### Results of NCHRP Project 9-40: Tacking Your Way to Performance

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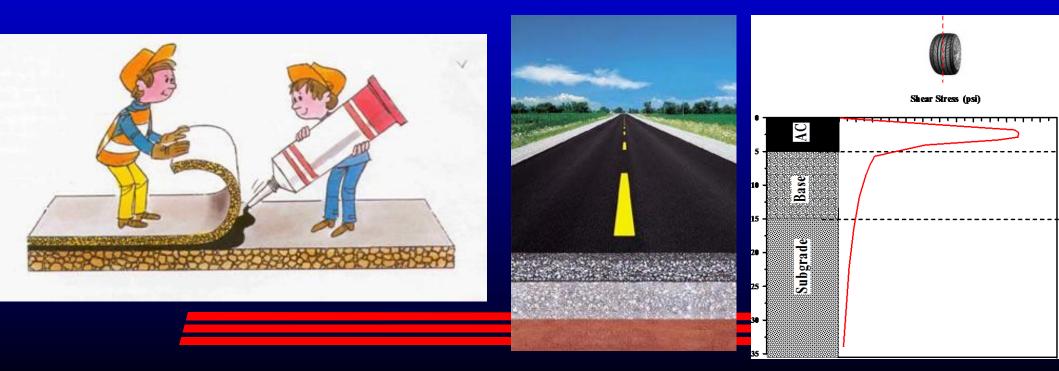
### 2010 NCAUPG Hot Mix Asphalt Technical Conference February 3-4, 2010 Overland Park, Kansas





### What is a Tack Coat?

- An application of asphalt onto a pavement surface
  - HMA, PCC
  - Emulsion
  - Hot AC
- Used to ensure a <u>bond</u> between the surface being paved and the underlying course



### Background

### Experience and empirical judgment

Selection of tack coat material type, application rate, and placement

### Quality control and quality assurance testing

- rarely conducted
- resulting in the possibility of unacceptable performance at the interface,
- premature failure.

### NCHRP Project 9-40

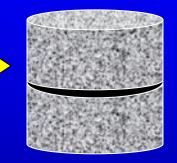
- Optimization of Tack Coat for HMA Placement
- develop a procedure to evaluate the tack coat quality in the field
- bonding characteristics testing



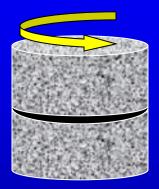
### Tack Coat Material Approaches to Test Strength

Interlayer Bond Strength

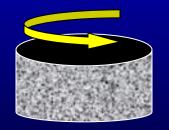
#### Tack Coat Quality



#### **Direct Shear**



Torsion







Tension

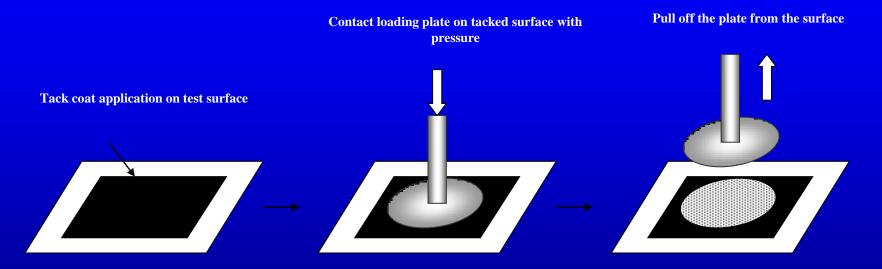
### Tack Coat Material Approaches to Test Strength

#### Tack Coat Quality





### Field Pull-off Test for Tack Coat Evaluation



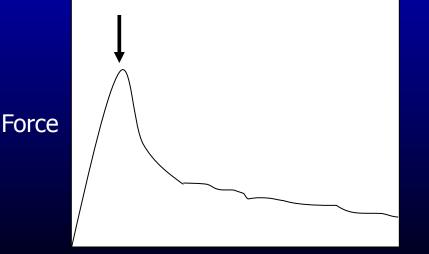
- Apply adhesive material on the pavement surface
- Contact plate is pushed into the pavement surface with a specific pressure
- The plate is then pulled off
- tensile strength between the plate and tack coat surface is measured

### Characterization of Tack Coat Quality Louisiana Tack Coat Quality Tester -- LTCQT

#### Developed equipment

- Tack coat quality -residual
- Tension
- User friendly, Easy to use
- Laboratory and field
- Draft test method in AASHTO format
- Tensile load
  - Displacement
  - Tensile Force
  - Time







Time

### Summary

 LTCQT could serve as a valuable tool for highway agencies to perform comparative evaluations of various tack coat materials and application rates in the field.

