

Shamsul Haque Sir

* Flexible and rigid pavements

□ Pavement Design

- * Road এর জন্য - weather - অনেক important.
 - Water, rainfall, etc. moisture, extreme hot weather
 - অন্য parameter অনেক,
- * Direct proof - করা যায় না, semi-empirical formula use করা। Analytically solve করা - সম্ভব না building এর - ক্ষেত্রে।
- * কিছু observational, কিছু science - semi-empirical.
- * building এর footprint করা, road linearly elongated. এজন্য soil type change হতে পারে।
- * বাসনা(কোর) - প্রকল্প -

Generally bituminous এর coating - থাকে অসুপারগ্রেড এর উপর। - এই - সানি - মাদ pass না করে ক্রম থাকে এবং এর উপর দিয়ে overloaded vehicle - চললে - তখন crack ফোঁটা হয়। Aggregate এর - সানি

affinity ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~as~~ ~~crack~~ ~~form~~
- প্রতি affinity ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~as~~ ~~crack~~ ~~form~~
- শুল্ক - মান - স্রোত - কল road - স্রোত

২২।

** ~~স্রোত~~ design vehicle - heavy weight bus
and truck.

* axle - ~~স্রোত~~ shaft \rightarrow দুই দিকে ~~স্রোত~~
pneumatic tire. - tire ~~স্রোত~~ ~~স্রোত~~ ~~স্রোত~~

~~স্রোত~~ - ~~স্রোত~~ ~~স্রোত~~

* GVW \rightarrow Gross Vehicle Weight. \rightarrow Manufacturer
determined

6 wheeler \rightarrow ~~16 ton~~ 16 ton. (16.2 ton)

GVW (6W) \rightarrow ~~স্রোত~~ ~~স্রোত~~ 15 ton.

4 axle \rightarrow 32 ton } according to
5 axle \rightarrow 42 ton } manufacturer.

* Road design ~~স্রোত~~ load on a axle
~~স্রোত~~ ~~স্রোত~~, ~~স্রোত~~ time ~~স্রোত~~ contact area
~~স্রোত~~, ~~স্রোত~~ ~~স্রোত~~ depend ~~স্রোত~~ stress

concentration - বসে । - যদি বোঝা load নিচে চাই,

axle সহ যা বাড়াতে হবে ।

* যেহেতু বীজ directly হুড়ে - পড়ে ।

* Concrete bridge হুড়ে না - কারণেও প্রথমে hairline crack form করে, then accumulated হতে - হতে road এর life time কমায় যেনে ।

* undulated - রাস্তায় - impact load এর কারণে - প্রায় 20% হুড়ে - আর static load থেকে, - যখন লুকাবার - অতিদ্রুত আসে, হলে continuously হুড়ে - থাকে, - সোজা - রাস্তায় only static load - থাকে, no impact load

* Root causes:

overloading

drainage

congestion: - তখন bitumin লেড load নিচে

- পড়ে না । Due to creep. অনেক

- কারণে বয়ে load থাকলে - তখন bitumin

এর shape change হয় ।

Philosophy of pavement design:

- চারপাশে-রত স্থাপনা confinement
- use of subgrade material and subgrade load
- গাঢ়বে।

Components of flexible pavement.

- * Subgrade (স্মার্ট - natural soil) এর উন্নয়ন বাস্তব বানাও।
- * জাম্বায়েব বেহাণ subgrade low-lying বসে একে উন্নয়ন করে বিল্ড স্মার্ট add করতে হয়। তাকে বসে improved subgrade.
- * স্থাপনানো জাতি চক্রে হসমান rich material দিয়ে হবে।
- * Improved subgrade এর লেই উন্নয়ন granular material but of low quality তার হয় (brick aggregate)

Classification of Pavements

→ वक्रा undulated शक्ति impact load
आवृत्ति,

HBB → Herring Bone Bond

↳ Ceramic brick use वक्रा वक्रा,

* Shingle → no binding material.

7.10.2017

* आवृत्ति lecture CT syllabus :

* Pavement traffic load subgrade को सर्वो distribute
करे।

Functions: Waterproof (impervious) layer को वक्रा वक्रा
Sub-grade dry करे।

* Rounded material (इसका load कम है)
 * - यदि rounded का इस crushed इस, उस, & friction का कारण है कि load निकल जाये, Interlocking इस।

* Crushed aggregate को आसानी से binder material करवा देता है। कारण load के कारण stone टूटते हैं dust बनता है। Stone dust binding material - जिससे काज बनता है। इसका एक पद concept है।

* Rigid pavement → single layer system
 Flexible " → Multiple "

Rigid pavement → load पर & influence area पर
 है कि, - कारण pavement निकल
 deflect होते जायेगा।
 → Global action.

Flexible pavement: local action \Rightarrow

- \rightarrow - अनन्य किं कारण deflection \Rightarrow कारण,
- \rightarrow - (की) thickness - लिए \Rightarrow स्थान

Influence area \Rightarrow स्थान \Rightarrow

Flexible pavement:

- * Interlocking \Rightarrow स्थान friction \Rightarrow स्थान,
- * Shear \Rightarrow force - - - - -
- * Binder material \Rightarrow स्थान cohesion \Rightarrow आस,
- * flexural strength \Rightarrow स्थान \Rightarrow locally
punch \Rightarrow स्थान \Rightarrow कारण,
- * Rebound \Rightarrow कारण \Rightarrow स्थान actual level \Rightarrow
- * surface \Rightarrow स्थान \Rightarrow undulation \Rightarrow स्थान, \Rightarrow कारण
reason subgrade undulated. \Rightarrow कारण
- compaction \Rightarrow स्थान \Rightarrow same \Rightarrow स्थान \Rightarrow स्थान

* Flexible pavement and performance directly depend upon subgrade and layers.

Weakness:

* Summer → ठंडे-समय।

Winter → खड़े-समय!!

Rainy season → डेढ़े-समय!!!

(:o:) → क्या क्या बाधा
कान करे??

↳ solution: Polymer Modified Bitumen प्रयोग करना

↳ type of material मिल-दोरी-होना

bituminous mix बना-इस।

Rigid Pavement:

→ slab action करे। - प्रयोग नीचे subgrade

अ-भी-बाध-आके, कान locally punch
करे ना।

→ initial cost हीकर, maintenance

करे हीकर। Generally - whole-life cost

considers करने पर economical.

→ आवापुव दसकाव condition के rigid pavement

देका कुवरी -)

* Concrete pavement के rounded particle use

दसकाव - सप्त, crushed ठका ना।
flexible पिका के नाका दसका: दसका देकाव आका,

देकाव aggregate नाके नाका - सप्त। ठका
angularity के दसका interlocking द्वारा

load carried सप्त।

Rigid के individually दसका aggregate
load carrying दसका ना।

Problem:

→ सवाव वेकाव आर ठिका दसका ना।
दसका दसका दसका दसका property है

same सप्त ना। expansion or contraction

- diff. सप्त।

□ Semi-rigid:

→ उमर pcc + नीचे bitumin

Or → " bitumin + नीचे pcc

□ Types of flexible Pavement

* Dense graded → minimum void.

↳ बड़ी, निच, void calculate करवा।

↳ Void ~~for~~ fillup करे ऊपर गहव

size use करवा। Then आवाक

void calculate करवा।

↳ छोटा छोटी size निच।

* Open graded → Coarse material खीक,

* Gap graded → Intermediate size करे aggregate नाई,

Full depth pavement: ~~ଅଥବା~~ base ଟାଣ

bituminous ~~concrete~~ ମାଲ୍ bonded ~~ଆଉ~~

Partial depth pavement:

Base course କିମ୍ବା ଡ୍ରାଣ୍ଡାସ୍ତର portion ଓ

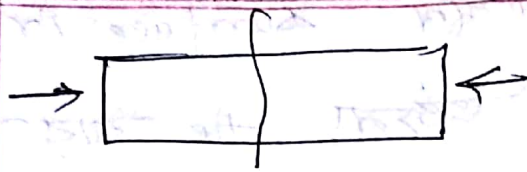
bituminous ମାଲ୍ bonded ~~ଆଉ~~

ଏ ଆଉ ଅ, ନିମ୍ନ portion

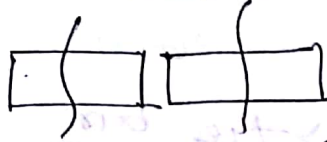
Next class G.T. \Rightarrow ବିଷୟ ବାସ୍ତବ

ଆ ପଢ଼ା ହେଉଛି ।

*



→ প্রথম crack



এখন দুই পাশে এ crack হচ্ছে।

* * JPCP:

কোন rebar নাই,

joint থাকলে bonding quality ভালো হয় না,

যাক্ষয় ঘাপ,

* JRPC:

Re-bar used.

* * * Dowel bar ব্যবহার neutral axis এ,

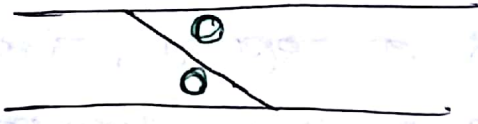
* Approach slab



* Cantilever for concrete খাড়া কেন?

বসবস cantilever এ- উল্লস tension থাকে, concrete নিচে থাকে mainly compression গু উল্লস সোল পিচে-হবে,

* parallel and joint are skewed bar used when,



50-50 load taken by parallel.

* staggering same.

Function wise joint:

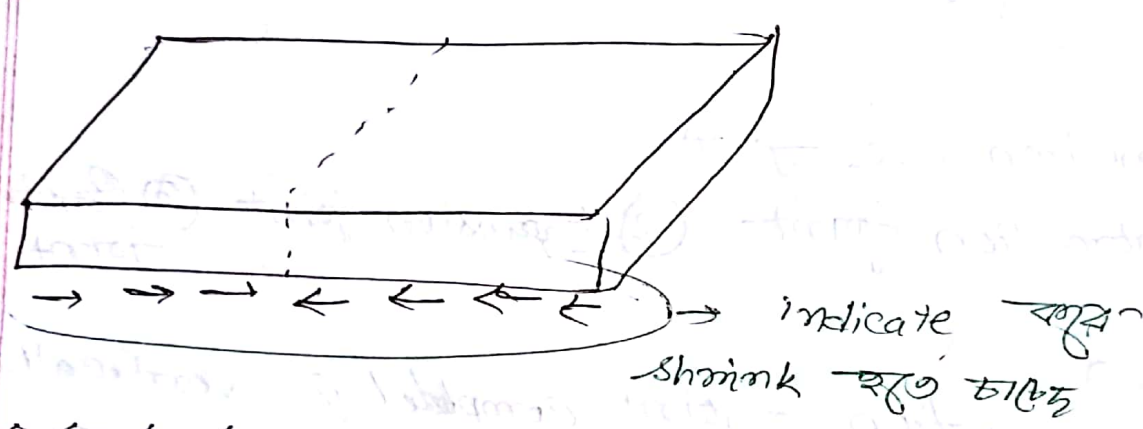
- ① Contraction joint
- ② Expansion joint
- ③ Construction joint

③ Construction joint completely vertically separation is made, and the shuttering is used for construction and after shuttering is removed separation is made, and the shuttering is removed and the concrete is casted, and the tie bar is embedded in the concrete.

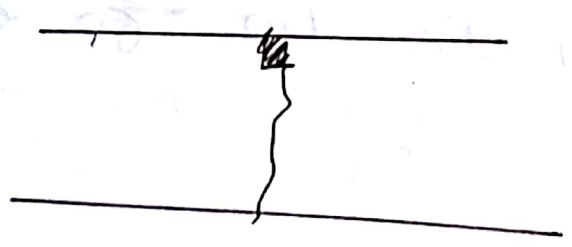
① Contraction joint:

slab thickness is 12".
 4" to 6" saw cut is used.

दिवस उत्पन्न हुई plain कृषि क्षेत्रों में,
 - यहाँ अब crack हुई regular path में -
 - है, irregular path व यहाँ, उमड़
 हुआ हुआ था, नीचे weather irregular
 crack बनते।



← ← ← → → → →
 friction force. soil structure interaction
 एवं उच्च friction आये,



Construction joint & dowel bar mandatory na,
Construction joint & dowel bar ~~na~~
mandatory kyon?

→ Construction joint & नीचे irregular
crack आके। वो पूरे panel पर अच्छी-
किये व्यवस्था करके load कोटार (2x)

Construction joint करके व्यवस्था करके
किये गाठना - यात्रा ना। उभार करके नीचे
करके व्यवस्था separation आके। Dowel bar
load transfer करे।

** 29.11.2017 (extra class) or lecture missing

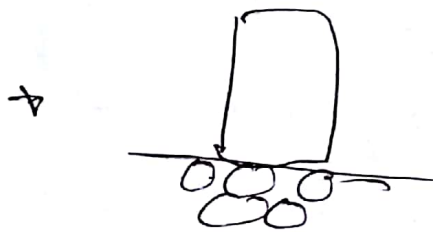
Pavement Stress

* Successive two layers.

▣ Shear stress এর arching effect. উর্গর layer ~~আছে~~ stiff হে load আয়ত উর্গর layer হে অবচেয়ে হোয়া। নীচে যেতে যেতে আছে আছে বন্ধ।

▣ উর্গর layer- stiffness অনেক বেশি।
 So * উর্গর layer হে mainly confined
 শব্দ stress. এজন্য bulging effect হে
 not sure.

