

An aerial photograph of a test track and facility at Auburn University. The track is a long, narrow oval shape, surrounded by a dense forest. In the foreground, there are several buildings, including a large circular structure, and a parking lot. The text is overlaid on the image in yellow.

AAPA's 14th International Flexible Pavements Conference

Sydney
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Matching Accelerated Pavement Testing to Pavement Design and Performance

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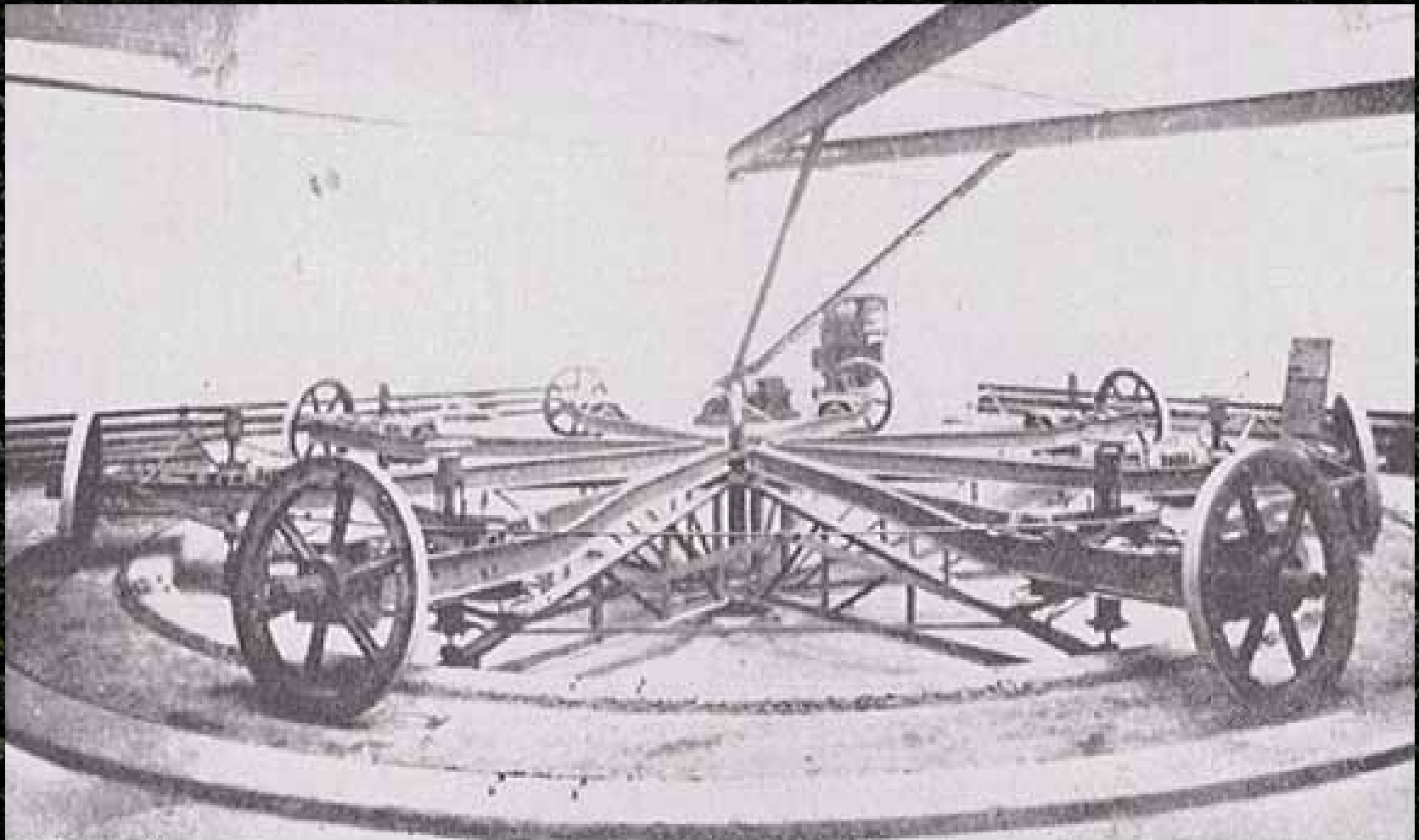
Assistant Director & Test Track Manager

National Center for Asphalt Technology at Auburn University USA

APT – Not Just Another New Thing

- 1912 UK Road Machine
- 1922 Bates Experimental Road
- 1952 WASHO then AASHO (1956) Road Tests
- 1967 Washington State University Track
- 1970 South African HVS
- 1973 Danish Road Testing Machine
- 1984 Australian ALF
- 1989 New Zealand CAPTIF
- 1994 MnRoad
- 1996 WesTrack
- 2000 NCAT Pavement Test Track
- 2002 University of Waterloo CPATT

