Mechanistic-Empirical Design Implementation

John D'Angelo Federal Highway Administration Office of Pavement Technology

Design of New Flexible Pavements

Mechanistic-Empirical Methodology

Existing AASHTO Pavement Design Guide

- Empirical design methodology based on AASHO Road Test in the late 1950s
- Several editions:
 - 1961 Interim Guide
 - 1972
 - 1986
 - Resilient modulus, rehabilitation, reliability
 - 1993
 - Improved rehabilitation
 - Current version

AASHO Road Test (late 1950s)



1950s Vehicle Loads...







Figure 23. Test vehicles, showing typical axle arrangements and loadings.

Mechanistic-Empirical Design

- Mechanistically calculate pavement response (i.e., stresses, strains, and deflections) due to:
 - Traffic loading
 - Environmental conditions
- Accumulate *damage* over time
- Empirically relate damage over time to pavement distresses, e.g.:
 - Cracking
 - Rutting
 - Faulting

 Calibrate predictions to observed field performance

Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design Software (NCHRP 1-37A)

- Software & guide available online to download.
- Each SHA and FHWA Division received copies.
- Limited tech support through NCHRP.

 Guide currently under independent review through NCHRP 1-40 project.

Benefits

 Compatible with Superpave system
 Major Improvement for Flexible Pavement Design

 Most Comprehensive Approach for Structural Design

Provides Link Between Structural Design
 Asphalt Mixture Design

Benefits

- Wide Range of Pavement Structures
 - New
 - Rehabilitated

Direct Consideration of Major Factors

- Traffic Direct Consideration of Over-Weight Trucks
- Climate
- Materials Different HMA/Aggregate Materials
- Support Foundation & Existing Pavement

Multiple Acceptance Criteria
 Distress, smoothness

Benefits

- Uses Best Available Mechanistic-Empirical Models
 - Rutting, Fatigue Cracking, Thermal Cracking, Smoothness
- Models Calibrated Using LTPP Data
 Includes Method for Local Calibration

FHWA Design Guide Implementation Team DGIT

Office of Pavement Technology

- Leslie Myers Asphalt Team
- Sam Tyson Concrete Team

• Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center

Katherine Petros – Advanced Models Team

Resource Center

- Monte Symons TST Team
- Timothy Barkley Communications Specialist
- Division Office
 - John Sullivan Division Administrator



PURPOSE



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

Facilitating Implementation of Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design

1-Day Workshops



Facilitating Implementation of Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design Eight workshops throughout US in 2004

Participants from:

35 States 5 local highway agencies 20 universities HMA and PCC industry Consultants

Approximately 800 people will have attended by close of workshop program in the end of October 2004

Increase Understanding: NHI Course



NHI Course Introduction to Using M-E Pavement Design Guide & Software

<u>Hands-on format</u> with computers loaded with software

- Focus on user, not theory
 - Pre-req NHI #131064 or similar training
- Objective is for audience to be capable of performing flexible, rigid, rehab designs

STATUS: preparing RFP

Increase Understanding: Materials Characterization



Materials/Design Engineers 3-day Workshops

 <u>Objective</u>: Educate M/D engineers on what is required for obtaining Level 1 materials inputs to design guide

- Asphalt materials inputs
- Concrete materials inputs
- Soils/Unbound Granular materials inputs

Workshop, Laboratory and Software Modules

DGIT 3-day Workshops

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Pilot in January 2005
Additional 3 - 4 in FY 2005
Max Attendance: 40 participants / session
Location: State materials laboratory
Audience: State DOT Materials Engineers, Design Engineers, Senior test technicians from State labs, industry reps, State design consultants

Delivery by DGIT-HQ and RC staff
 Lab module supported by HQ mobile labs

Utah, Missouri, Connecticut, Virginia



Lead States Group

Identify States who have implementation plans
Invite DOTs for First Lead States Group meeting

December 13-14, 2004 at TFHRC
First topic: implementation plans

Coordinate with NCHRP/JTF
DG User Group national meeting planned in March 05

Pooled-Fund Studies

• Budgetary issues



Lead States (based on FHWA Division Office 2003 questionnaire)



Additional Information



NCHRP 1-37A Design Guide User Comments database http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/pavement/dgitdata.h tm

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www.fhwa.dot.gov/pavement/dgit.htm

Local Calibration Example for Flexible Pavements



PENNSYLVANIA



Pennsylvania Department of Transportation



Contracted with Pennsylvania Transportation Institute Collaboration of traffic, materials, & design engineers Flexible pavement sections constructed in 2001 - 2003

SISSI Project

Long-Range Plan for Using Results from Superpave In-Situ Stress/Strain Investigation for <u>Validation</u> of Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design Guide

Planned budget: \$2.4 million Life of project: 5 years

Renewable for additional 5 years

Cooperation between PennDOT Research & Maintenance/Operations departments

SISSI Project

Objective:

To provide data for validation & regional calibration of new M-E models

- Materials characterization
- Load-response information
- Traffic & environmental data
- Performance measures from Superpave sections

Typical Calibration Section



Layer Thicknesses for Blair Plank Road Site

Instrumentation

Tranducers

Temperature profiles, frost depth, moisture

Pressure cells, Strain gauges, Deflectometers

- Traffic loading response
- Pressure on subgrade & subbase layers
- Tensile strain at bottom of each HMA layer
- Deflection of each layer

Data collection stations

- Weather station \rightarrow environmental data
- Weigh-in-motion station \rightarrow traffic information

Testing for Materials Characterization Subgrade and Unbound Subbase Asphalt Binders Asphalt Mixture Volumetric tests Mechanistic characterization **Testing for Pavement Response Falling Weight Deflectometer** Coring **Trench Sections** Weigh-in-Motion **Climatic Database**

New Mechanistic Empirical Design Guide

The Pavement designers can
Create more efficient and cost-effective designs
Improve design reliability
Improve rehabilitation design
Reduce life cycle costs
Increase support for cost allocation

