

BREAKING THE MOULD

A HOLISTIC REVOLUTION IN ASPHALT TESTING

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BALANCED MIX DESIGN

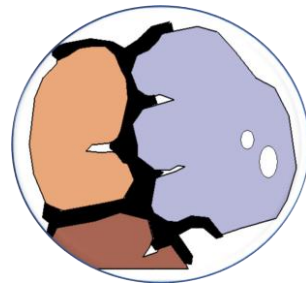


BMD DEFINITION

In September 2015, the former Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Expert Task Group (ETG) on Mixtures and Construction formed a Balanced Mix Design Task Force, which consisted of asphalt researchers, practitioners, and pavement engineers from federal and state highway agencies, asphalt contractors, consultants, and academic and research institutions.

The task force defined balanced mix design (BMD) as “asphalt mix design using performance tests on appropriately conditioned specimens that address multiple modes of distress taking into consideration mix aging, traffic, climate, and location within the pavement structure.”

(HI)STORY ABOUT WHY



BMD APPROACHES

Volumetric Design with
Performance Verification

A
V+

Volumetric Design

+

**Performance Test
Criteria**

Volumetric Design with
Performance Optimization

B
V. Opt. P_b

**Initial
Volumetrics**

**Perf. Tests @ Vol.
Opt. Binder
 $\pm 0.6\%$**

Performance Modified
Volumetric Design

C
Perf-Mod V

Volumetric Design

Perf. Criteria

**Adjust
components**

Perf. Criteria

Performance Design

D
Perf Design

**Performance
Criteria**

**No Volumetric
Requirements**

APPROACH A

- Appears the easiest from an Agency perspective
 - Just adds performance testing to Superpave
 - No change in consensus properties or Superpave volumetrics
 - Allows current AQC's to continue to be used for acceptance
-
- Increases cost and time
 - Iterative mix design with only option to increase mix VMA
 - Limits improvements to sustainability:
 - Limits local aggregate
 - Limits RAP and other recycled materials
 - Increases carbon footprint of mix design



APPROACH B

- Easy from an Agency perspective
- Just adds performance testing to Superpave
- Only binder content can be adjusted
- No change in consensus properties
- Air void and VFA criteria must be relaxed
- Allows current AQC's to continue to be used for acceptance, with a shift in air voids target



APPROACH C

- Volumetric criteria and consensus properties may be relaxed or eliminated as long as performance test criteria are satisfied
- Mix designers have the freedom to:
 - Utilize a binder grade of their choice
 - Alter the gradation
 - Increase utilization of recycled materials
 - Use other mix additives (recycling agents, fibers, innovative materials)



APPROACH D

- No criteria for volumetric or consensus properties
 - They can still be used as a guide
- Only the performance test criteria must be satisfied
- Mix designers have the freedom to:
 - Utilize a binder grade of their choice
 - Alter the gradation
 - Increase utilization of recycled materials
 - Use other mix additives (recycling agents, fibers, innovative materials)



BMD BENEFITS



- Performance-based tests correlate well to the field performance
- BMD tests can extend the lifespan and longevity of asphalt
- BMD tests can be run on production asphalt samples in a timely manner