UK Road Machine₁₉₁₂



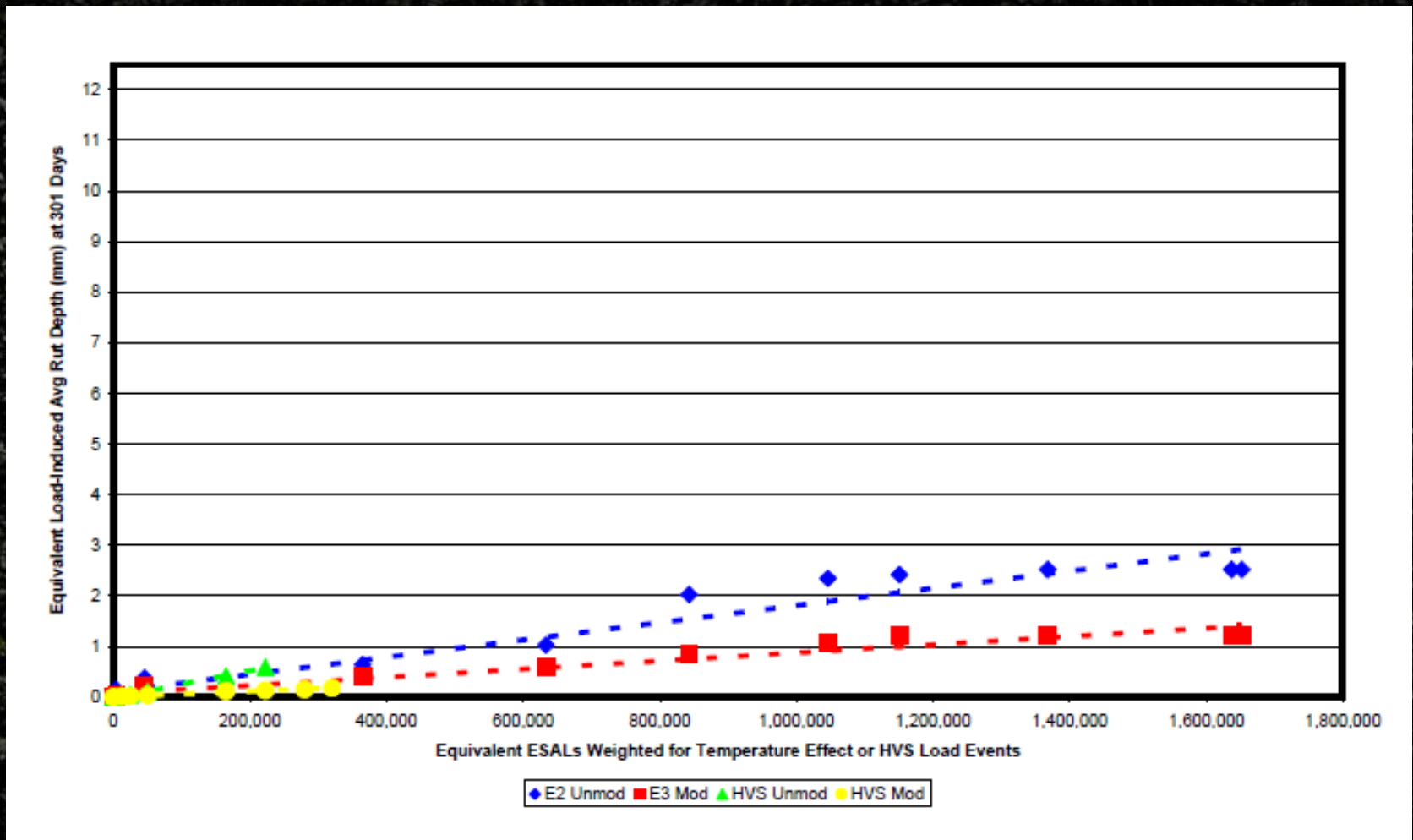
Australian ALF₁₉₈₄



NCAT Pavement Test Track₂₀₀₀



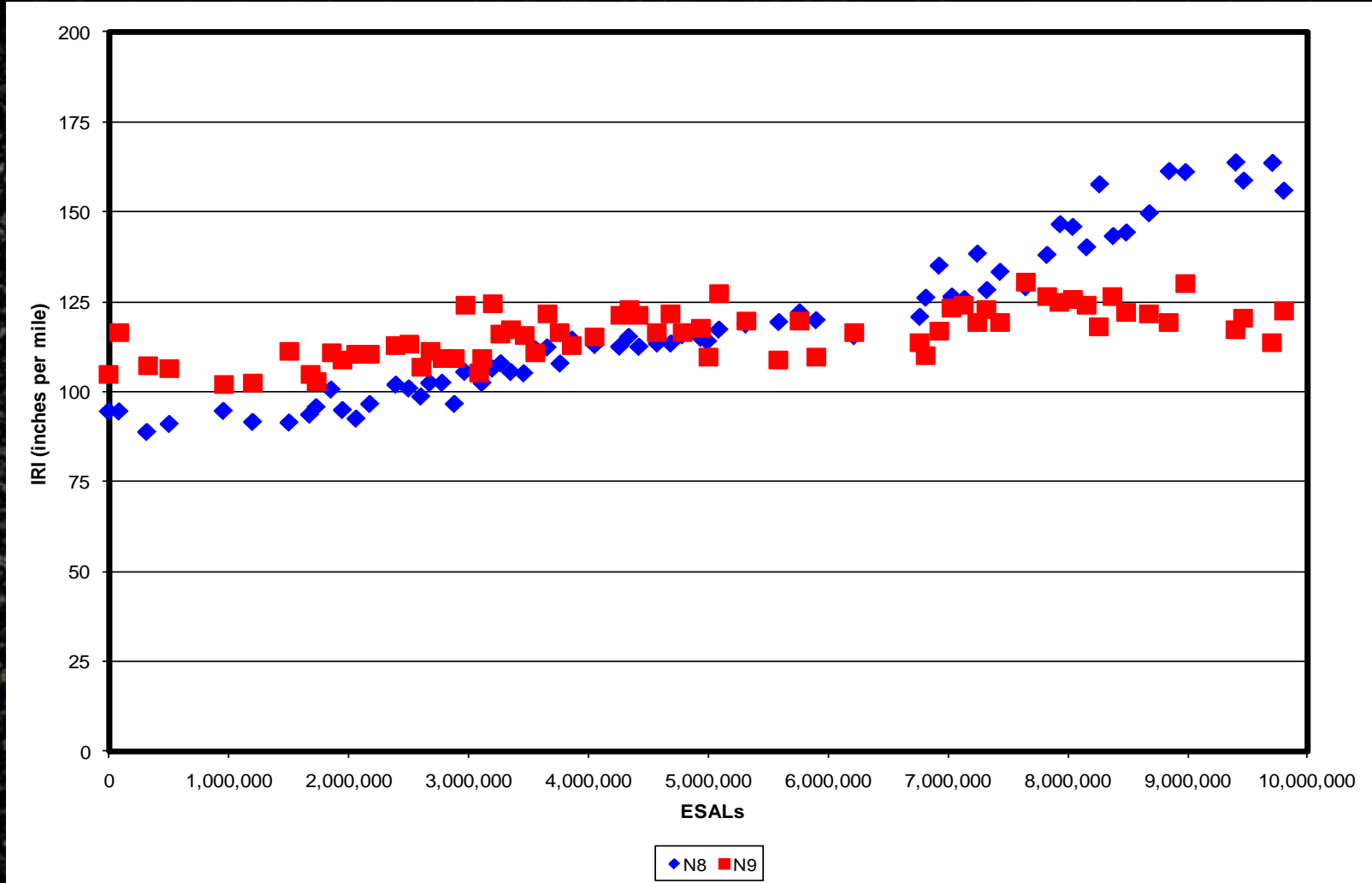
Relating APT_{Track} to APT_{HVS}



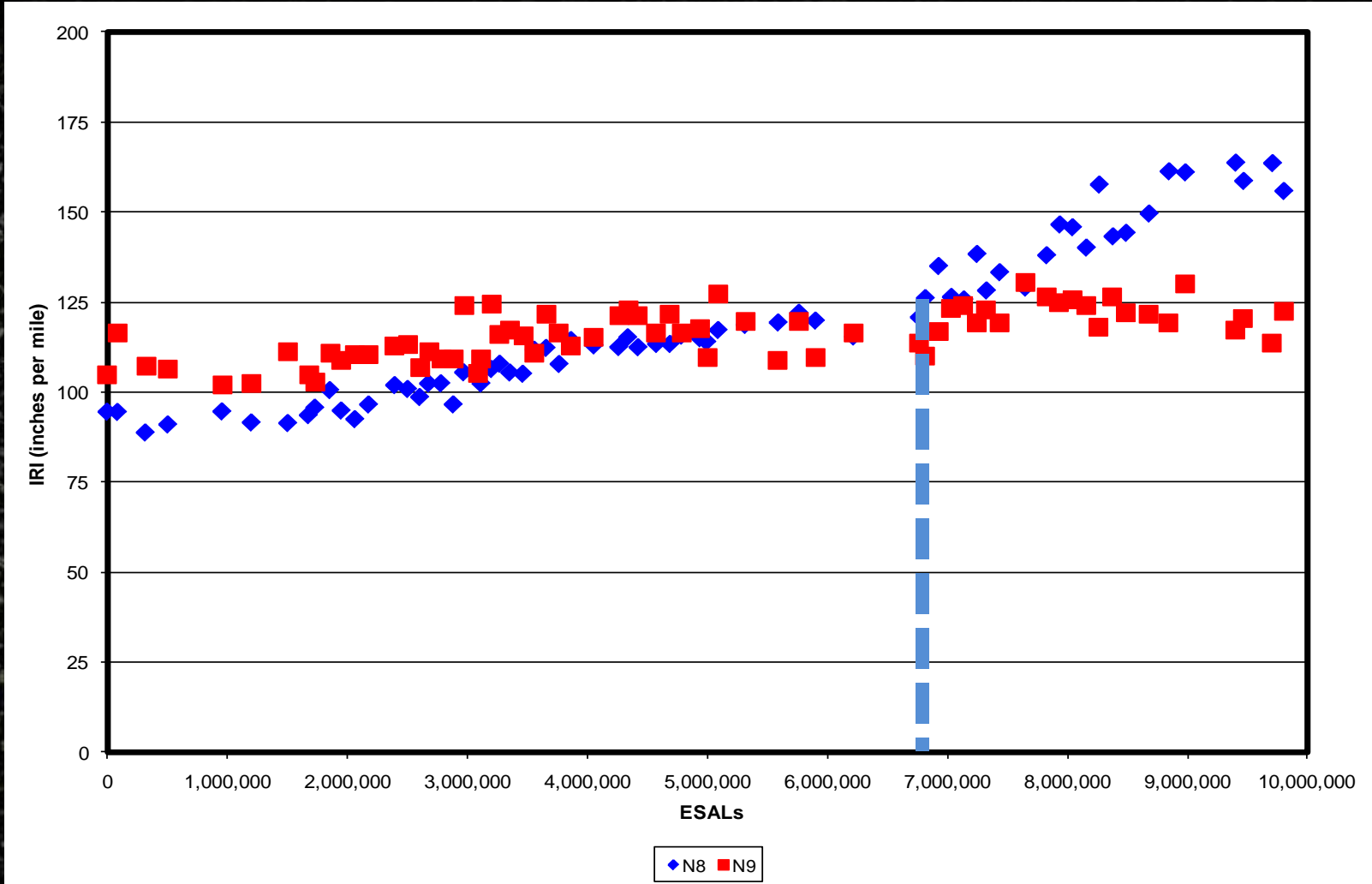
Relating APT to Infrastructure

- APT rutting relates well to infrastructure rutting
