

Recent Research and Development in Pavement Technology

Dr Didier Bodin

Future of roads infrastructure









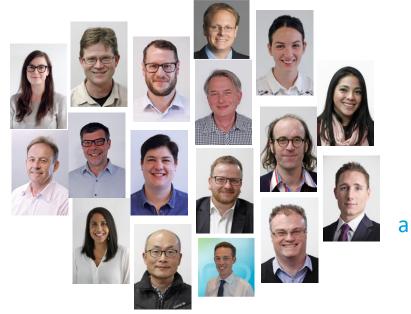
Acknowledgment







The **Ort** team



and more



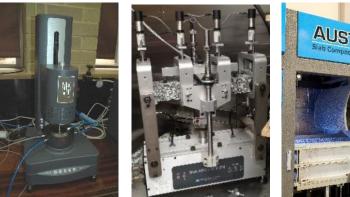
Our Tools...

Pavement Condition Monitoring & Forensic Investigation





Laboratory Material Testing: Pavement Materials & Constituents



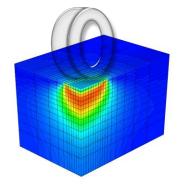


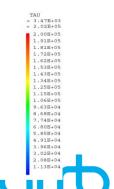
Accelerated loading: Full scale pavement testing



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uixbn69WZLU

Numerical Analysis and Structural Design





YOUR NATIONAL TRANSPORT RESEARCH ORGANISATION

Recent implementation and research

- Thickness design of new and rehabilitated pavement
- Material testing and performance based characterisation
 - Unbound granular base and subbase
 - Stabilised base
- New results for bituminous binders
- Towards thickness design method for Foamed Bitumen stabilised base



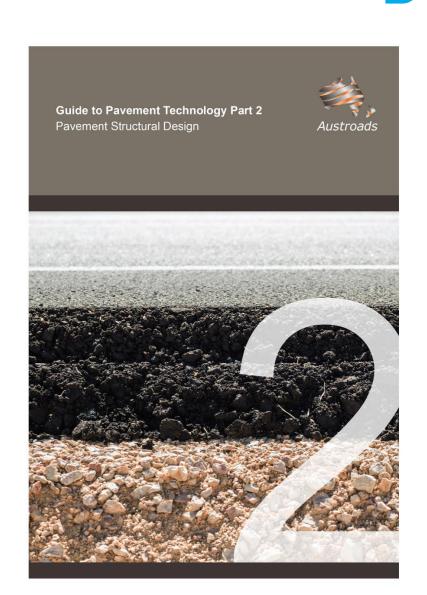


Improving Design Methods

Austroads Guide to Pavement Technology Part 2 Pavement Structural Design

2017 update to the design of heavy-duty flexible pavements, including the new:

- axle-strain approach central to the mechanisticempirical design method
- definitions of design traffic
- characterisation of cemented material and asphalt.
- The potential structural contribution of lime-stabilised subgrades for flexible pavements