INNOVATION

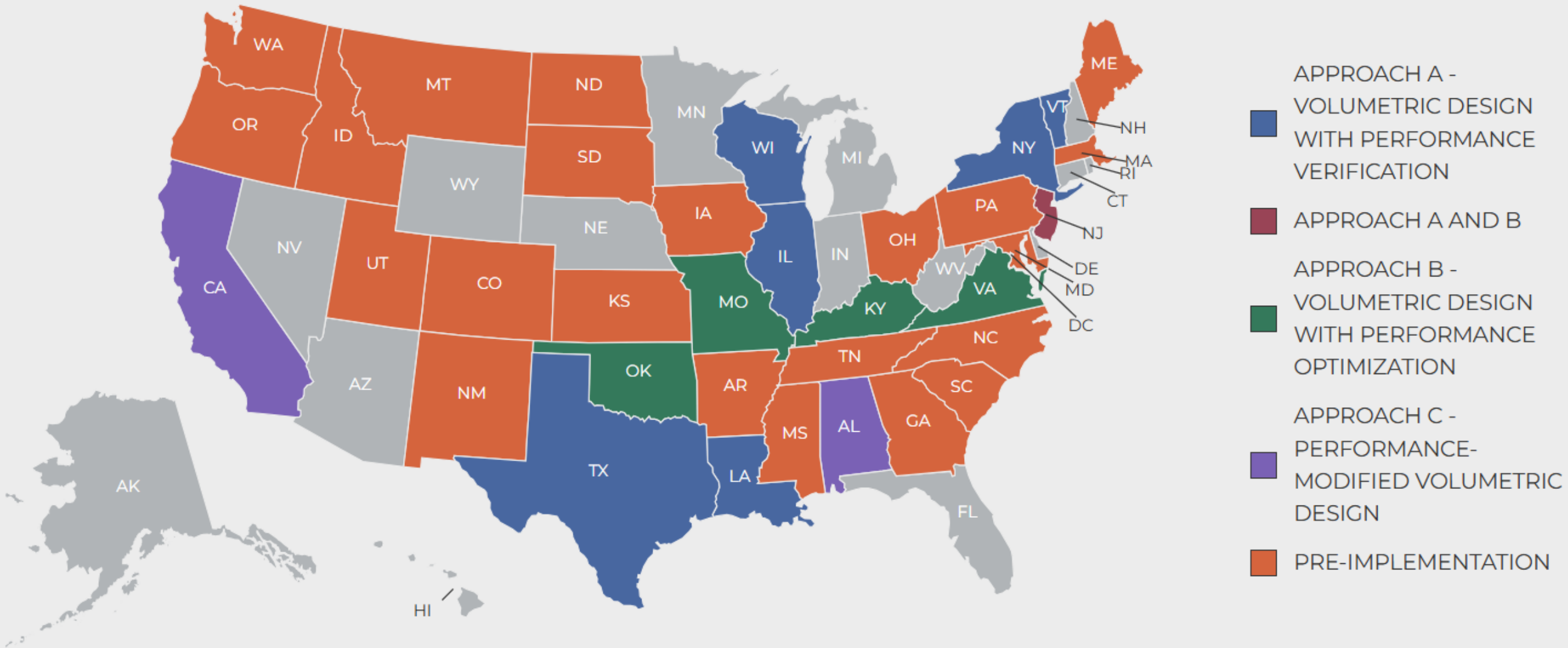
- BMD tests enable and encourage asphalt contractors to think outside the box
- Allows for responsible use of locally available materials and asphalt recycled materials



COST-SAVING

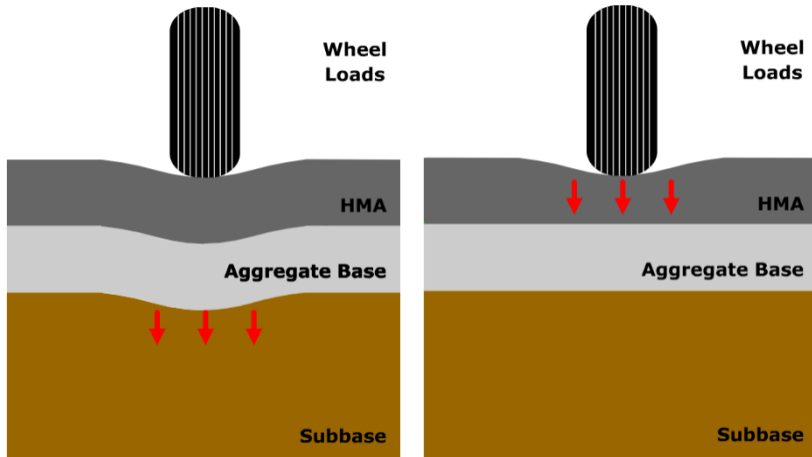
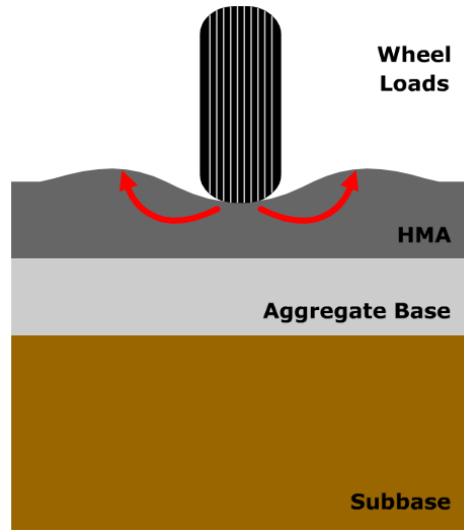
- BMD offers a platform for asphalt contractors to pick and chose from variety of available mix designs
- Allows selection of most cost-effective solution in a low-bid environment

STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATIONS (SHAS)



COMMON ASPHALT FAILURE TYPES

RUTTING



CRACKING

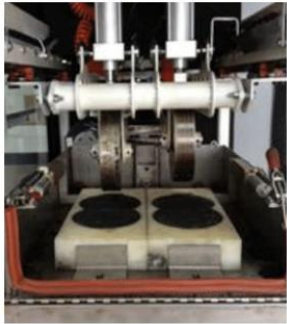


MOISTURE DMG



BMD PERFORMANCE TESTS

RUTTING



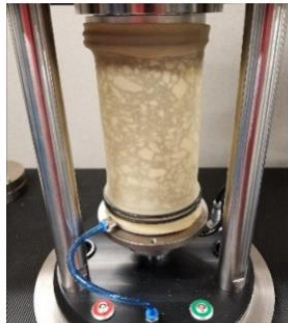
ASPHALT PAVEMENT
ANALYZER



FLOW NUMBER TEST



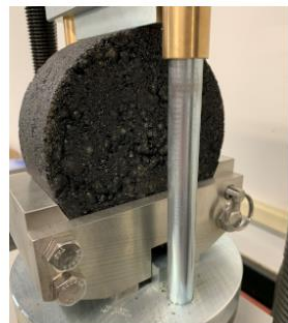
HAMBURG WHEEL-
TRACKING TEST



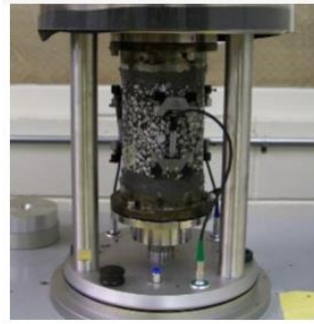
STRESS SWEEP RUTTING
(SSR)



HIGH TEMPERATURE
INDIRECT TENSION (HT-IDT)



RAPID SHEAR RUTTING TEST
(IDEAL-RT)



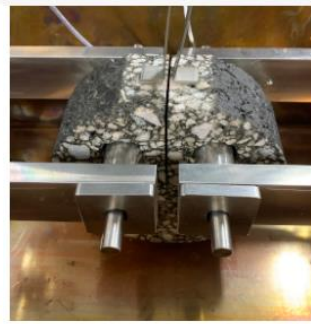
DIRECT TENSION CYCLIC
FATIGUE TEST



FLEXURAL BENDING BEAM
FATIGUE



INDIRECT TENSILE ASPHALT
CRACKING TEST (IDEAL-CT)



DISC-SHAPED COMPACT
TENSION TEST



ILLINOIS FLEXIBILITY INDEX
TEST (I-FIT)



SEMI-CIRCULAR BEND TEST
(LOUISIANA METHOD)



