

North Central Asphalt User/Producer Group

NCAUPG

January 10, 2007



N-DESIGN

The Search for the Holy Grail



SUPERPAVE DESIGN COMPATION EFFORT

- Discussion of what is the “true” N-design
- To know where to go, it helps to know where we’ve been





GYRATORY HISTORY

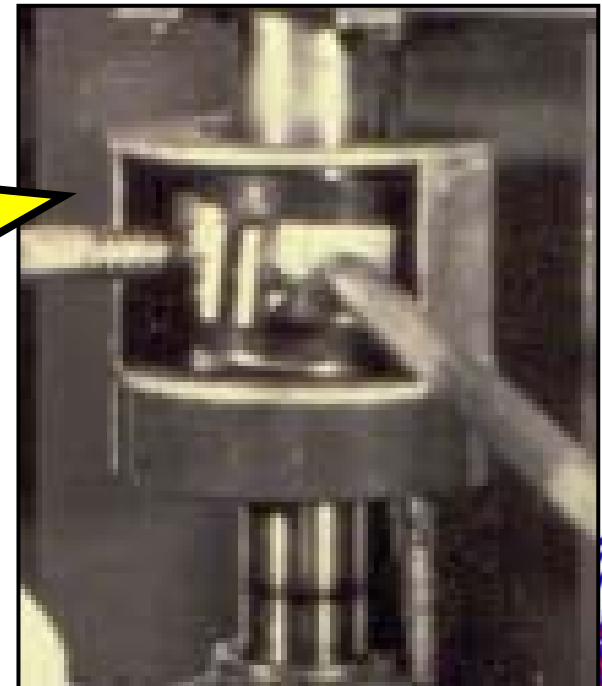
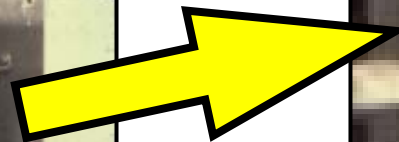
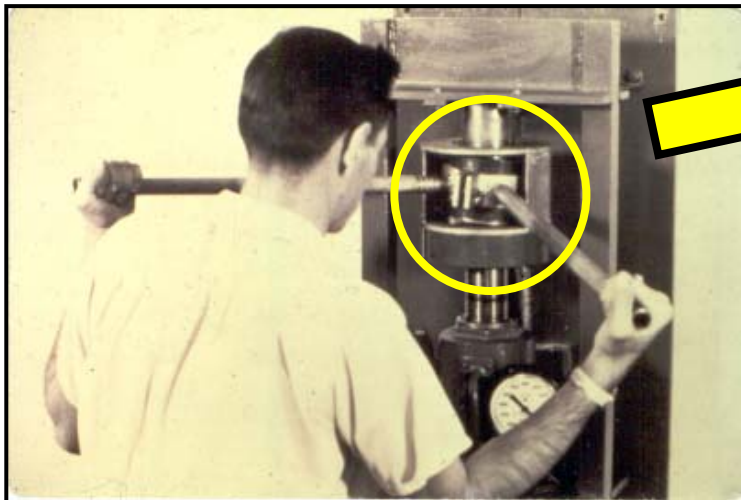
- Texas Four Inch Manual 1930s
- Texas Four Inch Motorized 1960
- Corps of Engineers 1960 ish
- French 1970 ish
- Superpave 1992





First Gyratory Compactor

- 1939, Texas Highway Department
- Texas 4-Inch Gyratory Press
- Manually Operated





LCPC Gyrotory Compactor

- 1959 visit to Texas
- Developed Protocol
 - 160 mm
 - 1° angle
 - 6 gyrations/min





