

Transportation Engineering II

(1)

Syllabus:

- * Pavement Design
- * Pavement Design is eqn नही, Nomograph आगे based on performance → Empirical Design
- * sub-empirical → Hybrid of analytic and observational science
- * Authority → AASHTO

Highway Pavement

- * Airport, seaport आ जसस pavement design आगे - Heavy Duty Pavement

What is a Pavement?

→ Multilayered superimposed system

- * Natural soil आ subgrade आगे

II pavement materials

* Improved subgrade - naturally ⁽¹⁾ ~~strong~~ ^{weak} ~~material~~ ^{material} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~available~~ ^{available}
 - subgrade এর উপরে, subbase এর নিচে

* Subbase - composed of granular material
 - void ^{কম} ~~less~~ ^{density} ~~density~~ ^{কম} ~~less~~

* Base course - ^{সবচেয়ে} ~~best~~ ^{granular} ~~granular~~ ^{material} ~~material~~
 - void ^{কম} ~~less~~ ^{stiffness} ~~stiffness~~ ^{বাড়বে} ~~increase~~
 - load carrying capacity ^{বাড়বে} ~~increase~~

* Surface / wearing course - binding material
 ↓
 adjust করতে হয় - fine ^{হবে} ~~is~~ ^{max^m} ~~max~~ ^{density} ~~density~~
 যাতে achieve করা যায়

- সবচেয়ে ^{কম} ~~less~~ ^{stress} ~~stress~~ ^{concentration} ~~concentration
 নিম্ন distribute করে দেয়
 foundation এর load bearing capacity এর কাছাকাছি পর্যন্ত~~

* Pavement = Layer + Shoulder (without shoulder ~~ଅଟେ~~ pavement ~~କରି~~ ନା)

* Shoulder ନିମ୍ନ road ନିକଟ ବା side \rightarrow ~~ଅଟେ~~ ~~ନା~~ ~~ନା~~

* Long lasting pavement \rightarrow Engineering Pavement

Function and Desirable characteristics of pavement:

\Rightarrow Waterproof ~~ନା~~ ~~ହେବା~~ subgrade ~~ର~~ performance ~~କ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନା~~ ~~ହେବା~~ so dry ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନା~~ ~~ହେବା~~

* Capillary Rise Potential \rightarrow Soil embankment ~~ର~~ ~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନା~~ ~~ହେବା~~ water ~~କ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନା~~ ~~ହେବା~~ vertically against the gravity ~~କ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନା~~ ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~

~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ soil ~~ର~~ ~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ 1-1.5 ft rise ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~

\Rightarrow vertical & lateral drainage both consider ~~କ~~ ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~

\Rightarrow Impermeable layer ~~ହେବା~~ ~~ନ~~ ~~ହେବା~~

Requirements of Pavement Structure:

- * Wheel movement → slip
- * " " " " → Skid (Surprise situation of hard brake apply)

Pavement History:

* Introduction

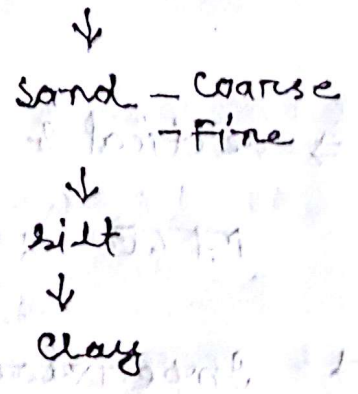
- Elephant road → all weathered road

→ Roman roads

→ Telford

→ Macadam

* Rocky Mountain → Boulder → Shingle/gravel → Pre-gravel



→ Rounded aggregate → load bearing capacity ↑

* Blasted agg. crushed boulder
 as blasted agg. angular shape of crushed boulder → one side rounded

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Early Portland Cement Concrete pavement :

- edge confinement না দিলে road durable হয় না।

- camber on crowning করে transverse drainage এর ব্যবস্থা করি।

- flat terrain এ longitudinal drain দেয়া যায় না, side drain দেয়া হয়।

- ছোট block এর vibration বেশি হয় joint এ, বড় block use করে joint করতে পারি।

Pavement types

* Classification of Pavements (pg-8)

- Unbound pavement - binding material নাহে, low-cost pavement

- concrete pavement panel ବନ୍ଧି ବାନ୍ଧାଗତ ହୁଏ

↓
rigid pavement (fit and forget)

* Bituminous pavement → Maintainable pavement
(flexible pavement)

↓
creep load ନିତେ ଶୀତଳ ନା

↓
(long duration load)

* Interlocking blocks (ILB) → performance rigid
ଏକ ଶୀତଳ

→ semi-rigid pavement
ବନ୍ଧା ହୁଏ

Where you can suggest semi-rigid pavement?

