

# PAVEMENT DESIGN - 101

Why it is Necessary & Factors that Impact Design

Presented by Andrew LaCroix, PhD, PE



# OUTLINE

- ▶ Purpose of Pavement Design
- ▶ Factors of Pavement Design
- ▶ Example of a Pavement Design



- ▶ Traffic
- ▶ Subgrade
- ▶ Available Materials

WHY DESIGN PAVEMENTS?

# TRAFFIC

- ▶ Vehicles
  - ▶ Trucks
  - ▶ Busses
  - ▶ Cars



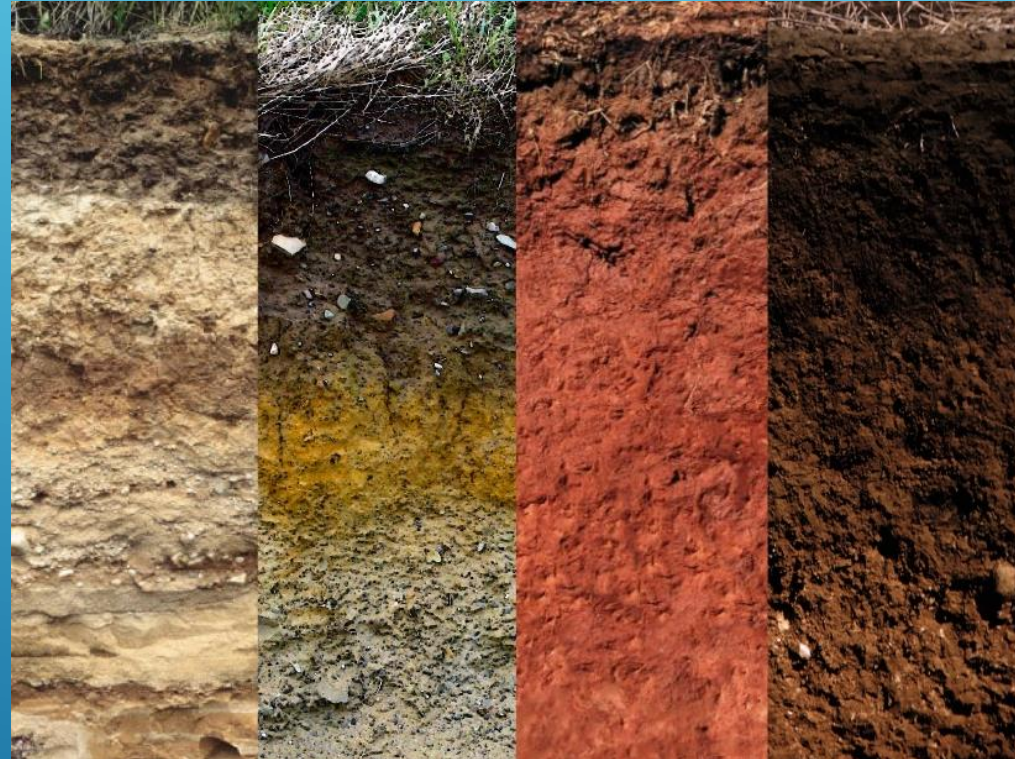
- ▶ Speed
  - ▶ Fast - highway
  - ▶ Slow - local
  - ▶ Standing - Intersections

# PAVEMENT CLASSIFICATIONS

- ▶ Roadways
  - ▶ Interstates
  - ▶ Arterial – multilane, limited access
  - ▶ Collectors – connect local and arterial roads
  - ▶ Local – access homes/businesses
- ▶ Parking Lots