** deflection pattern for thin layer. বাধের point হে অবচেয়ে হোয়া concentration. So হেই point হে deflection অবচেয়ে হোয়া,



উর্গর contact area শব্দ, contact area হে granular material উপরে area হে transmit হে,

* compaction depth.



→ यह हीन depth

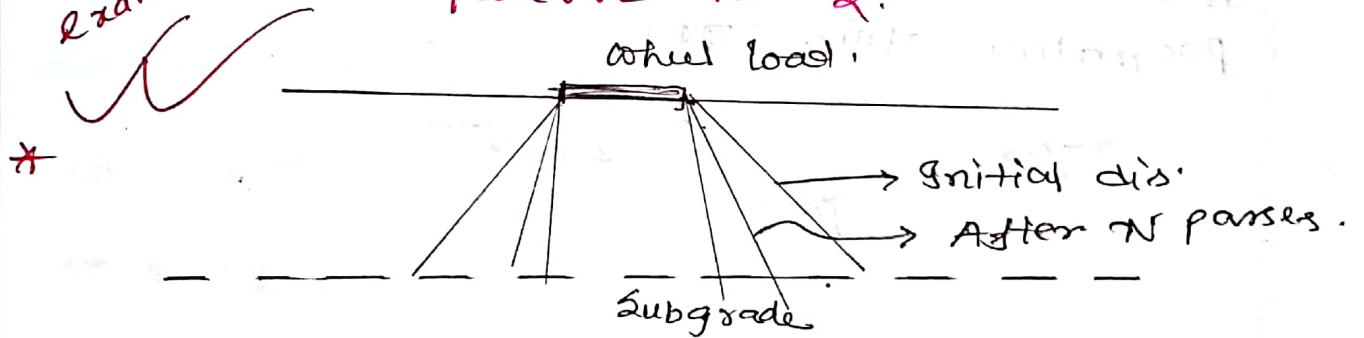
→ माफ़े, concentration बढते → शाके ।

* → यह हीन pressure, → उत नीचा, - छिड़के propagate बढते stress.

* Combined effect लग. कम कम वल्ले standard excell. → यह हीन सार ।

Exam के आले

Sues. Draw with time distribution pattern कि रूप ।



नष्टन → यथन बानाहो रूप, उभन structure के integrity सुरक्षा, रुकान fatigue नाई, → यहन wider area कूड़े load distribute रूप ।

असम रूपने integrity बढते → शाके । अर्थात्

→ contact area व नीचे निचे शाके) Girding action रूप ना । → यहन → असम नीचे layer फैल वल्ले ।

* edge loading এর জন্য tension develop
 হয় crack হয়। Remedy: properly
 designed dowel bar.

* Corner loading এর remedy → thickness
 বাড়ানো।

** exam এ আসে।

Ques. বিস্তারিত আন্ডারলি স্লাবের pavement এ
 premature failure হও।



→ wheel load স্থানিক,

→ স্থানিক ব্যর্থ হয়, proper drainage নাই।

* - এই পোংগা এ আসে, স্থানিক compression

হয়, আন্ডারলি ও স্লাবের পোংগা এ tension,

* tension স্থানিক hair crack থাকবে।

Suppose, e-যন্ত্রন tension এ তরঙ্গ crack

দিয়ে -লাগি কুদখা। চাকা চিহ্ন পরামর্শ দেবে।

৪ থেকে ৫ থেকে ৬ থেকে ৭ থেকে ৮ থেকে ৯ থেকে compression হবে।

তখন pore water pressure develop হবে।

মানি আবার কুই crack দিয়ে force নিয়ে

বেই আগ্রার হয়। - যখন aggregate to

aggregate এর bond থেকে হবে হয়ে আসে।

যখন বারবার হতে থাকে, aggregate এর

bond loose হয়ে যায়। - কমে গেলে

buoyancy effect feel করে। - যদি summing

water থাকে। - তখন buoyancy effect &

summing water এর জন্য aggregate wash out

হয়ে যায়। - যখন pothole সৃষ্টি হয়।

প্রচুর বায়ু permeability নষ্ট হয়।

Remedy: water clogging হলে কোন 'ডারী'

মানবান চমকে পারে না। traffic control

বসতে হবে।

Perpetual Pavement

↓
আবনম্বর

* আজকের lecture এর উত্তর next week এর

গতকাল week 4.

* load আসলে সবচেয়ে স্থিতি strain হয়
bottom এ। load আসলে strain হয়,
load চলে গেলে shrink হয়।
এই fatigue - সূক্ষ্ম নীচ crack
হয়। উপরে propagate হয়।
fatigue res. HMA layer তুলে

Considerations of perpetual movement:

* polymer modified binders: bitumen
heat - এ liquid হয় & cold এ brittle হয়,
এই problem কে overcome করে।

→ bitumen ৫৪ সফটিক তিরে ফোর্সিফুল
করে দিয়ে - এটা overcome হয়।

Standard Paver based ...

soil কে improve করা হলে

~ load সুর (bearing capacity) বাড়াতে

~ settlement কমায়।

↳ same column তুলে হয়।

नीचे के Water वाले, या sand मिश्रण के लिए

आपके) 20% settlement potential कम।

~ uniform compaction कुछ शर्तों में Differential settlement से बचाता है।

* * * * Optimum moisture content के साथ ही maximum density प्राप्त होता है।

* Optimum moisture content जांच के लिए moisture gauge का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

* Spill intelligent compaction → इसका machine द्वारा प्रदान किया जा सकता है। reaction - माइक्रो, टैंक में record किया जाता है। यह एक वास्तविक full compaction है, जो टैंक को show करता है।

* * * * Perpetual pavement का एक main philosophy है full depth compression member बनाना है। इसका एक लक्षण है कि edge confinement मिट्टी है & base

confinement during curing

+ temperature segregation of bitumen

Truck bed top and bottom layers

separation of layers, formation of potholes

ultimately. - some cases system

batch plant - some cases

mixing - some cases

Pavement Distresses

Flexible pavement:

- * Ways of distresses.
- * Repeated load ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧି ଭାରଜାମ ଆକଳ୍ମ fatigue create হয়।
- * bottom থেকে accumulate করে bottom up গঠন হয়।
- * Thick pavement এ উৎপন্ন হয় সমগ্র।

Description

— Smooth riding quality থাকে না

Possible Causes:

- Support condition ঠিক না হলে tension create হয়।
- Perpetual pavement এ no tension allowed.
- সানি capillary water potential এর কারণে উৎপন্ন হতে পারে। — ফিঙ্ক ফিঙ্ক material, এতে ফিঙ্ক — noise করে।

→ Water stripping का रोकथाम ।

Repair

Small → patchwork

Large → overlay

[full method ना मरुभूमि पर / आस पास का काम नाई]

* Mix design में 4% air void राखा है

↳ Summer time में soft है ।

↳ Load आसने bituminous part में हवा को pore pressure release करे ।

↳ Air void प्रकृत आसने हवा निकल

↳ Other wise ठंडा है ठंड

↳ प्रकृत घटने bleeding of pavement.

↓
ठीक scale में हवा blotting paper use करे है ।

Maps " " " planner use है ।

Block cracking:

→ Asphalt binder aged হয়ে গেলে।

→ যিহাে Choose করা না হলে।

* Overlay → ক্রমে ক্রমে আবার বসানো হবে।

Corrugation & shoving: ঢেউ হয় অথবা সর।

→ Overload সহ্য করা হয়।

→ যদি mix এ sound aggregate থাকে

হয়-হয়, তখন internal friction হতে

পারবে না। Flexible pavement এর জন্য এই

friction and interlocking important. Summer

time এ undulated হবে।

Depression:

→ Specific location এ proper compaction না হলে।

→ Frost হলে তখন হয়।

Joint Reflection cracking:

- Not due to weather or over load.
- नीचे concrete pavement हिल, pavement पर panel अवकाश हिल,
- उंगल bitumen layer हवा श्लोक,
- नीचे concrete का expansion and contraction — इस कारण in the joints. उंगल उंगल reflected हू।
- Remedy: नीचे block का इस्तेमाल joint को जोड़ना जिस संधि, zipper पर मत। तब propagate कम हू।

Longitudinal cracking:

- Lane by lane construction कर रहे हू। joint part लेन मत। blend करके integrated ना करे तब problem हू।
- [आज skip कर रहे हू।]

Polished :

- Skid resistance \rightarrow कम होना ।

Potholes: (Important for our country)

- Crack \rightarrow होना ।

~~_____~~

Ravelling :

- Continuous loss of aggregate.

- Aggregate segregation होना उदाहरण \rightarrow होना ।

- Aggregate नया डाला paving होना अक्सर
dust होना । So asphalt layer \rightarrow actually coat
~~_____~~ dust को ।

Rutting :

- Channelized traffic over loaded \rightarrow होना
होना generally .

- Western countries \rightarrow systematic

~~_____~~ \rightarrow होना ।

Slippage crack

- পুরনো layer & নতুন layer এ স্থানান integrated bond হয় নি।
- Overloaded vehicle রোগ্য যন্ত্র breaks হয়নি high shear create হয়।
- Bus stop, speed breakers এও আছে চ্যাপি।
- Crescent shape tear up.

Stripping:

- Local canal etc থেকে পানি vertically upward more যায়। - যখন stripping হয়ে থাকে
- কোণের স্থান - যখন aggregate এ ferrous আবরণ থাকে পানির উৎসাহিতো ferric হয়। - যাতে, তার মাধ্যমে।
- * Water ~~the~~ bleeding

Repair techniques:

foam seal : → emulsion
→ marking create

Slurry seal :

Micro seal :

— polymer modified binders

— Maintenance

Crack sealing :

▣ Patch work steps:

(দেখুন নিচ)

→ Patch work always regular/rectangular shape এ করতে হবে।

→ Compaction করতে হবে।

▣ Rigid Pavement distress:

▣ Blow up (अवस्था important)

- Length बढ़ जाये।
- Suppose, जंक्शन ७ लायव गड' जाये, expand श्ते लायव ना।
- Lower misciscus २ दिव seal. लयन टायर उठाय ना निय था।

▣ Corner failure break:

— Corner २ D-crack श्म (??)

▣ faulting:

- वारा र्नेर panel २ अर्के edge उँ नीक श्म, Approach २ edge उँ नीक श्म, एव २३ नीक श्म, >

Dowel bar —

① Dowel bar rusting & expansion is
also a problem.

Spalling:

- सामान्य अंकुर उठने आस
- Summer time is bad,
- edge is internal stress is also,

Pumping:

- Dowel bar is not present.

Punchout:

- Most unlikely
- Local failure.

Ques ④ Pothole is common reason? Treatment.

④ block up ~ ~ ~

④ What are the common distress in design
of pavement.

Geometric design of Highway

* transportation এর design হল semi-empirical design.

* Loop এর বৈশিষ্ট্য known, তারা এর উঁচুর 6 বছর

এর আড়াই মাসের দুখল ঘড়িকে নষ্ট হয়।

- * known → soil
- loading condition
- length

Ques Write down the major findings of AASHTO road test.

** Equivalent single axle load ⇒ ESA⁰L

↳ 18 kN

* Present Serviceability Index (PSI) → 0 to 5

* Terminal " "

* Structural number concept

↳ 2nd layer এর structural number এর 1/2

যদি 1st layer এর modulus 2nd layer এর 1/2 হয় তবে 1st layer এর structural number 2nd layer এর 1/2 হবে।

* Value of sub base

↳ ~~Value of sub base~~
multiplication factor

— Rigid pavement:

* Value of sub base for pumping

* Dowels.

▣ Limitations of the AASHTO road test findings:

Pavement design Guide for roads and highways department

- * नीचे layer এর CBR জানলে, উপরে layer এর thickness জানা যাবে।
- * Minimum CBR বহু হওয়া বলা থাকে।
- * Natural soil এর CBR < 2 হলে ground improvement করা হবে।

Nomograph:

* Base type 2 হলে ক্রম, এখন thickness বের করা হবে।

* Subgrade CBR $< 5\%$ হলে,

Suppose $2\% \rightarrow$ additional layer imposed

layer নিচে হবে 150 mm।

To be checked



* truck এর replace ব্যবস্থা এখন নিয়ে

Compound rate এর ব্যাপ →

Base - - - - -

Problem: Appermin 2: Example of pavement design

* CBR subgrade 2% :- Additional ~~last~~ layer
মিঃ ২০০ mm

* E SA factor জানি, (Step by step ক্যালকুলেশন
করা হবে :)

Ques ~~Inter~~ Inherent weakness of road infrastructure development of Bangladesh?

- বাংলাদেশের মিরমির country.
- Floodplain.
- Consolidated যন্ত্র নিজে হয়,
- Huge embankment নিজে হয়,
- Cross drainage structure (bridge/culvert) etc নিজে হয়।
- Flood এর কারণে damage হয়, - যন্ত্রের cost অনেক বেশি,
- Long Lasting infrastructure বানাতে যায় না।
- আমাদের দেশের যন্ত্রের মজবুত নাহি।

धनुन हवन good quality construction material

माउना आनक costly. हवन आनक ७

सुई सिंग माउना यन।

→ exam २ प्रश्न २ थाका ।

—overloading problem आनक हवीका

आभासुव हपका ।

☐ Catalogue method :

$T \rightarrow$ Traffic load

$S \rightarrow$ Soil load

* Corresponding cost ३ थाका ।

$T_1, T_2 \rightarrow$ Index हवीका आह

$S_1, S_2 \rightarrow$ (defination हवीका आह)

* 14 आनक १५ ७ थाका ।

* Geometric design क्या है ?