Repeatability of measurements

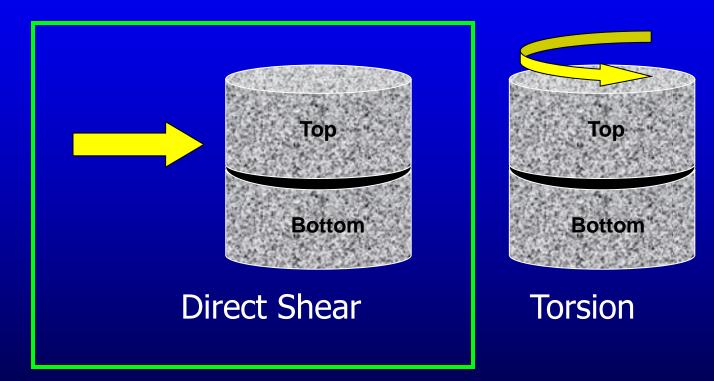
– average coefficient of variation of less than 14%

Reference

 "Development Of Pull-Off Test Device And Methodology To Evaluate The Bond Strength Of Tack Coat Materials In The Field." Journal of the Transportation Research Board, TRR No. 2126, 2009, pp.1-11.

### Evaluate the Effectiveness of Tack Coat Materials

#### Interface Bond Strength



### I Objective

 Evaluate the interface shear strength of tack coat materials under a wide range of testing conditions commonly encountered in field applications

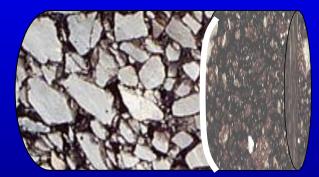
- effect of tacked surface type;
- effect of tack coat materials type;
- effect of application rate;
- Construction condition;
  - » effect of wetness (rain).

### **Testing Factorial**

Variable	Content	Number of Levels
Tack Coat Material	CRS-1, SS-1h, SS-1, Trackless, PG 64-22	5
Residual Application Rate (I/m <sup>2,</sup> gsy)	0.00-, 0.14-, 0.28-, 0.70- (0.00-, 0.031-, 0.062, 0.155)	4
Pavement Surface	HMA: Existing, Milled, New PCC: Existing	4
Wet (Rain) Condition	Wet, Dry	2
Testing Temperature	25°C	1
Testing Replicates	3	3
Total Number of Tested Specimens		375

### Specimen Type

Laboratory mixed/compactedField mixed/compacted



#### Shear







### **Sample Preparation**

#### Laboratory mixed/compacted

#### Field mixed/compacted

- Field test sections
- LTRC Pavement Research Facility
- computerized tack coat distributor truck
- conventional paving equipment









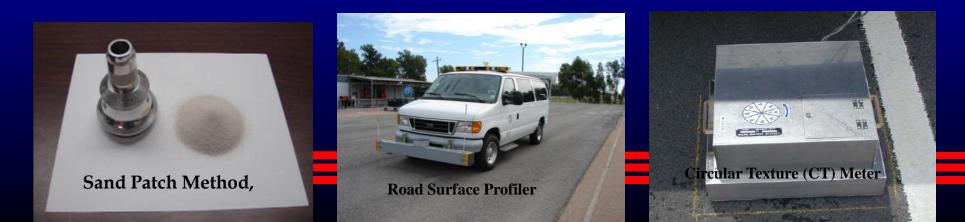


- Surface Texture
- LTRC Pavement Research Facility

#### Surface texture measurement

- ASTM E1845
- HMA New : 0.63 mm
- HMA Existing: 1.05 mm
- HMA Milled : 1.25 mm
- PCC : 1.19 mm