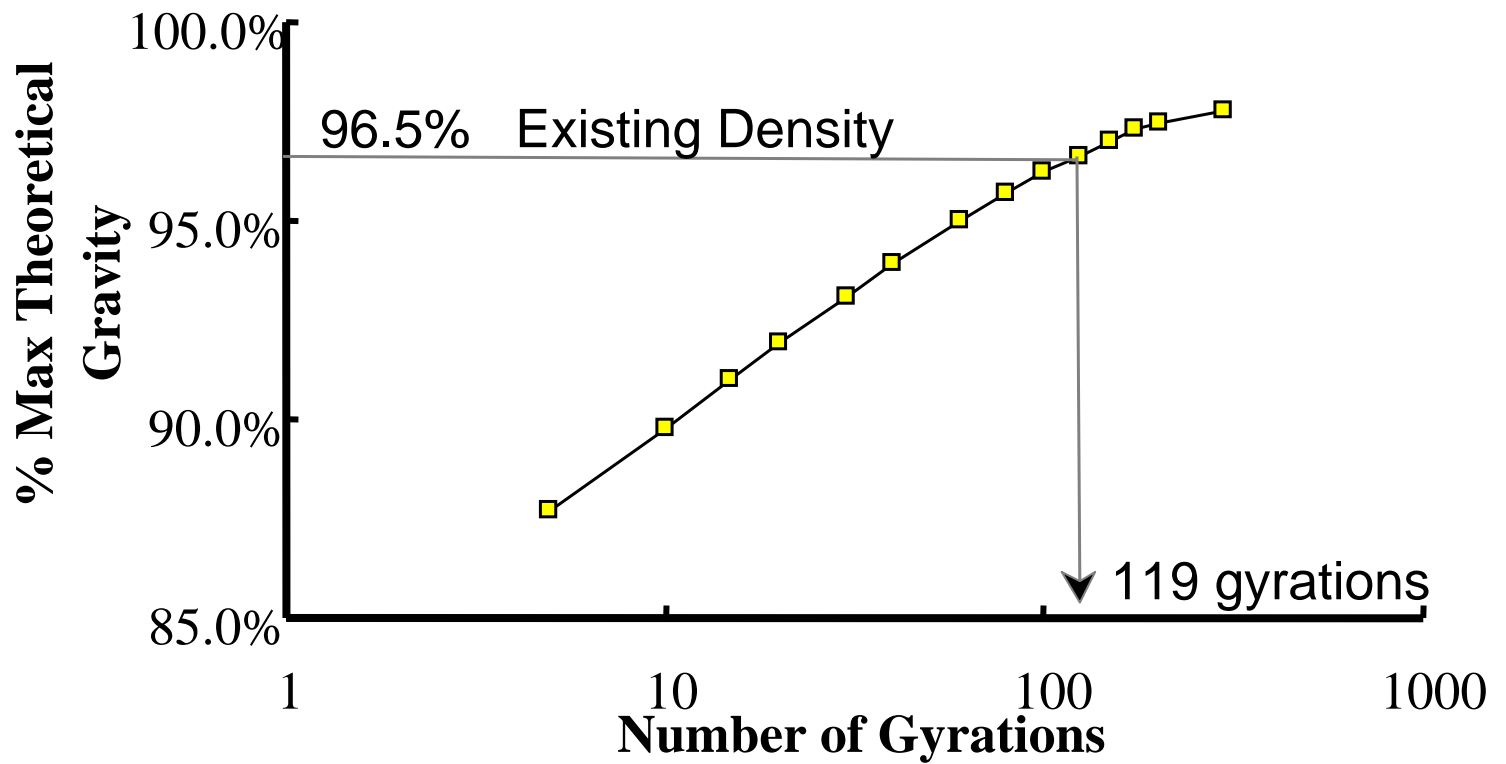
SUPERPAVE GYRATORY

- N Design Experiment
 - Determine number of gyrations to match the road density





N DESIGN RECOMPACTION





N DESIGN EXPERIMENT

- Three levels of traffic
 - Low, less than three million ESAL's.
 - Medium, more than three million, less than ten million ESAL's.
 - High, more than ten million ESAL's





N DESIGN EXPERIMENT

- Three high temperature environments
 - Cool (monthly temperature < 90 F)
 - Warm (monthly temperature > 90 F, < 100 F)
 - High (monthly temperature > 100 F)





N DESIGN EXPERIMENT

- Two depths of pavement
 - Surface, within upper 100 mm of pavement.
 - ~~– Lower, more than 100 mm from pavement surface.~~





N DESIGN EXPERIMENT

- Three ages of pavement
 - ~~Young, less than three years old.~~
 - ~~Middle age, more than three years, less than twelve years old.~~
 - Old, more than 12 years old.