→ PCU तक निर्धारित है ।

* design year design year का ।

Bus (Weight and Volume) Compound rate & weight का Volume Simple interest rate क्या है ?

Weight:

→ अथवा वह है हिन, है दिव्य: वह आवश्यक
(ii) inter repeat क्या है ।

→ Volume:

→ अथवा क्या है ? Simple IR क्या है ?

* non motorised vehicle अथ उत्तर उत्तर क्या है side का है है ।

* Table 3 अथ उत्तर क्या है क्या है । अथवा क्या है क्या है ।

→ interpolate क्या है ?

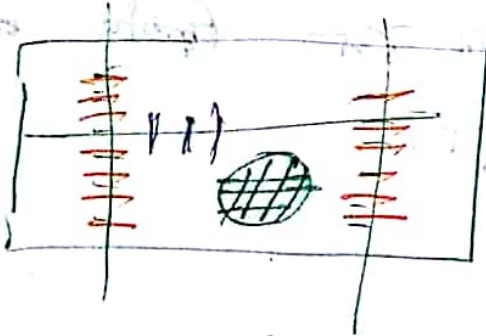
Geometric design क्या है ?

→ catalogue का है क्या है thickness क्या है ?

* Flexible pavement thickness सब बरामत करी लोको,

* Rigid + re-bar.

temperature
(both direction)



* both end free.

* Length २७० long direction ० → अर्धक,

* Short २७० फर्क friction आरत

* tie bar २ bonding करवाओ २.५

concrete bar design

सुई बरामत joint:

① Construction joint [100% seperated]

② Contraction [saw cut बरामत २.५]

↓
panel not 100% seperated

→ dowel bar ନିମ୍ନ spacing ଦେଖି ହୁଏ ।
ସାଧାରଣ ସ୍ପାସିଂ ଆଗ୍ରେମେଣ୍ଟ ନିମ୍ନ ।

Saw cut ଓ dowel bar ନା ନିମ୍ନ ଚଳେ ।

100% separated ହେଲେ dowel bar ସନ ସନ ନିର୍ଗତ
ହୁଏ । ବଡ଼ ବାର ।

Tie bars along longitudinal construction joints.

Length 27.11 in or 2ft ~~or~~

* exam ଓ ଆକଳ୍ୟ → design କରା ଓ
draw reinforcement ଓ
joint details.

→ ଛାତ୍ର ଆକଳ୍ୟ ହାତ,

ଏକମାତ୍ର class କରିବାର ନାହିଁ ॥ (ii)

↳ That might transport lab reports + viva!!! (==)

☐ AASHTO Flexible Pavement structural design

eqⁿ is L.H.S is equivalent axle load

R.H.S is SN → multilayer structure

→ exam is eqⁿ data common term/no. is convert into

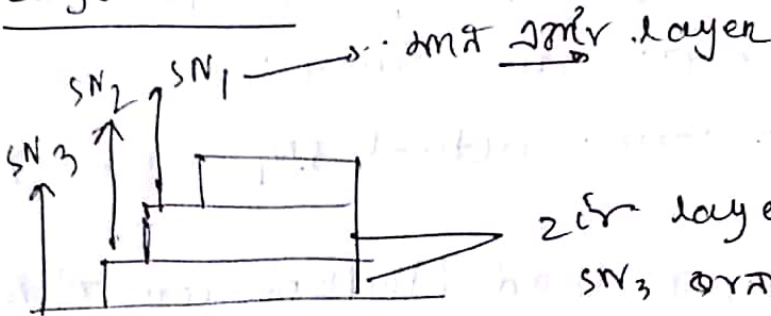
terminal serviceability, pt → to reduce damage

DPSS → to reduce difference in maintainance

MR → pavement modulus of resilience

SN is directly related to thickness of pavement.

☐ Layer concept:



2nd layer is MR of top layer SN2 f
SN3 of top layer, 2nd SN is
difference in thickness.

$$\sum \text{layer co-efficient} \times \text{depth} = SN$$

Example 1

design truck or design axle

Math to solve for axle load

penalty factor

Trial & error method.

exam a sir early trial & find total

comment (SN) or design

Example : thickness calculation

exam a sir worksheet

thickness → nearest 0.5" ^{upper} rounding
overdesign or recheck
SN, or design
calculation or actual SN

PCA thickness design method (Portland Cement Association)

pavement is damaged — fatigue (or or)

erosion —
pumping
cracking

subgrade reaction \rightarrow Δ in deflection \propto load 3

concrete, subgrade, base, subbase

subbase thickness \rightarrow support \rightarrow strong

\rightarrow problem \rightarrow untreated and cement treated.

\rightarrow design life \rightarrow fatigue load \rightarrow stress

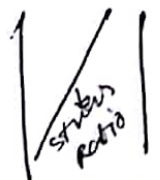
Miner's eqn

road on damage \rightarrow N and actually design life \rightarrow repetition \rightarrow n .

$$D = \sum \frac{n_i}{N_i}$$

Stress ratio \rightarrow concrete parameter

curve \rightarrow repetition line \rightarrow unlimited no. of repetition \rightarrow stress



exam a different ~~to~~ axle, so / (401 24210 18792270
corresponding no. of repetition 700 210 270 /

Load safety factor \rightarrow load for static condition, but
vehicle runs dynamic state. ~~run~~
vibration & impact ~~run~~ 1 00
factor ~~run~~ multiply ~~run~~ 270 /

Stress ratio \rightarrow Equivalent stress
MR

1993 AASHTO Flexible Pavement Structural Design

Empirical equations are used to relate observed or measurable phenomena (pavement characteristics) to desired outcomes (pavement performance). This article presents the 1993 AASHTO Guide basic design equation for flexible pavements. This empirical equation is widely used and has the following form:

$$\log_{10}(W_{18}) = Z_R \times S_0 + 9.36 \times \log_{10}(SN + 1) - 0.20 + \frac{\log_{10}\left(\frac{\Delta PSI}{4.2 - 1.5}\right)^{2.2}}{0.40 + \frac{1094}{(SN + 1)^{5.19}}} + 2.32 \times \log_{10}(M_R)$$

Present serviceability index

where: W_{18} = predicted number of 80 kN (18,000 lb) ESALs

Z_R = standard normal deviate

S_0 = combined standard error of the traffic prediction and performance prediction

SN = Structural Number (an index that is indicative of the total pavement thickness required)

= $a_1 D_1 + a_2 D_2 m_2 + a_3 D_3 m_3 + \dots$ a_i = i^{th} layer coefficient D_i = i^{th} layer thickness (inches) m_i = i^{th} layer drainage coefficient

ΔPSI = difference between the initial design serviceability index, p_0 , and the design terminal serviceability index, p_t

M_R = subgrade resilient modulus (ln psi)

The design Nomo-graph appended at the end of this section is also solve the equation for

- the structural number (SN) for flexible pavements
- the thickness (D) of the pavement slab for rigid pavements

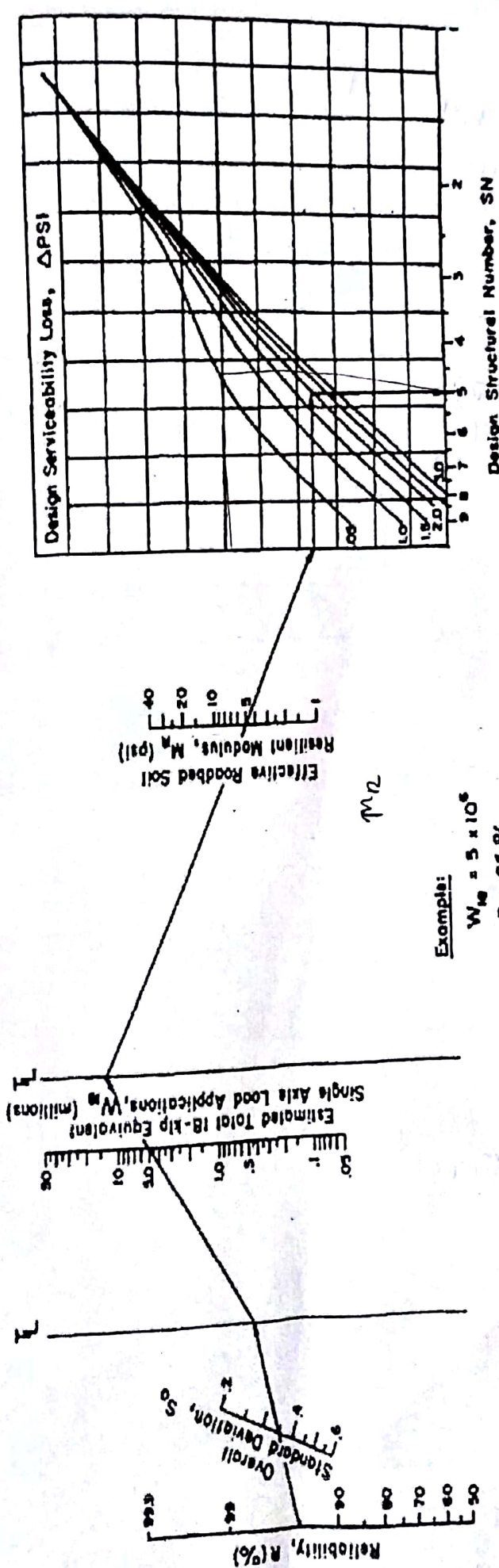
Assumptions

From the AASHTO Road Test, equations were developed which related loss in serviceability, traffic, and pavement thickness. Because they were developed for the specific conditions of the AASHTO Road Test, these equations have some significant limitations:

- The equations were developed based on the specific pavement materials and roadbed soil present at the AASHTO Road Test.
- The equations were developed based on the environment at the AASHTO Road Test only.
- The equations are based on an accelerated two-year testing period rather than a longer, more typical year pavement life. Therefore, environmental factors were difficult if not impossible to extrapolate to a longer period.

DESIGN SOLUTION:

$$\log_{10} W_{18} = 10 \log_{10} S_o + 9.36 \log_{10} (SN+1) - 0.20 + \frac{\log_{10} \left[\frac{\Delta PSI}{4.2 - 1.5} \right]}{0.40 + \frac{1094}{(SN+1)^{5.19}}} + 2.32 \log_{10} R - 0.07$$



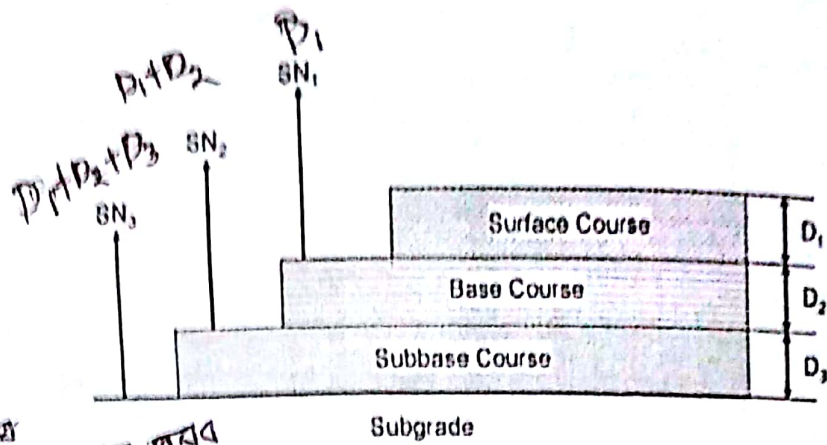
Example:

- $W_{18} = 5 \times 10^5$
- $R = 95\%$
- $S_o = 0.35$
- $M_e = 5000 \text{ psi}$
- $\Delta PSI = 1.9$
- Solution: $SN = 5.0$

Handwritten notes:
 The design of the pavement
 (SN) = 5.0

FIGURE AASHTO design chart for flexible pavements based on using mean values for each input. (Courtesy American Association of Highway and Transportation Officials.)