- Speed, age, and temperature can be problematic
- Master curves from AMPT may improve modeling
- Loaded wheel testers still being used by many
- Cracking and durability are greatest challenge
- Crack initiation and propagation are the key

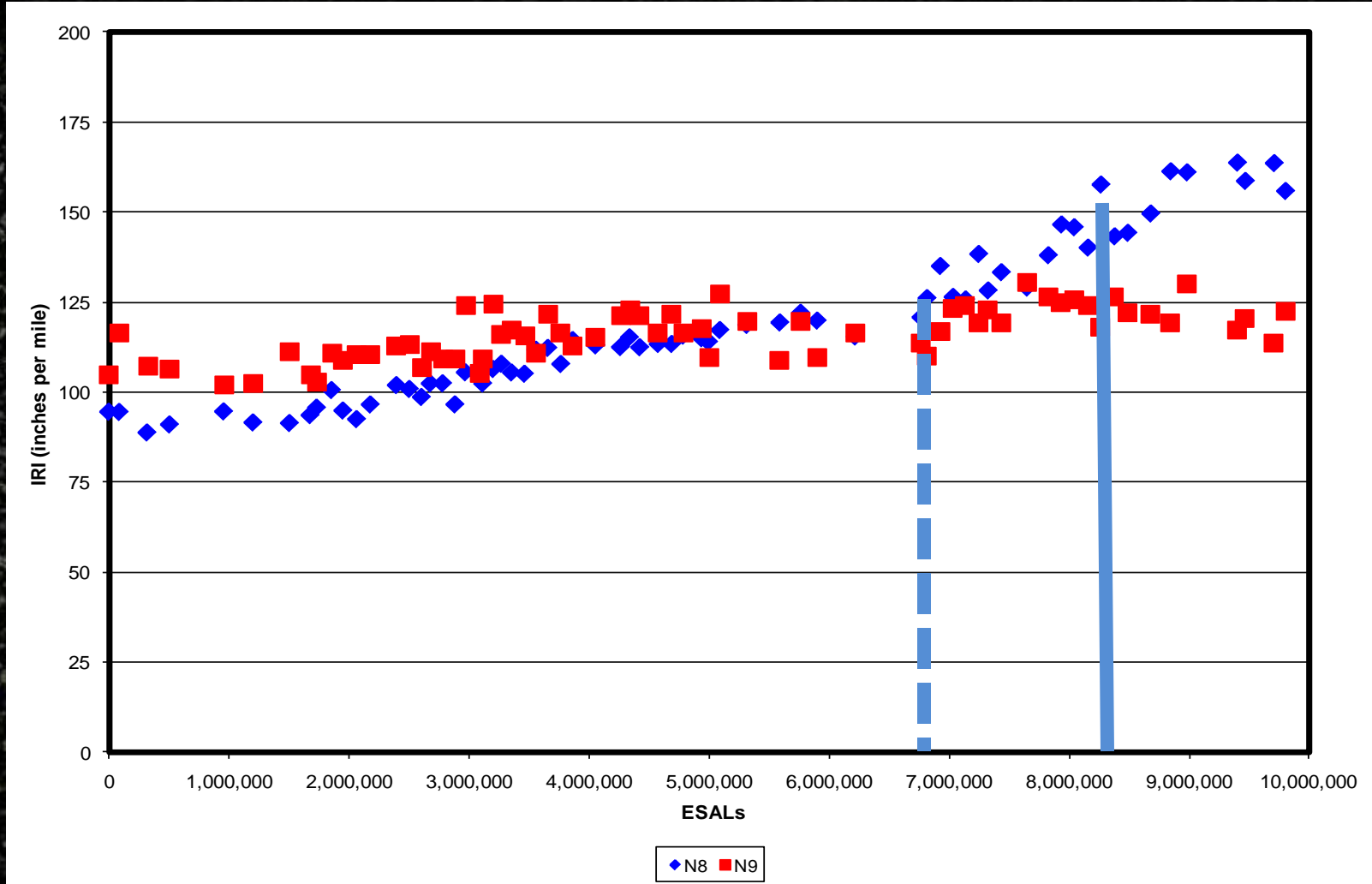
Roughness vs Traffic (Weak Subgrade)



