

Lec-2pec:

sandy soil me krunne H_2O jharkne na, so vidhuti all weathered stability of road depends on support below ground and side support. side support hiline parke ahrne na, Edge curb.

crowning hiline H_2O drain krna hne, edge curb ko verticle krne slope hiline rakhanam H_2O jharkne hne & pumping.

footpath raise krna hne (mat jadh) jharkne shikha na hne. hote block me krunne vibration, so rkh block me krna hne. joint krunne (mat), rakhanam mortar hne, so smooth.

Pavement type:

Binder bitumin hne flexible pavement, concrete hne rigid ~.

Classification of pavement:

concrete pavement hne bhagan mat, panel wise bhagane hne.

Bitumin bhane load rakhan jharkne bhagane hne, but creep behaviour hne, so long time load hne na.

so concrete preferred, hne hit & forget, no maintainance needed.

Where will you suggest semi rigid pavement?

sea port and airport.

Interlocking pavement is strong, but laterally or vertically depressed or cause interlocked problem or cause interlocked problem or cause interlocked problem.

Flexible pavement is local depression or aggregate deflected or is sensitive to subgrade.

Rigid pavement is total slab is deflected or aggregate load or load on total slab.

so flexible pavement is aggregate load or Rigid is not so much.

Q. What is the construction methodology of flexible pavement?

Interlocking mechanism

Intergranular friction

Shingle use or can't be used in flexible pavement.

Lec-3

Structure of flexible pavement:

প্রতিটি layer এর ingredient এক না, cause load কমে যাবে, বেগুনটো best quality, তিরেটুটো worst quality.

CBR মত \uparrow soil তত ভাল.

আমাদের দেশে embankment লাগে, highest flood level এর বেগুন road surface কে বেগুন হবে.

* Wearing course structural material না.

Binding " " " " So black top 3"

হলে ২'5" binding " হতে পারে.

এটা আরেকটা function sealing the surface. Impermeable layer, vertically rain মনে drain না হয়.

Nominal size হল gradation এর max size কে.

Binder course well graded হবে.

Base, subbase open graded (deliberately). usually ২-4% gap রাখতে হয় in case of bitumin. cause সবুজ bitumin soft হয়, wheel দিয়ে চাপ দিলে বেগুন বেগুন আড়া, so binder সিমেন্ট থাকবে না, so agg. bonded থাকবে না.

Open graded কে বলে Stone matrix asphalt. Cause stone to stone contact থাকবে.

Full depth & partial depth \hookrightarrow diff

\downarrow \downarrow
subbase \nrightarrow bitumin only surface \hookrightarrow bitumin

so full depth \hookrightarrow thickness कम, partial \hookrightarrow thickness \uparrow

12] Rigid Pavement:

इसमें panel slab action \hookrightarrow load फिर, subgrade थूक थाकण रहने से Base or subbase course फिल्ले से, इसे लागू ना.

concrete pavement \hookrightarrow 2 types of joint.

Dowel bar transverse joint, starts from 32mm.

conner \hookrightarrow एने load फिर आएगा, Transverse \hookrightarrow एने एने cantilever रहने मात्र, conner \hookrightarrow load फिर रहने dowel bar. एने load transferring device.

joint फिर rain H_2O डूकले, wheel आडले चान फिर, subbase material एने आले H_2O (बुडु रहने, so pumping action \hookrightarrow subbase थाकण रहने मात्र,

Shear failure रहने,

Dowel bar only load फिर, concrete मडु आले bonding रहने ना, so plain, grease.

आलेकले tiebar, एने lane को connect करे,

Tie bar monolithic হবে, Deformed bar, development length লাগবে, প্রতি tension হবে, ১০ ছোট size use করা যায়,

Slab এর ওজন আছে, crowning করলে ওজনের জন্য / \ প্রকারে slide হয়ে যেতে চায়, so tie bar.

Length 6.1m বলে আর crack হবে না, so rod দিতে না

চাইলে " " হবে, Jointed plain concrete pavement. (অফিস & residential area)

৭. কোন reinforcement এর কাজ কি?

tie bar connect করে, dowel bar load transfer করে, পা

৮. JRCP:

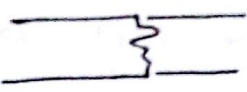
কিছু টাকা থাকলে & speed. নষ্টে বাড়াতে চাইলে

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Lec-4

Joint type:

① Contraction joint

Random crack लग्न ना रम, कटे दिव $1/4^{\text{th}}$, weak रन
so अभावा crack रव,  एकत रकम irregular,
so रते pavement के load दिव,
created by saw cutting.