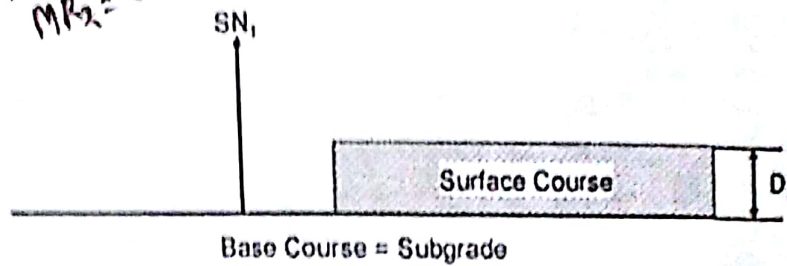
Layer Concept of Structural Design



21050 layer of
MR: SN

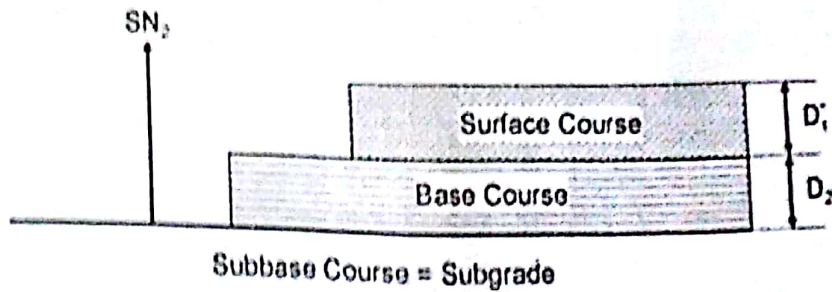
MR₁ = SN_1
MR₂ = SN_2

thickness $D_2 - SN_1$



$$a_1 D_1' \geq SN_1 \Rightarrow D_1' \geq \frac{SN_1}{a_1}$$

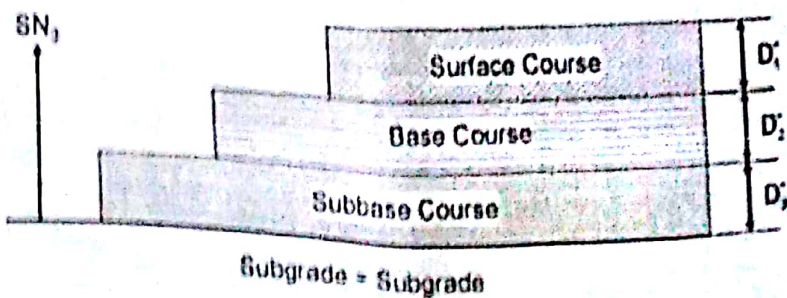
* Denotes actual value used, which is rounded to the nearest 1/2 inch in thickness



Dubois
ex-61

layer coefficient

$$a_1 D_1' + a_2 D_2' \geq SN_2 \Rightarrow D_2' \geq \frac{SN_2 - a_1 D_1'}{a_2}$$



$$a_1 D_1' + a_2 D_2' + a_3 D_3' \geq SN_3 \Rightarrow D_3' \geq \frac{SN_3 - a_1 D_1' - a_2 D_2'}{a_3}$$

Design Example - Part 1

Worksheet for Calculating Design 18-kip ESAL

Example 1

Determine ESAL for the following axle load distribution survey data:

- Highway type = 4-lane rural highway
- Design year = 20 yr
- Uniform growth rate = 5.5 %
- Total no. of trucks weighed = 1000 (one day & both directions)

Assume:

- Terminal Serviceability, $P_t = 2.5$
- Structural Number, SN = 6.0 (assume only)

Solution

Axle Load Groups (kip)	Number of Axles, N	Equivalency Factor*, F	ESAL N x F
→ from table 1			
Single Axles			
0-3	0	0.0002	0.00
3-7	8	0.0055	0.04
7-8	400	0.0255	10.20
8-12	1200	0.0800	96.00
12-15	425	0.3003	127.61
26-30	375	5.9800	2242.50
Tandem Axle			
0-8	0	0.0010	0.00
8-12	23	0.0045	0.10
12-18	167	0.0335	5.59
18-24	400	0.1380	55.20
24-30	287	0.4110	117.96
30-32	450	0.7335	330.08
32-34	460	0.9570	440.22
34-36	453	1.2300	557.19
18-kip EAL's for all trucks weighed =			3982.69

→ characterization factor $P_t = 2.5$ or $P_t = 2.5$

→ 20 million repetition $P_t = 2.5$

→ 0-3 = 2.5 $P_t = 2.5$ or $P_t = 2.5$

→ 26-30 $P_t = 2.5$ or $P_t = 2.5$

→ $P_t = 2.5$ or $P_t = 2.5$

→ axle load single $P_t = 2.5$ or $P_t = 2.5$

→ tandem $P_t = 2.5$ or $P_t = 2.5$

Per day total ESAL =
 Directional distribution =
 Lane distributions =

3983 no.
 0.5 (As AADT is counted for both directions)
 0.9 (From Table 1)

Base year ESAL = $365 \times 3982.69 \times 0.5 \times 0.9 = 654157$
 Design ESAL = $[(1 + 0.06)^{20} - 1] / 0.06 \times 654157 = 24063552$

From Nomograph, SN for design ESAL =

5.71 ; which is equal to the assumed value and as such no further trial is needed

SN = 6.0

*From interpolation of Table 1 & Table 2.

→ $P_t = 2.5$ or $P_t = 2.5$
 → $P_t = 2.5$ or $P_t = 2.5$
 → $P_t = 2.5$ or $P_t = 2.5$

Worksheet for Calculating Design 18-kip ESAL

Example

Highway type =	4-lane rural highway	Assumed	SN or D = 3
Design year =	20		Pt = 25
Average Daily Traffic =	10,034 (both direction)		

Ans

Vehicle Types	Current AADT (A)	Growth Factors (B)	Forecasted Traffic (C)	ESAL Factor* (D)	Forecasted ESAL (E)
Passenger cars	5,925	2% 24.30	52,546,099	0.0008	42,157
Small Buses	235	2% 24.30	2,084,007	0.0081	16,798
Large Buses	450	24.30		0.6806	
Pickup trucks	1,135	4% 29.73	12,336,314	0.0122	150,509
2-axle/6-tire trucks	375	29.73	4,075,975	0.6560	2,673,774
3 or more axle trucks	34	29.73	369,546	0.8546	319,509
5 or more axle trailers	1,880	1% 29.73	20,433,713	2.3719	48,495,735
All vehicles	10,034				51,669,355

Directional Distribution = 0.5 (As AADT is counted for both directions)

Lane distributions = 0.9 (From Table 1)

Therefore, design ESAL = 51669355 x 0.5 x 0.9 = 23,251,210

From Figure 3.1 SN for design ESAL or W_{18} = 5.71, which is equal to the assumed value and as such no further trial is needed.

Notes:

A = base year annual average daily traffic in both direction; obtained from vehicle counting stations representative of the design location

B = growth factor for each type of vehicle; assuming annual compounded rate of growth factor = $[(1+g)^n - 1]/g$, where g = % growth, n = design year

C = A x B x 365

D = equivalent single axle factors for assumed SN/D & Pt

obtained either directly from relevant agencies or calculated based on axle load distribution data from weigh stations may be supplied in the form of load factor for each vehicle classes

(say for 1000 cars it is found that car has an average ESAL of 3 then load factor for each car would be 0.0003)

if axle load distribution for all vehicles is available from weigh stations, then it is possible to calculate ESAL factors for each axle

In this example equivalence factors for each vehicle classes are derived from limited weight studies

E = C x D

Design Example - Part 2

Design of Flexible Pavement using AASHTO Method

Example 1

Design for the following data:

Traffic Data: Same as ESAL example
 Estimated Design ESAL, W_{18} = 23.3 milion (from ESAL example)
 Overall Growth Factor, g = 6.0

Soil Characteristics:

Soil type is highly active swelling clay
 Drainage system need to be provided to cope with the excess moisture
 Swell probability, P_s = 60 (% of total area subject to swell)
 Swell Rate Constant, C = 0.1
 Vertical Rise of Roadbed Soil, V_1 = 2.0

Pavement Data:

Initial Serviceability, P_o = 4.6
 Terminal Serviceability, P_t = 2.5
 Loss of serviceability, $LPSI = P_o - P_t$ = 2.1

Design Strategy:

Consider two-stage construction (i.e. planned rehabilitation)
 Design Period = 20 years
 Initial service life of the pavement = 15 years

Statistical Data:

Reliability for each stage, R = 0.95 (or $0.9^{1/2}$)
 Assuming overall std. dev., S_o = 0.35
 Z_R = -1.645

2 x m2 to 1000000 Problem

table from 2m-1 upper rounding

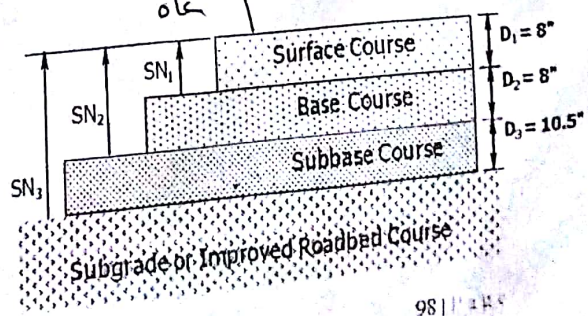
Worksheet For Flexible Pavement Design

Pavement Layer	Material Used	Resilient Modulus ¹ M_R (psi)	Calculations For Layer Coefficient		Drainage Coefficient	Required SN above the layer	Calculations For Layer Thickness ²		Thickness D^* (inch)
			$a_1 = 0.169 \cdot \ln(E_{xc}) - 1.764$	b			$D_1 = SN_1 / (a_1 m_1)$	$SN_1 = a_1 D_1$	
Surface Course	Asphalt Concrete	$E_{xc} = 400,000$	$a_1 = 0.169 \cdot \ln(400,000) - 1.764 = 0.42$	$b = 0.42$	$m_1 = 1.0$	$SN_1 = 3.31$	$D_1 = 3.31 / 0.42 = 7.88$ $SN_1 = 0.42 \times 7.88 = 3.36$	8.0	
Base Course	Granular	$E_{sb} = 30,000$	$a_2 = 0.249 \cdot \log_{10}(E_{sb}) - 0.977 = 0.14$	$b = 0.14$	$m_2 = 1.2$	$SN_2 = 3.31$	$D_2 = (SN_2 - SN_1) / (a_2 m_2) = (3.31 - 3.36) / (0.14 \times 1.2) = 7.69$ $SN_2 = a_2 m_2 D_2 = 0.14 \times 1.2 \times 8 = 1.34$	8.0	
Subbase Course	Granular	$E_{sb} = 11,000$	$a_3 = 0.227 \cdot \log_{10}(E_{sb}) - 0.639 = 0.08$	$b = 0.08$	$m_3 = 1.2$	$SN_3 = 4.65$	$D_3 = (SN_3 - (SN_1 + SN_2)) / (a_3 m_3) = (5.71 - (3.36 + 1.34)) / (0.08 \times 1.2) = 10.48$	10.5	
Roadbed Course	Compacted soil	$E_{sb} = 5,700$				$SN_3 = 5.71$			

Check for $SN_3 = a_1 m_1 D_1 + a_2 m_2 D_2 + a_3 m_3 D_3 = 8^*0.42^*1 + 6^*0.14^*1.2 + 10.5^*0.08^*1.2 = 5.71$

Check if assumed SN in ESAL calculation is equal to SN_3 or not. *assumption is ok*

No mo graph h 2 m2 (2m) SN



Based on laboratory experiments
 Based on Figure 3-1 - Design Chart For Flexible Pavement
 or using the equation as follows

Apply Trial & Error	RHS	LHS
3.31	7.36984	7.366446
4.65	7.368106	7.368443
5.71	7.366500	7.366446

Thickness are rounded and checked for minimum requirements (SEE Table)
 Dr. Md. Shamsul Hoque, BUET