# SUBGRADE (SOILS)

- ▶ Load Bearing Capacity
- ▶ Volume Change
  
- ▶ Remediation
  - ▶ Stabilization
  - ▶ Remove and Replace
  - ▶ Drainage



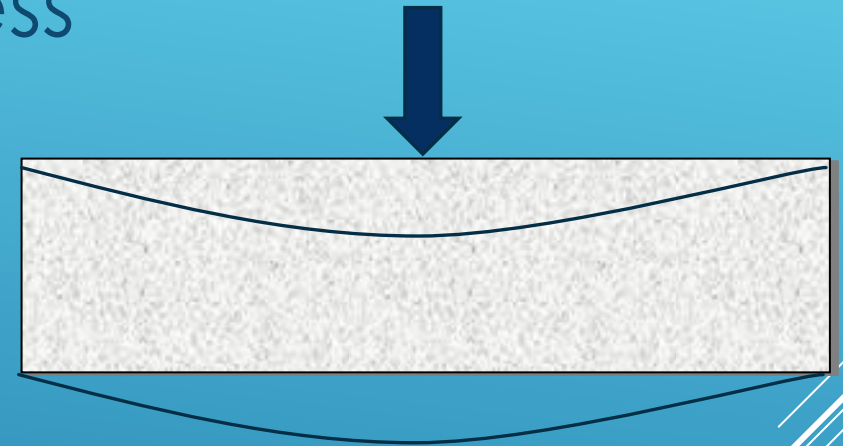
Source: [petersoncompanies.net](http://petersoncompanies.net)

## ▶ Pavement Design

- determining pavement thickness

Base on:

- ▶ Traffic / Loading
- ▶ Subgrade (soils present)
- ▶ Pavement materials available
- ▶ Desired life of pavement



# LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS

- ▶ Stages
  - ▶ Initial Construction
  - ▶ Expected Life of Pavement
  - ▶ Maintenance
  - ▶ Residual Value
- ▶ Perpetual Pavement

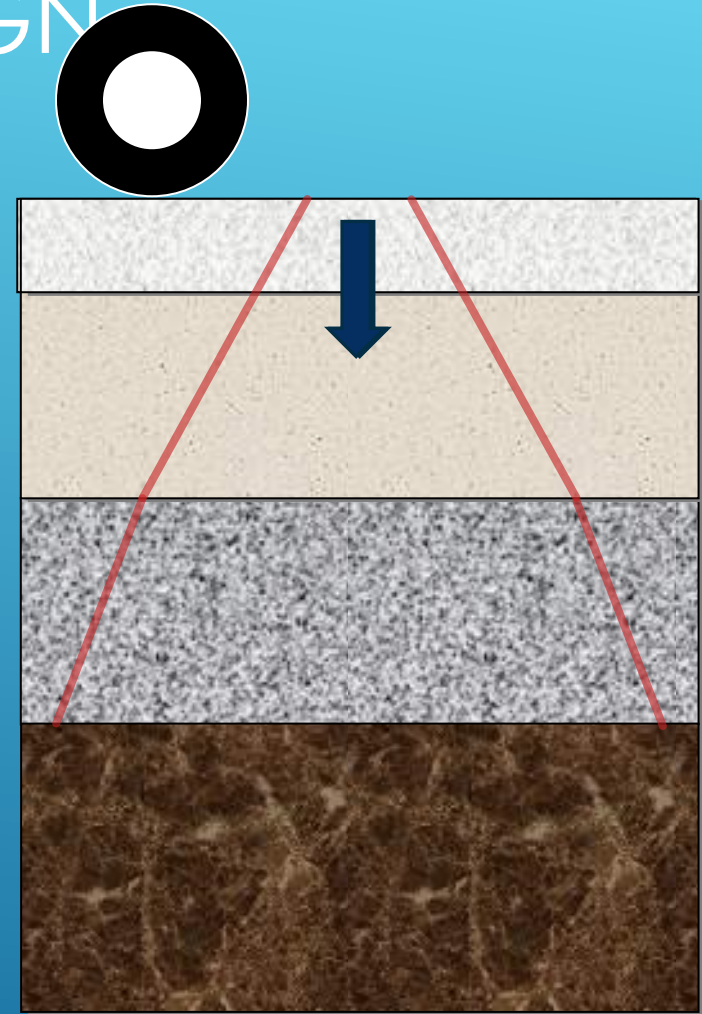


# PREPARING FOR PAVEMENT DESIGN

- ▶ Intended Use
- ▶ Traffic
- ▶ Subgrade
- ▶ Target Lifespan

# PERFORMING PAVEMENT DESIGN

- ▶ Determine Thickness of Layers of Pavement
  - ▶ Layered Elastic Calculations
    - ▶ Layer Structural Coefficients
  - ▶ Load Appropriate for Subgrade



## PAVEMENT DESIGN Simplified

with LCCA Module now in Beta!