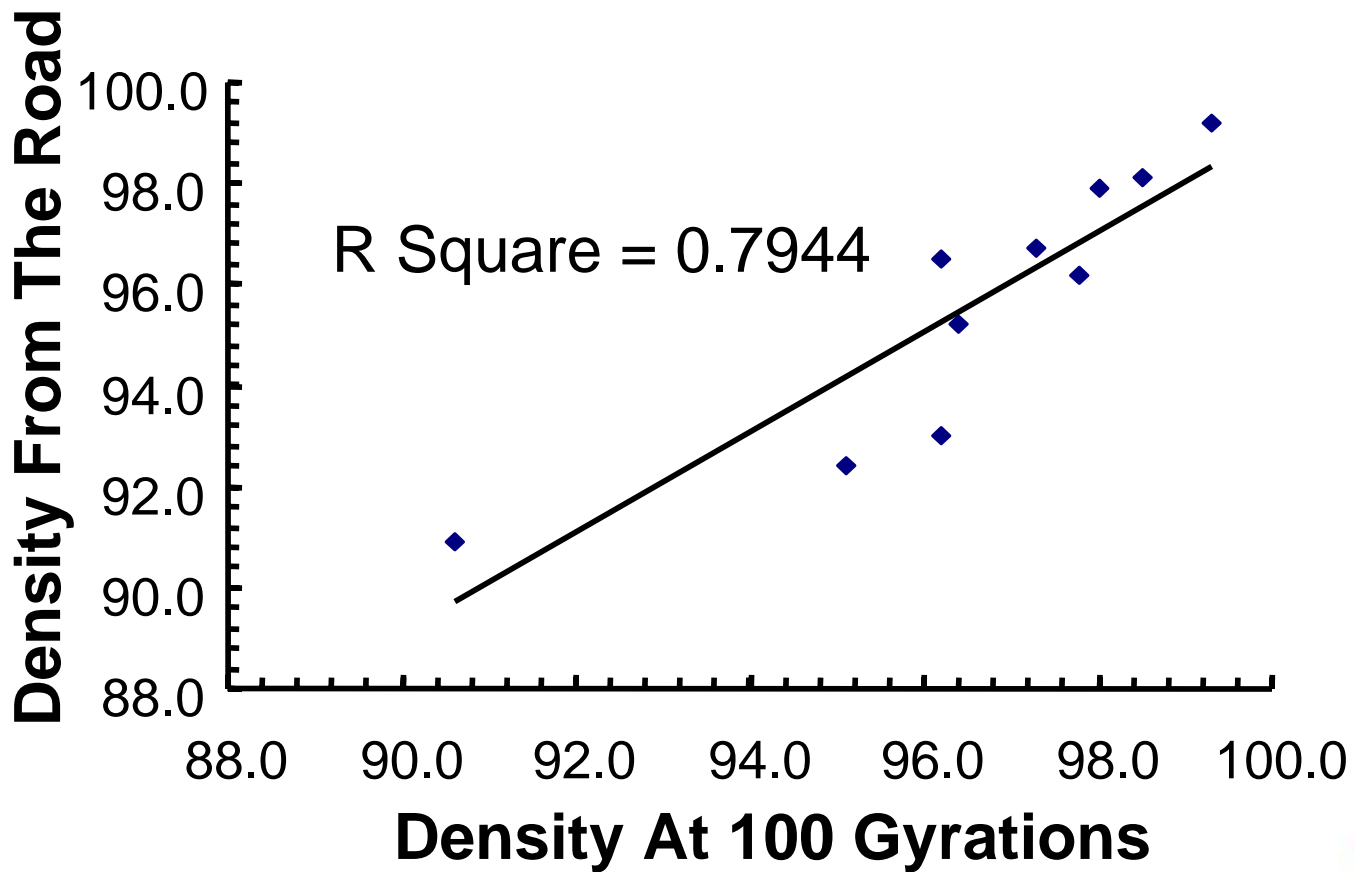
N DESIGN EXPERIMENT

- In total, 108 cells were required
- Reduced the number of cells to nine and the number of sites to 18.
- In total, 15 sites were obtained and evaluated





CORRELATION





DESIGN GYRATION TABLE

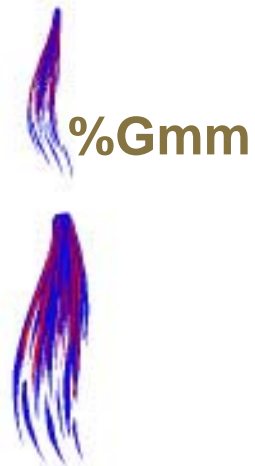
Average High Air Temperature

ESALs (millions)	<39°C		
	N _{initial}	N _{design}	N _{max}
< 0.3	7	68	104
0.3 - 1	7	76	117
1 - 3	7	86	134
3 - 10	8	96	152
10 - 30	8	109	174
30 - 100	9	126	204
> 100	9	142	233