1 2 3 4 5 6

1	2	3	4	5	6
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0002	0.0000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.011	0.011	0.011	0.013	0.01	0.009
0.027	0.027	0.027	0.029	0.024	0.021
0.043	0.043	0.043	0.047	0.038	0.035
0.059	0.059	0.059	0.063	0.051	0.047
0.075	0.075	0.075	0.080	0.065	0.061
0.091	0.091	0.091	0.096	0.078	0.073
0.107	0.107	0.107	0.112	0.091	0.085
0.123	0.123	0.123	0.128	0.102	0.095
0.139	0.139	0.139	0.144	0.113	0.105
0.155	0.155	0.155	0.160	0.124	0.115
0.171	0.171	0.171	0.176	0.135	0.125
0.187	0.187	0.187	0.192	0.146	0.135
0.203	0.203	0.203	0.208	0.157	0.145
0.219	0.219	0.219	0.224	0.168	0.155
0.235	0.235	0.235	0.240	0.179	0.165
0.251	0.251	0.251	0.256	0.190	0.175
0.267	0.267	0.267	0.272	0.201	0.185
0.283	0.283	0.283	0.288	0.212	0.195
0.299	0.299	0.299	0.304	0.223	0.205
0.315	0.315	0.315	0.320	0.234	0.215
0.331	0.331	0.331	0.336	0.245	0.225
0.347	0.347	0.347	0.352	0.256	0.235
0.363	0.363	0.363	0.368	0.267	0.245
0.379	0.379	0.379	0.384	0.278	0.255
0.395	0.395	0.395	0.400	0.289	0.265
0.411	0.411	0.411	0.406	0.300	0.275
0.427	0.427	0.427	0.412	0.311	0.285
0.443	0.443	0.443	0.418	0.322	0.295
0.459	0.459	0.459	0.424	0.333	0.305
0.475	0.475	0.475	0.430	0.344	0.315
0.491	0.491	0.491	0.436	0.355	0.325
0.507	0.507	0.507	0.442	0.366	0.335
0.523	0.523	0.523	0.448	0.377	0.345
0.539	0.539	0.539	0.454	0.388	0.355
0.555	0.555	0.555	0.460	0.399	0.365
0.571	0.571	0.571	0.466	0.410	0.375
0.587	0.587	0.587	0.472	0.421	0.385
0.603	0.603	0.603	0.478	0.432	0.395
0.619	0.619	0.619	0.484	0.443	0.405
0.635	0.635	0.635	0.490	0.454	0.415
0.651	0.651	0.651	0.496	0.465	0.425
0.667	0.667	0.667	0.502	0.476	0.435
0.683	0.683	0.683	0.508	0.487	0.445
0.699	0.699	0.699	0.514	0.498	0.455
0.715	0.715	0.715	0.520	0.509	0.465
0.731	0.731	0.731	0.526	0.520	0.475
0.747	0.747	0.747	0.532	0.531	0.485
0.763	0.763	0.763	0.538	0.542	0.495
0.779	0.779	0.779	0.544	0.553	0.505
0.795	0.795	0.795	0.550	0.564	0.515
0.811	0.811	0.811	0.556	0.575	0.525
0.827	0.827	0.827	0.562	0.586	0.535
0.843	0.843	0.843	0.568	0.597	0.545
0.859	0.859	0.859	0.574	0.608	0.555
0.875	0.875	0.875	0.580	0.619	0.565
0.891	0.891	0.891	0.586	0.630	0.575
0.907	0.907	0.907	0.592	0.641	0.585
0.923	0.923	0.923	0.598	0.652	0.595
0.939	0.939	0.939	0.604	0.663	0.605
0.955	0.955	0.955	0.610	0.674	0.615
0.971	0.971	0.971	0.616	0.685	0.625
0.987	0.987	0.987	0.622	0.696	0.635
1.003	1.003	1.003	0.628	0.707	0.645
1.019	1.019	1.019	0.634	0.718	0.655
1.035	1.035	1.035	0.640	0.729	0.665
1.051	1.051	1.051	0.646	0.740	0.675
1.067	1.067	1.067	0.652	0.751	0.685
1.083	1.083	1.083	0.658	0.762	0.695
1.099	1.099	1.099	0.664	0.773	0.705
1.115	1.115	1.115	0.670	0.784	0.715
1.131	1.131	1.131	0.676	0.795	0.725
1.147	1.147	1.147	0.682	0.806	0.735
1.163	1.163	1.163	0.688	0.817	0.745
1.179	1.179	1.179	0.694	0.828	0.755
1.195	1.195	1.195	0.700	0.839	0.765
1.211	1.211	1.211	0.706	0.850	0.775
1.227	1.227	1.227	0.712	0.861	0.785
1.243	1.243	1.243	0.718	0.872	0.795
1.259	1.259	1.259	0.724	0.883	0.805
1.275	1.275	1.275	0.730	0.894	0.815
1.291	1.291	1.291	0.736	0.905	0.825
1.307	1.307	1.307	0.742	0.916	0.835
1.323	1.323	1.323	0.748	0.927	0.845
1.339	1.339	1.339	0.754	0.938	0.855
1.355	1.355	1.355	0.760	0.949	0.865
1.371	1.371	1.371	0.766	0.960	0.875
1.387	1.387	1.387	0.772	0.971	0.885
1.403	1.403	1.403	0.778	0.982	0.895
1.419	1.419	1.419	0.784	0.993	0.905
1.435	1.435	1.435	0.790	1.004	0.915
1.451	1.451	1.451	0.796	1.015	0.925
1.467	1.467	1.467	0.802	1.026	0.935
1.483	1.483	1.483	0.808	1.037	0.945
1.499	1.499	1.499	0.814	1.048	0.955
1.515	1.515	1.515	0.820	1.059	0.965
1.531	1.531	1.531	0.826	1.070	0.975
1.547	1.547	1.547	0.832	1.081	0.985
1.563	1.563	1.563	0.838	1.092	0.995
1.579	1.579	1.579	0.844	1.103	1.005
1.595	1.595	1.595	0.850	1.114	1.015
1.611	1.611	1.611	0.856	1.125	1.025
1.627	1.627	1.627	0.862	1.136	1.035
1.643	1.643	1.643	0.868	1.147	1.045
1.659	1.659	1.659	0.874	1.158	1.055
1.675	1.675	1.675	0.880	1.169	1.065
1.691	1.691	1.691	0.886	1.180	1.075
1.707	1.707	1.707	0.892	1.191	1.085
1.723	1.723	1.723	0.898	1.202	1.095
1.739	1.739	1.739	0.904	1.213	1.105
1.755	1.755	1.755	0.910	1.224	1.115
1.771	1.771	1.771	0.916	1.235	1.125
1.787	1.787	1.787	0.922	1.246	1.135
1.803	1.803	1.803	0.928	1.257	1.145
1.819	1.819	1.819	0.934	1.268	1.155
1.835	1.835	1.835	0.940	1.279	1.165
1.851	1.851	1.851	0.946	1.290	1.175
1.867	1.867	1.867	0.952	1.301	1.185
1.883	1.883	1.883	0.958	1.312	1.195
1.899	1.899	1.899	0.964	1.323	1.205
1.915	1.915	1.915	0.970	1.334	1.215
1.931	1.931	1.931	0.976	1.345	1.225
1.947	1.947	1.947	0.982	1.356	1.235
1.963	1.963	1.963	0.988	1.367	1.245
1.979	1.979	1.979	0.994	1.378	1.255
1.995	1.995	1.995	1.000	1.389	1.265
2.011	2.011	2.011	1.006	1.400	1.275
2.027	2.027	2.027	1.012	1.411	1.285
2.043	2.043	2.043	1.018	1.422	1.295
2.059	2.059	2.059	1.024	1.433	1.305
2.075	2.075	2.075	1.030	1.444	1.315
2.091	2.091	2.091	1.036	1.455	1.325
2.107	2.107	2.107	1.042	1.466	1.335
2.123	2.123	2.123	1.048	1.477	1.345
2.139	2.139	2.139	1.054	1.488	1.355
2.155	2.155	2.155	1.060	1.499	1.365
2.171	2.171	2.171	1.066	1.510	1.375
2.187	2.187	2.187	1.072	1.521	1.385
2.203	2.203	2.203	1.078	1.532	1.395
2.219	2.219	2.219	1.084	1.543	1.405
2.235	2.235	2.235	1.090	1.554	1.415
2.251	2.251	2.251	1.096	1.565	1.425
2.267	2.267	2.267	1.102	1.576	1.435
2.283	2.283	2.283	1.108	1.587	1.445
2.299	2.299	2.299	1.114	1.598	1.455
2.315	2.315	2.315	1.120	1.609	1.465
2.331	2.331	2.331	1.126	1.620	1.475
2.347	2.347	2.347	1.132	1.631	1.485
2.363	2.363	2.363	1.138	1.642	1.495
2.379	2.379	2.379	1.144	1.653	1.505
2.395	2.395	2.395	1.150	1.664	1.515
2.411	2.411	2.411	1.156	1.675	1.525
2.427	2.427	2.427	1.162	1.686	1.535
2.443	2.443	2.443	1.168	1.697	1.545
2.459	2.459	2.459	1.174	1.708	1.555
2.475	2.475	2.475	1.180	1.719	1.565
2.491	2.491	2.491	1.186	1.730	1.575
2.507	2.507	2.507	1.192	1.741	1.585
2.523	2.523	2.523	1.198	1.752	1.595
2.539	2.539	2.539	1.204	1.763	1.605
2.555	2.555	2.555	1.210	1.774	1.615
2.571	2.571	2.571	1.216	1.785	1.625
2.587	2.587	2.587	1.222	1.796	1.635
2.603	2.603	2.603	1.228	1.807	1.645
2.619	2.619	2.619	1.234	1.818	1.655
2.635	2.635	2.635	1.240	1.829	1.665
2.651	2.651	2.651	1.246	1.840	1.675
2.667	2.667	2.667	1.252	1.851	1.685
2.683	2.683	2.683	1.258	1.862	1.695
2.699	2.699	2.699	1.264	1.873	1.705
2.715	2.715	2.715	1.270	1.884	1.715
2.731	2.731	2.731	1.276	1.895	1.725
2.747	2.747	2.747	1.282	1.906	1.735
2.763	2.763	2.763	1.288	1.917	1.745
2.779	2.779	2.779	1.294	1.928	1.755
2.795	2.795	2.795	1.300	1.939	1.765
2.811	2.811	2.811	1.306	1.950	1.775
2.827	2.827	2.827	1.312	1.961	1.785
2.843	2.843	2.843	1.318	1.972	1.795
2.859	2.859	2.859	1.324	1.983	1.805
2.875	2.875	2.875	1.330	1.994	1.815
2.891	2.891	2.891	1.336	2.005	1.825
2.907	2.907	2.907	1.342	2.016	1.835
2.923	2.923	2.923	1.348	2.027	1.845
2.939	2.939	2.939	1.354	2.038	1.855
2.955	2.955	2.955	1.360	2.049	1.865
2.971	2.971	2.971	1.366	2.060	1.875
2.987	2.				

Principles of PCA Design Method

Two failure modes considered:

- Fatigue failure due to slab flexure
- Erosion failure due to foundation compression

Edge loads produce the worst stresses - Fatigue based on tensile stress due to edge loads

Corner loads produce the worst deflections - Erosion based on deflections due to corner loads

Parameters

- Concrete modulus of rupture (MR)
- Modulus of subgrade reaction (k)
- Design traffic volume
- Axle load spectrum

Modulus of Subgrade Reaction

Design k Values for Untreated Subbases

Subgrade k value, pci	Subbase k value, pci			
	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.
50	65	75	85	110
100	130	140	160	190
200	220	230	270	320
300	320	330	370	430

*Subgrade 2.5, 2.6
Subbase 1: 600, Present
2.6
Subbase 2: k 200
2.6, 2.7, 2.8*

Design k Values for Cement-Treated Subbases

Subgrade k value, pci	Subbase k value, pci			
	4 in.	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.
50	170	230	310	390
100	280	400	520	640
200	470	640	830	-

Design Traffic Volume

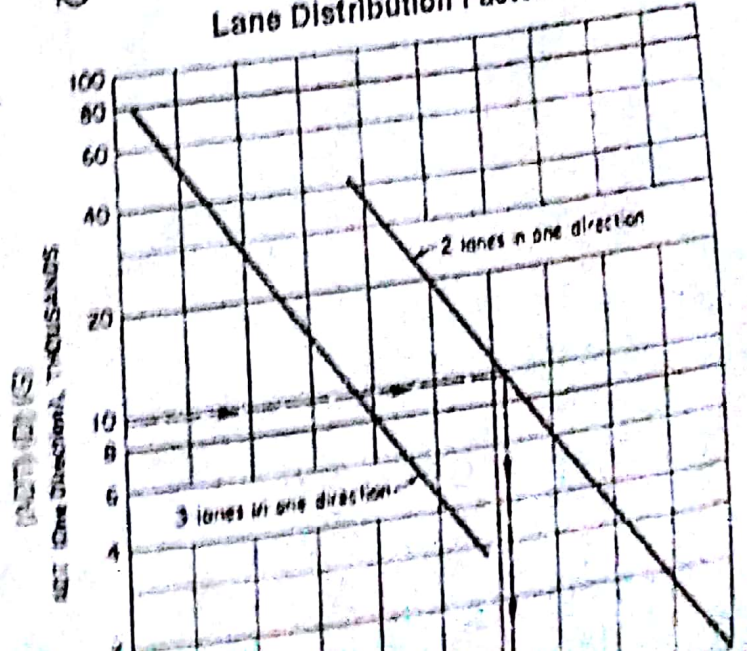
$$= 365 (ADT) (T) (D) (L) (G) (Y)$$

- ADT = Average Daily Traffic (two-way)
- T = Percent Trucks
- D = Direction Distribution Factor
- L = Lane Distribution Factor
- G = Traffic Growth Multiplier
- Y = Design Life (Years)