### Lane Layout – Existing HMA Surface



### Layout of Test Sections







### Spray Application of Tack Coat

### Equipments

- Etnyre, Model 2000
- Computerized tack coat distributor truck





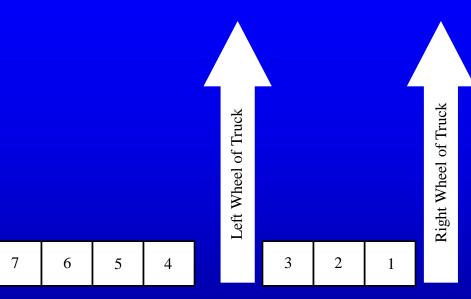
### Verification of Spray Rates

8

### Geotextile Pad layout

- ASTM 2995
- One transverse direction





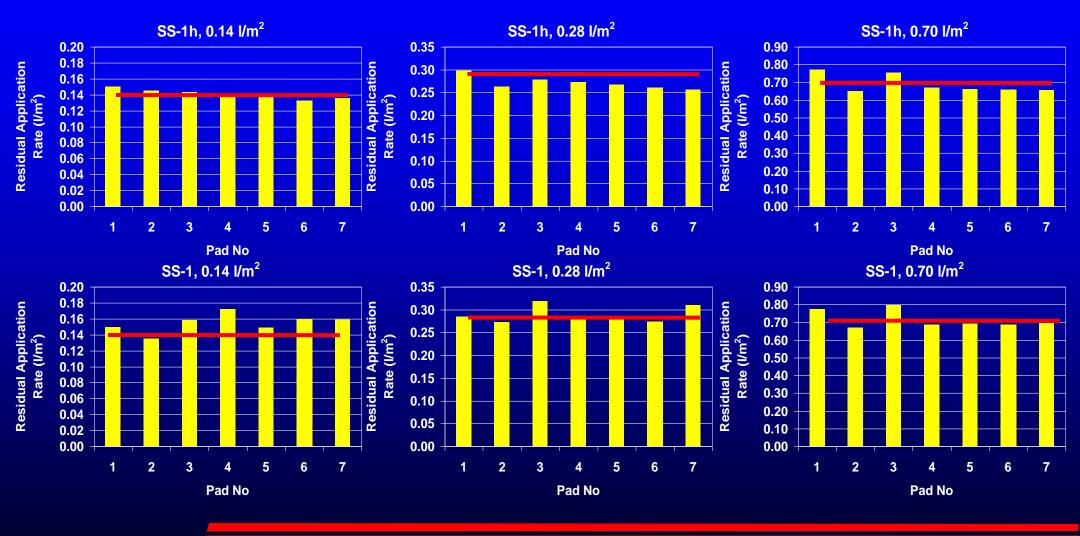


### Spray Application of Tack Coat Existing HMA Surface Type 100% Coverage



0.14 l/m<sup>2</sup> Low 0.28 l/m<sup>2</sup> Medium 0.70 l/m<sup>2</sup> High

### Typical Calibration Results Milled Surface: SS-1h, SS-1



### **I** Construction Condition -- Wet



Rate = 0.27 L/m<sup>2</sup>