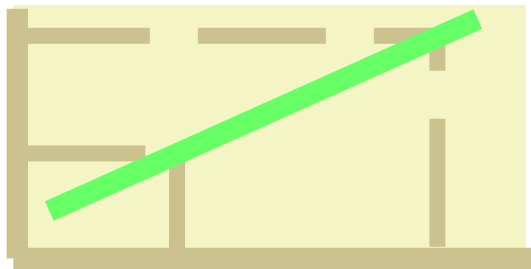




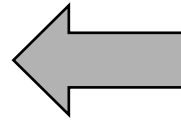
N-Design II Experiment



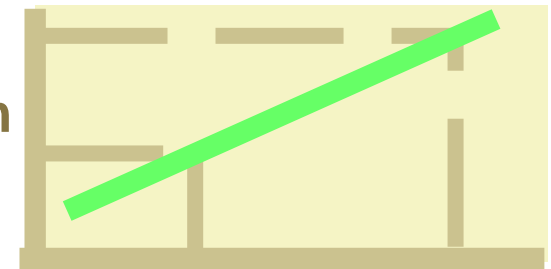
%Gmm



Log ESALs



%Gmm



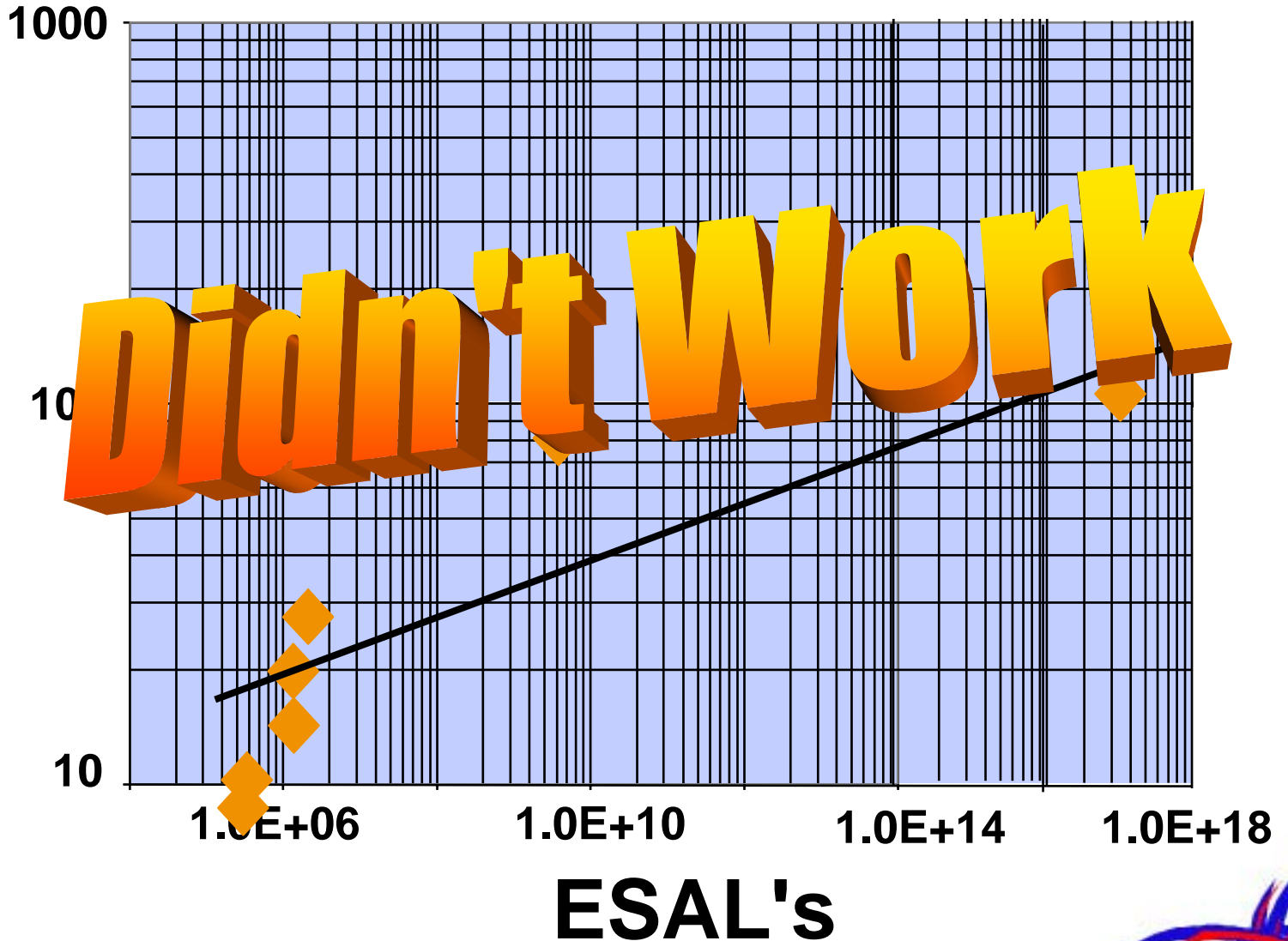
Log Gyration

**Relate Density
to
Gyrations**



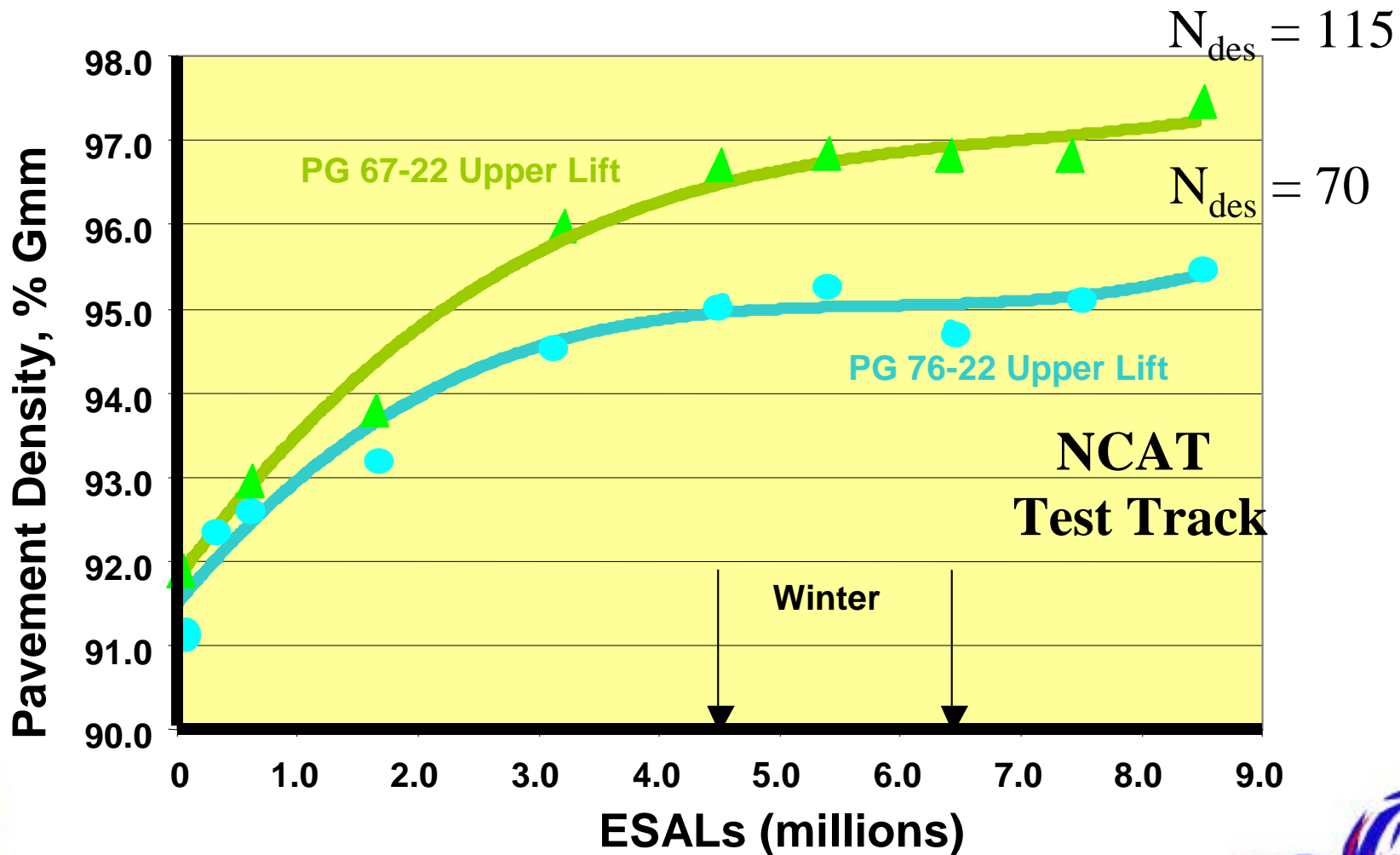
Relate Gyration To ESAL's

Design Gyration





TRAFFIC COMPACTION