IDT CREEP COMPLIANCE
AND STRENGTH TEST



OVERLAY TEST



NFLEX FACTOR

MOISTURE DMG



HAMBURG WHEEL-
TRACKING TEST



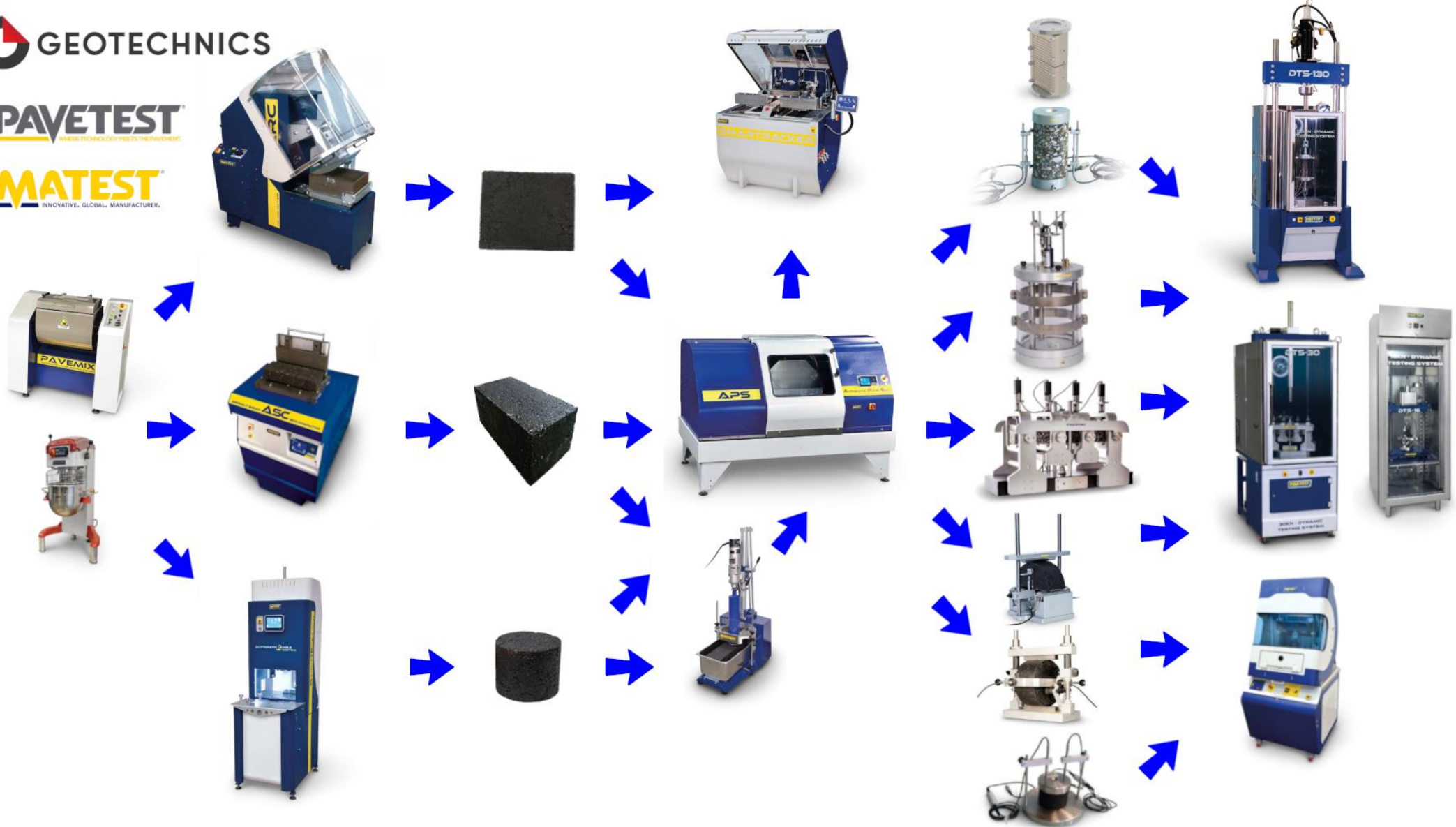
TENSILE STRENGTH RATIO

WE'RE ALREADY THERE

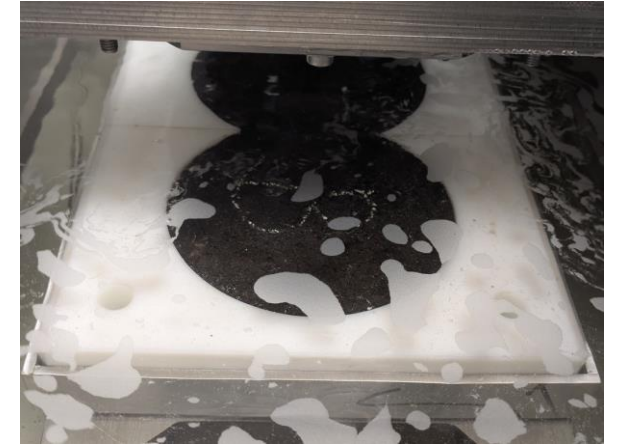


PAVETEST
UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP

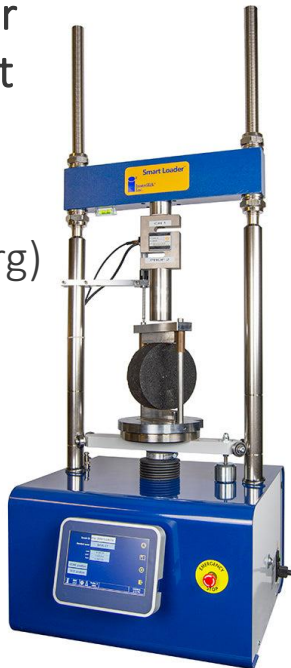
MATEST
INNOVATIVE. GLOBAL. MANUFACTURER.



SIMPLE TEST METHODS



Rapid Shear
Rutting Test
(IDEAL-RT)
(surrogate
for Hamburg)



Indirect Tensile