### Overlay Construction



### Completion Test Sections

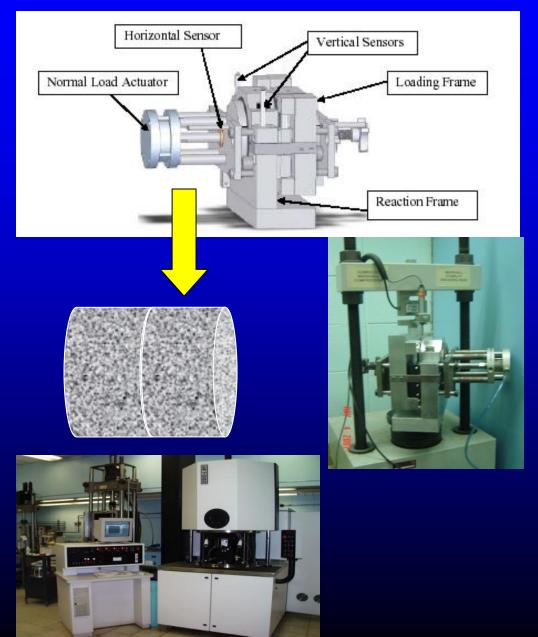




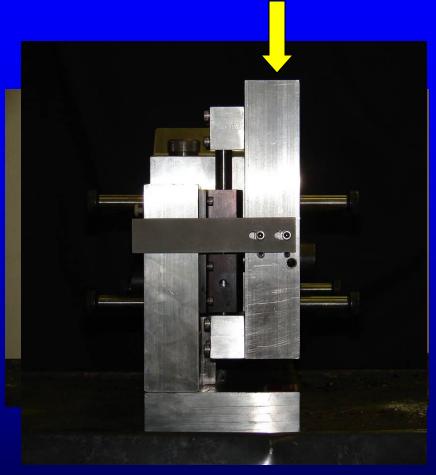
#### Direct Shear Test Device Louisiana Interlayer Shear Strength Tester (LISST)

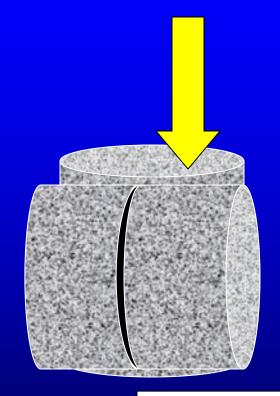
### • Two Main Parts

- Shearing frame,
- Reaction frame
- Frictionless linear bearing
  - Maintain vertical travel
- Easy to use
- Portable
- Adoptable to exiting load frames
- Reasonable cost
- accommodate both 100 and 150-mm sample diameter
- Comparison
  - Superpave Shear Tester



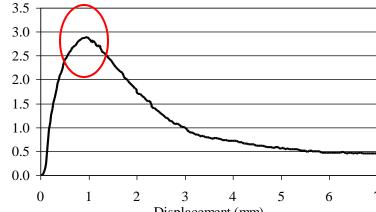
### Interface Shear Strength (ISS) Test Results



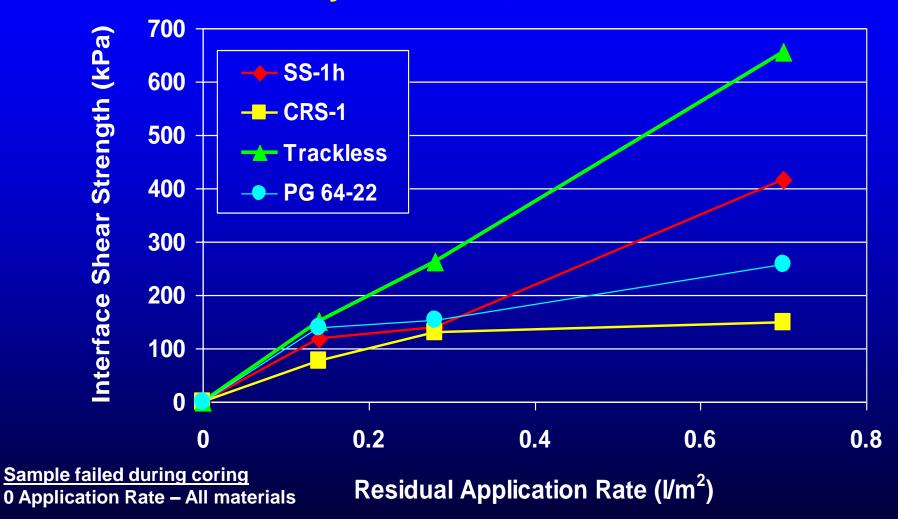


Interface Shear Load (kN)

