

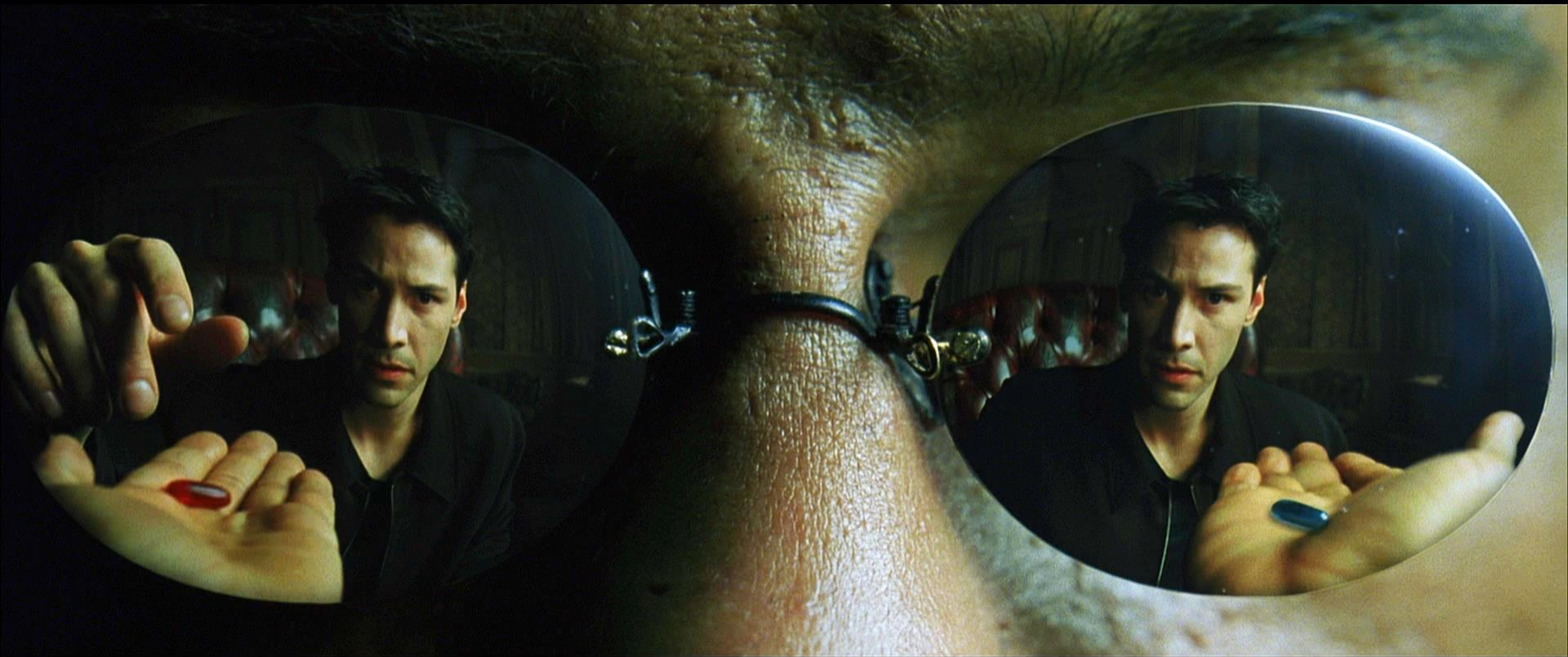
THE CONCEPT OF PERPETUAL ASPHALT PAVEMENTS

The Next Level in The Theory of Evolution of
Flexible Pavements

Aleksander ZBOROWSKI, Karolina PEŁCZYŃSKA,
Agata GRAJEWSKA, Igor RUTTMAR
28. – 29. listopadu 2017, České Budějovice

Motto: Asfaltové vozovky – bezpečná cesta k prosperitě

ARE YOU READY TO HEAR THE TRUTH?