Asphalt Cracking Test
(IDEAL-CT)
(surrogate for I-FIT)

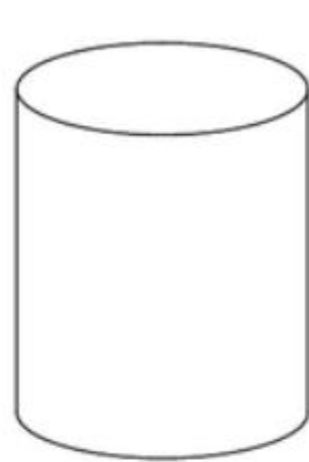


Hamburg Wheel-Track Test
in Air or Water

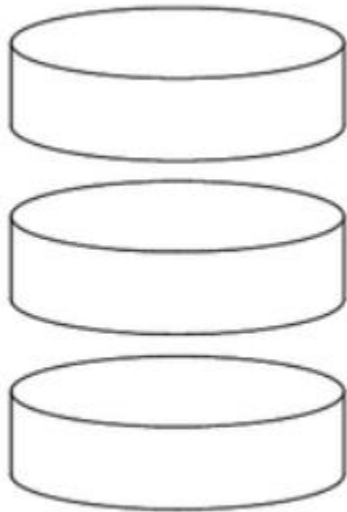
COMPLEX TEST METHODS



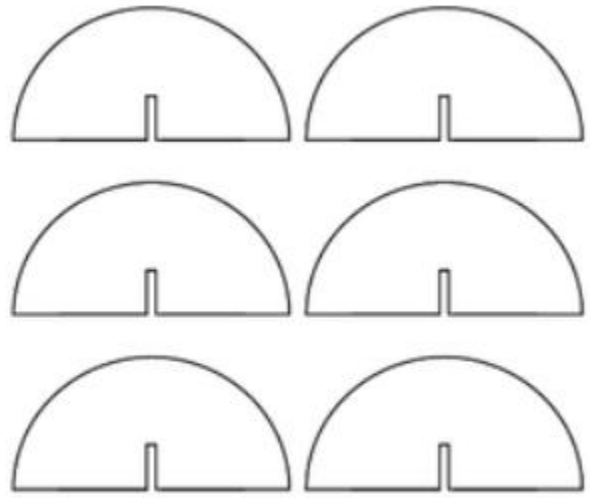
Illinois Flexibility
(I-FIT)



One cylindrical sample



Three circular disc samples



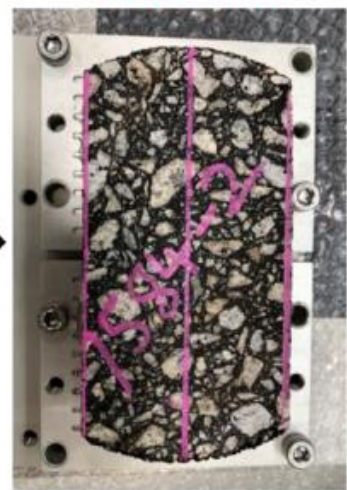
Six SCB samples



Full length gyratory
compacted cylinder



Cutting the top, bottom, and sides of each specimen



Final trimmed
OT specimen