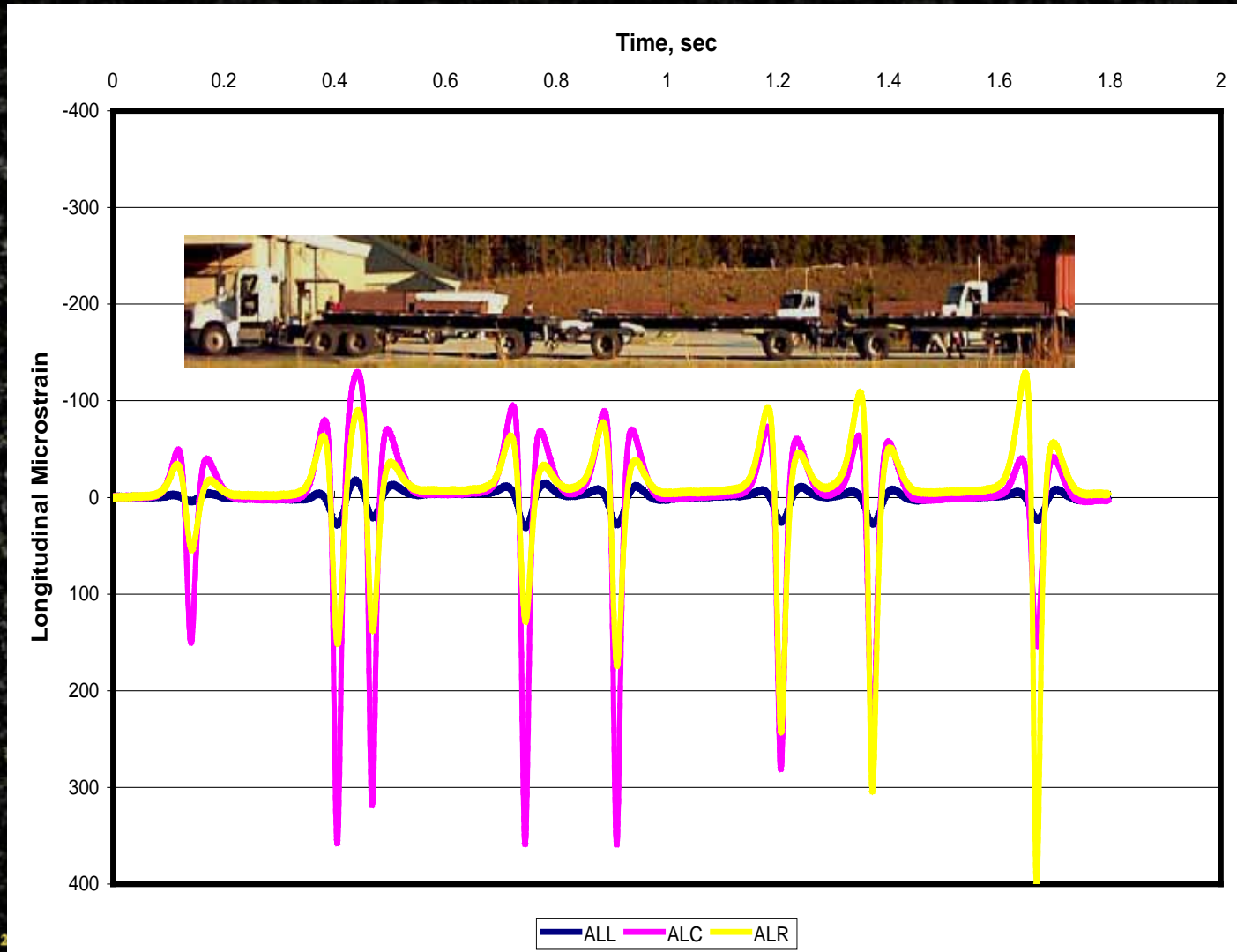
Roughness Increased at 6.8M ESALs



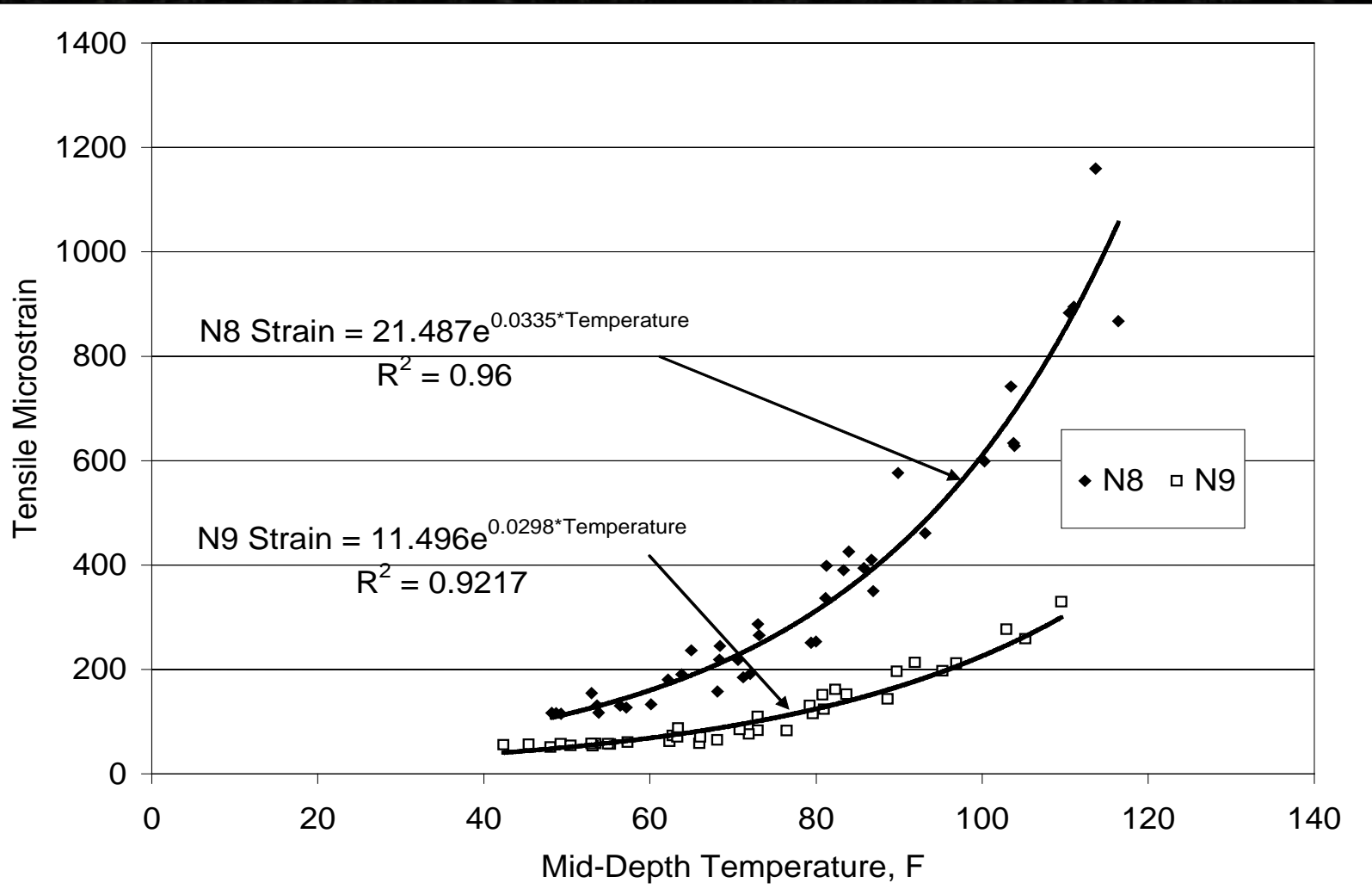
Cracking First Mapped at 8.3M ESALs



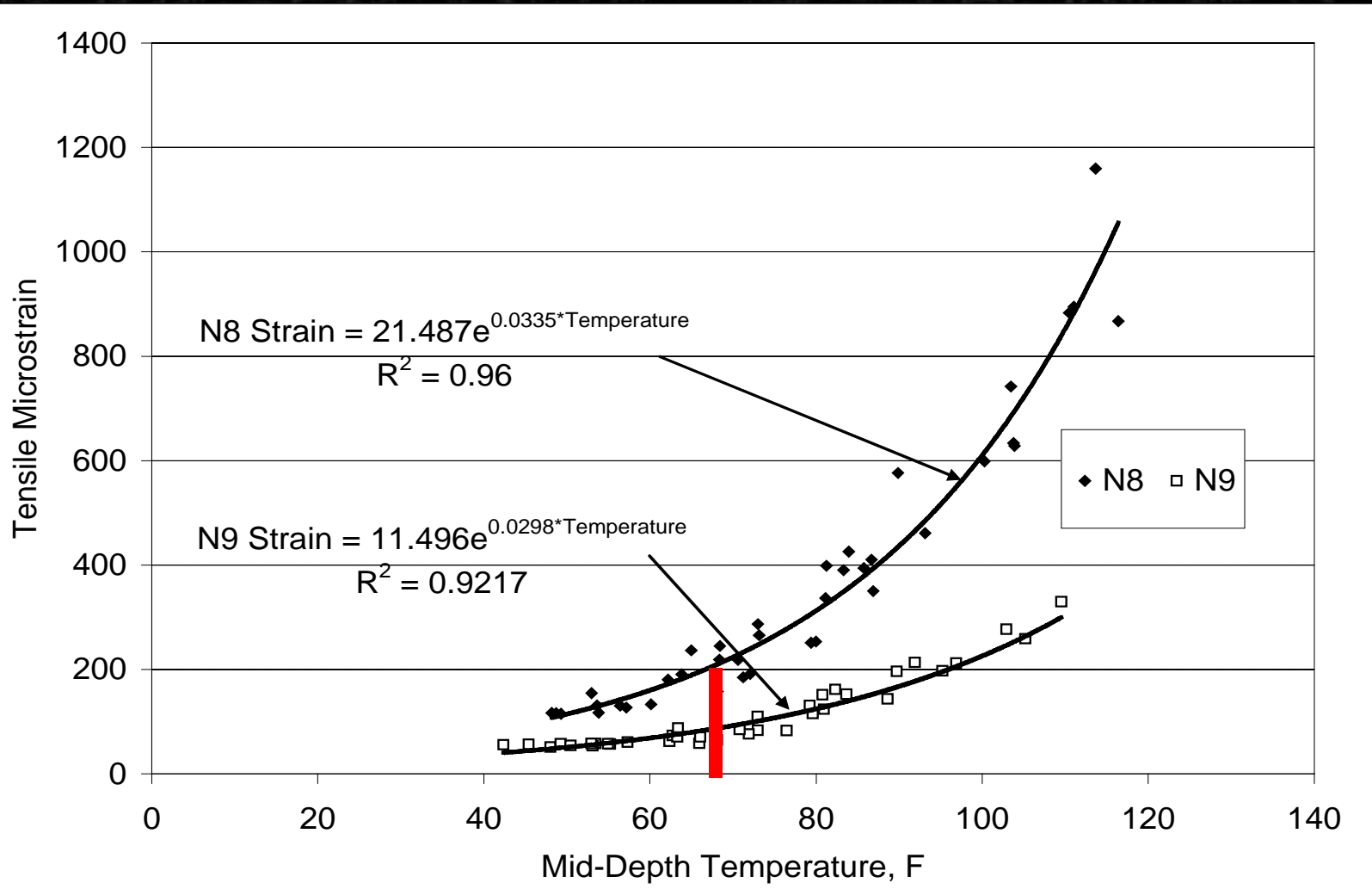
High-Speed Strain Response