**ALL WE THOUGHT
ABOUT MAKING A ROAD
PAVEMENT WAS WRONG**

**WE HAVE TO EVOLVE
OUR THINKING**

**WE NEED TO FORGET
WHAT WE KNEW**

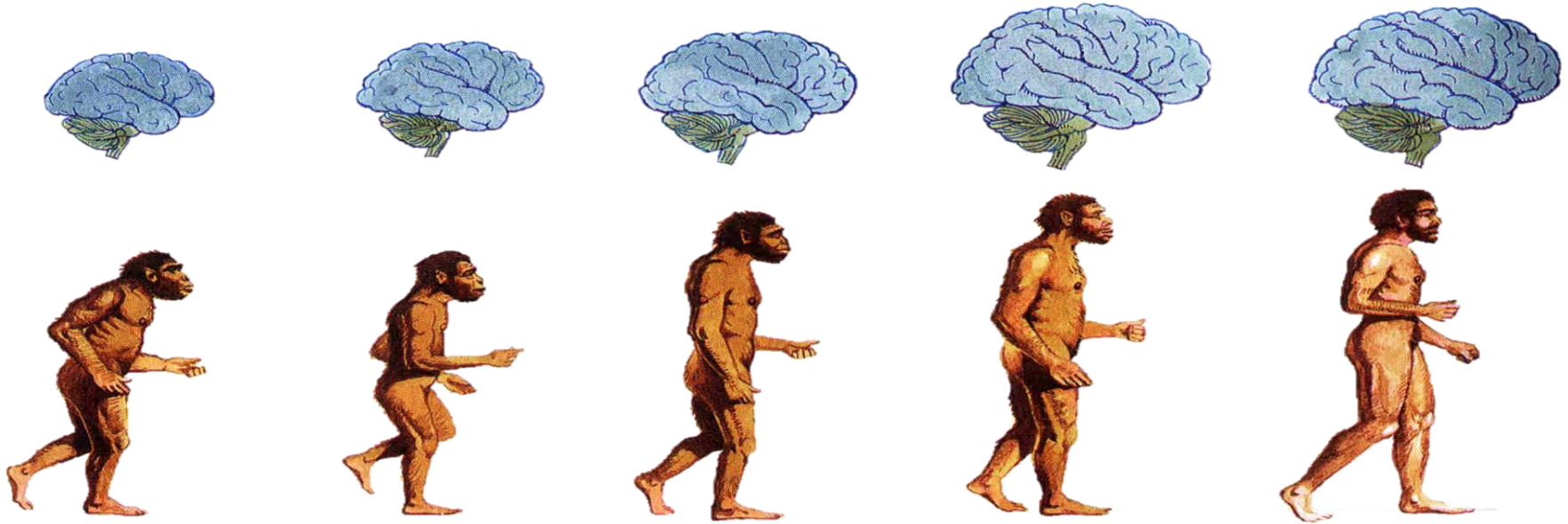
NOW

DISCLAIMER

Contrary to media reports, authors did not invent the perpetual pavements ☺

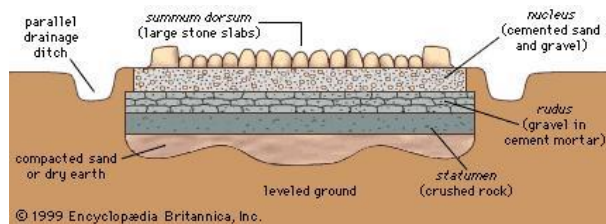


DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST ROAD STRUCTURE TECHNOLOGIES



Roman roads

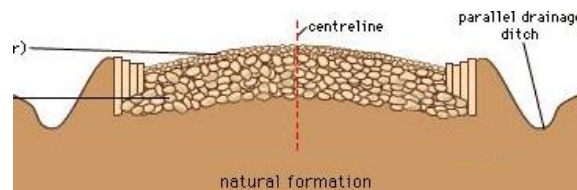
IV-II B.C.



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MacAdam

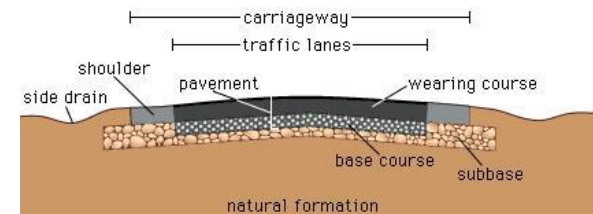
XVIII-XIX A.D.



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Modern roads

XX A.D.