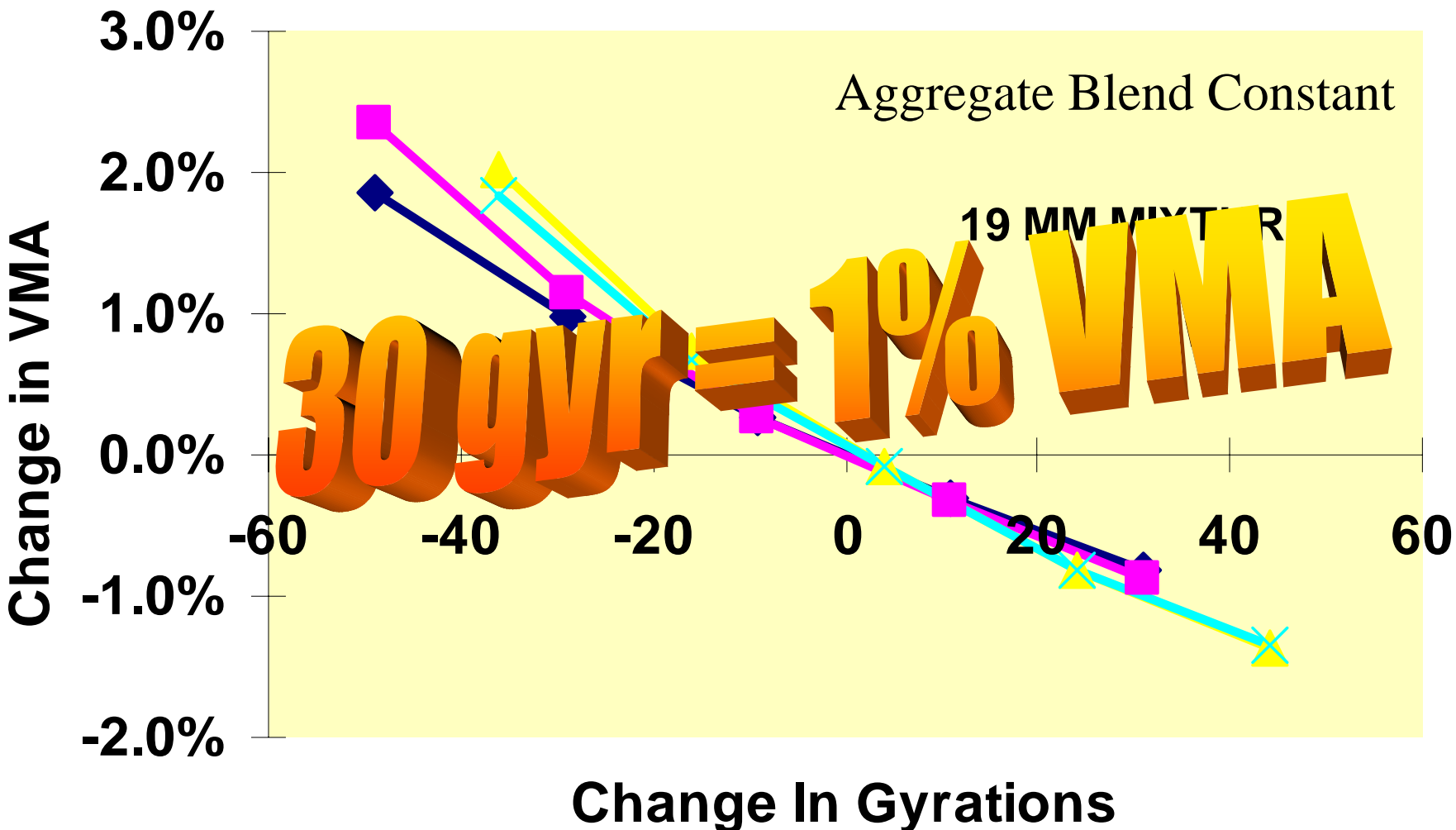
So What To Do?

Look at the effect of N-design on mixes

- For Same Aggregate Skeleton
N Design will cause change in
 - VMA
 - Mix Stiffness