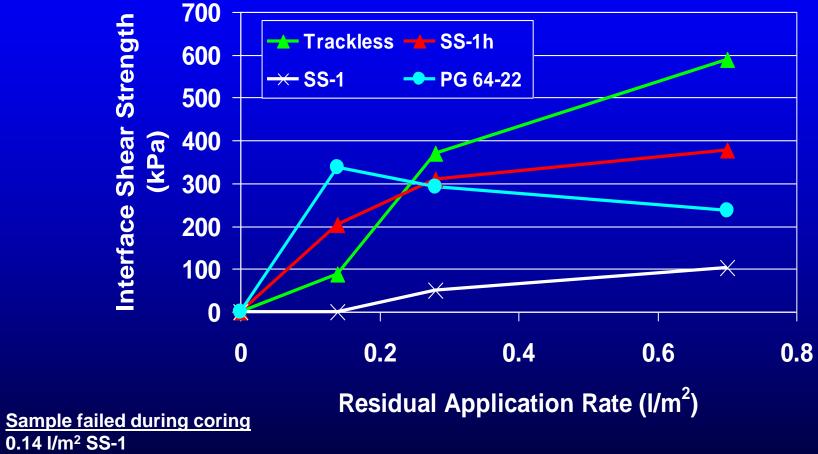
# Interface Shear Strength ISS % CV < 15%</li>



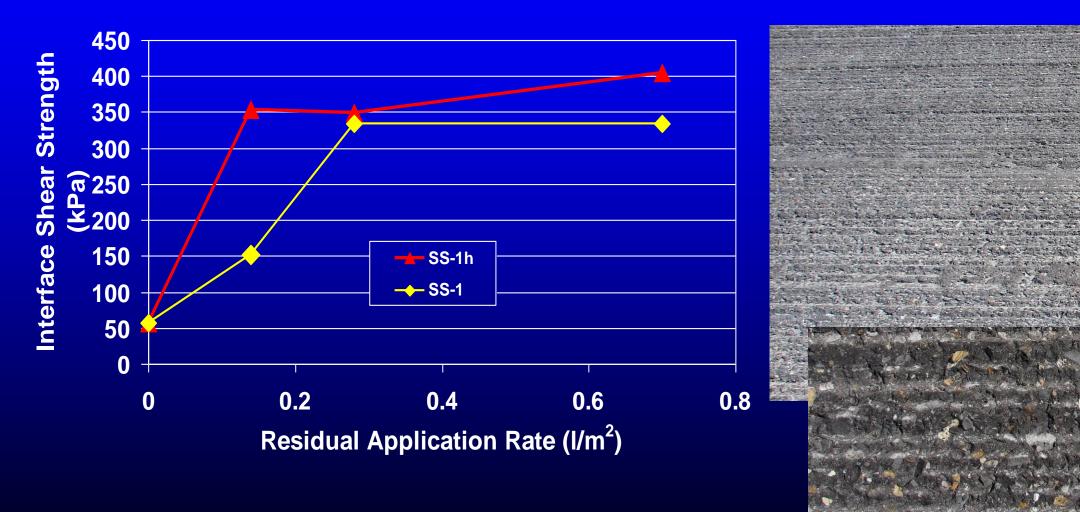
### Effect of Residual Application Rates on ISS: Pavement Surface: Existing HMA Clean and Dry Condition, No Confinement



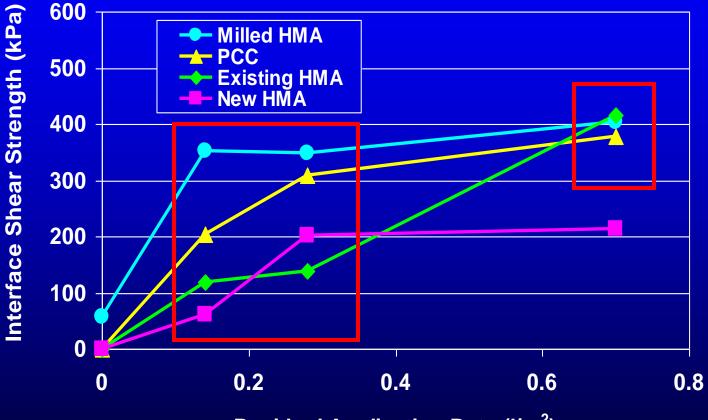
### Effect of Residual Application Rates on ISS : **Pavement Surface: Existing PCC Clean and Dry Condition, No Confinement**



