

Research and
Implementation of
Pavement
Preservation
Strategies:

Thin Lift Overlay
(TLO) Advances-
City of Sioux Falls

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Association

NORTH DAKOTA
**ASPHALT
CONFERENCE**

March 2-3, 2022 • Baymont Inn and Suites Mandan





City of Sioux Falls

Pavement Preservation
Implementation:
Strategies and Options

Pavement
Preservation
Implementation
Strategies and
Options

City of Sioux Falls

*One of the keys to successful preservation is the continued development of innovative and proven strategies and documenting their performance characteristics. Ideally, performance testing of these materials provides valuable insight into their value providing a base line for the longer-term process of developing performance curves over many years. In essence, **deepening the toolbox in real time.***

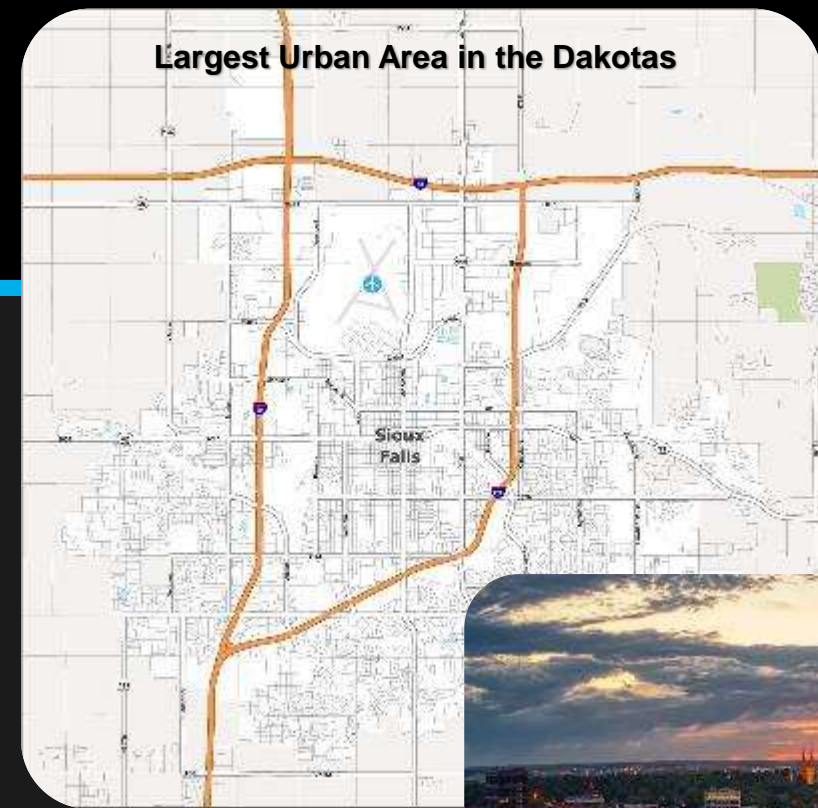
Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Introduction

Transportation System in Sioux Falls

Existing Pavement Inventory

- The CSF maintains almost 900 miles of pavements
- Replacement value of the CSF transportation roadway network > **\$1 Billion**
- Approx. 10 – 15 miles added annually (mostly NW, NE, and SW)
- 84% HMA and 14% PCC
- Most Strategic Corridors
 - Core areas of the City
 - Most of the major and minor urban arterials
 - Major collectors