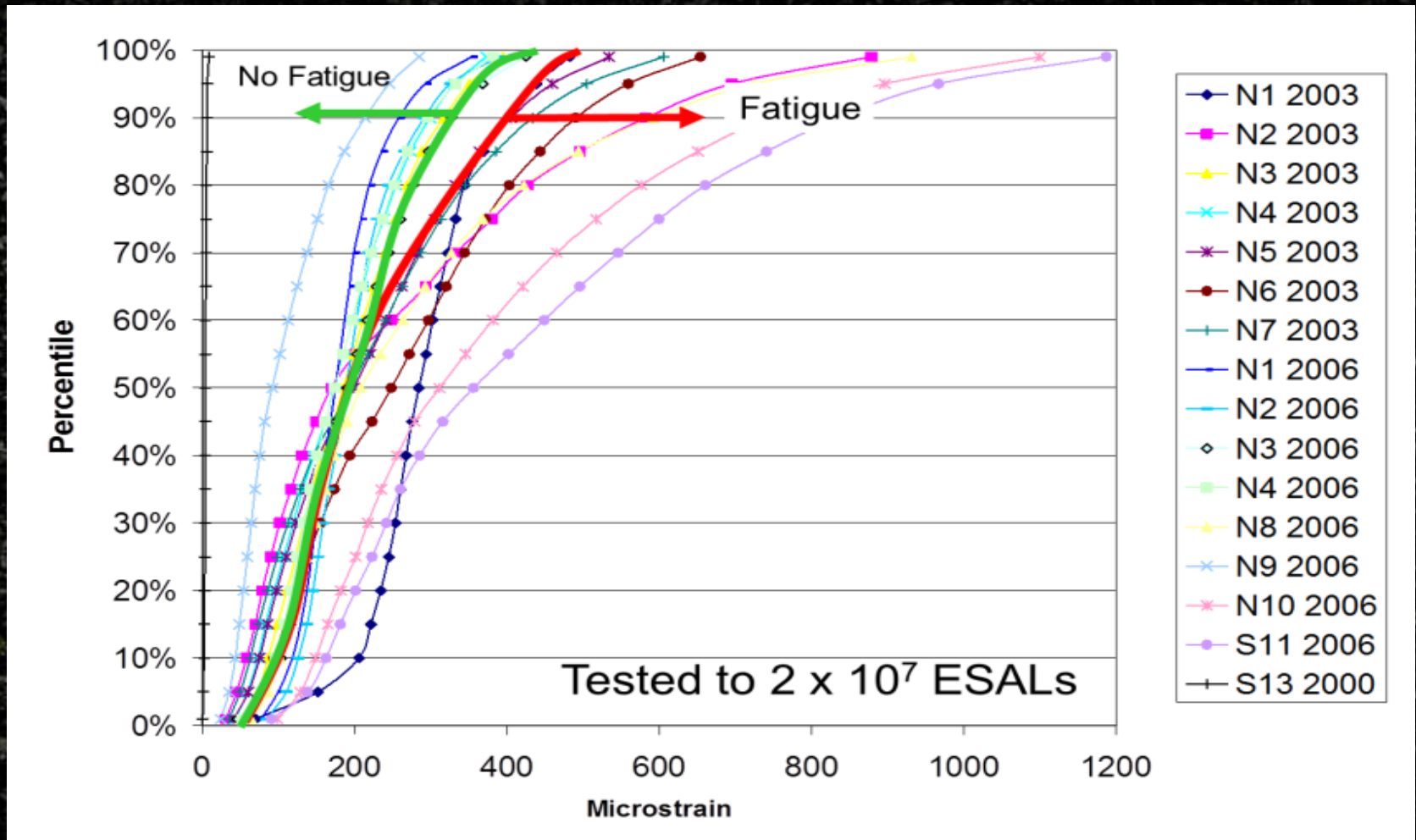
Effect of Pavement Thickness



Effect of Pavement Thickness



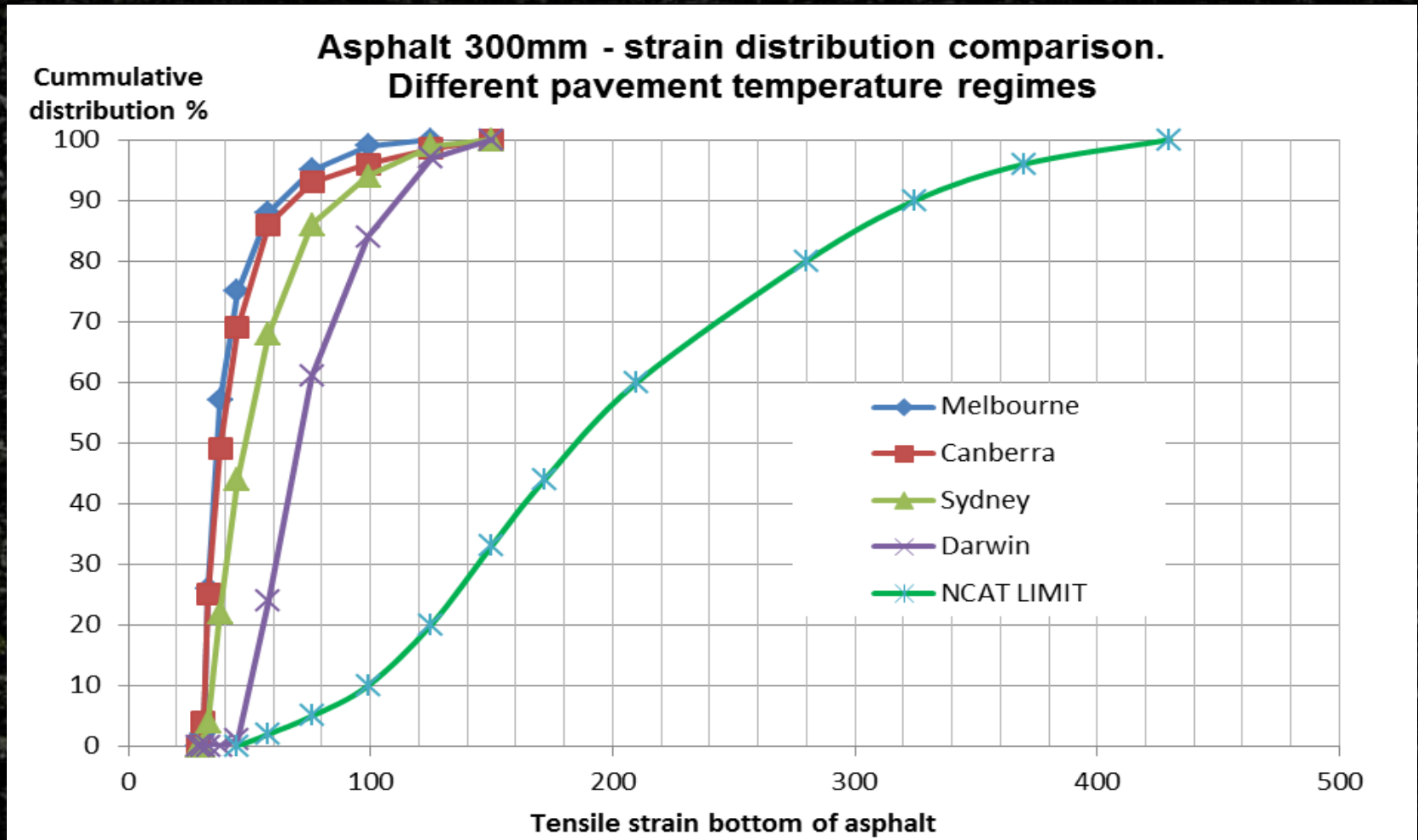
Strain Distributions on NCAT Track



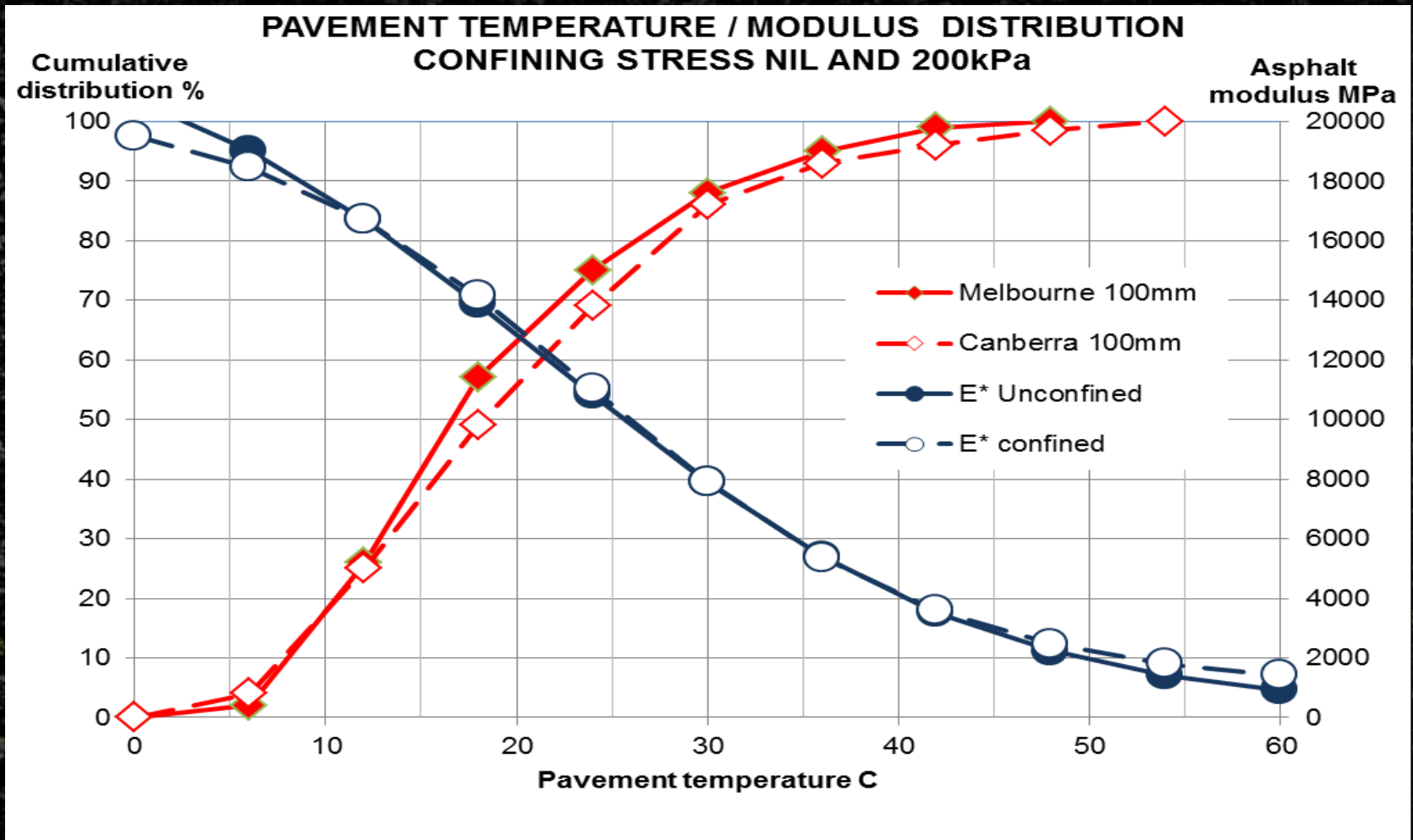
Implementation Example

- 24 inch perpetual (original) Track foundation
- Two 9 inch thick structural sections built in 2003
- 9 inch sections were found to be perpetual (LLAP)
- Changed layer coefficient from 0.44 to 0.54
- Saving \$25-\$50 million annually in Alabama alone