### Effect of Residual Application Rates on ISS : Pavement Surface: Milled HMA Clean and Dry Condition, No Confinement

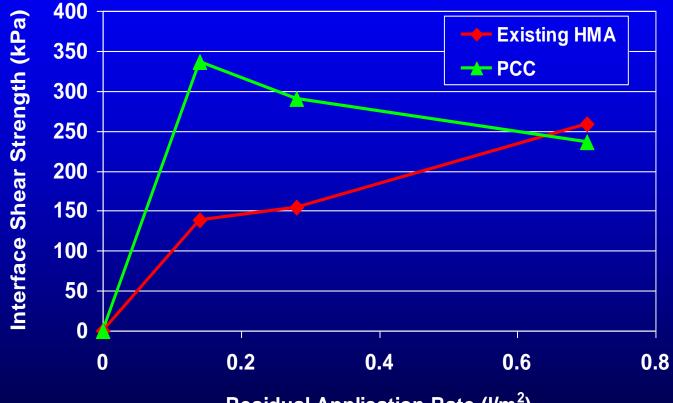


### Effect of Pavement Surface Type on ISS Tack Coat Materials: SS-1h Clean and Dry Condition, No Confinement



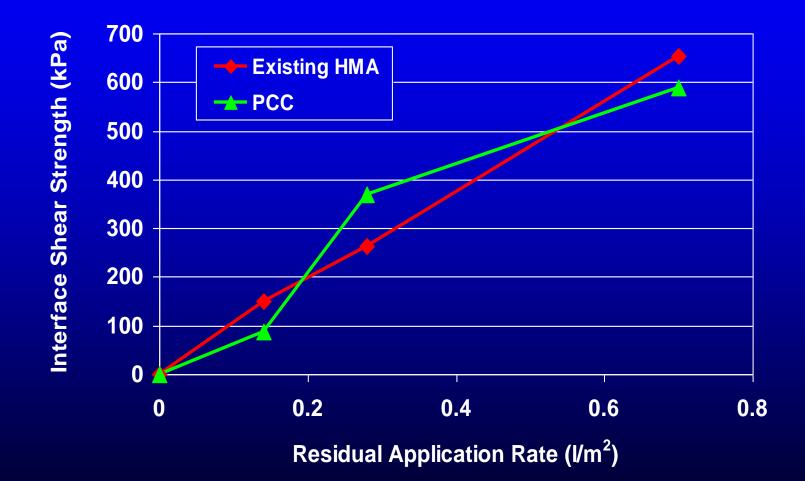
**Residual Application Rate (I/m<sup>2</sup>)** 