⇒ airport & seaport

Flexible Pavement

- Rigid pavement ଏ local deformation ହୁଏ ନା,
load wider area ଠାରେ distribute ବନ୍ଧି ଚଳାଏ

Flexible pavement is very sensitive to subgrade.

load हत हत deformation recover करा,

ठी flexible pavement एर aggregate टा

हान २७ २७

Rigid pavement ए aggregate हान load हत

न,

Angular agg. gives interlocking resistance

What is the load carrying mechanism of flexible pavement?

⇒ intergranular friction & interlocking resistance
↓ ↓
from roughness from angularity

flexible pavement ए shingles use करात पाव

न, 100% healthy agg. use करात हत.

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Structure of Flexible Pavement:

* CBR \rightarrow California Bearing Ratio. CBR यत्
वेति हवै soil तत् ढान ।

* Wearing course यत् निचर soil यत्
जवळ्ळ best type of soil as stress
concentration वेति यत्

* Improved Sub-grade \rightarrow जव embankment
यत् fill material. Required for BD. as
our land is formed by alluvial deposit.

So to avoid flood, we need embankment

* Best material will be at top.

* Wearing course \rightarrow Black top. Not structural
layer. Binding layer यत् structural
layer.

* 3" এর সর্বোচ্চ ২.৫" → Binding course (load carry করতে)

০.৫" → weaning " (seal করে দিতে যাতে
vertically drainage
না হয়)

* Nominal Aggregate → সবচেয়ে বড় size এর
অগ্র.

* Silt এর void cement দিয়ে and cement এর
void ফুলে দিয়ে fill up করা হয়।

* Well graded agg → বড় size এর agg. এর void immediate
ছোট size এর agg. দ্বারা fill
up করলে

* Open " " → fine particle কম থাকবে,
coarse " বেশি "

* Bitumen → deliberately 2% void রাখতে হবে,
temp. বাড়লে soft হয়ে যায়, binder
উপরে চলে আসবে

* Dense graded → Impermeous

* Gap graded → Stone to Stone contact

• SMA - Stone Matrix Asphalt (Stone to Stone contact)

* Full depth → WC ছাড়াও নিচের layer গুলোতেও Bitumen দেয় ফলে thickness কমে যায়,

* Partial " → 99% Bitumen কে WC এ তুলে
ছয়। material cost কম,
thickness বেশি,

☐ Rigid Pavement :

→ load নিবে panel slab এর-রত, নিচে

যি subgrade condition ছোটটার উপর তেমন

dependent না।

* Subgrade extremely poor হলে optional layer দেয়া হয়

* 2 types of joint based on direction of traffic.

* Dowel bar

- size 32 mm থেকে start হয় to 60 mm

- transverse joint এ থাকে

* Edge এ load আসলে load transferring device

দিয়ে dowel bar 50% ভার slab এ transfer

করে দেয়, তখন আর cantilever দিয়ে act

করবে না।

* dia যত বেশি হবে তত বেশি shear strength

হবে। shear failure হবে cross section

ব্যবহার।

* Tie bar \rightarrow load আৱলৈ ব্ৰাহ্মণানৈৰ crown
স্বৰে যতে চাইবে, so monolithically
tie bar দিত্ত হয়। Deformed bar
দেয়া হয়। এখানে rod tension \rightarrow
ভাৱে। So ছেটি dia ৰ rod
যাবে।

* Equilibrium panel size 6.1 m, weathen আৰু

attack কৰাত পাৰে না।

Down bar, Tie bar & Temperature reinforcement
এৰ কাজ কি?

Types of Rigid Pavement

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Joint types:

- Contraction joint

- Expansion "

- Construction "

* Contraction joint is 1/4th depth of slab

to prevent shrinkage crack to develop

करवे

* construction joint created by formwork.

load transfer करणे गरजेने dowel barz दिवणे

शवे

* contraction joint is load transfer

by aggregate interlocking.