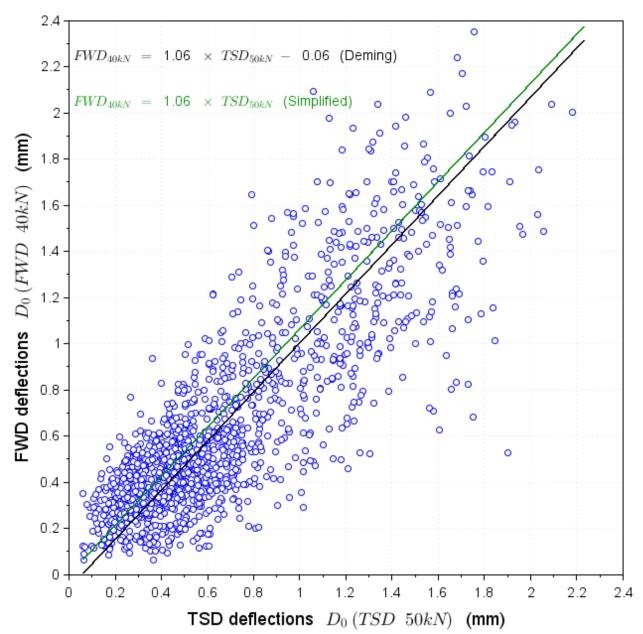


Leveraging Benefits of New Technology









Granular Overlay Empirical Design

IPave



Guide to Pavement Technology Part 5 Pavement Evaluation and Treatment Design

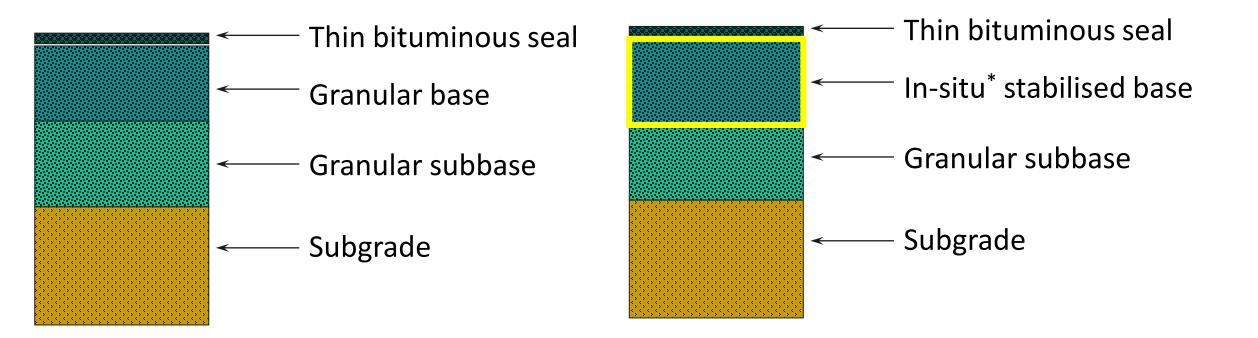




Deflection measurement device	Deflection standardisation factor
Deflectograph, 80 kN single axle with dual tyres	1.2
TSD, 50 kN dual tyres	1.2
Falling Weight Deflectometer, 40 kN load	1.1



Fit-for-purpose and resilience Unbound or stabilised granular base



* or plant mixed



Moisture sensitivity of granular materials

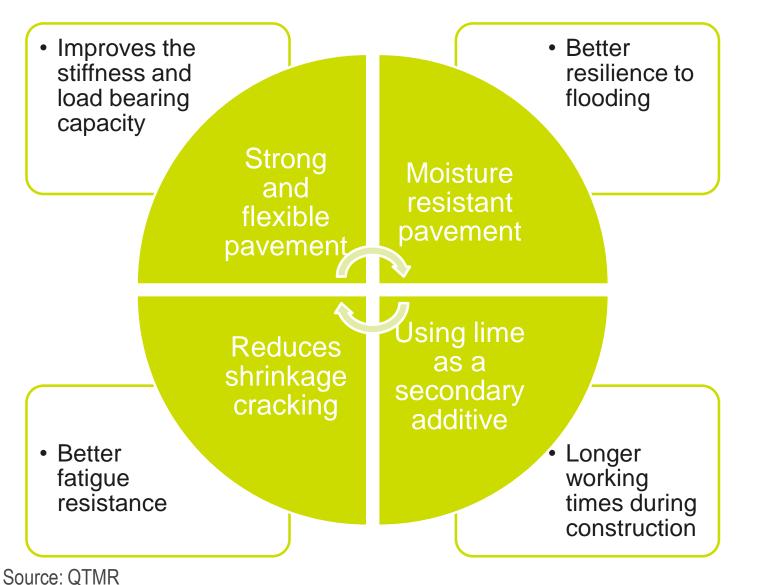


Change between 50 and 40000 cycles 30 ♦ Granite Stand. Plast. - RDD = 100 ± 2% 28-0 O Granite Inc. Plast. - RDD = 100 ± 2% റ Granite Inc. Plast.+ - RDD = 97 ± 2% 26. \triangle Hornfels Stand. Plast. - RDD = 100 ± 2% V Hornfels Inc. Plast. - RDD = 97 ± 2% 24 ∇ \diamond 6 Δ \diamond 2 0 40 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 42 Relative moiture content RMC_a (%)



In-situ Stabilisation

Foamed Bitumen Stabilisation







Can we recycle asphalt patches?