[SIGN UP](#)[LOGIN](#)

### Launch

Start using PAVEXpress now!



### Getting Started

Learn how to put PAVEXpress to use



### ePublications

State-of-the-art technical documents

# PAVEMENT DESIGN – CASE STUDY

## ▶ Project

- ▶ Collector Road in Columbia, MO near new school
- ▶ Traffic – 1000 AADT (LEF – 97-2-1)  
= 265,000 ESAL
- ▶ Subgrade – Silty Loam (CBR – 6)
- ▶ Drainage - Poor

# BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## Scenario Information

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#### Scenario Name

#### Scenario Description

#### State

### Pavement Design

#### Estimated Completion Year

#### Roadway Classification

#### Project Type

# DESIGN PARAMETERS

## Design Parameters

### Design Parameters

Design Period 

30

years

Reliability Level (R) 

85 ▾  $Z_R = -1.036433$

Combined Standard Error ( $S_0$ ) 

0.5


### Serviceability

Initial Serviceability Index ( $p_i$ ) 

4.5

Terminal Serviceability Index ( $p_t$ ) 

2

Change in Serviceability ( $\Delta PSI$ ) 

2.5

# TRAFFIC

## Traffic & Loading

### Traffic Data

#### Method of Determining ESALS

Using AADT

Annual ESALS

Design ESALS

#### Completion Year Traffic (vehicles)

365000

Calculate from AADT

#### Load Equivalency Factor

0.0181

Calculate LEF

#### Completion Year ESALS

7,000

### Traffic Growth

#### Design Period

30 Years

#### Future Traffic Growth Rate

1

%

#### ESAL Growth Rate

0.5

%

#### Total Design ESALS ( $W_{18}$ )

263,000

# Calculate Traffic from AADT

Use this page to calculate the completion year traffic level value. The Directional and Lane adjustment factors come from [More](#)

Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) ?

1000

Lanes Measured (AADT  $\times$  1) ?

One-Way

1

Directional Lanes (AADT  $\times$  1) ?

1

1

Year of Traffic Count ?

2020

Historical Traffic Growth Rate ?

1

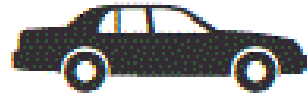
%

Completion Year Traffic ?

365000

Cancel

Set Completion Year Traffic

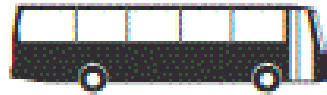


97

%



0.0001



2

%



0.4



1

%



1

% of Traffic

Weighted Load  
Equivalency Factor (LEF)

# SUBGRADE (SOILS)

Material	Unified Soil Classification	CBR (%)	Resilient Modulus (ksi)
Crushed Stone	GW, GP, GM	20 - 100	20 - 40
Sandy Soil	SW, SP, SM, SC	5 - 40	7 - 30
Silty Soils	ML, MH	3 - 15	5 - 20
Clay Soils	CL, CH	3 - 10	5 - 15
Organic Soils	OH, OL, PT	1 - 5	< 5

Source: [pavementinteractive.org](http://pavementinteractive.org)

## SUBGRADE

Relative Strength	CBR (%)
Weak	3 - 6
Moderate	6 - 9
Good	> 9

# LAYER PARAMETERS

## Pavement Structure (Flexible) (Asphalt)

Use Multiple Lifts ?

No ▾

Layer Coefficient (a) ?

0.44

Drainage Coefficient (m) ?

1.0

Minimum Thickness ?

3

in

## Pavement Diagram



Asphalt Layer

Base Layers

Subgrade

# LAYER PARAMETERS

## Base Layers

Layer Type	Layer Coef.	Drainage Coef.	Thickness	Resilient Mod	Action?
Aggregate Base	0.14	1.0	6 in.	30000	 