Traffic Growth Multiplier

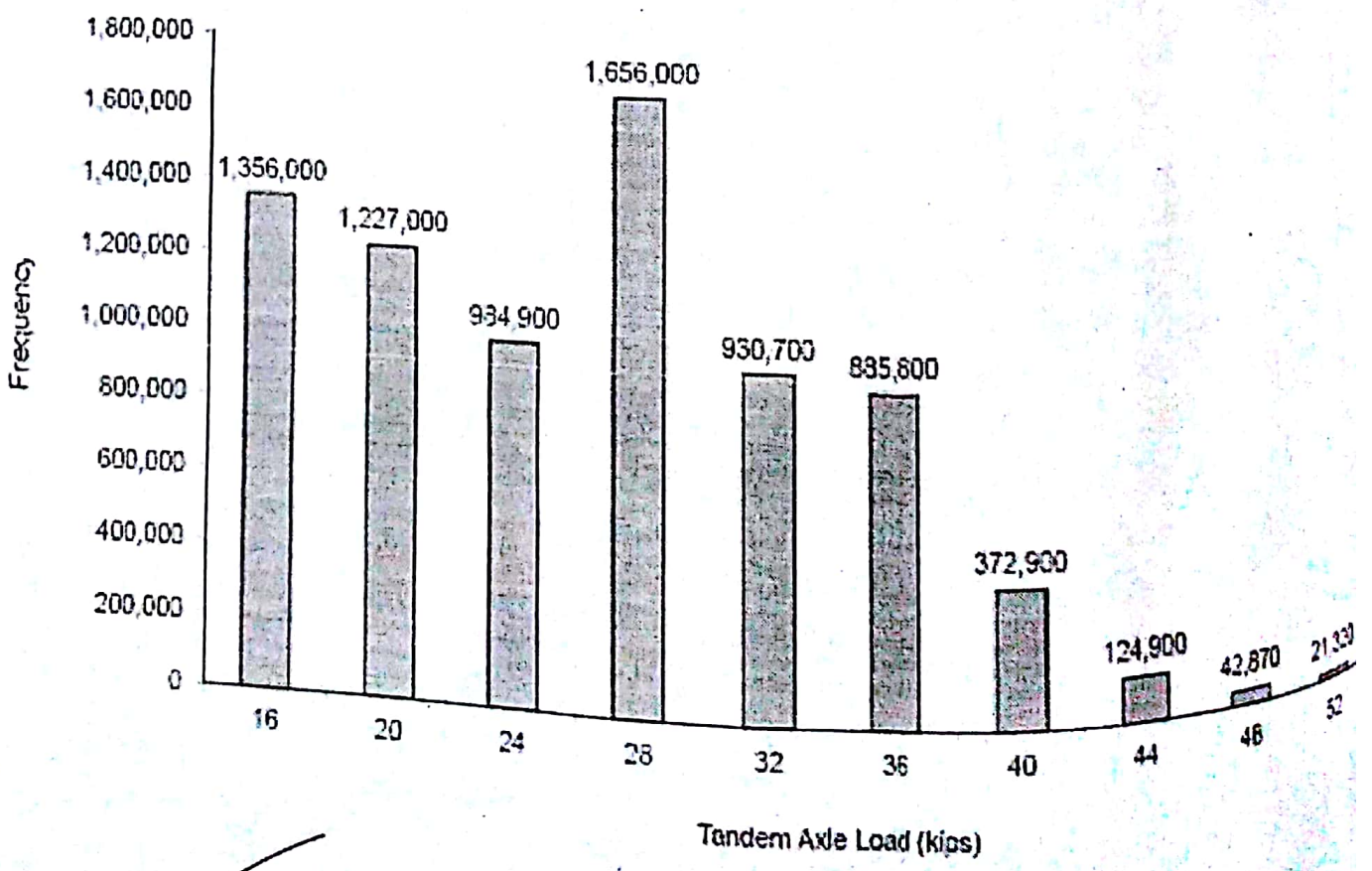
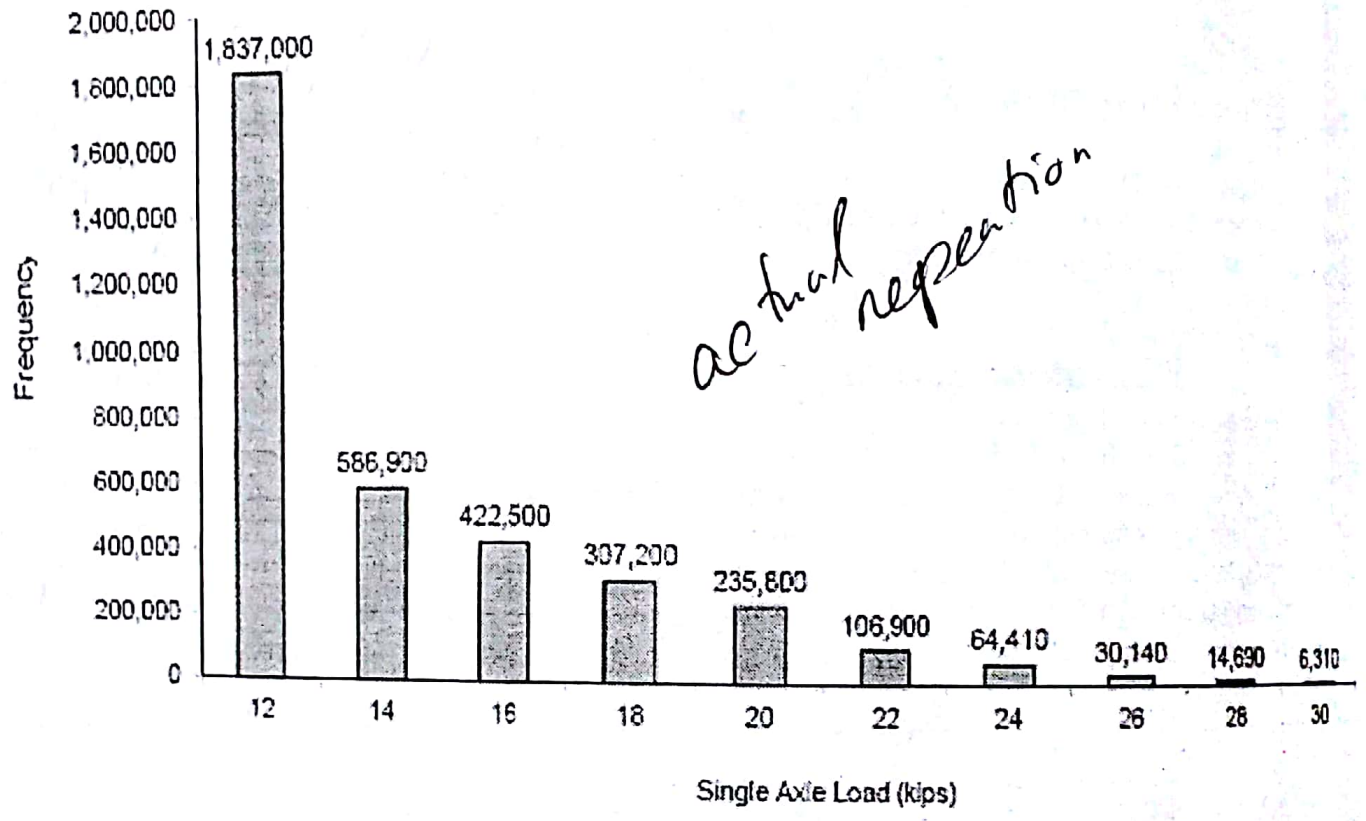
where, r = Annual Growth Rate

Lane Distribution Factor



Axle Load Spectrum

ms (h)



Load Safety Factor (Multiplication factor for axle loads)

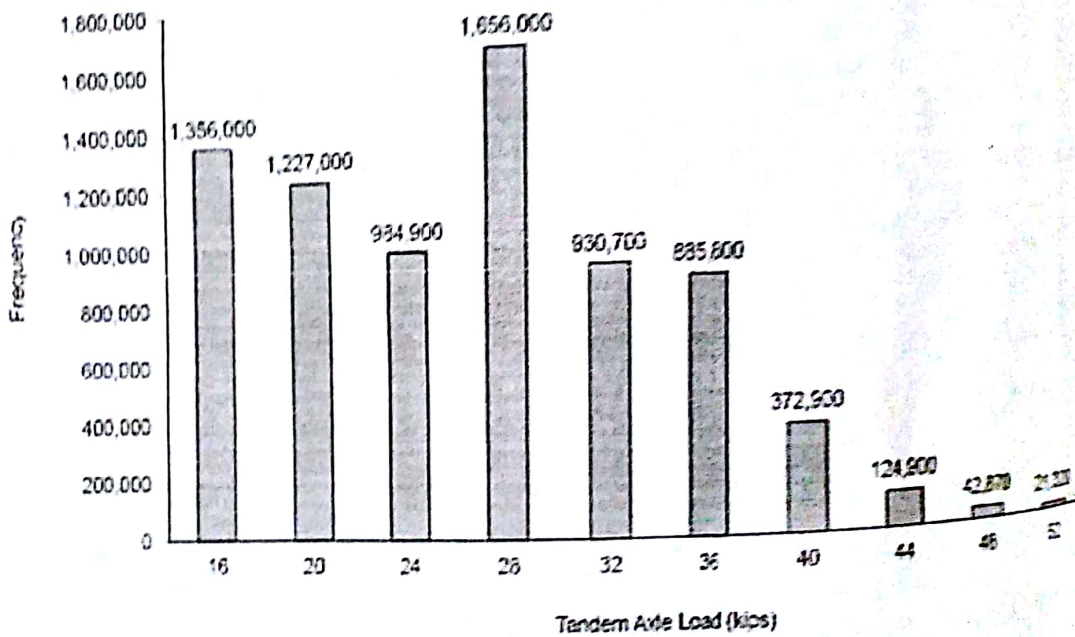
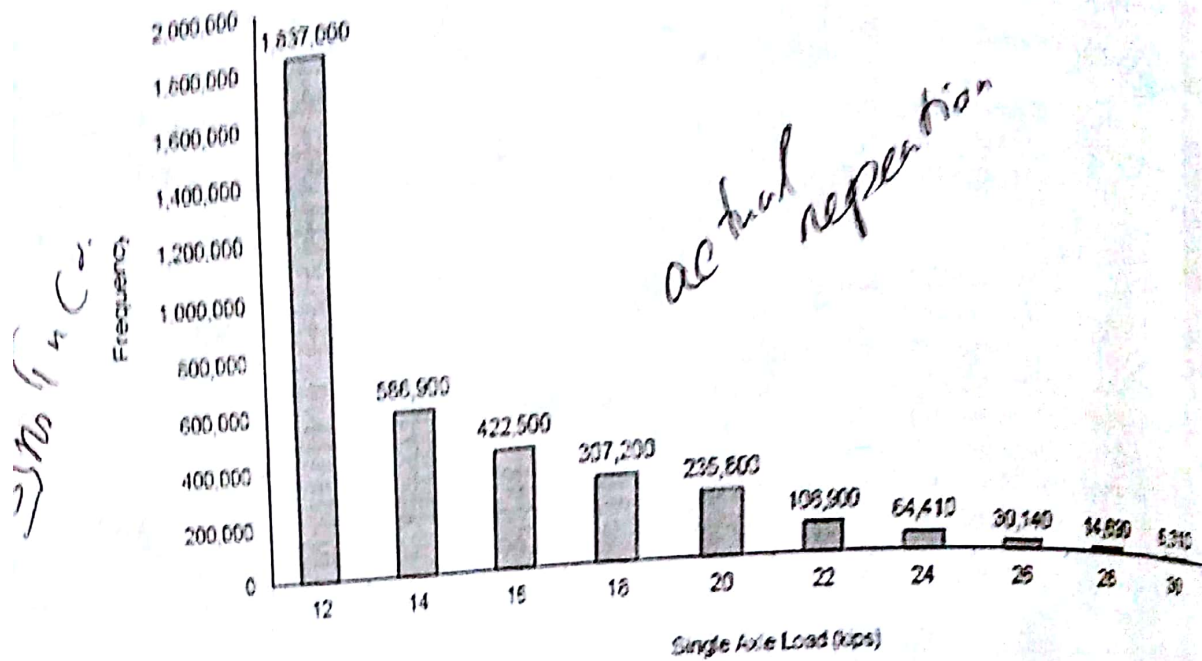
Traffic Volume

LSF

High

(inter)

Axle Load Spectrum



Load Safety Factor (Multiplication factor for axle loads)

Handwritten note: 0.8, 1.0, 1.2

Traffic Volume	LSF
High (interstates, multilane highways)	1.2
Moderate (highways and arterials)	1.1
Low (collectors, residential streets)	1.0

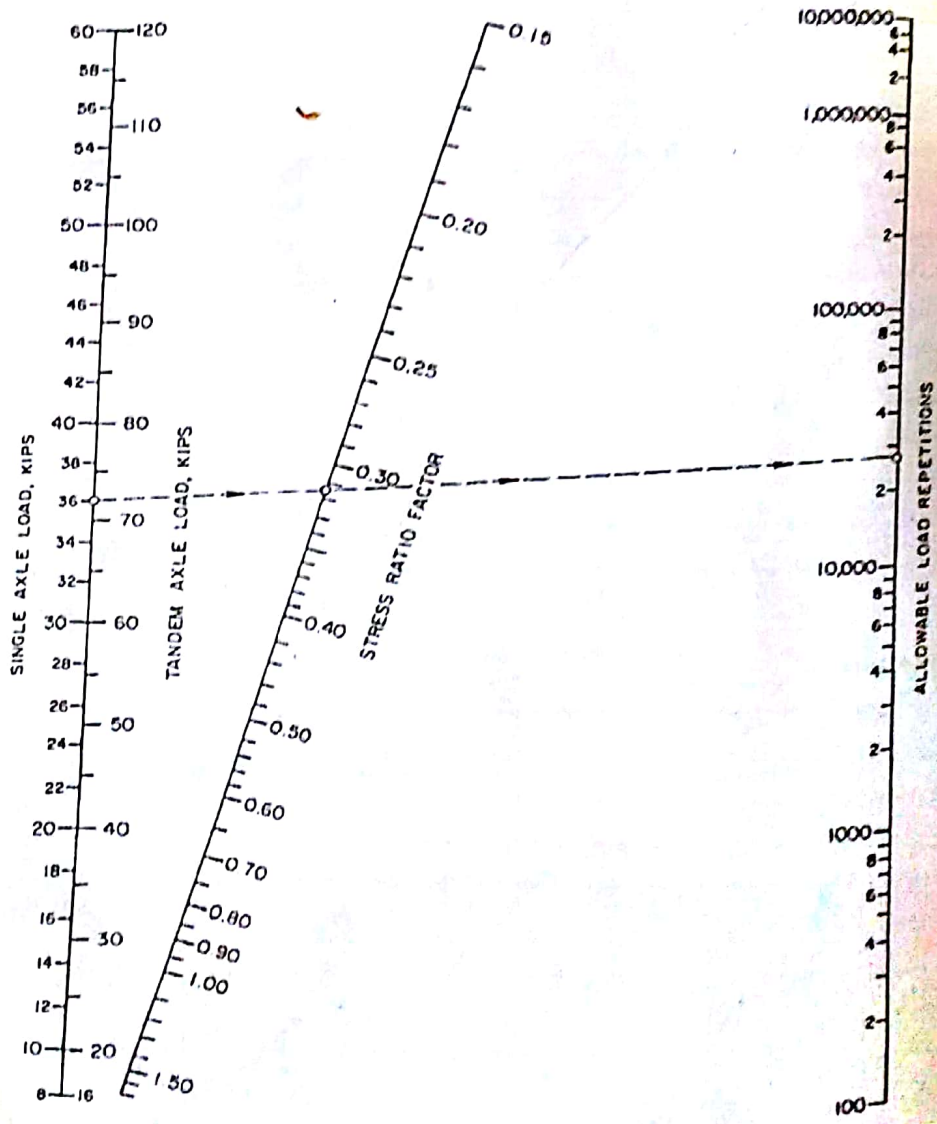
most problems as shall shoulder stress

Equivalent Stress - No Concrete Shoulder (Single Axle / Tandem Axle)