Deformation of FBS with high RAP conte

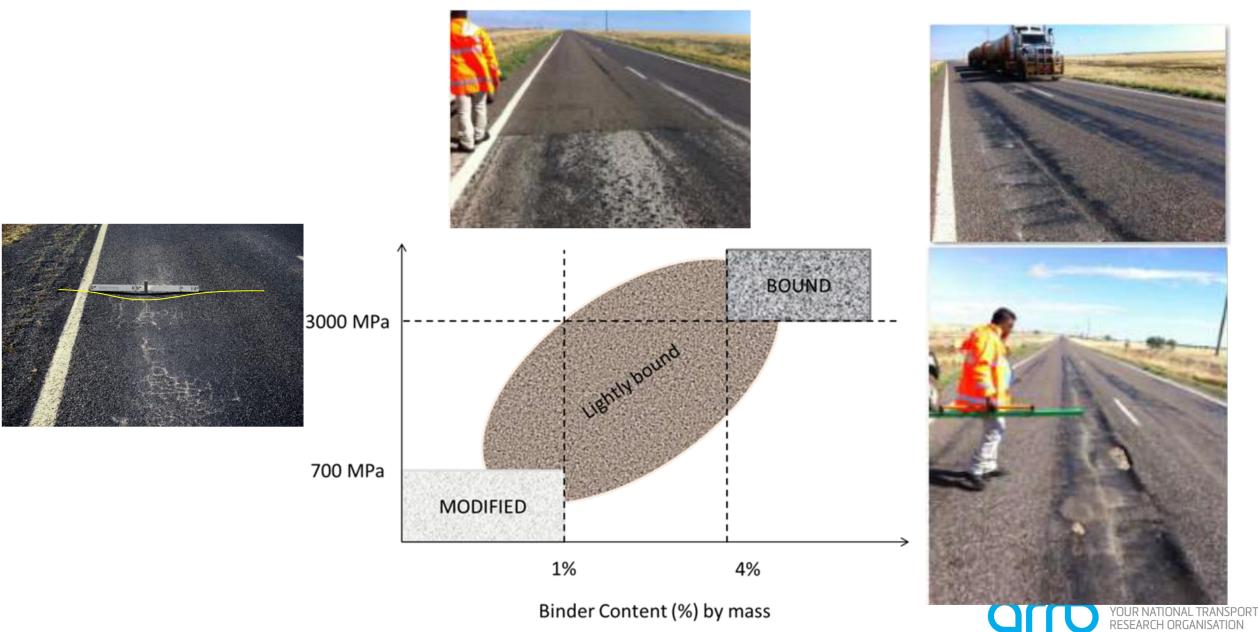
ALF full-scale pavement testing (Austroads TT2046)

- 12 m x 3.75 m test sections
- Load up to 80kN (single, tandem and triaxial)
- Controlled loading & climatic condition





Lightly cemented granular materials

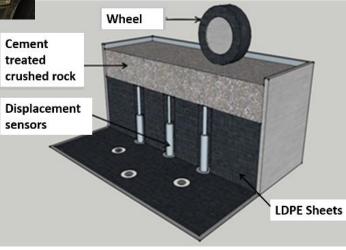


How does lightly bound materials work?