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EVOLUTION OF MODERN ROADS

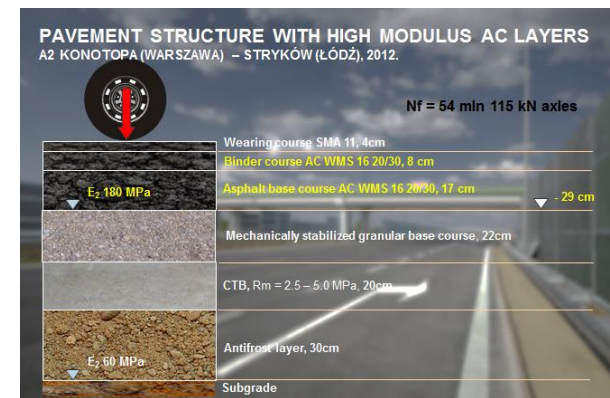
$N_f = 15M$ 115kN ESAL



$N_f = 16,5M$ 115kN ESAL

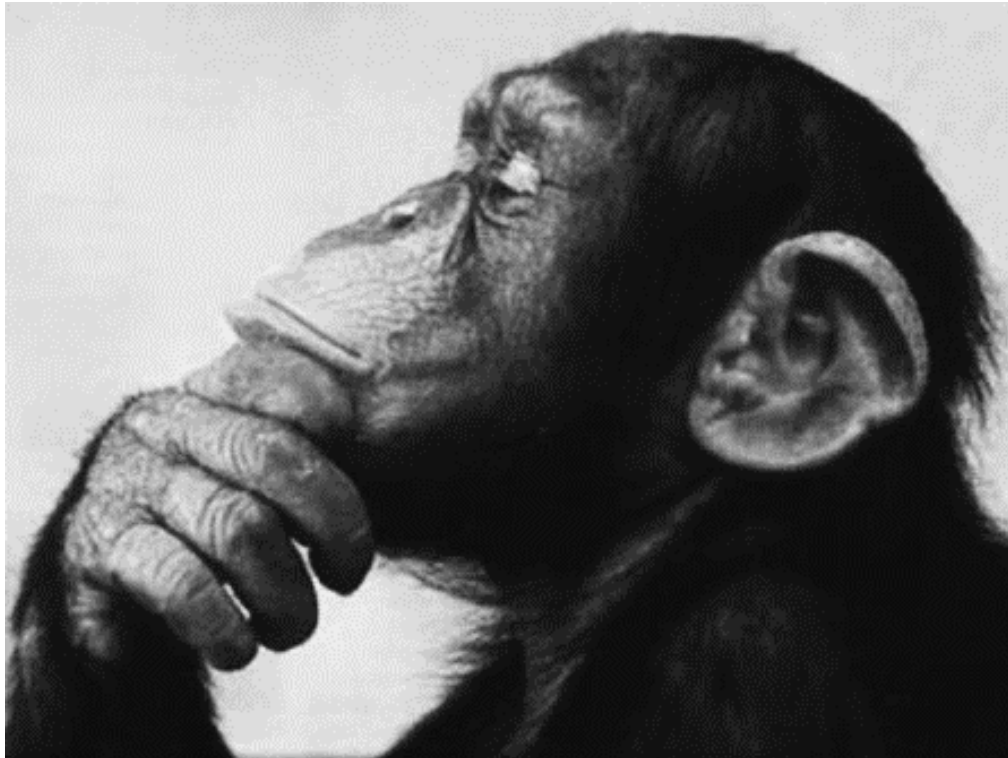


$N_f = 54M$ 115kN ESAL



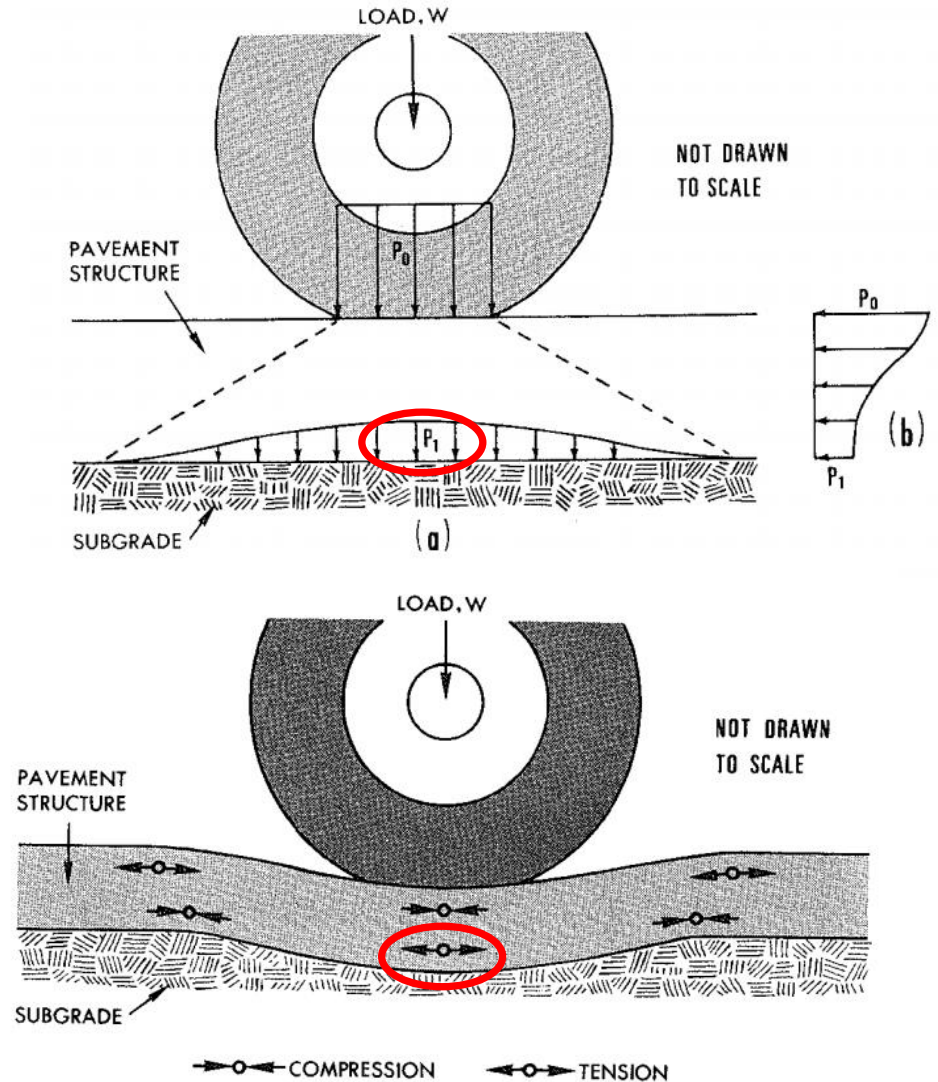
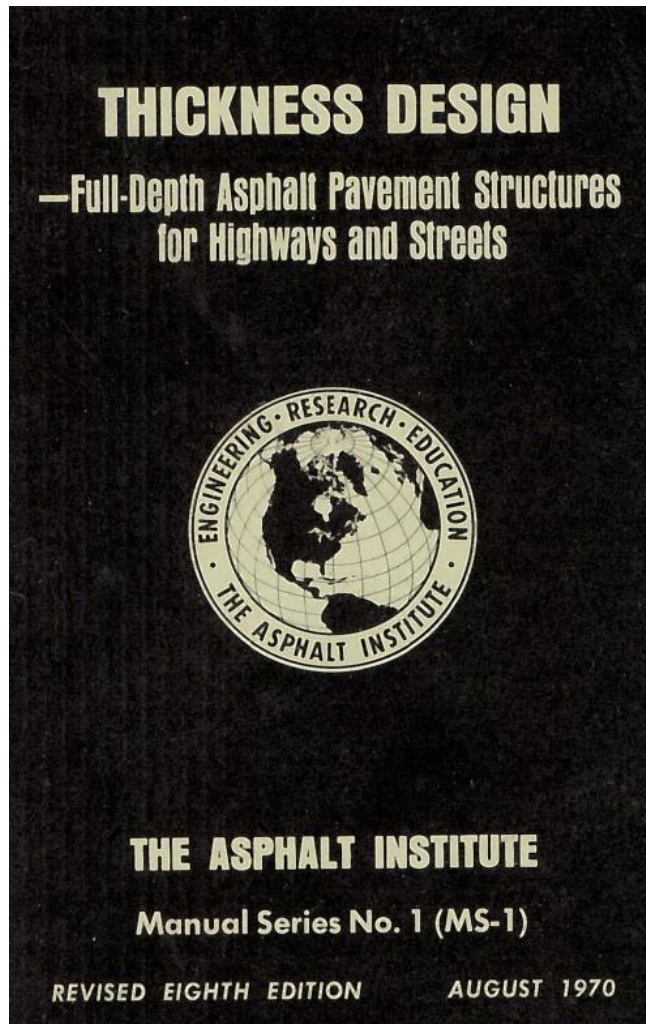
PAVEMENT WITH THICK AND STIFF ASPHALT BASE LAYER

IS THIS REALLY THE BEST SOLUTION?



Source: Internet

HOW DOES THE FLEXIBLE ASPHALT PAVEMENT WORK?



HOW TO MAKE ROADS MORE DURABLE?