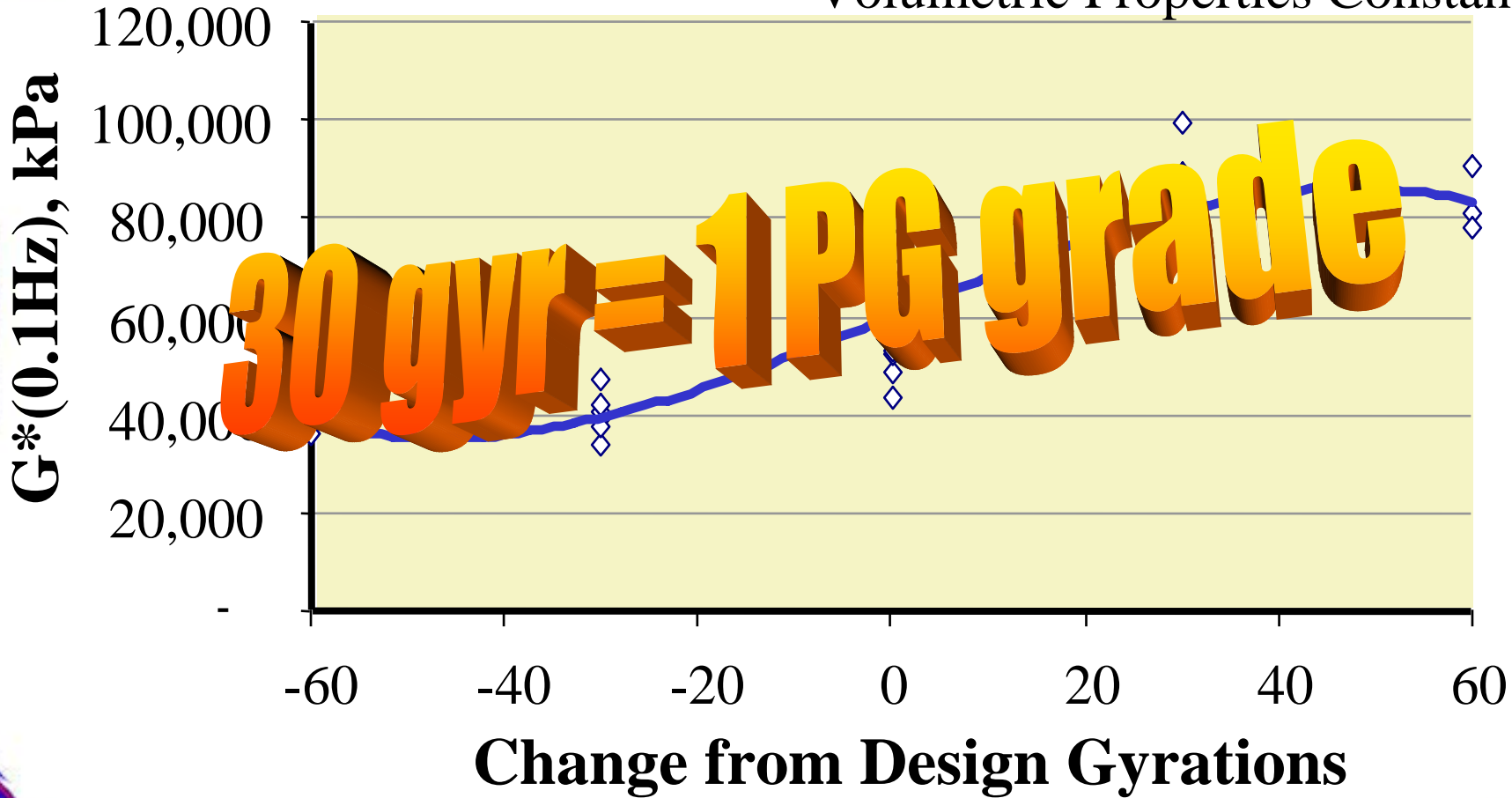


Effect on VMA



Effect on Stiffness


Volumetric Properties Constant





Revised Table

Estimated Design Traffic Level (Millions ¹ ESALs)	Compaction Parameters		
	N_{init}	N_{des}	N_{max}
< 0.3	6	50	75
0.3 to < 3	7	75	115
3 to < 30	8	100	160
≥ 30	9	125	205

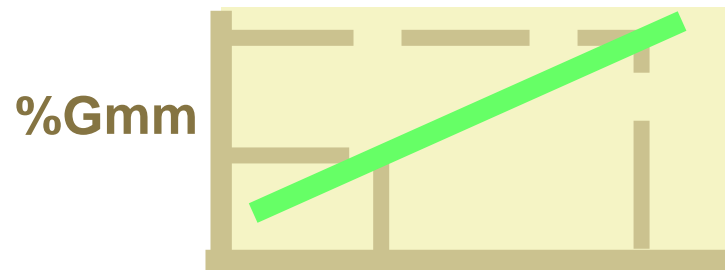




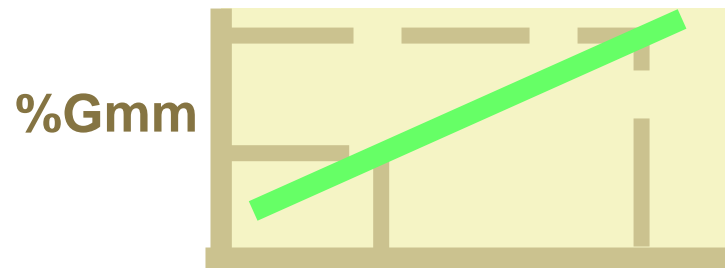
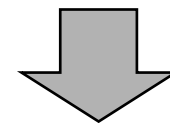
N-Design III Experiment



