≥ 3 for fine-graded mixes
 - ≥ 4 for coarse-graded mixes
- **Lower ratios will require more field compactive effort to achieve adequate density.**

Factors Affecting HMA Permeability

- No significant difference in lab permeability between fine- and coarse-graded mixes.
- Satisfactory permeability at $7 \pm 1\%$ AVC at $t/NMAS = 2, 3, \text{ or } 4$.
- Permeability increases as air voids and coarse aggregate ratio increase, decreases as VMA increases.

9-33: A Mix Design Manual for Hot Mix Asphalt

Update method in AI Manual SP-02:

- Simple performance test(s).
- As-delivered M-E design guide performance models and software.
- New volumetric criteria.
- Framework for integrated mix and structural design.

Advanced Asphalt Technologies, LLC (August 2006)

9-39: Determining the Mixing and Compaction Temperatures of Superpave Asphalt Binders in HMA

- **Reliable, user-friendly method.**
- **Equally applicable to modified and unmodified binders.**
- **Simple and quick to use.**
- **Suitable for routine specification use.**

(RFP anticipated December 2004)

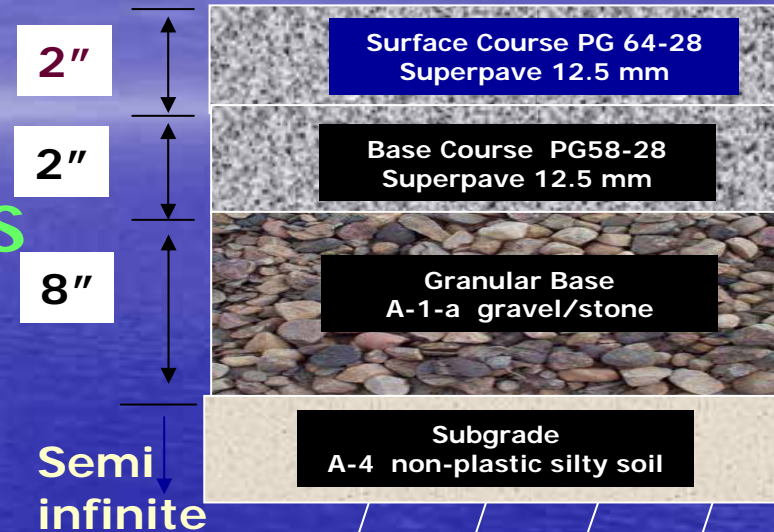
1-40:Facilitating the Implementation of the Guide for the Design of New and Rehabilitated Pavement Structures

- **Conduct a thorough review of the Guide**
- **Organize and convene workshops**
- **Develop a concise user's guide**
- **Provide technical support**



Benefits of M-E Pavement Design

- Wide Range of Pavement Structures
 - New
 - Rehabilitated



Direct Consideration of Major Factors

Traffic – Direct Consideration of
Overweight Trucks

Climate

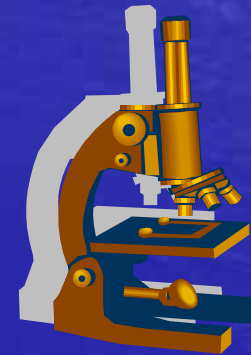
Materials – Different HMA/Aggregate
Materials

Support – Foundation & Existing Pavement



FHWA Design Guide Implementation Team (DGIT)

To support & educate State highway agencies and industry in development & implementation of Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design



*Facilitating Implementation of
Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design*



Increase Understanding

Materials/Design Engineers 2-day Workshops

- Objective: Educate M/D engineers on requirements for obtaining materials characterization inputs in common forum
 - Asphalt materials inputs
 - Concrete materials inputs
 - Soils/Unbound Granular materials inputs
 - Rehabilitation inputs
- Workshop, Laboratory & Software Modules



2005 Workshop Schedule

Month

Location

January 27-28

Turner-Fairbank (Pilot)

February 15-16

Salt Lake City, UT

March 30-31

Rocky Hill, CT & **Webcast**

April 5-6

Thornburg, VA

April 20-21

Jefferson City, MO

The background is a smooth blue gradient, transitioning from a lighter blue at the top to a darker blue at the bottom. On the left side, there is a bright sun flare that creates a horizontal band of light across the middle of the image, with rays extending upwards and downwards. The overall effect is a serene and clean aesthetic.

Thanks!