FATIGUE FAILURE CRITERION, MEPDG (NCHRP 1-37A)

$$\uparrow N_f = C \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_t} \right)^M \left(\frac{1}{E} \right)^M$$

N_f = number of load repetitions to fatigue cracking

$$C = 10^M$$

ε_t = tensile strain at critical location

E = stiffness of material (HMA)

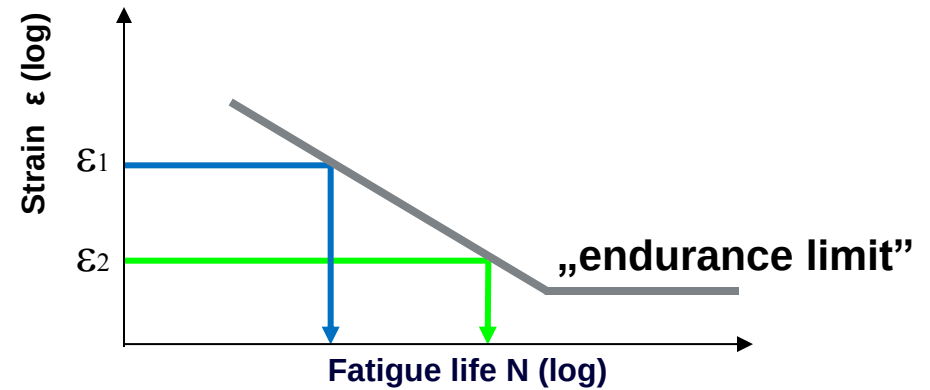
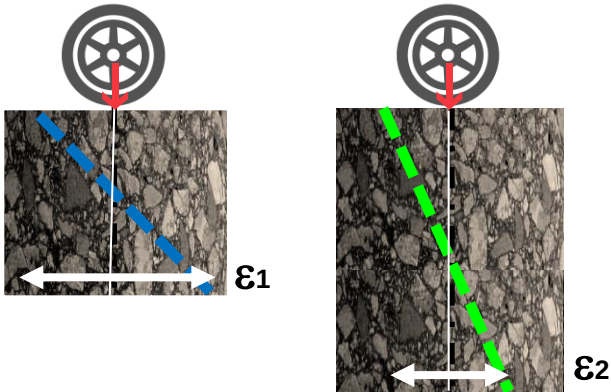
$$M = \left(\frac{V_b}{\underbrace{V_a + V_b}_{VMA}} \right)^M$$

V_b = effective binder content (%)

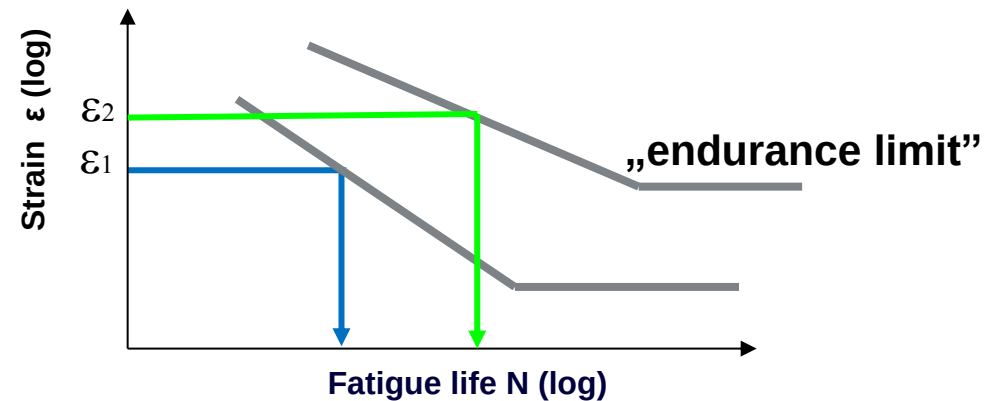
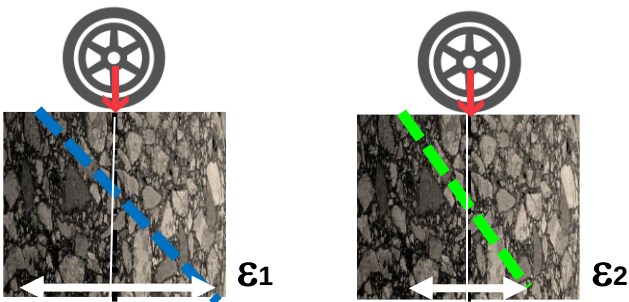
V_a = air voids (%)