② Construction Joint:

created by formwork, एतेय load transfer रर उरु
dowel bar दिव रते, Aggregate will not take load.

- ③ saw cut के बने curve, required $1/3$, ना रन $1/4^{\text{th}}$.
- ④ contraction joint के performance better.

⑤ Expansion Joint:

gap sufficient ना शकले on joint ए hard
किरु अरु शकले,

High speed train ए concrete slipper & elastic spike.

Rail दिरु train एले rail रेकुर देरेत चार but
spike उ देरेत & तालेन spike उ तालेन,

① Isolation Joint:


Bridge একটা & road আলাদাটা element. pavement এ
 হয় না, ২টা diff element এর মাঝে,
 slab এর thickness একটু বাড়ান হয়, thickening edge.
 ~ ২ thickness ↑ দেয়া হয়।

☐ Skewed Joint:



☐ Staggered Joint:

square most stable, but expensive হয়, প্রকৃত rectangular
 বড়, code বলে aspect ratio 1:25, এর ↑ না, ↑ হলে
 সেক্ষেপে মাঝে।


Slab thickness ↑ হলে panel size কমে যাবে পারবে,
 " " " " " ছোট হবে।

☐ keyed joint 

☐ Butt joint: Plain Joint

☐  curve হলে ২' এর বহু width হবে না, গর
 শব্দে curve - দেখাবে by point & panel বাসার .

odd shape: rect. or square না, aspect ratio 1:25 না,
 oblique shape.

☒  cement 6mm বহু দিতে হবে
 বসে summer time এ চাকার spike দুটো
 গুঁড়ি আনা লেগে বসে না হয়ে যায়।

Lec-5

Comparison betⁿ Flexible & Rigid Pavement:

F → multilayer

R → single layer

F → sensitive to subgrade

R → single slab whole load (বস), slab action, ~~sensitive~~ not dependent on subgrade.

F → agg. interlocking & intergranular friction
no round agg; cubical in shape.

Agg only fills vol^m, sh^ungle use কয়েক আকার.

Agg ↑ লম্বা.

concrete pavement env. friendly, agg কম লম্বা.

low stiffness of each layer.

slab is very stiff.

Rich material top \rightarrow cause stress \uparrow ,

Flexible ও \rightarrow fatigue

concrete pavement \rightarrow fatigue

common

Rutting (জেরে মাড়িয়া) হয়.

No rutting, joint \rightarrow failure হয়.

বড় wheel চলে আড়ালে punch করতে নিচে চলে যাবে, shear failure.

Weather এর জন্য সে crack হোক নাহলে হয়, এর temp crack.

Adv & Disadv:

F → Hallmark adv is low investment project.

Concrete pav. repair work is not as old & new concrete same behave as old one.

Neg quality of con → noise is, concrete type & friction

Rigid Pav. urban area is not, cause utility demand is, so pav. work is, because R.P work is not as old & new concrete same behave as old one.

R.P & curing work is not as old & new concrete same behave as old one, so problem

Submerged Condition:

① Quality Control:

Bitumin & heated, agg work, so agg liquid is, so bitumen segregated is.

Rolling & temp 90° is bitumen spangely is, so compact is not porosity is.

concrete & W/C ratio most imp, then imp is work.

Environmental Condition:

Fuel Saving

☐ Recycling

☐ Utility

☐ Env. consideration:

curing এর main concept হলো পানির trap করতে হবে,
can be done by wax.

☐ where concrete pavement used?

Lec-6

6.11.16
Sunday

Perpetual Pavement:

upto 50 years চলা, fit and forget

- 3 major layer → 1) wear resistant
2) Rutt resistant
3) Fatigue resistant

Maximum 6" layer দিচ্ছে compaction করবে।

Moisture content ঠিকঠাক হবে, maximum density at optimum moisture content.

Even surface maintain করতে হবে, প্রত্যেকটিতে solid foundation. প্রত্যেক smart compactor used.

Long lasting এর জন্য 1) Foundation strong, 2) Edge confinement 3) Edge drain (H_2O pavement এ ঢুকবে না, capillary rise হবে না due to larger pores of stone)

* সার্টি weck in tension, so geotextile দেয়া হয় যে tension নেয়।

• compaction এর পরে geotextile দেয়া হয়, it reinforces the soil.

• Use of Polymer modified binder (PMB)

Bitumen not good at very high or very low temp.

crude oil \rightarrow bitumen \rightarrow tyre

tyre good at high temperature. So স্টিরে শ্রেষ্ঠ করে

bitumen এর সাথে মিশ্রিত, so PMB. So bitumen এর performance better.