* Expansion gap करणे गरजेने pavement blow

up करणे OR gap भरणे गरजेने solid material

trap करणे

①
* Jointless rail line for high speed train.

এখানে sleeper concrete এর- instead of

wood and elastic spike ~~আছে~~ instead

of nail. So welded rail is used.

* Teeth joint - laterally sway ~~করে~~

দিয়ে না।

* Isolation joint - pavement এর ~~আছে~~ কোন

additional ~~কিনিস~~ embedded ~~হলে~~, joint

এ thickness বাড়ানো দিতে হয় (thickening edge)

* Skew joint ~~দিয়ে~~ dowel bar ~~দেয়া~~

~~না~~ same for staggered joint.

* Slab thickness ~~যত~~ ~~ছোট~~ ~~হবে~~, panel size

~~তত~~ ~~ছোট~~ ~~হবে~~,

* Aspect ratio 1.25 এর ঘর্ষিত হতে হবে, square

এর অক্ষুণ্ণিত হলে joint বেশি হয় so rectangular form এ দেয়া হয়।

* Butt joint → 100% vertically কাটা

* Tee " → one depressed, other embedded into it

* Odd shape joint → 2 টি এর নিচে construct করা যাবে না

→ periphery র জায়গায় 90° angle হবে যাতে কোন acute angle না হয়

* Sealing joint → 6mm এর দিকে হবে যাতে summer time এ expand না করে surface এ না জায়গা

→ sealant joint (figure)

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Comparison between Flexible and Rigid pavement:
(CT Next week, Pg - 26 to 37)

* Flexible pavement is sensitive to subgrade performance.

* Flexible pavement is round aggregate aggregate type, gradation & quality.

Rigid pavement is even shingles use

व.व.व.व. व.व.व.व. ,

* Concrete pavement is 50% aggregate

व.व.व.व. व.व.व.व. , maintenance व.व. व.व.व.व. ,

Concrete pavement environmental friendly

r. to aggregate requirement.

* Fatigue failure - repetitive load & continuous failure

* Rutting - post consolidation

* Shear failure - ଏହା load ଆଗରେ tear up ହୁଏ

* Life cycle cost = construction cost + maintenance cost

* Concrete pavement is spalling ଥିବା concrete

ହାତୀ fill up . ଏହାରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦିଗରେ ନୀ

as old and new concrete differentiate

ହୁଏ ।

* Urban area ଠାରେ rigid pavement expected

ନୀ , as utility line ଗାଡ଼ି ସାଜିବା ବାଟରେ

ହୁଏ । structural integrity ନଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ for

rigid pavement . so flexible pavement

use ହୁଏ ।

* Bitumen and aggregate nearly same

temperature is mix করতে হবে otherwise
segregation হবে।

• Environmental condition (correction in p/b)

* Fuel Saving

* Approach of concrete pavement দেখা

হয়।

* Flexible pavement capitally intensive.

* Curing করি যাতে তীব্রের পানি দেব

না হয়।

6

7

Perpetual pavement

Considerations of perpetual movement

Use of Polymer Modified Binders (PMB)

Pavement distresses :

Flexible pavement

* Fatigue failure

=> time dependent repetitive load

failure . pavement bottom

failure start , structural integrity

crack , (alligator crack)

=> repair done , seal

remove and replace

* Bleeding

=> Glossy and slippery , longitudinally

to vehicle movement.

=> summer time a soft paste

=> design 4% void

* Block cracking

⇒ (एक एक) irregular crack (shrinkage crack)

bitumen binder bad quality एतल मेअस
binder a problem वलत

⇒ Water infiltrate करे त्रिच ठले यावेत 50%
Subgrade चारण शक्य यावे

* Corrugation and Shoving

⇒ Shoving - irregular heaving

⇒ heavy loaded गाडि ठले, angularity
भावने

⇒ Corrugation - 90° driving direction त्रि चारण
heaving

* Depression

⇒ thin lamination of water between tyre
and pavement.