TWO WAYS TO OBTAIN LONG-LIFE ASPHALT PAVEMENT

■ Increase of the asphalt layers thickness

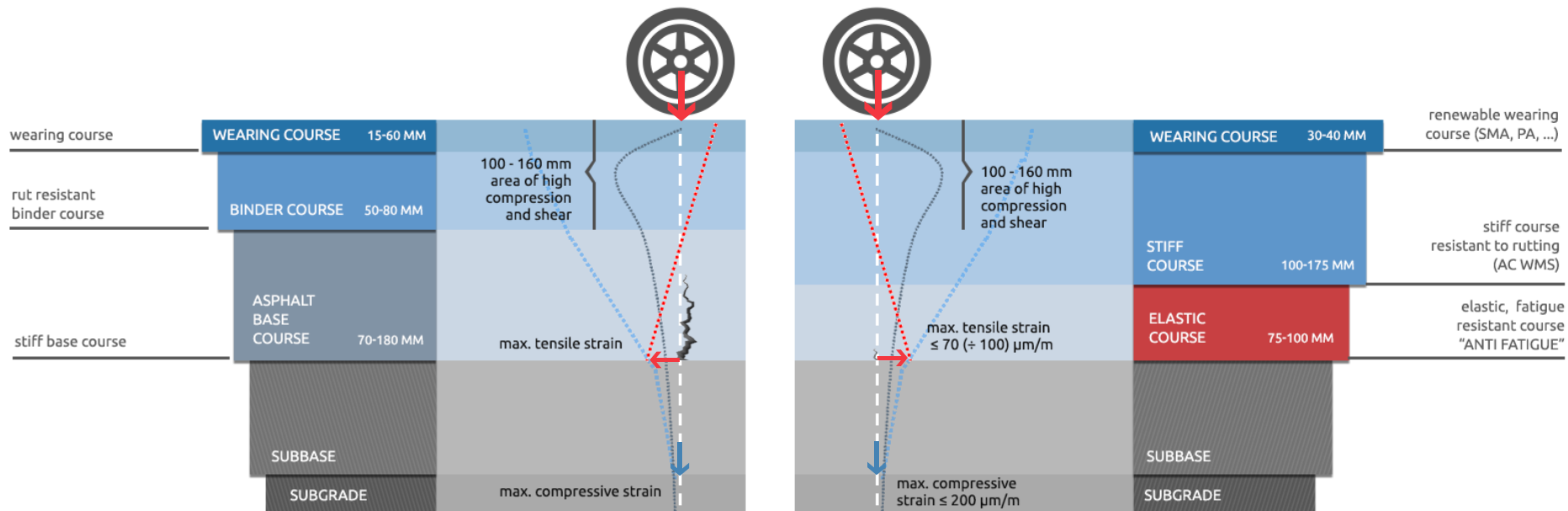


■ Higher quality materials in the asphalt base

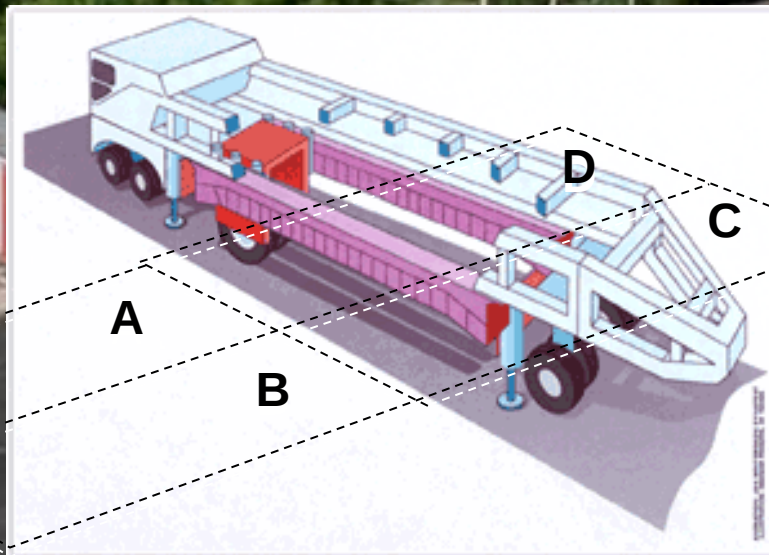


TRADITIONAL ASPHALT PAVEMENT

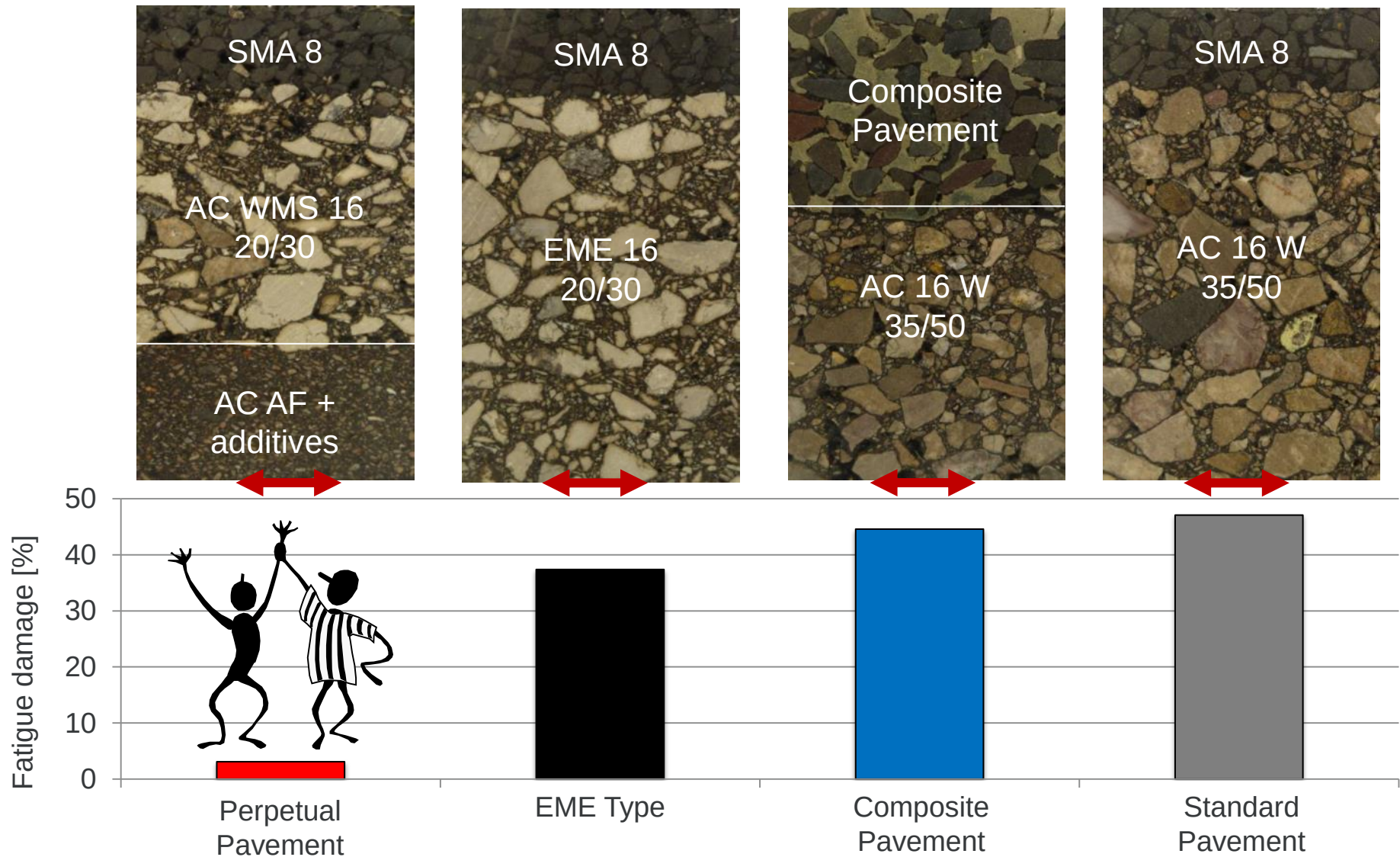
CRITICAL STRAIN AT BOTTOM – FATIGUE FAILURE