☐ Fatigue :

☐ Bleeding :

summer এ নিচের bitumen বেগরে উঠবে, Pavement bonding
বৃদ্ধি পাবে,
mix এ bitumen বেশি দেয়া হয় than required quantity.
VMA → void in mineral aggregate → 4%. কমে গেলে হয়,
safety hazard & bitumen বেগরে উঠলে durability
affected.

☐ Block cracking :

☐ Corrugation & Shoving :

☐ Joint Deflection cracking :

☐ Longitudinal cracking :

☐ Patching :

☐ Pothole :

☐ Rutting : Not in our country

☐ Slippage cracking : hard break (crescent shape)

☐ Transverse cracking :

⑧ ESA → math করে নিব,

⑨ 3 parameter:

Bearing capacity of soil

Soil Layer thickness

Weather

CBR - 3 এর নিচে হলে soil improvement করতে হবে,
বস্তু replace করব or compaction করব,
Improvement ছাড়া construction possible না,

⑩ Why structural design of pavement is a complex one?

⑪ 3 ধরনের design:

Geometric design

Structural "

Mix "

} ৩ টি নিচে

we do high type pavement.

Worksheet for flexible Pavement Design

AASHTO worksheet দিচ্ছে দিচ্ছে,

calculation দেওয়া, দুটি উল্লিখিত থাকবে just thickness বসাবে,

Drainage co-efficient বসবে আছে।

Layer এর জন্য SN1, SN2... (যদি কয়টি, Graph থেকে বেটা

better, অন্য trial & error method এর কাজে যায়।

thickness 0.5" এ rounding.

PCA Design Method:

পট angle 1) Erosion of soil. 2) Fatigue failure

parameter : 1) concrete modulus of rupture (MR)

2) Modulus of subgrade reaction (k)

1" penetrate করতে কত stress, unit psi/in

3) Future traffic → only truck

4) Axle load spectrum - tabular/graphical

Design traffic vol^m:

$$V = 365 \text{ (ADT)} \left(\frac{T}{100} \right) \left(\frac{D}{100} \right) \frac{L}{\text{lane dist}^n \text{ factor}}$$

↓
% truck↓
lane distⁿ
factor

$$D = \sum \frac{n_i}{N_i} \leq 1$$

$D = 0.3$ আশলে overdesign, ১০

৷৳ thickness ককায় trial. ১ ৷৳ কাছাকাছি আশলে design বিক.

- ⊙ Trial thickness বিকতে হব
- ⊙ Subbase - subgrade K হলে modified টি
- ⊙ Equivalent stress ৷৳ অন্য concrete pavement ৳ no con. pavement ৷৳ table থেকে, interpolate, ৷৳ single axle stress ratio = $\frac{\text{Equivalent stress}}{MR}$ ৷৳ "tandem".

⇒ Tilting point ককগেই,

⇒ অন্য কক load consider কক দরকার হাই, কক বাকি ককলায় অন্য insignificant damage.

⊙ We only will only assume one thickness.

percentage যদি অনেক কক আশে 100 থেকে then comment ককতে হব next trial ৳ thickness ককতে হব to make economic design cause overdesign বিক হেই.

percentage > 102%. হলে comment underdesign, next thickness greater than the assumed thickness.

17] Reinforcement:

Longitudinal direction \propto Length $\frac{\text{road length}}{2}$

transverse " " Length = road width.

Tie bar \propto bond length.

Dowel bar \propto empirical design.

contraction joint \propto (dowel bar) ^{ଝାଙ୍କା}

expansion " " \propto " & ^{କାହାକାହି}

plan & x-section ^{ଓଲଟା ଟାଣ}

Handwritten scribbles in the top right corner.

soil improvement or replacement or displacement method,

Condition Design অবস্থার হবে:—

- i Geometrical design
- ii Structural "
- iii Mixed "

11/12/2016

dec 10

Catalogue for Pavement type:

কিছির CBR দিলে soil type and traffic type উদ্ভাৱণী হয়, যদি CBR=12 বুলি জাৱল S4 type soil দিৱা, তাৰ traffic calculate কৰা উৱাৰ্ত্তে ৱৰা।

Q: উদ্ভাৱণী কৰা cost of highway কেৱল কৰা ?