Add Layer

## Subgrade

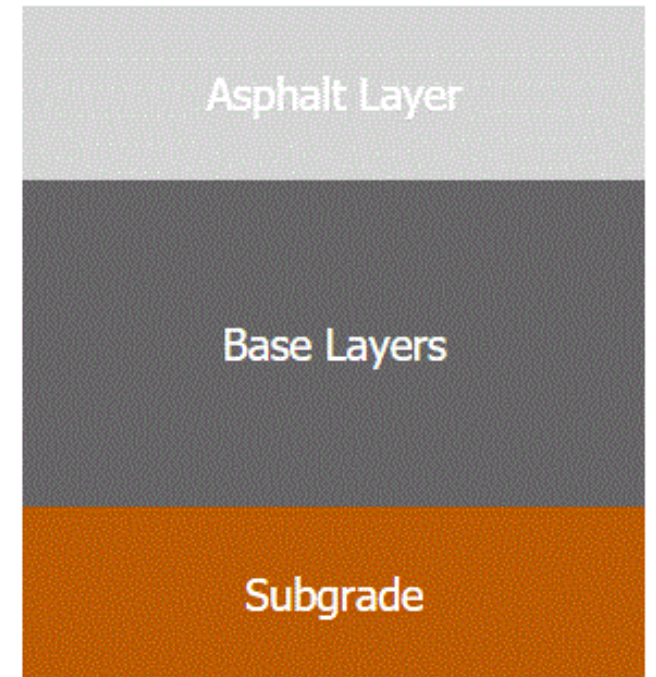
Resilient Modulus ( $M_R$ ) 