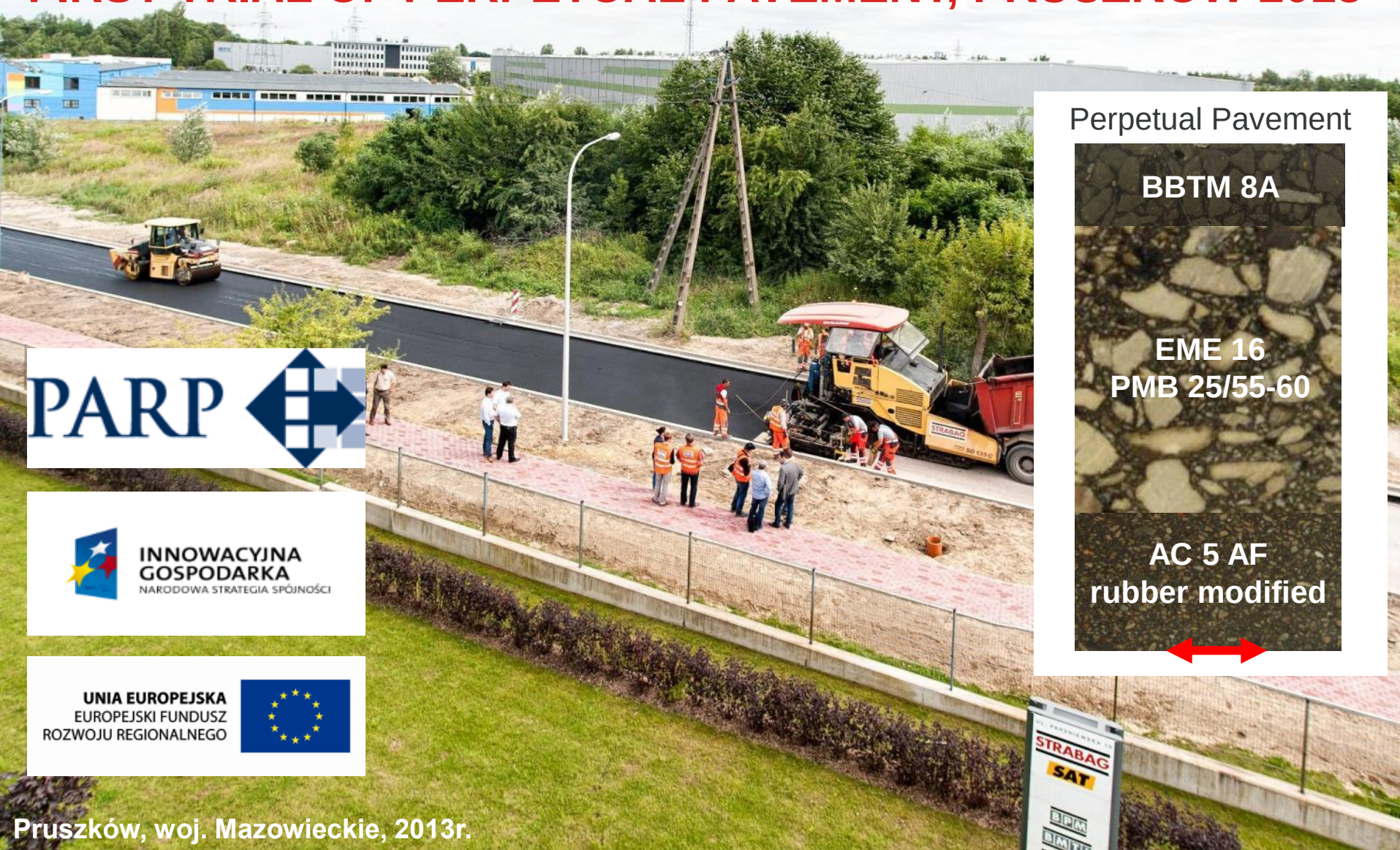
HEAVY VEHICLE SIMULATOR HVS IN POLAND 2008 R.