Slab thickness, in	k of concrete subgrade, psi						
	50	100	150	200	300	500	700
4	825/670	728/595	671/542	634/518	584/489	521/457	484/443
4.5	698/566	618/500	571/460	543/431	493/405	448/378	417/363
5	622/516	531/438	493/399	467/376	432/349	391/321	363/307
5.5	576/481	484/387	431/353	403/331	376/305	343/278	320/264
6	485/416	411/348	382/310	362/298	336/271	304/248	285/232
6.5	417/350	367/317	341/286	324/267	306/244	273/220	258/207
7	375/319	331/280	307/262	292/244	271/222	246/199	231/186
7.5	340/283	300/258	279/241	265/224	246/203	224/181	210/169
8	311/300	274/249	255/223	242/208	225/188	205/167	192/155
8.5	285/281	252/232	234/208	222/193	206/174	188/154	177/143
9	264/264	232/218	216/195	205/181	190/163	174/144	163/133
9.5	245/248	215/205	200/183	190/170	176/153	161/134	151/124
10	228/235	200/193	186/173	177/160	164/144	150/126	141/117
10.5	213/222	187/183	174/164	165/151	153/136	140/119	132/110
11	200/211	175/174	163/155	154/143	144/129	131/113	123/104
11.5	188/201	165/165	153/148	145/135	135/122	123/107	116/98
12	177/192	155/158	144/141	137/130	127/116	116/102	109/93
12.5	168/183	147/151	136/135	129/124	120/111	109/97	103/89
13	159/170	139/144	129/129	122/119	113/106	103/93	97/85
13.5	152/160	132/138	122/123	116/114	107/102	99/89	92/81
14	144/162	125/133	116/118	110/109	102/98	93/85	86/78

Equivalent Stress - Concrete Shoulder (Single Axle / Tandem Axle)

Slab thickness, in	k of concrete subgrade, psi						
	50	100	150	200	300	500	700
4	808/634	728/595	671/542	634/518	584/489	521/457	484/443
4.5	541/461	478/403	444/372	421/354	391/321	363/307	340/286
5	475/404	417/349	387/323	367/305	343/278	320/264	300/248
5.5	418/350	368/317	341/286	324/267	306/244	273/220	258/207
6	372/305	327/271	304/255	288/241	268/215	246/199	231/186
6.5	334/295	294/251	274/230	259/219	240/198	220/178	207/169
7	302/270	266/230	248/210	234/193	216/174	200/167	188/154
7.5	275/250	243/211	228/193	215/183	200/167	188/154	177/143
8	252/232	222/196	207/173	197/168	180/156	165/136	151/124
8.5	232/218	204/182	191/166	180/156	165/136	151/124	141/117
9	215/202	190/173	177/155	168/148	150/126	141/117	132/110
9.5	200/190	178/160	164/146	157/137	140/119	132/110	123/104
10	187/179	164/153	153/137	146/129	131/113	123/104	116/98
10.5	174/170	154/143	144/130	137/121	123/107	116/98	109/93
11	164/161	144/135	136/123	129/115	116/102	109/93	103/89
11.5	154/153	136/128	127/117	121/108	110/95	103/89	97/85
12	145/146	128/122	120/111	114/104	103/93	97/85	92/81
12.5	137/139	121/117	113/106	108/99	101/91	95/83	89/79
13	130/133	115/112	107/101	102/95	96/86	90/78	84/74
13.5	124/127	109/107	102/97	97/91	91/81	85/74	79/71
14	118/122	104/103	97/93	93/87	87/79	81/71	75/67



Fatigue analysis—allowable load repetitions based on stress ratio factor (with & without concrete shoulder)

Dr. Md. Shamsul Hoque BUET

22/11/21 23) connect reqd 200 unlimited repetition 200 high axle load

Calculation of Pavement Thickness

Project Design 1 - Four-lane rural interstate, doweled, asphalt shoulder

Trial thickness 9.5 in. Doweled joints: yes no

Subbase-subgrade 130 psi Concrete shoulder: yes no

Modulus of rupture, MR 650 psi Design period 20 years

Load safety factor, LSF 1.2

Axle load, kips	Multiplied by LSF	Expected repetitions	Fatigue analysis		Erosion analysis	
			Allowable repetitions	Fatigue percent	Allowable repetitions	Damage percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

$$\frac{497 - 200}{36} \times 20 + 200$$

Single Axle $1.2 \times 30 = 36.0$ *act. 1*

8. Equivalent stress 206 10. Erosion factor

9. Stress ratio factor 0.317 ← $206/MR$

30	36.0	6310	27000	$\frac{6310}{27000} = 0.234$	

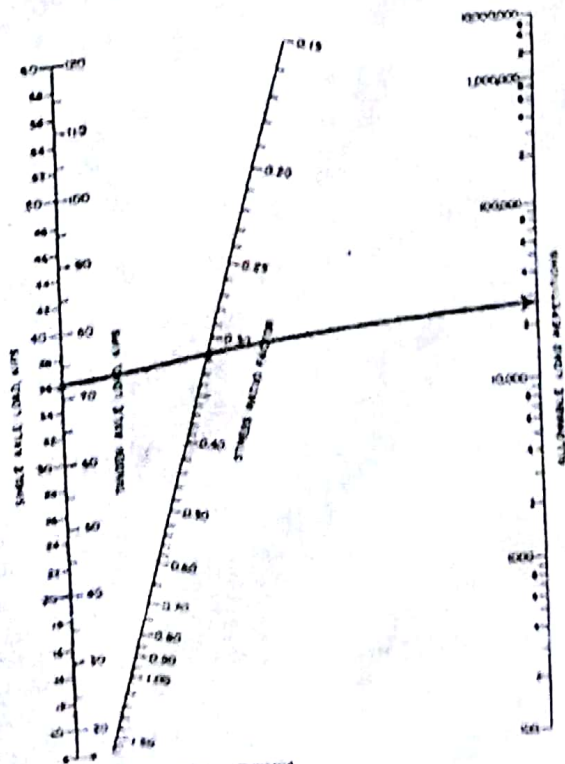


Fig. 1. Fatigue analysis - plotting back up to the stress ratio factor and allowing concrete shoulder

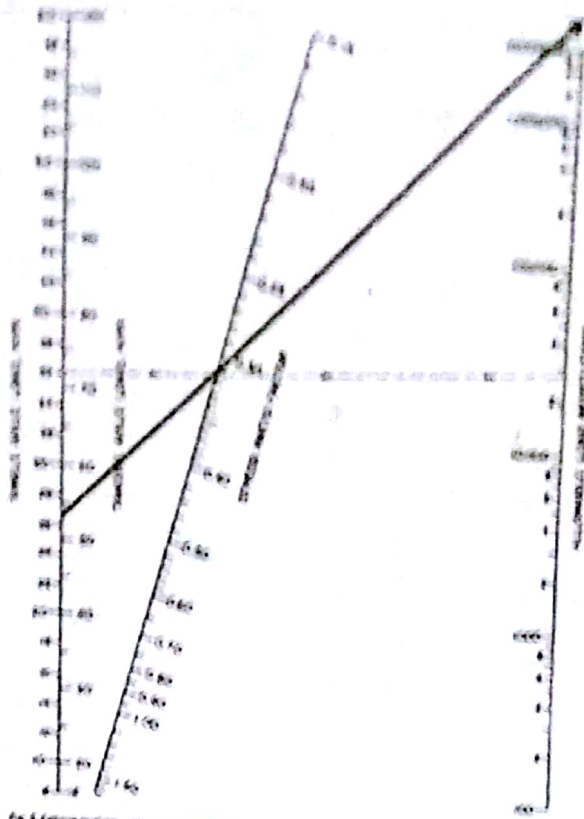


Fig. 4. Fatigue analysis - design traffic established as more axle loads per inch of pavement thickness

Calculation of Pavement Thickness

Project: Design 1 - Four lane rural interstate, dowels, asphalt shoulder
 First thickness: 9.5 in. Overlaid paving: yes no
 Subbase strength: 130 psi Concrete thickness: yes no
 Modulus of rupture: 650 psi Design period: 20 years
 Load safety factor: LSF: 1.2

Axle load (kips)	Multi-passes by LSF	Equivalent repetitions	Fatigue analysis		Erosion analysis	
			Allowable repetitions	Fatigue percent	Allowable repetitions	Damage percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

4 Equivalent stress: 206 12 Erosion factor: _____
 8 Stress ratio factor: 0.317

Single Axles

30	34.0	6310	27,000	23.4		
28	33.6	14,690	77,000	19.1		
26	31.2	30,140	230,000	13.1		
24	28.8	64,410	1,200,000	5.4		
22	26.4	106,900	unlimited	0.0		
				$\Sigma = 61.0$		

single axle total
 61% damage. Now
 we will check for
 tandem (39%)

~~single axle total 61~~
 decrease
 not available for tandem
 = 39%

Calculation of Pavement Thickness

Project Design 1 - Four-lane rural interstate, dowels, asphalt shoulder

Trial thickness 9.5 in
 Doweled joints: yes X no

Subbase-subgrade k 130 pci
 Concrete shoulder: yes no X

Modulus of rupture, M_R 650 psi
 Design period 20 years

Load safety factor, LSF 1.2

Axle load, kips	Multiplied by LSF	Expected repetitions	Fatigue analysis		Erosion analysis	
			Allowable repetitions	Fatigue, percent	Allowable repetitions	Damage, percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Single Axles

8. Equivalent stress 206 10. Erosion factor from table
 9. Stress ratio factor 0.317 ← $206/M_R$ directly

30	36.0	6310	27,000	23.4		
28	33.6	14,690	77,000	19.1		
26	31.2	30,140	230,000	13.1		
24	28.8	64,410	1,200,000	5.4		
22	26.4	106,900	unlimited	0.0		
				$\Sigma = 61.0$		

Tandem Axles

11. Equivalent stress 192 13. Erosion factor
 12. Stress ratio factor 0.295

52	62.4	21,320	1,100,000	1.9		
48	57.6	42,870	unlimited	0.0		
				$\Sigma = 62.9$		

22001 1201 ~~fatigue~~
 48000 1141 Pa → 2201 Chet
 erosion

Erosion Factor

Erosion Factor - Doweled Joints, Concrete Shoulder (Single Axle / Tandem Axle)