**Relate Density
to
Compaction**



Log Gyration



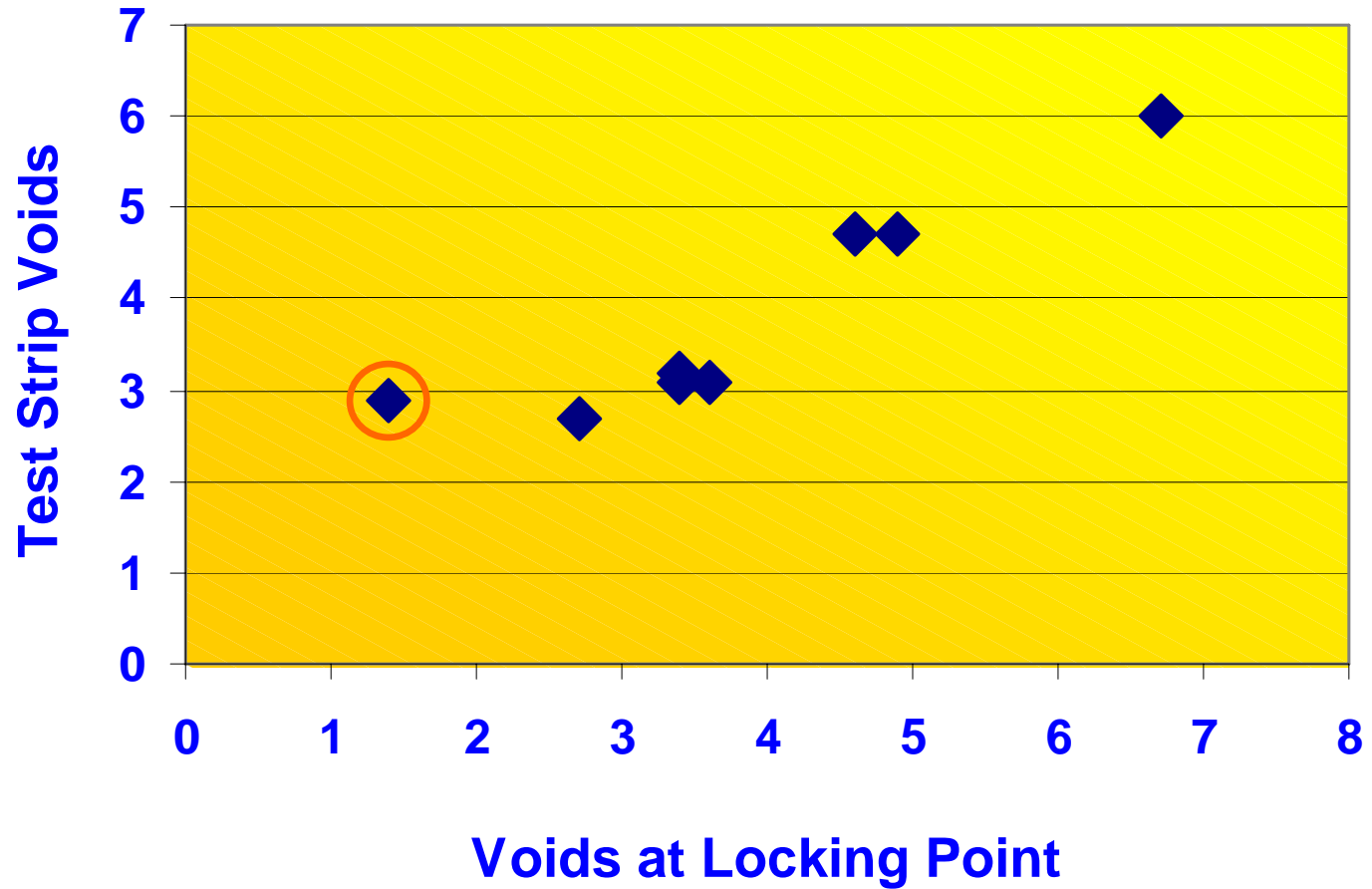
Log Passes





Relate Gyration to Passes

Relating Compaction to Locking Point





BUT!!!

- Compaction depends on
 - Gradation
 - Lift thickness
 - Base temperature
 - Available rollers
 - Etc.





.....SO?.....

- Is our current N-design OK?
- Or should we do more research?

- What is the effect of N-design on mixes??





Influence of N_{design} on Aggregate Properties

Property	Increased N_{des}	Decreased N_{des}
Crushed Faces	↑ crush	↓ crush
FAA	↓ nat sand	↑ nat sand
Gradation	↓ coarser	↑ finer





Influence of N_{design} on Volumetric Properties



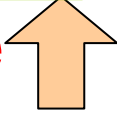
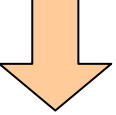
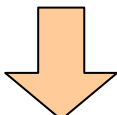
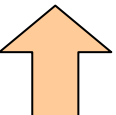
Property	Increased N_{des}	Decreased N_{des}
Air Voids	none	none
VMA (%AC)	none*	none*
VFA	little	little





Influence of N_{design} on Mix Properties



Property	Increased N_{des}	Decreased N_{des}
Stiffness	increase 	decrease 
Compaction	difficult 	easy 





CONCLUSIONS

- Density at end of service life not rational to define N design
- Current spec based on engineering judgment (and is reasonable)
- Test strip density is more rational (would require more research)





SO!!!!

There is no TRUE N-
Design