SPENS PROGRAM, 2008

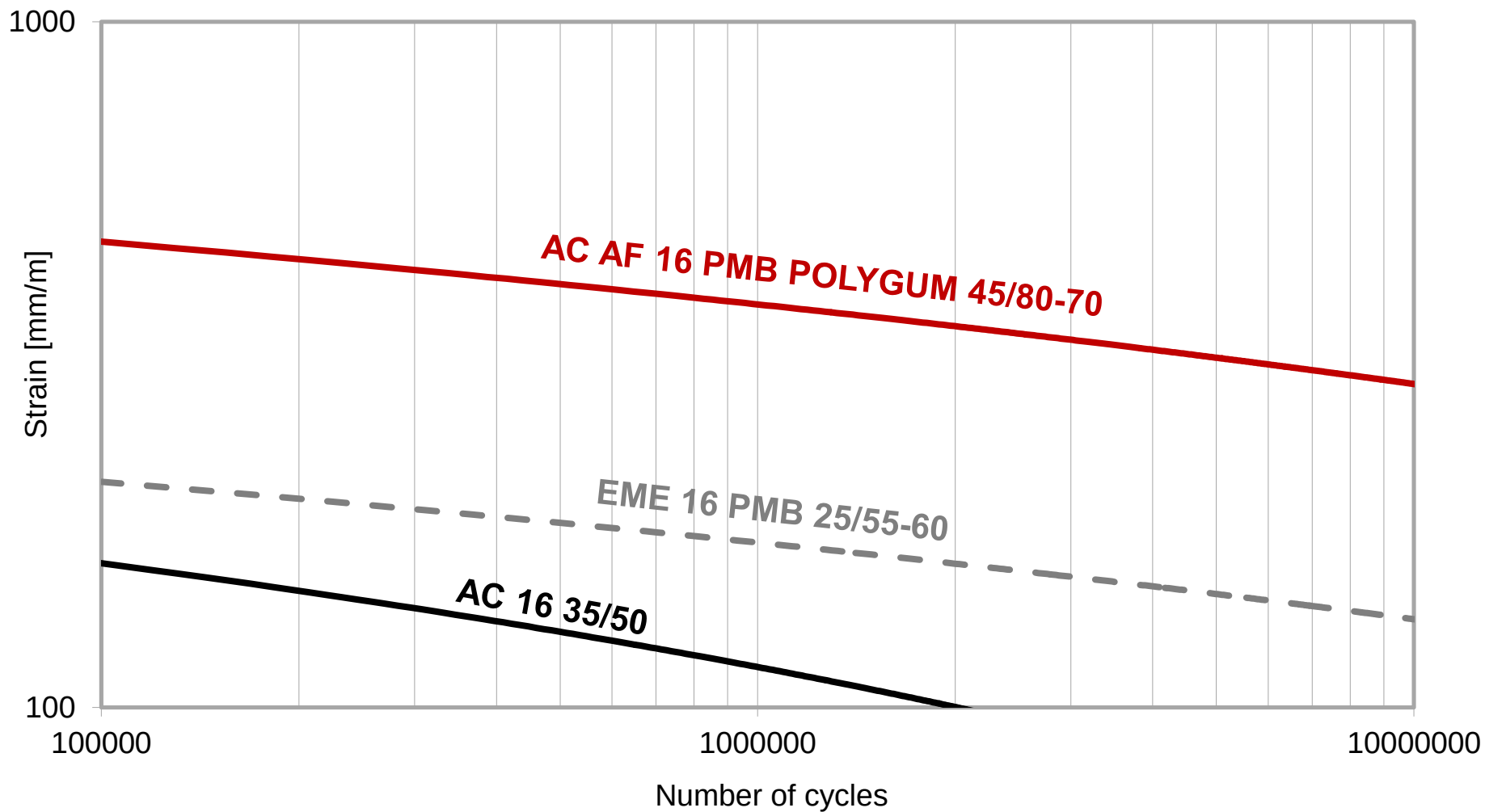


FIRST TRIAL OF PERPETUAL PAVEMENT, PRUSZKÓW 2013



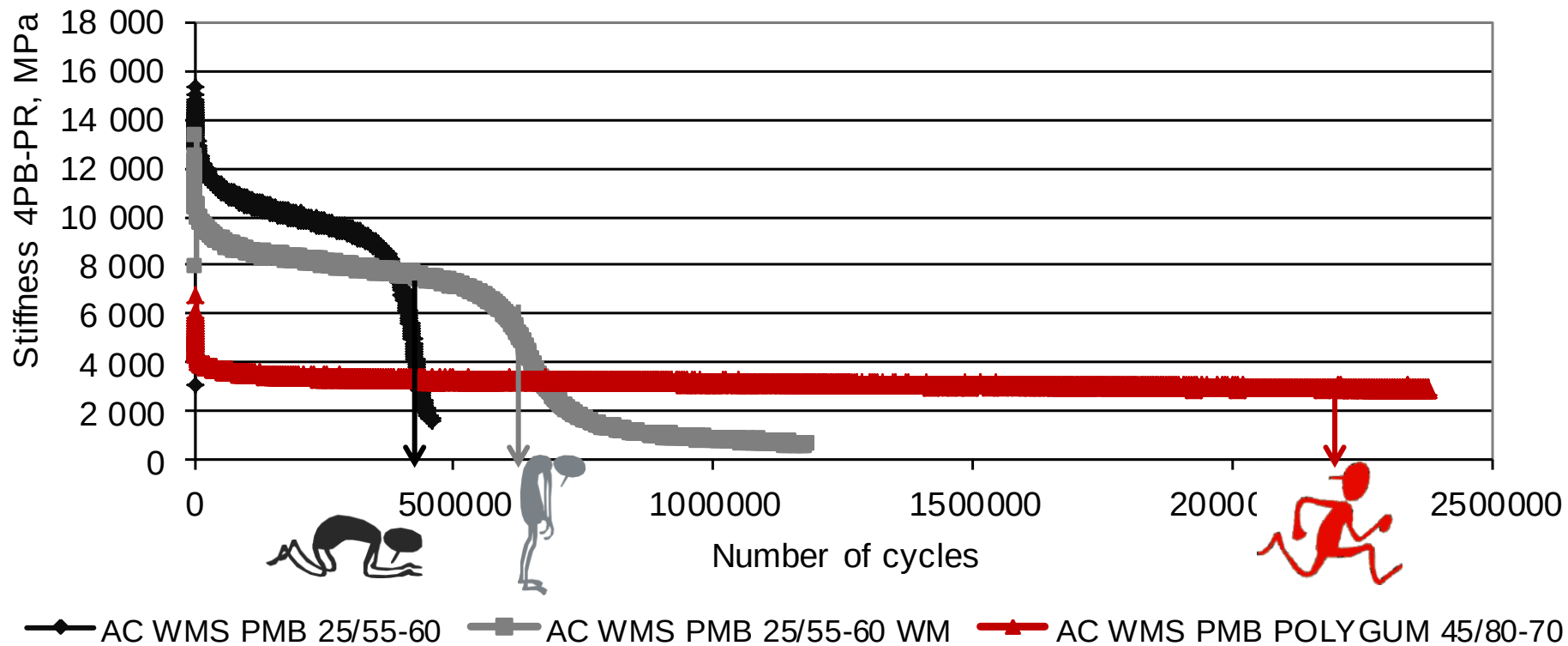
FATIGUE RESISTANCE

4PB-PR METHOD (10 °C, 10 HZ)



FATIGUE RESISTANCE

4PB-PR METHOD (10 °C, 10 HZ)



FIRST PERPETUAL PAVEMENT WITH ANTI-FATIGUE LAYER, 2013 - 2015

Client:



Engineer:



Contractor:

STRABAG
TEAMS WORK.