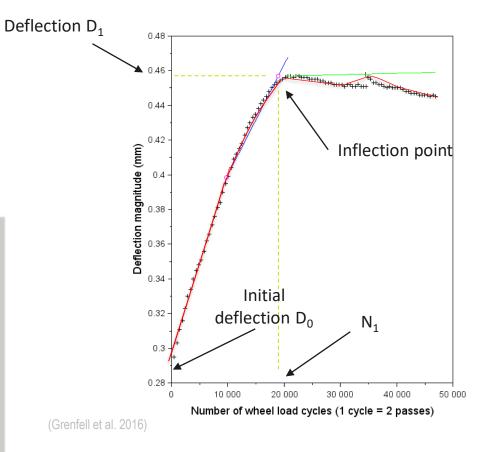
Laboratory pavement layer testing (meso-scale)





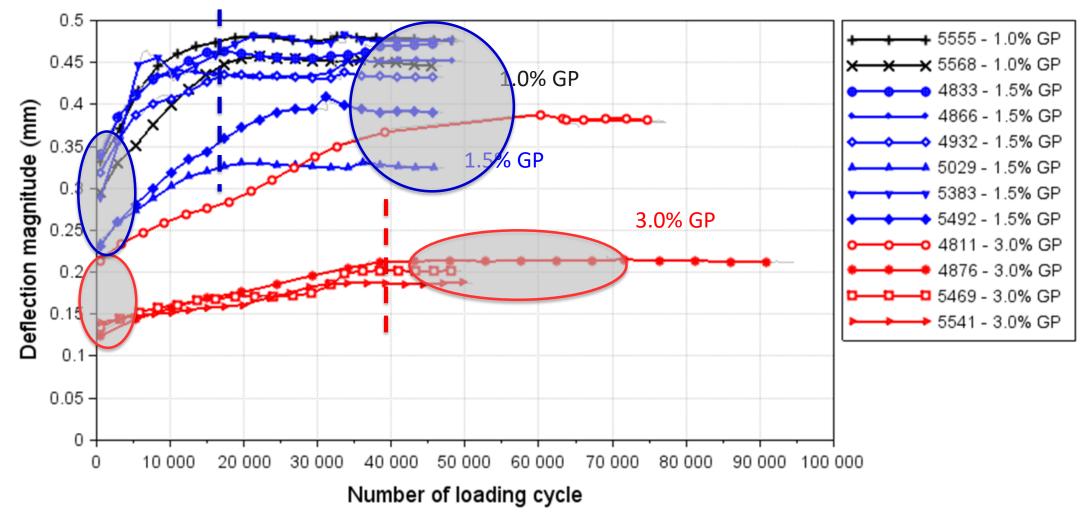


⇒ fatigue cracking evaluation





Effect of Cement Content





Bitumen and PMB: What's new?

Bituminous binders for sprayed

- 2019 update AGPT/T190: inclusion of a cracking parameter
- Relationship between cutter oil properties and sprayed seal performance ⇒ basis for updating AS3568 update (AP-T344-19)

 Research towards simplification of PMB and potential merge of some asphalt and sprayed sealing grades (AP-T345-19)



Performance of Asphalt and Spray Grade PMBs in Sprayed Seals



Developing thickness design method for foamed bitumen stabilised base



ARRB / Road Agencies engagement:

- Future needs/challenges
- Identify new or promising technology
- Develop and articulate the program of research
- Implementation of findings



Pavement Structural Design





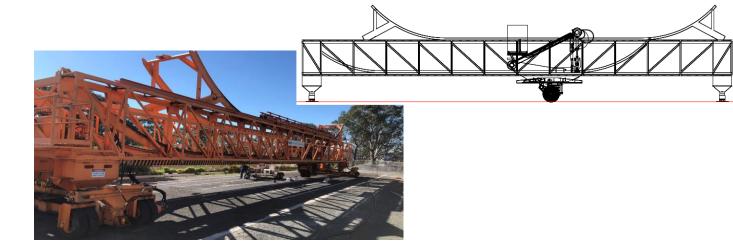
Strategic research for Foamed Bitumen Stabilisation

Develop method for thickness design



- Harmonise mix design practice
- Field trials (varying thickness, climate...)
- Distress mode
 - Fatigue cracking
 - Rutting shape loss (not dominant)
- Interim thickness design method

Austroads (2018) Design and Performance of Foamed Bitumen Stabilised Pavements, Report AP-T336-18, by Geoff Jameson



- Full-scale pavement testing (ALF)
- Field performance evaluation
- Controlled accelerated loading conditions
- Selected materials