Catalogue of pavement structure ৰ উদ্ভাৱণী
 ৰ reason হয় উদ্ভাৱণী কৰা, তাৰা ৰ load ৰ design
 কৰা, তাৰ উদ্ভাৱণী কৰা ২.5 ডা কৰা load কৰা, so,
 reconstruction ৰ cost উদ্ভাৱণী কৰা।

Math

Pavement Design Guide for Roads & Highways Department

Nomograph তাৰ design কৰাৰ ৱাৰ্ত্তে ৱৰা, ২২ method RHD

Nomograph G input traffic load million input layer,
 suppose 10 million traffic ESA when horizontal line
 ନିମ୍ନରେ ଅଛି।

(Wearing course 40 + Asphalt base 80 mm) ଉପରେ।
 when ଉପରେ ଉପରେ type 1 type 2 common, ଉପରେ 10
 choose ଉପରେ, when $CBR > 25$ ଉପରେ 100 subgrade.
 ଉପରେ $CBR = 5$ ଉପରେ subgrade ଉପରେ value choose ଉପରେ,
 extra ଉପରେ 10r layer improved subgrade ନିମ୍ନରେ ଅଛି।
 ଉପରେ table ନିମ୍ନରେ ଅଛି।

Q: BDR CBR 5 ଉପରେ 5 ଉପରେ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଅଛି। କେଉଁ?

Q: $CBR < 2$ ଉପରେ କି ଉପରେ?
 very very poor soil. ଉପରେ 20 additional input of
 subgrade ନିମ୍ନରେ ଅଛି $CBR = 5$ ଉପରେ।

*RHD method Design life by default 20 years,
 50 ଉପରେ 10 ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଅଛି।

factor ଉପରେ ଅଛି ଉପରେ ଅଛି।

Example:

AASHTO Design Nomograph:

National highway ଉପରେ any CBR method.

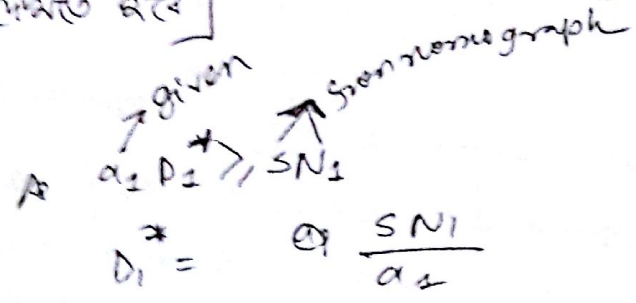
AASHTO CBR follow ଉପରେ, Mod of Resilience follow ଉପରେ।

$\Delta PSI \rightarrow$ Present serviceability Index,

PSI ଉପରେ 3 ଉପରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ଉପରେ, p. maintenance needs.

* Nomograph or chart method eqn 22
 RS is structural number trial मिले बसिते बसिते $LS = RS$
 300 factor ① PCU ② ESAL ③ structural number

Structural Number - wearing course का ... [definition chart rate]



D_1^* meaning: $D_1^* = 7.88''$ (माना, fraction मिले मकरना) $\therefore D_1 = 8''$ रखा।

* Table Flexible, Rigid, Single, tandem or विच्छेद 2) ~~...~~

Problem : 2 methods 2 step - 1) ESAL to convert
 2) structural thickness

ESAL को रखा SN first to assume रखा 6 then ESAL को रखा.

Design ESAL लेखे nomograph का $SN = 5.71 \approx 6$ माना। Design रखा लेखे यदि first to assume रखा लेखे nomograph लेखे पाठकले लेखे differ रखा पहिले trial मिले मकरना रखा।

dec-11

part: 2

Worksheet तयार करायला, just worksheet ला fill up करणे thickness हेर करणे निते असे, जसम draw करणे विंगू नये.

SN हेर करणे any graphा मध्ये, Graph २ ESAL मध्ये मर बसवून calculated. मर then layer thickness हेर करायला. Then 0.5" २ rounding करायला. Then rounding मध्ये modified SN_1, SN_2, SN_3 हेर करायला.

Rigid Pavement Design

PCA-method

Two stage २ failure - 1. Fatigue failure due to slab flexure (in the form of air cracks)
2. Erosion - असे.

२२ असे Combination २ total failure. worst cond २२ edge and corner.

Parameter मध्ये 4२:

1. Sub २ concrete Mod of Rupture
2. subgrade Mod of subgrade reaction (soil २ 1inch deflection २ मध्ये २२ psi २ stress मध्ये) २२ PCI मध्ये, flexural २ मध्ये CBR. rigid २ PCI
3. Design traffic volume (volume of only truck, not others)
4. Axle load spectrum (1K मध्ये, २K, ३K मध्ये (२२))