### Effect of Pavement Surface Type on ISS Tack Coat Materials: PG 64-22 Clean and Dry Condition, No Confinement

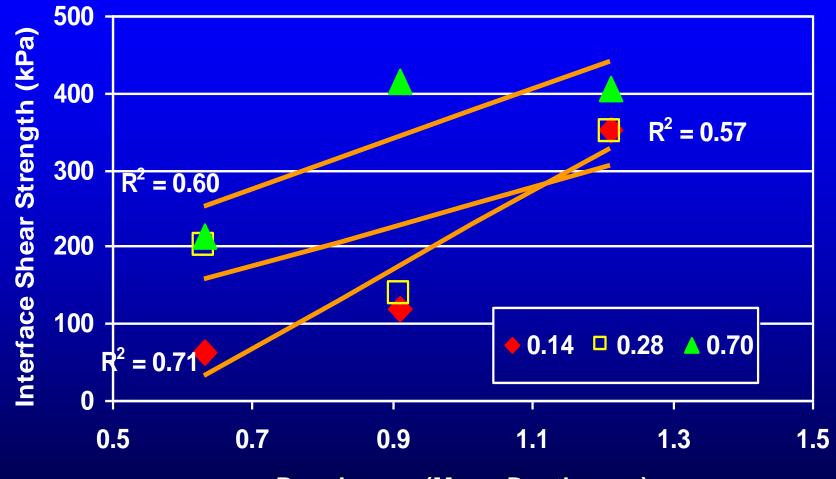


**Residual Application Rate (I/m<sup>2</sup>)** 

### Effect of Pavement Surface Type on ISS Tack Coat Materials: Trackless Clean and Dry Condition, No Confinement

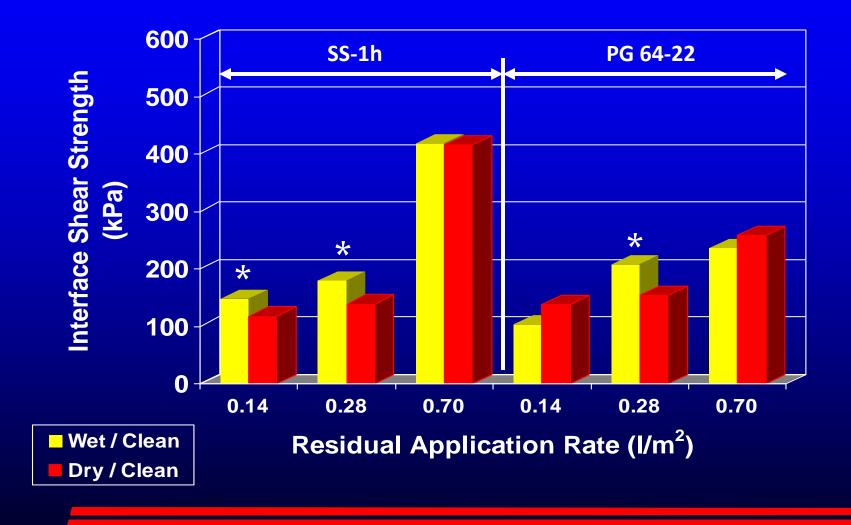


### [\_\_\_\_\_ Roughness Effect: SS-1h

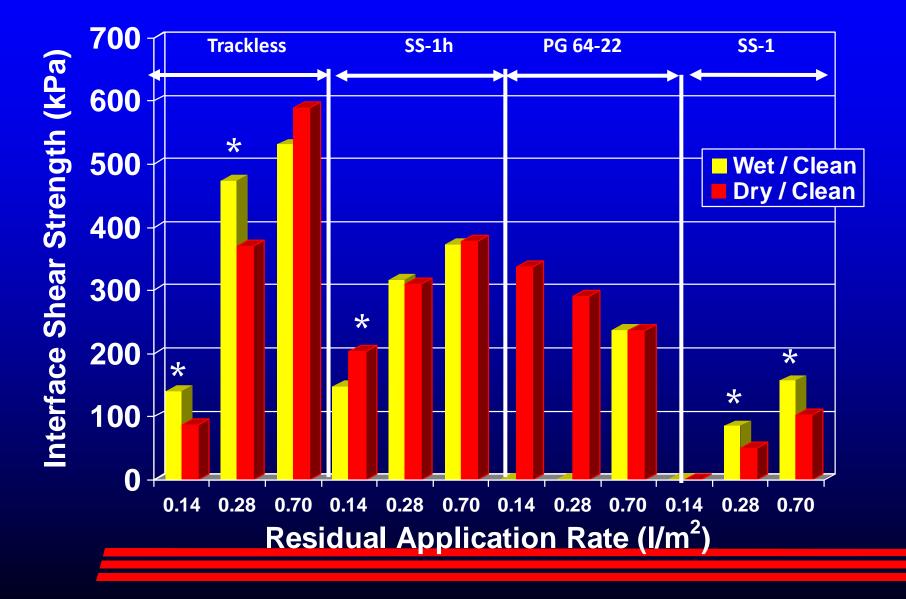


Roughness (Mean Depth, mm)