Control: 100% Crushed Rock Mix 1: 50% Crushed Rock - 50% RAP Mix 2: 20% Crushed Rock - 80% CTSB

Long term research for Foamed Bitumen Stabilisation

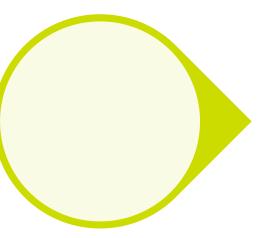
Develop method for thickness design





- Laboratory fatigue characterisation
- Effect of mix design
- Develop laboratory fatigue relationship $N_f = \left(\frac{k}{\varepsilon}\right)^p$
- Link between both field and APT

⇒in-service relationship

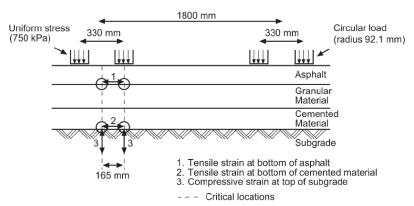








Axle with dual tyres







SMART PAVEMENTS NOW



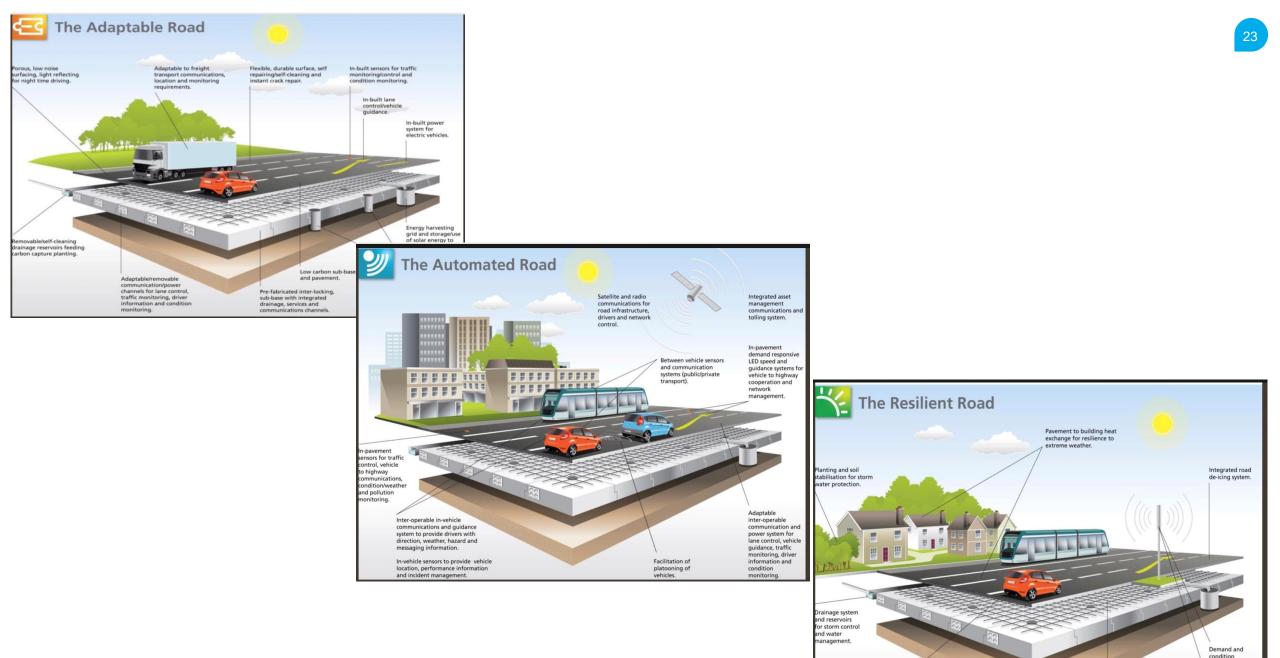
18-20 SEPTEMBER

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responsive traffic control for extreme weather conditions Real time local

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energy harvesting for resilience to extreme

weather

In-vehicle weather, incident warning and

information system.