Potential Impact in Australia



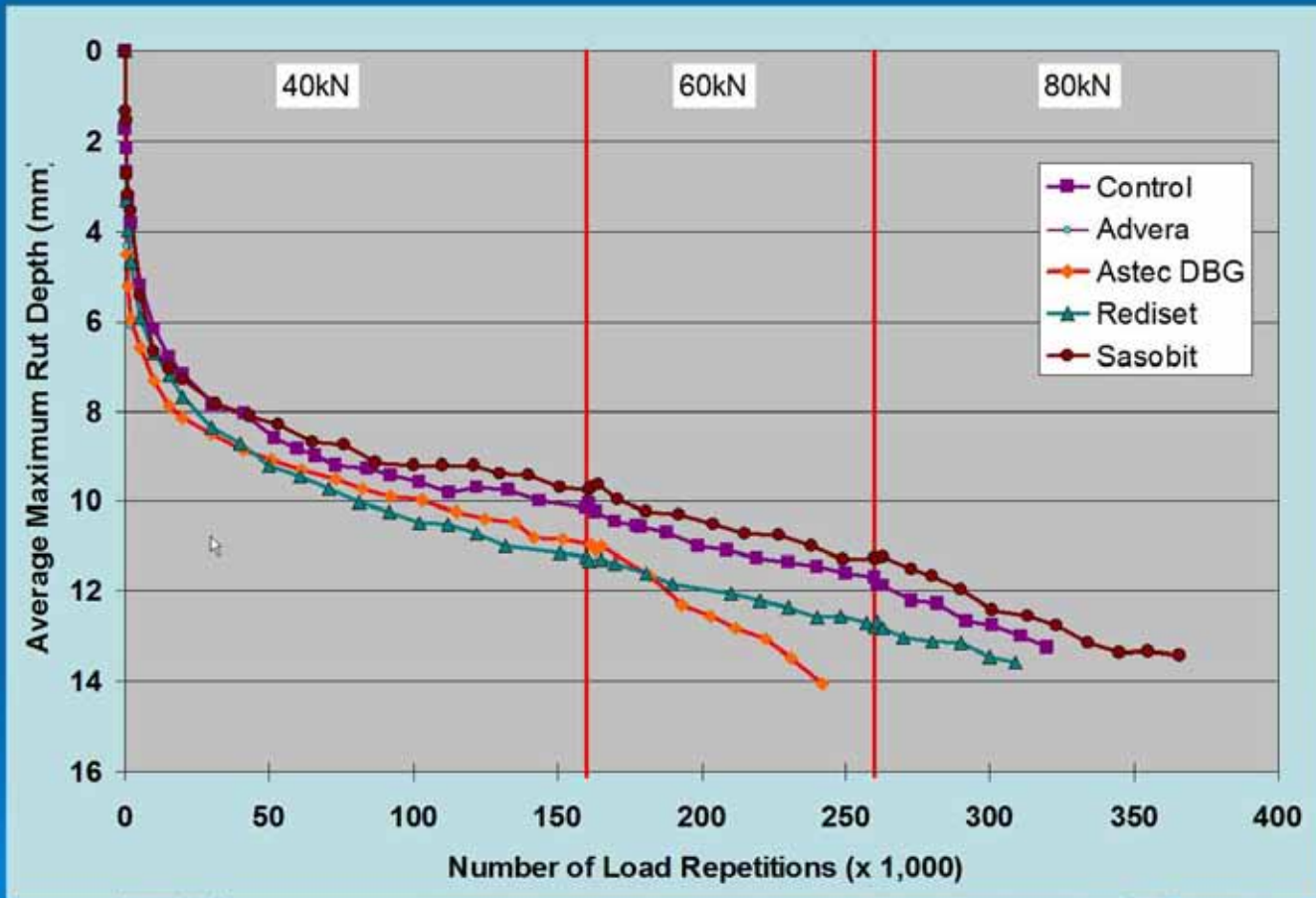
Modulus Varies with Temperature



Factors Affecting Mix Modulus

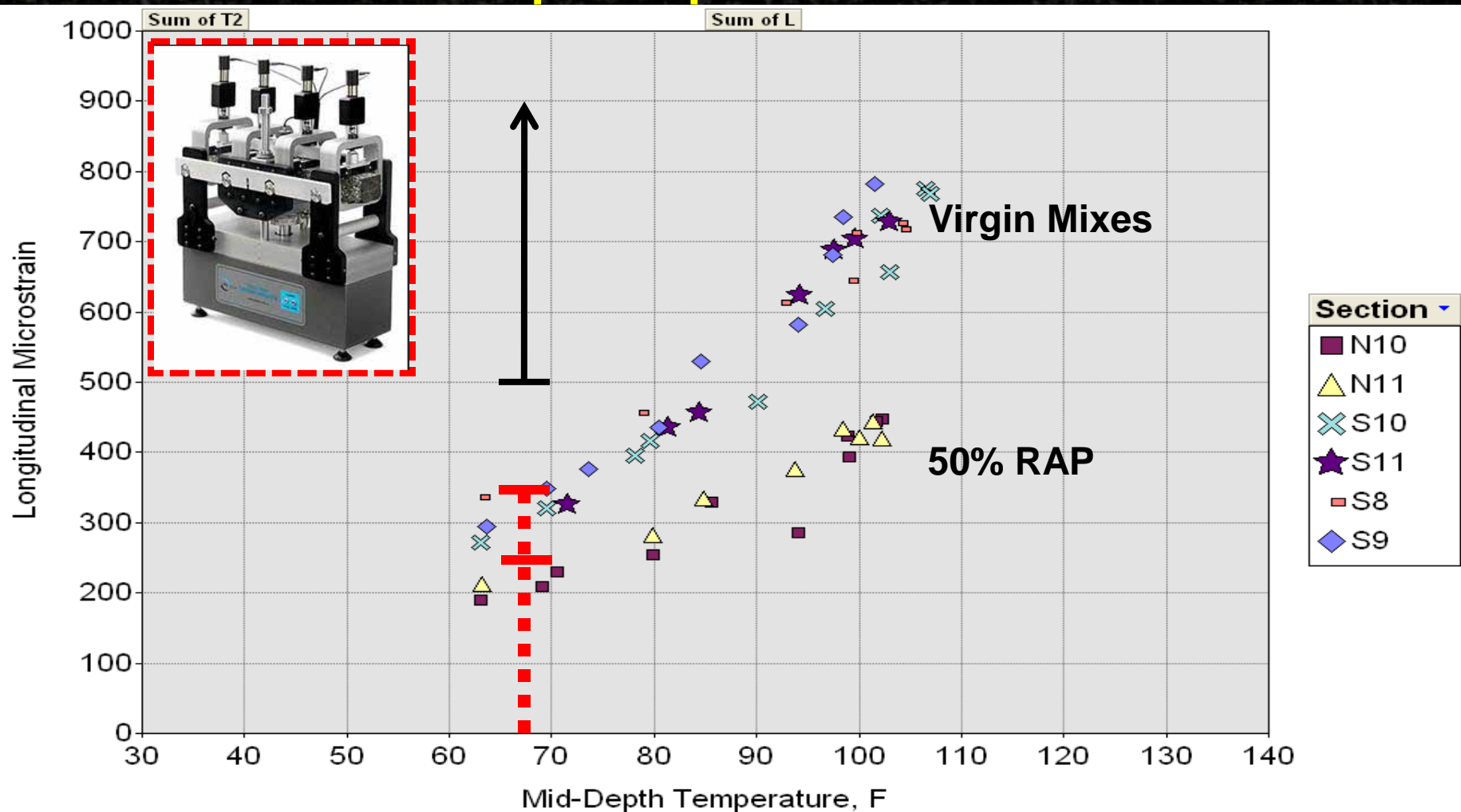
- Mix size and gradation
- Bitumen type and content
- Aggregate type and proportions
- Air void content