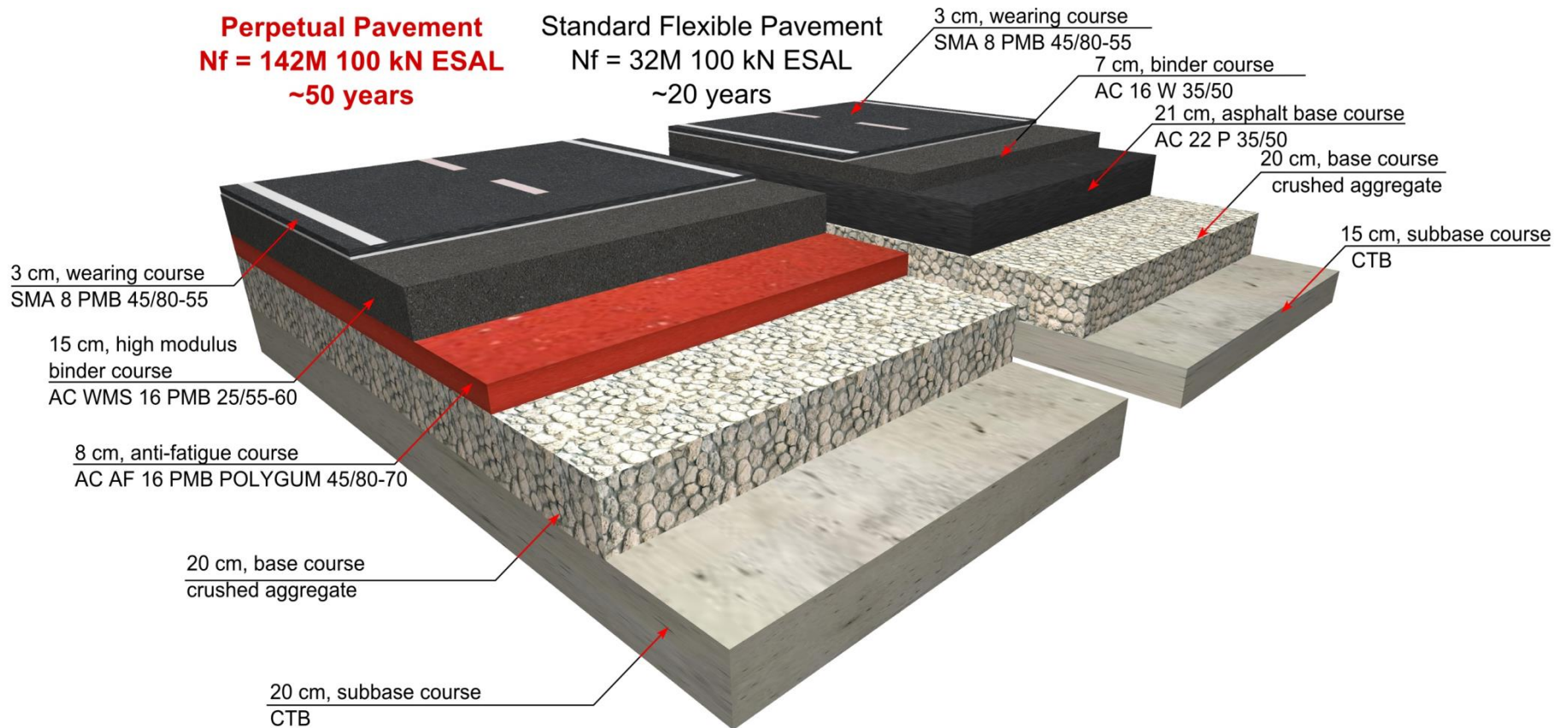


STRABAG
TEAMS WORK.

FIRST PERPETUAL ASPHALT PAVEMENT IN POLAND

Perpetual Pavement
Nf = 142M 100 kN ESAL
~50 years

Standard Flexible Pavement
Nf = 32M 100 kN ESAL
~20 years



TRIAL SECTION OF ANTI-FATIGUE LAYER, 2014



FIRST PERPETUAL ASPHALT PAVEMENT IN POLAND



CROSS SECTION OF ASPHALT PAVEMENT FOR SECTION "TRASA NOWOHUCKA", 2017



Wearing course SMA 8 Rubber Asphalt Binder, 3cm

Binder course AC WMS 16 PMB 25/55-60, 17 cm

E_2 180 MPa

Anti-fatigue course AC AF 16 PMB 45/80-80, 6cm

- 26 cm

E_2 120 MPa

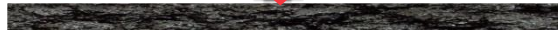
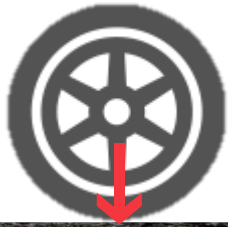
Mechanically stabilized granular base course, 20cm

E_2 50 MPa

Antifrost / drainage layer, 37 cm

Subgrade

CROSS SECTION OF ASPHALT PAVEMENT FOR USTRONIE MORSKIE – KOSZALIN



Wearing course SMA 8 Rubber Asphalt Binder, 3cm



Binder course AC WMS 16 PMB 25/55-60, 12 cm

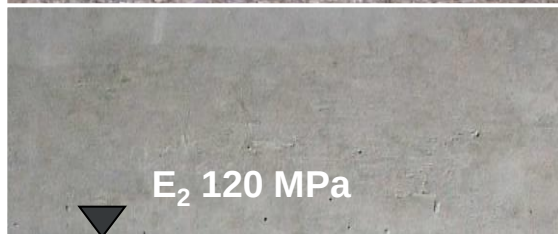


Anti-fatigue course AC AF 16 PMB 45/80-80, 7cm

▽ - 22 cm



Mechanically stabilized granular base course, 15cm



CTB C_{3/4}, 22cm



Drainage layer, 15cm



Subgrade

EVOLUTION TOWARDS THE FUTURE





THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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