⇒ त्रिचर layer एतल करे compaction शक्य त्रि

* Joint reflection cracking

⇒ joint movement

* Longitudinal cracking

* Patching

⇒ mode of stress

* Polished aggregate

* Potholes

* Raveling

* Rutting

* Slippage cracking

* Stripping

* Transverse Cracking

* Repair techniques

- Fog seals
- Slurry seals
- Micro-surfacing
- Crack sealing
- Patch work steps

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Rigid Pavement Distress:

Blow up

Corner break

Durability cracking

faulting

Joint load transfer system deterioration

Linear cracking

Reactive aggregate distress

Spalling

Shrinkage cracking

Polished aggregate

Pumping

Punchout

Joint and Crack repairs

AASHO Road test

* Empirical - Observation based (from nomographs)

* Semi-empirical - observation + experiment

ESAL

PSI

Layer equivalencies

Joint spacing

Outcomes

Limitations.

Pavement Design

Pavement design methods (pg 86)

• 18K \rightarrow Standard load

Example (ESAL) (pg 85)

Some typical values (table) (pg 85)

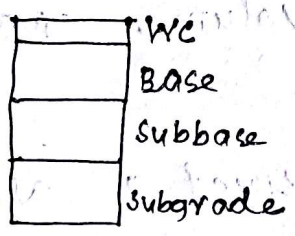
* CBR < 3 ~~264~~ \Rightarrow soil improve ~~4.460~~
264

Why structural design of pavement is a complex one?

Type of pavement

Pavement catalogue:

- Catalogue method A 1.5-30 million वर्ग traffic measure करा याय।



⇒ Thickness का

- Only traffic measure करा शक।
- cost 3 direct कायत याय।
- Brick, stone, asphalt, etc का का thickness provide करा याय।

Table: Roads cross section design capacities

7.4 - 6.2 ⇒ 1.2m Shoulders (for 15000 PCU)
 ↓ ↓
 crest Black
 width top

Catalogue of pavement structures (PDF)

(A) Problems associated with road infrastructures development in Bd.

Problem 1

- $(Hv)^n \rightarrow 15$ yrs এর volume বর্তন হবে
- ESAL $\rightarrow 18k$ এর respect এ all axle লে convert করতে হবে

• DD (Directional distribution) = ৬০% (যা যানত ফেরত আসবে)

* upto bus পর্যন্ত heavy vehicle যন্ত্র for calculating channelisation factors (যে lane এর গাড়ি অন্য lane এ shift করেন)

interpolate করে table চমকে দেয়া করতে হবে,

* 1.9 ब्राउन → low & high load हिन उपर ढकक
वर्ग load पर उपर design करके
हके

• 54 T4 → Stone

• Costing → per m²

☐ Pavement Design Guide for Roads and highway department

• From Table, select thickness to design 2 million ESA

min^m 3 - max^m 80 million ESA

• for 10 million,

$$WC = 40 + 80 = 120 \text{ mm}$$

• Normally type II use रवि for base course.

* CBR < 5 रकत, improved subgrade हके हके

(Table)

* Table 5 থেকে, 50 দ বছর নিচের হবে, additional layer দিতে হবে।

* $CBR < 2$ হলে \rightarrow soil replace করতে হবে

Problem:

** RHD method বসলে \rightarrow design life 20 years
ধরে নিতে হবে।

* Table 2 (সুখস্বা বাধতে হবে)

Appendix 2: Example of pavement design

** 1.5X 2way flow \rightarrow one direction এর চলাচল
আছে, so DD use
করতে হবে না।

Then use Nomotable.

AASHTO Design nomograph for flexible pavement (i)

- SN (Structural Number) ବ୍ୟାପାରୀ trial ମିଳିବ
eqn ଦେଖିବ ଦେଖି ବରଦେ ମାରି ।
- PSI \rightarrow Present Serviceability Index (0-5)
 - ଯଦନ PSI 2.5 ଥିବା ବାହାରିବି ରହେ, ତଦନ maintain ବରଦେ ରହେ ।
- * Δ PSI \rightarrow Initial serviceability - Terminal serviceability
ଯଦନ PSI 3 ଥିବା ବାହାରିବି
- * SN \rightarrow WC, base course etc ଥିବା thickness sum
ଏହା ମାପି ନା, but SN ଠିକ୍ convert ବରଦେ
add ବରଦେ ମାରି ।

Layer concept of structural design (Fig)