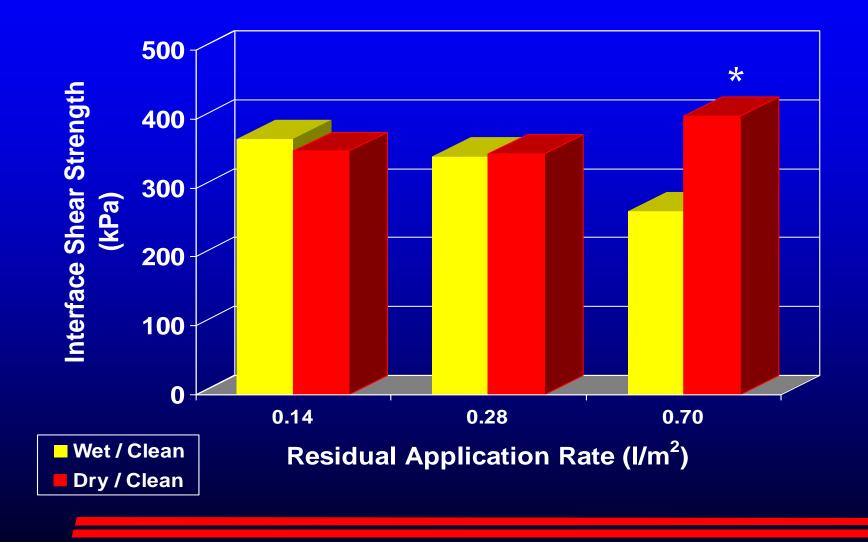
# Effect of Wet Condition of Existing HMA



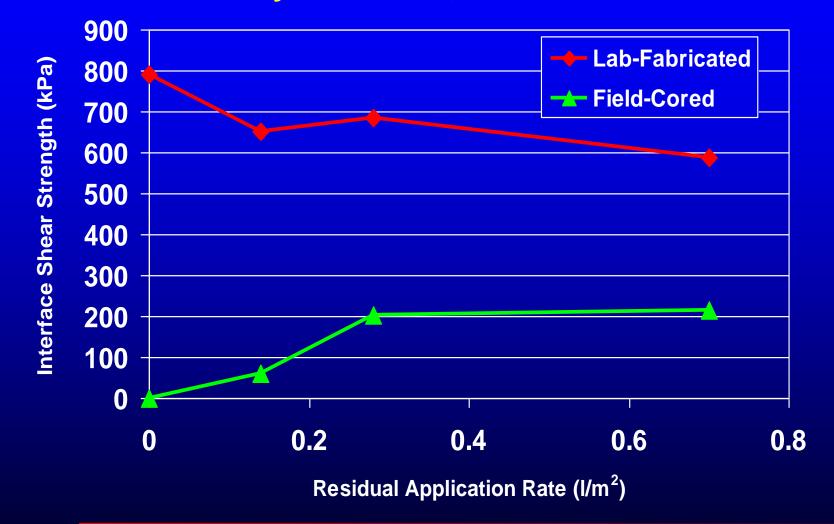
# Effect of Wet Condition of PCC Surface on ISS



# Effect of Wet Condition of Milled HMA Surface on ISS -- SS-1h, Clean



#### Effect of Sample Preparation Method on ISS Tack Coat Materials: SS-1h Clean and Dry Condition, No Confinement, New on New



### Conclusions

### Effect of tack coat materials type

- trackless exhibited the highest ISS at all application rates
  - » Existing HMA, PCC
- CRS-1 resulted in the lowest ISS
  - » Existing HMA
- SS-1 presented lowest ISS
  - » PCC

### Effect of application rate

- In general, ISS increased with an increase in the application rate
- Existing HMA
  - » Rate of increase: Trackless, SS-1h, PG 64-22, and CRS-1
- PCC
  - » Rate of increase: Trackless, SS-1h, SS-1
    - Except PG 64-22: Decrease
- Milled HMA
  - » ISS is not sensitive to increase in application rate
  - » Texture is more dominant

### Conclusions

#### Effect of wetness condition

- Majority of the cases: no statistically significant difference b/w dry and wet conditions.
- Small amount of water can be flashed away by the hot HMA mat
  - » inconsequential effects on the quality of the tack coat.

#### Preparation method

- Laboratory-prepared samples grossly overestimated the interface shear strength when compared to pavement cores.
- While a decreasing trend was observed in the laboratory, an increasing trend in the measured interface shear strength was observed in the field.

### I Acknowledgement

### NCHRP

- Project 9-40



- Optimization of Tack Coat for HMA Placement
- Technical Review Panel

### LDOTD



### Asphalt Products Unlimited

- Distributor Truck
- SS-1h, CRS-1

### Coastal Bridge

- HMA
- Construction

### Blacklidge

- Trackless



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