Slab Thickness, in.	# of subgrade-subbase, pci					
	50	100	200	300	500	700
4	3.28/3.30	3.24/3.20	3.21/3.12	3.19/3.10	3.15/3.09	3.12/3.06
4.5	3.13/3.19	3.09/3.08	3.06/3.00	3.04/2.96	3.01/2.93	2.99/2.91
5	3.01/3.09	2.97/2.98	2.93/2.89	2.90/2.84	2.87/2.79	2.85/2.77
5.5	2.90/3.01	2.85/2.89	2.81/2.79	2.79/2.74	2.76/2.68	2.73/2.65
6	2.79/2.93	2.75/2.82	2.70/2.71	2.68/2.65	2.65/2.58	2.62/2.54
6.5	2.70/2.80	2.65/2.75	2.61/2.63	2.59/2.57	2.55/2.50	2.52/2.45
7	2.61/2.79	2.56/2.68	2.52/2.55	2.49/2.50	2.46/2.47	2.43/2.38
7.5	2.53/2.73	2.48/2.62	2.44/2.50	2.41/2.44	2.38/2.36	2.35/2.31
8	2.46/2.68	2.41/2.56	2.36/2.44	2.33/2.38	2.30/2.30	2.27/2.24
8.5	2.39/2.62	2.34/2.51	2.29/2.39	2.26/2.32	2.22/2.24	2.20/2.18
9	2.32/2.57	2.27/2.46	2.22/2.34	2.19/2.27	2.16/2.19	2.13/2.13
9.5	2.26/2.52	2.21/2.41	2.16/2.29	2.13/2.22	2.09/2.14	2.07/2.08
10	2.20/2.47	2.15/2.36	2.10/2.25	2.07/2.18	2.03/2.09	2.01/2.03
10.5	2.15/2.43	2.09/2.32	2.04/2.20	2.01/2.14	1.97/2.05	1.95/1.99
11	2.10/2.39	2.04/2.28	1.99/2.16	1.95/2.09	1.92/2.01	1.89/1.95
11.5	2.05/2.35	1.99/2.24	1.93/2.12	1.90/2.05	1.87/1.97	1.84/1.91
12	2.00/2.31	1.94/2.20	1.88/2.09	1.85/2.02	1.82/1.93	1.79/1.87
12.5	1.95/2.27	1.89/2.16	1.84/2.05	1.81/1.98	1.77/1.89	1.74/1.84
13	1.91/2.23	1.85/2.13	1.79/2.01	1.76/1.95	1.72/1.85	1.70/1.80
13.5	1.86/2.20	1.81/2.09	1.75/1.96	1.72/1.91	1.68/1.83	1.65/1.77
14	1.82/2.17	1.76/2.06	1.71/1.95	1.67/1.88	1.64/1.80	1.61/1.74

Erosion Factor - No Dowels, Concrete Shoulder (Single Axle / Tandem Axle)

Slab Thickness, in.	# of subgrade-subbase, pci					
	50	100	200	300	500	700
4	3.45/3.49	3.42/3.39	3.39/3.34	3.36/3.29	3.32/3.26	3.29/3.24
4.5	3.32/3.39	3.28/3.28	3.24/3.19	3.21/3.16	3.17/3.14	3.14/3.10
5	3.20/3.30	3.16/3.18	3.12/3.09	3.09/3.05	3.05/3.00	3.02/2.98
5.5	3.10/3.22	3.06/3.10	3.01/3.00	2.98/2.95	2.94/2.90	2.91/2.86
6	3.00/3.16	2.95/3.02	2.90/2.92	2.87/2.87	2.83/2.81	2.80/2.78
6.5	2.91/3.08	2.86/2.96	2.81/2.85	2.78/2.79	2.74/2.74	2.71/2.70
7	2.83/3.02	2.77/2.90	2.72/2.78	2.69/2.72	2.65/2.66	2.62/2.61
7.5	2.76/2.97	2.70/2.84	2.65/2.73	2.62/2.65	2.58/2.59	2.55/2.54
8	2.69/2.92	2.63/2.79	2.57/2.67	2.54/2.61	2.50/2.51	2.47/2.46
8.5	2.63/2.88	2.56/2.74	2.51/2.62	2.47/2.55	2.43/2.44	2.40/2.39
9	2.57/2.83	2.50/2.70	2.44/2.57	2.41/2.51	2.37/2.38	2.34/2.33
9.5	2.51/2.79	2.44/2.65	2.38/2.53	2.35/2.46	2.31/2.32	2.28/2.27
10	2.46/2.75	2.39/2.61	2.33/2.49	2.30/2.41	2.26/2.27	2.23/2.22
10.5	2.41/2.72	2.33/2.58	2.27/2.44	2.24/2.35	2.20/2.21	2.17/2.16
11	2.36/2.68	2.28/2.54	2.22/2.41	2.19/2.30	2.15/2.16	2.12/2.11
11.5	2.32/2.65	2.24/2.51	2.17/2.36	2.14/2.25	2.10/2.11	2.07/2.06
12	2.28/2.62	2.19/2.48	2.13/2.32	2.10/2.21	2.06/2.07	2.03/2.02
12.5	2.24/2.59	2.15/2.45	2.09/2.31	2.06/2.17	2.02/2.03	1.99/1.98
13	2.20/2.56	2.11/2.43	2.04/2.28	2.01/2.12	1.97/1.98	1.94/1.93
13.5	2.16/2.53	2.08/2.39	2.00/2.25	1.97/2.08	1.93/1.94	1.90/1.89
14	2.13/2.51	2.04/2.36	1.97/2.23	1.94/2.05	1.90/1.91	1.87/1.86

Erosion Factor - Doweled Joints, No Concrete Shoulder (Single Axle / Tandem Axle)

Slab Thickness, in.	# of subgrade-subbase, pci					
	50	100	200	300	500	700
4	3.74/3.83	3.71/3.70	3.67/3.75	3.64/3.73	3.60/3.70	3.56/3.67
4.5	3.59/3.70	3.57/3.65	3.53/3.61	3.50/3.58	3.46/3.55	3.42/3.53
5	3.45/3.68	3.43/3.52	3.42/3.48	3.41/3.45	3.40/3.42	3.38/3.40
5.5	3.33/3.47	3.31/3.41	3.29/3.36	3.28/3.33	3.27/3.30	3.26/3.28
6	3.22/3.38	3.19/3.31	3.18/3.26	3.17/3.23	3.15/3.20	3.14/3.17
6.5	3.11/3.29	3.09/3.22	3.07/3.16	3.06/3.13	3.05/3.10	3.03/3.07
7	3.01/3.21	2.99/3.14	2.97/3.08	2.95/3.05	2.93/3.01	2.91/2.98
7.5	2.91/3.14	2.91/3.06	2.88/3.00	2.87/2.97	2.85/2.93	2.84/2.93
8	2.81/3.07	2.81/2.93	2.80/2.93	2.78/2.89	2.77/2.85	2.76/2.82
8.5	2.71/3.01	2.71/2.81	2.72/2.86	2.71/2.82	2.69/2.78	2.68/2.75
9	2.61/2.96	2.61/2.87	2.61/2.80	2.60/2.76	2.58/2.71	2.57/2.64
9.5	2.51/2.90	2.51/2.81	2.51/2.81	2.50/2.70	2.49/2.66	2.47/2.62
10	2.41/2.85	2.41/2.76	2.41/2.88	2.40/2.64	2.40/2.58	2.41/2.56
10.5	2.30/2.81	2.41/2.71	2.45/2.63	2.44/2.59	2.42/2.54	2.41/2.51
11	2.44/2.76	2.43/2.67	2.43/2.58	2.42/2.54	2.40/2.49	2.39/2.45
11.5	2.38/2.72	2.38/2.62	2.38/2.54	2.37/2.49	2.36/2.44	2.35/2.40
12	2.31/2.68	2.30/2.58	2.30/2.49	2.29/2.44	2.28/2.39	2.28/2.36
12.5	2.28/2.64	2.25/2.54	2.25/2.45	2.24/2.45	2.23/2.35	2.23/2.31
13	2.23/2.61	2.20/2.50	2.19/2.41	2.19/2.36	2.18/2.31	2.18/2.27
13.5	2.18/2.57	2.16/2.47	2.15/2.37	2.15/2.32	2.14/2.25	2.14/2.23
14	2.13/2.54	2.11/2.41	2.09/2.34	2.09/2.29	2.08/2.21	2.08/2.19

Erosion Factor - No Dowels, No Concrete Shoulder (Single Axle / Tandem Axle)

Slab Thickness, in.	# of subgrade-subbase, pci					
	50	100	200	300	500	700
4	3.94/4.03	3.91/3.95	3.86/3.89	3.82/3.85	3.78/3.81	3.75/3.78
4.5	3.79/3.89	3.76/3.82	3.73/3.75	3.71/3.72	3.68/3.69	3.66/3.67
5	3.65/3.81	3.63/3.72	3.60/3.64	3.58/3.60	3.56/3.57	3.54/3.55
5.5	3.54/3.72	3.51/3.62	3.48/3.53	3.46/3.49	3.44/3.45	3.42/3.43
6	3.44/3.64	3.40/3.63	3.37/3.44	3.35/3.40	3.33/3.37	3.31/3.34
6.5	3.34/3.56	3.30/3.48	3.26/3.36	3.25/3.31	3.23/3.27	3.21/3.24
7	3.26/3.49	3.21/3.39	3.17/3.29	3.15/3.24	3.13/3.21	3.11/3.19
7.5	3.18/3.43	3.13/3.32	3.09/3.22	3.07/3.17	3.05/3.13	3.03/3.11
8	3.11/3.37	3.07/3.26	3.03/3.16	2.99/3.10	2.97/3.05	2.95/3.02
8.5	3.04/3.32	2.99/3.21	2.95/3.10	2.92/3.03	2.90/2.98	2.88/2.95
9	2.98/3.27	2.93/3.10	2.89/3.05	2.86/2.97	2.84/2.91	2.82/2.89
9.5	2.92/3.22	2.87/3.11	2.83/3.00	2.79/2.94	2.77/2.84	2.75/2.82
10	2.86/3.18	2.81/3.06	2.77/2.95	2.74/2.88	2.72/2.81	2.70/2.78
10.5	2.81/3.14	2.74/3.02	2.69/2.89	2.66/2.81	2.64/2.73	2.62/2.70
11	2.77/3.10	2.69/2.98	2.64/2.86	2.61/2.76	2.59/2.68	2.57/2.65
11.5	2.72/3.06	2.64/2.94	2.59/2.82	2.56/2.71	2.54/2.63	2.52/2.60
12	2.68/3.03	2.60/2.90	2.55/2.78	2.52/2.67	2.50/2.59	2.48/2.56
12.5	2.64/2.99	2.55/2.87	2.50/2.75	2.47/2.62	2.45/2.54	2.43/2.51
13	2.60/2.96	2.51/2.83	2.46/2.71	2.43/2.58	2.41/2.50	2.39/2.47
13.5	2.56/2.93	2.47/2.80	2.42/2.68	2.39/2.54	2.37/2.46	2.35/2.43
14	2.52/2.90	2.44/2.77	2.39/2.65	2.36/2.51	2.34/2.43	2.32/2.40

Calculation of Pavement Thickness

Project Design 1 - Four-lane rural interstate, dowels, asphalt shoulder

Trial thickness 9.5 in.
 Subbase-subgrade k 130 pci
 Modulus of rupture, MR 650 psi
 Load safety factor, LSF 1.2

Doweled joints: yes no
 Concrete shoulder: yes no
 Design period 20 years

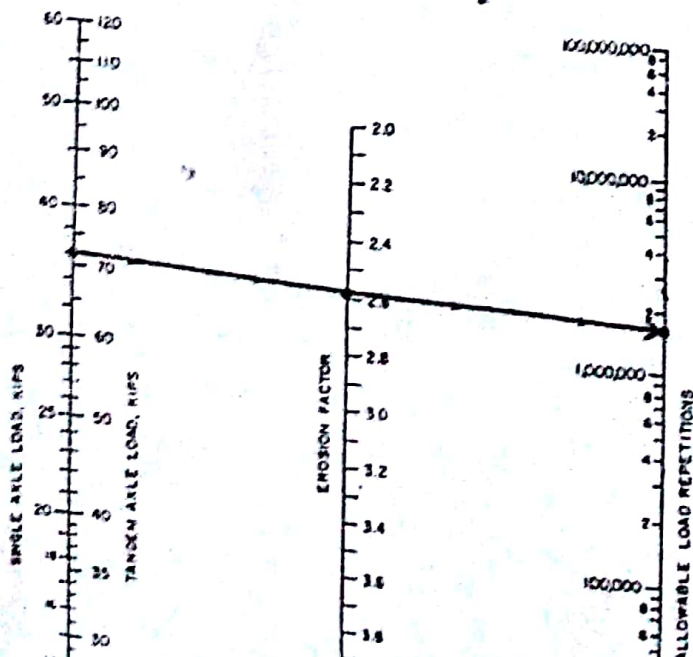
Axle load, kips	Multiplied by LSF	Expected repetitions	Fatigue analysis		Erosion analysis	
			Allowable repetitions	Fatigue, percent	Allowable repetitions	Damage, percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8. Equivalent stress 206 11. Erosion factor 2.59
 9. Stress ratio factor 0.317

Single Axles

30	36.0	6310	27,000	23.4		
28	33.6	14,690	77,000	19.1		
26	31.2	30,140	230,000	13.1		
24	28.8	64,410	1,200,000	5.4		
22	26.4	106,900	unlimited	0.0		

2-6-256
 106
 2-6-256
 6310



Example 2

Design the thickness of a concrete pavement using PCN method for the conditions given below.

General Data

Traffic (Average Daily Traffic, ADT):	400 vehicles (both directions)
Trucks:	20 percent of ADT
Annual growth:	3 percent
Modulus of Rupture, M_R :	650 psi
Modulus of Subgrade Reaction, k :	100 psi
Design life:	20 years

Truck Axle Distributions

Axle Load Group (kips)	No. axles per 100 trucks on the road	
	Single Axles	Tandem Axles
12-14	8.0	
14-16	7.3	
16-18	6.1	
18-20	5.4	
20-22	3.2	
22-24		7.6
24-26		8.4
26-28		9.0
28-30		11.2
30-32		9.4
32-34		1.8
34-36		1.4
36-38		0.9
38-40		1.0
40-42		0.1
42-44		0.1
44-46		0.1

> Overdesign: 30% say 57% - 2%
 Full 9.5 overdesign 20%
 comment: 1000 thickness 2000