APT Testing by Caltrans

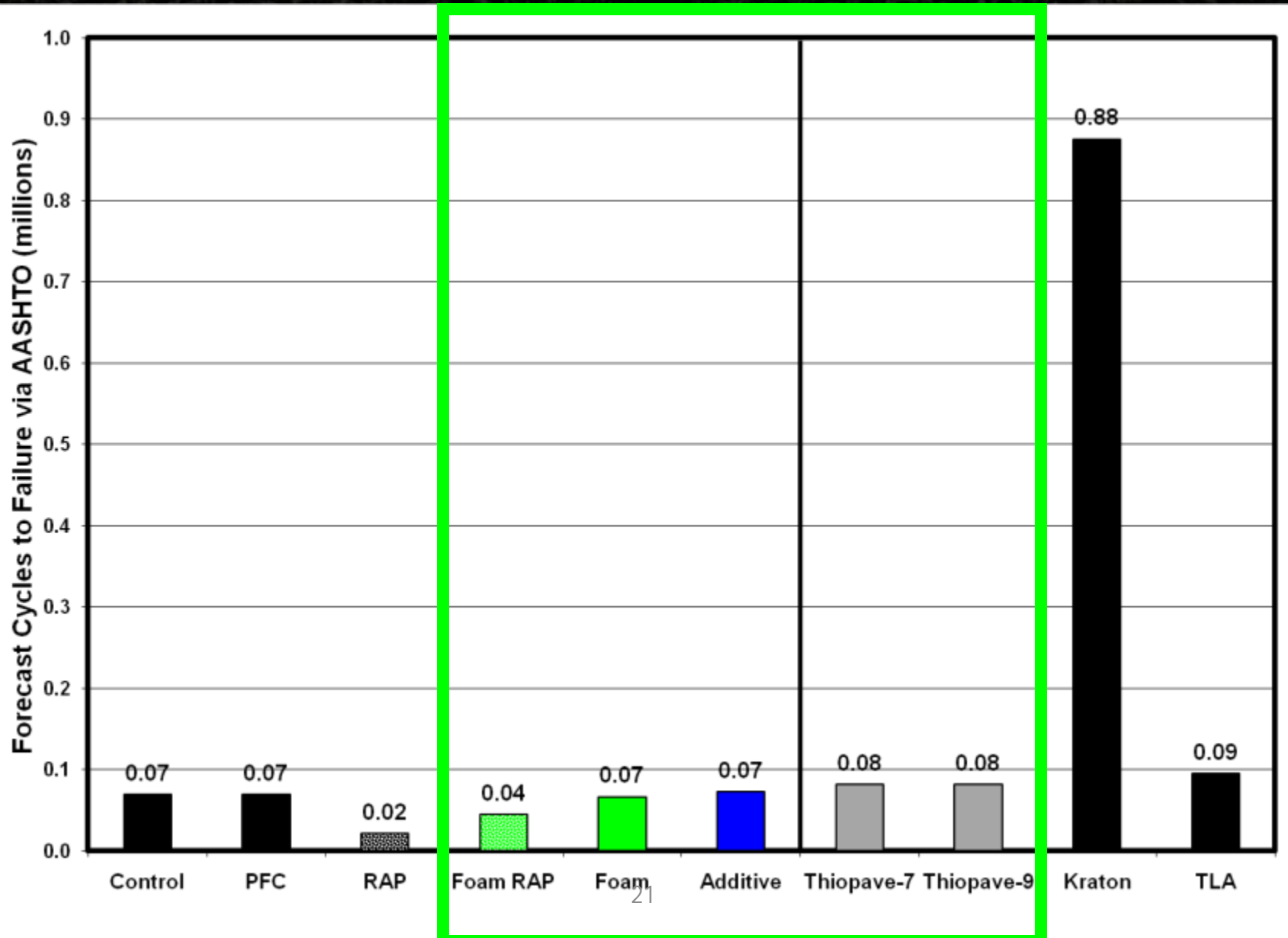


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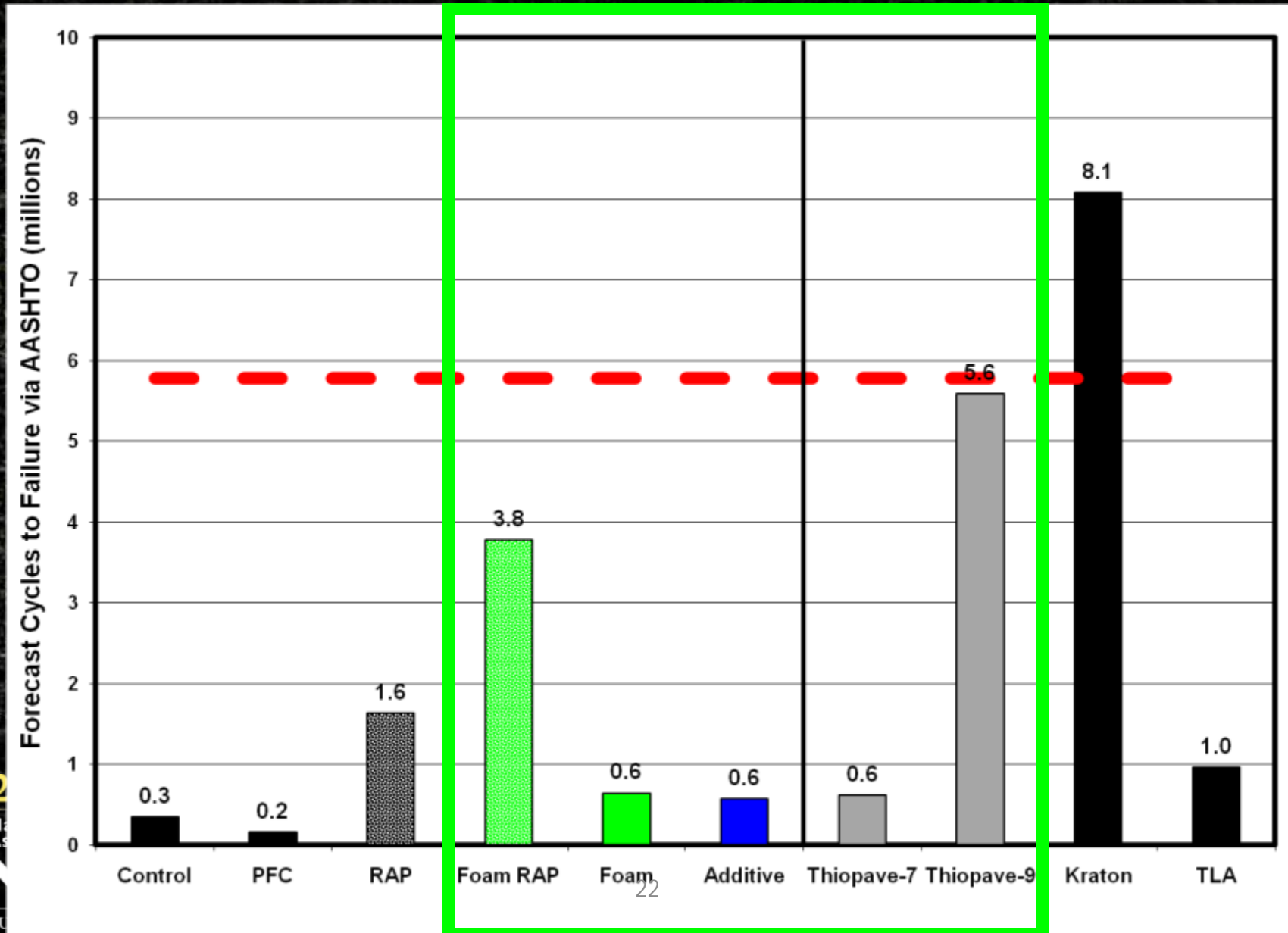
2009 Group Experiment Results



Beam Performance Expectations₅₀₀



Beam Performance Expectations_{Actual}



Ideal Characterization vs Depth

- Upper layers (age hardening, high temperatures)
 - Laboratory rut testing (AMPT, APA, Hamburg, etc.)
 - Durability and top-down cracking (fracture energy)
- Middle layers (limited age hardening)
 - Thickness reduction via stiffer materials
- Lower layers (no age hardening, lower temps)
 - Fatigue resistance (bottom-up cracking)
 - Need for practical, multi-strain mix evaluation

Long Life Asphalt Pavement Design

- Laboratory mix characterization
- Determination of design parameters
- Pavement response predictions
- Construction of strain distribution
- Confidence via comparison to APT limit

Questions ?