8000

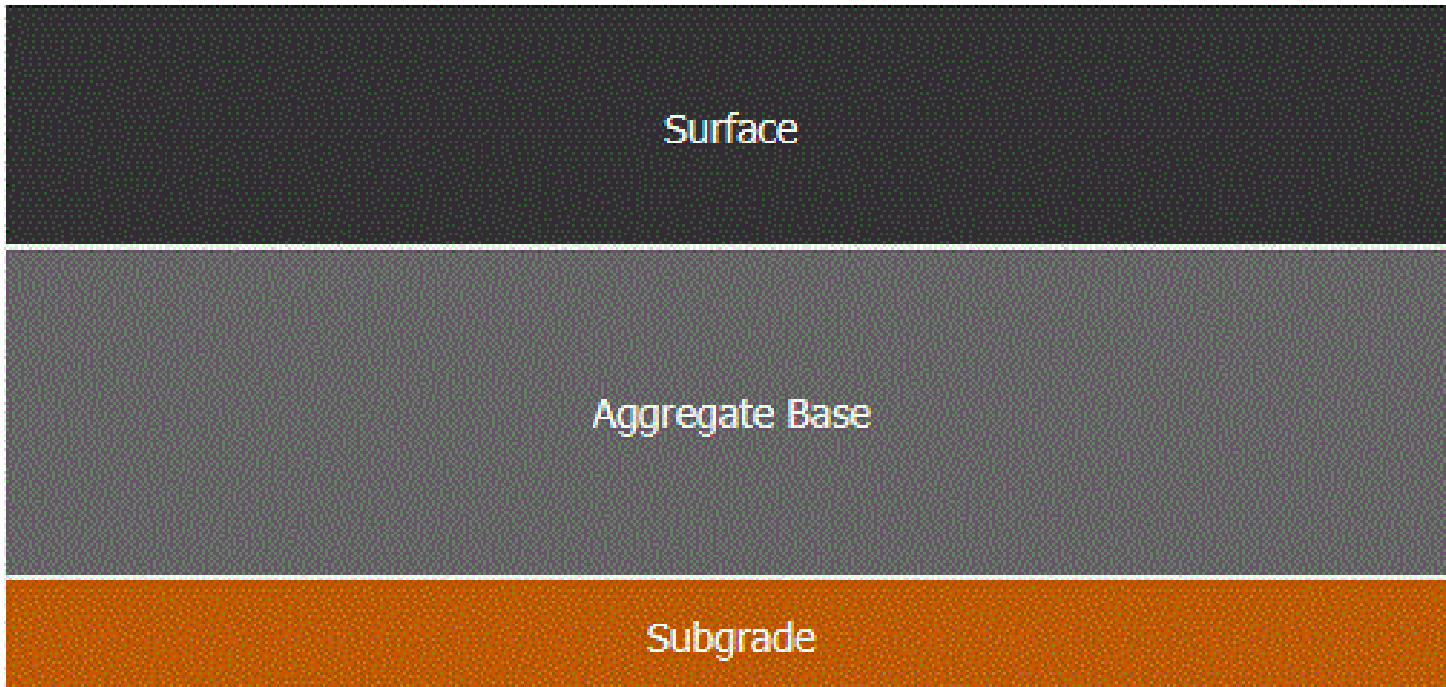
psi

Calculate MR

## Pavement Diagram



# RESULT



**Required minimum design SN: 2.65**

**Layer Thicknesses (in)**

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Surface: 4.50

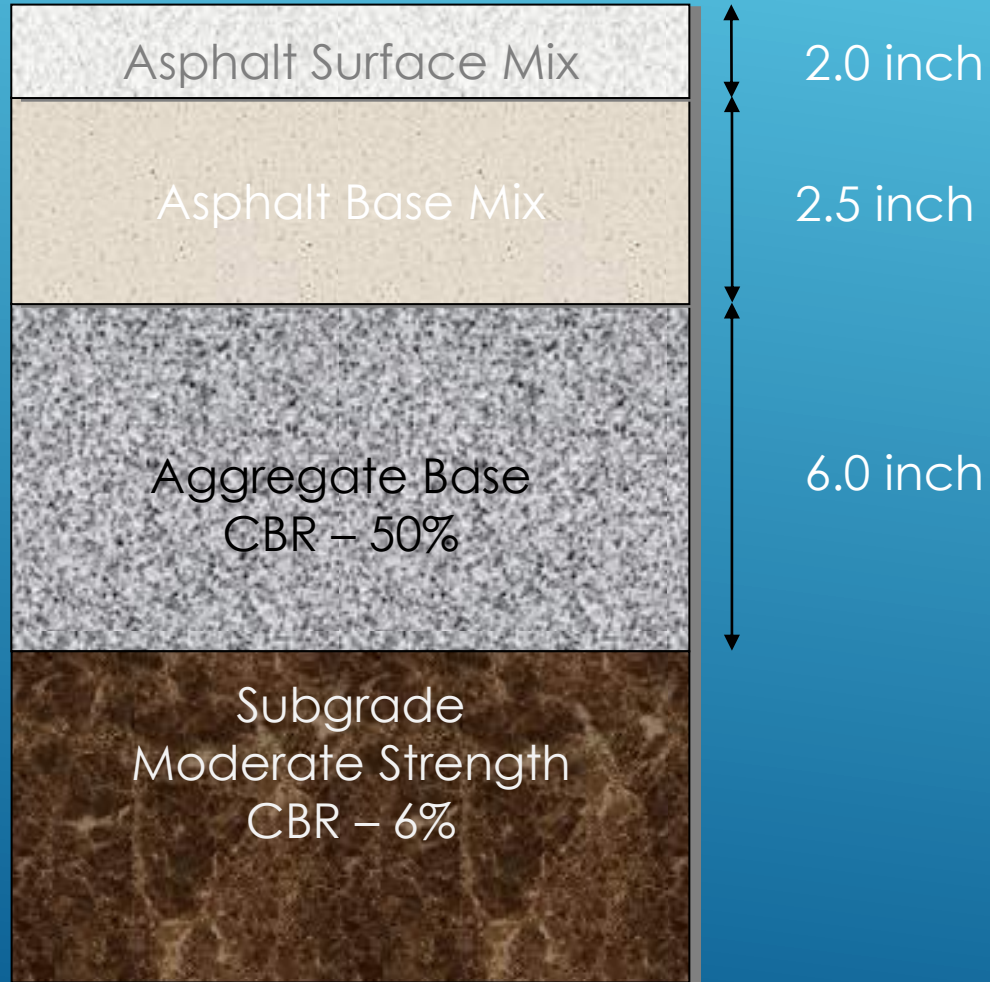
Aggregate Base: 6.00

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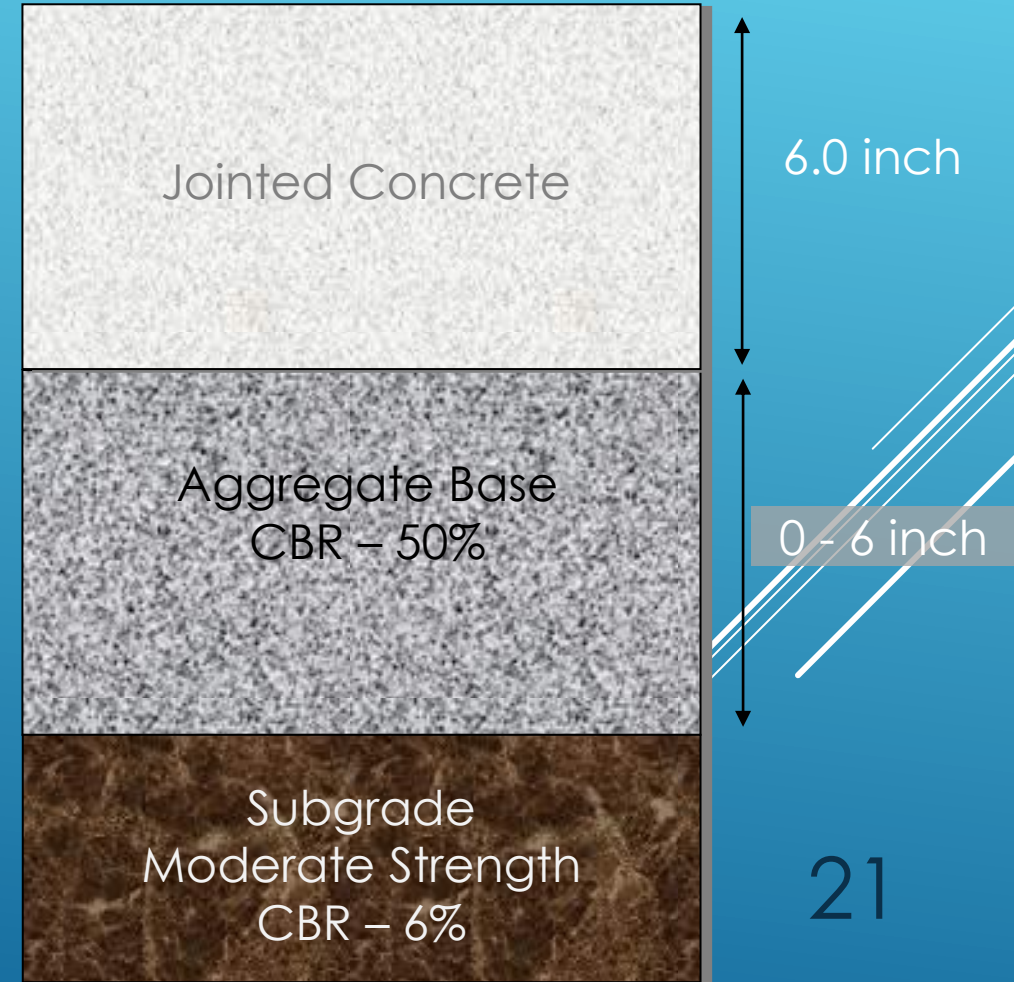
**Total SN: 2.82**

# PAVEMENT DESIGN RESULTS

## Flexible Pavement Design



## Rigid Pavement Design



# OTHER FACTORS IN PAVEMENT DESIGN

- ▶ Construction
  - ▶ Base Thickness
  - ▶ Asphalt Layer Thickness
  - ▶ Tack Coat
- ▶ Environment
  - ▶ Temperature
  - ▶ Moisture
- ▶ Technology Considerations
  - ▶ Recycled pavement materials (RAP, concrete)
  - ▶ Porous Pavements
  - ▶ Interlayers

# PAVEMENT DESIGN CHECKLIST

- ▶ Project Specific Data
  - ▶ Location
  - ▶ Facility Type
  - ▶ Traffic
  - ▶ Subgrade
- ▶ Layers
  - ▶ Thickness
  - ▶ Materials w/ assumed strengths
  - ▶ Drainage
- ▶ Target Pavement Life

# RESOURCES

- ▶ [PAVExpress.com](http://PAVExpress.com)
- ▶ Missouri Asphalt Paving Association (MAPA)  
[moasphalt.org](http://moasphalt.org)
- ▶ Local Pavement Contractor

# QUESTIONS?

Andrew LaCroix

Dr.Andrew.lacroix@outlook.com