- $SN = \text{thickness} * \text{coefficient of layer}$

• (*) ब्राह्मण रत्न,

$$D_1^* = 7.88 \text{ in}$$

** fractional thickness (दया) यात्रा नत,

rounding 0.5" करवत शक, वरवर eqn 2

8" use करवत शक,

* Table 1 : Axle load Equivalency factors ...

$$(P_t = 2.5)$$



Terminal serviceability

Example 1: (Worksheet for calculating design 8-Kip ESAL)

* SN assume करवत factor वेर करवत शक,
(6)

** Nomograph भाव जावेकरी SN वाव या
assume SN वा ब्राह्मण compare करव. वाहाकाहि
vary रत्न वेर ESAL. very low रत्न again
trial दिवत शक.

(10)

AASHTO worksheet for flexible pavement design

- worksheet exam 1. ~~first first~~, only Ans

নিম্নে দেওয়া হবে।

$$SN_1 = D_1 a_1 m_1$$

** Thickness should be rounded to 0.5".

* Modified SN ~~নিম্নে দেওয়া হবে~~ carry হবে।

PCA Design Method
 ↓
 (Portland Cement Association)

• Modulus of subgrade reaction (k) → psi/in **

** $sum > 1$ হলে, thickness বাড়িয়ে দিতে হবে।** $sum < 1$ হলে, " " কমে " " "# Example:** unlimited যার ডুট আছে এমন exam 1 দিতে হবে।
 (একটা trial দিন হবে)

** Comment for slab percentage abnormally

low or high slab,

* overdesign → percentage slab ~~आसक्त~~
thickness ~~बढाव~~ ~~है~~।

* underdesign → percentage 100 ~~है~~ ~~आसक्त~~
thickness ~~बढाव~~ ~~है~~।

* trial ~~दिए गए~~ ~~दिए गए~~ ~~नहीं~~, only comment
निर्धारित ~~है~~।

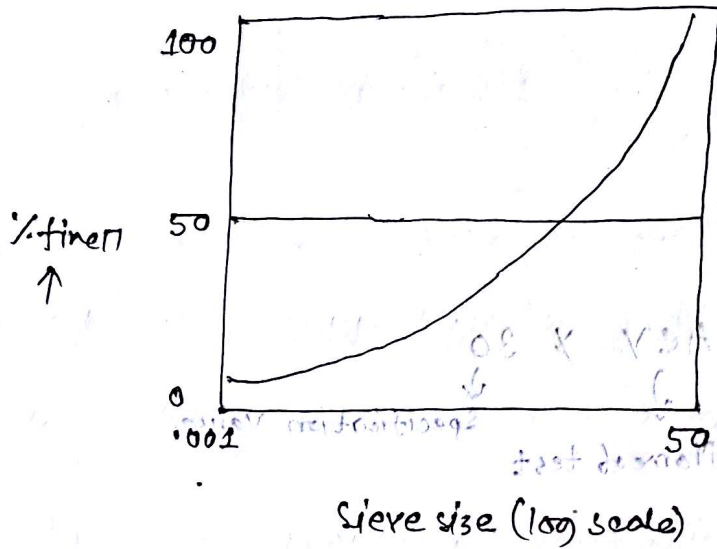
Reinforcement details of Rigid pavement

JRCF

- Dowel bar empirical eqn.

** cross-section & side view ~~दिए~~ ~~दिए~~ ~~है~~।

What is the difference between grading and FM?



$$* FM = \frac{\sum \text{total \% retained on } \#4, 8, 16, 30, 50, 100}{100}$$

⇒ Grading is the complete picture and

FM represents the fineness and coarseness of aggregates.

For one grading, we will have only one FM but for 1 FM we can have more than one grading.

(3)

Blending of Aggs. | What is it?

Tests of Agg. | Strength tests | - ASTM
- BS
- Others

Specification of Aggs.

SAND

Blending:

- It is the mixing of aggregates

Why blending needed?

- We have to mix aggregates one, two or more in order to get a specified gradation for concrete or road aggs.

Where there is an agg. const., there is an agg.

grading - Justify.

- ① What type of agg? (Brick/stone chips)
- ② Crushed/uncrushed? (What type of stone agg.?)
- ③ What is the max^m size? - 25 mm
- ④ What are the proportions of other size is?