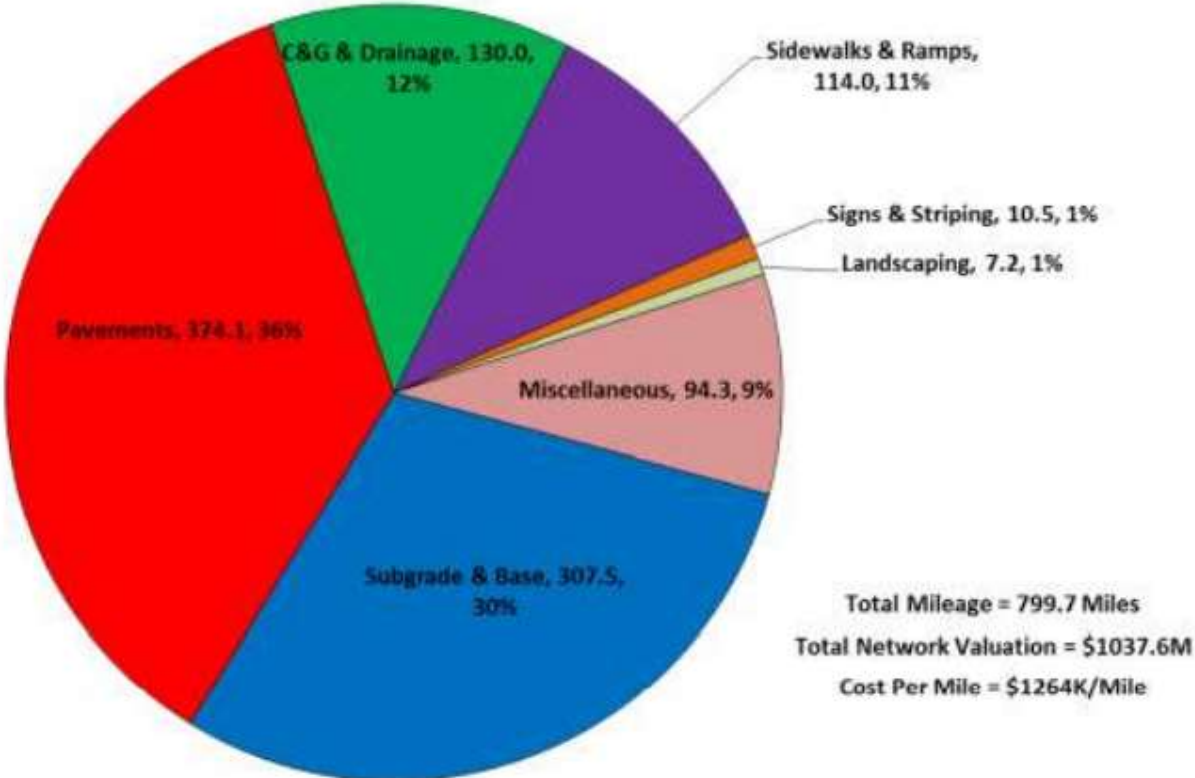


The replacement value of the City of Sioux Falls transportation network represented by roadways exceeds **\$1 Billion Dollars**. Maintenance and new construction required for 2020-2040 identified growth areas will encumber an increasing amount of funds dedicated to the transportation network.¹

Pavement Preservation Implementation Strategies and Options

City of Sioux Falls

City of Sioux Falls, SD
Network Valuation



¹IMS Infrastructure Management Services, May 2020, City of Sioux Falls Pavement Management Analysis Report

Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Needs and Challenges

Transportation System in Sioux Falls

Needs

- Economical Feasibility
- Reliability
- Sustainability
- Constructability (reduced construction times and business and user impacts)

Challenges

- Shrinking Budgets
- Expanding Demand
- Capacity Limitations
- Evolving Environmental Standards
- Resource Constraints

Solution

- Improved Pavement Preservation Techniques
- Optimization of Engineering Parameters

Developing a *toolbox* of

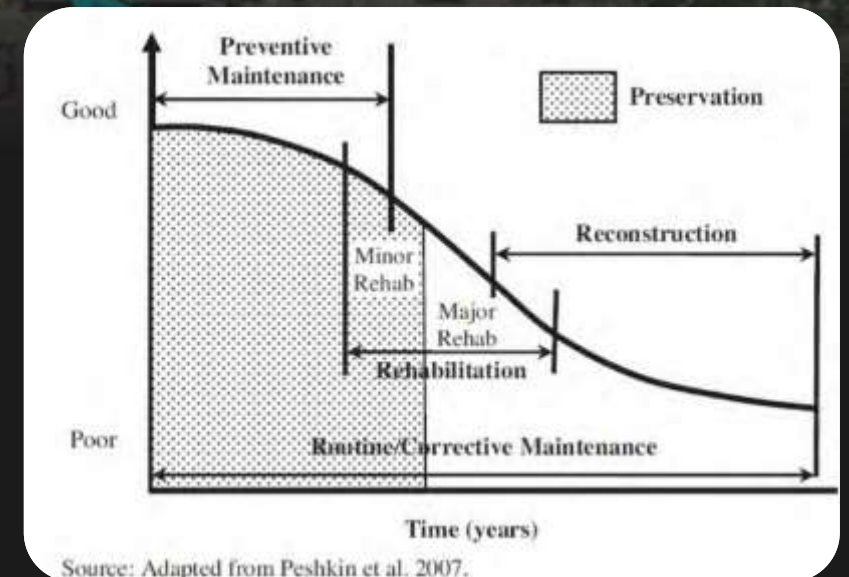
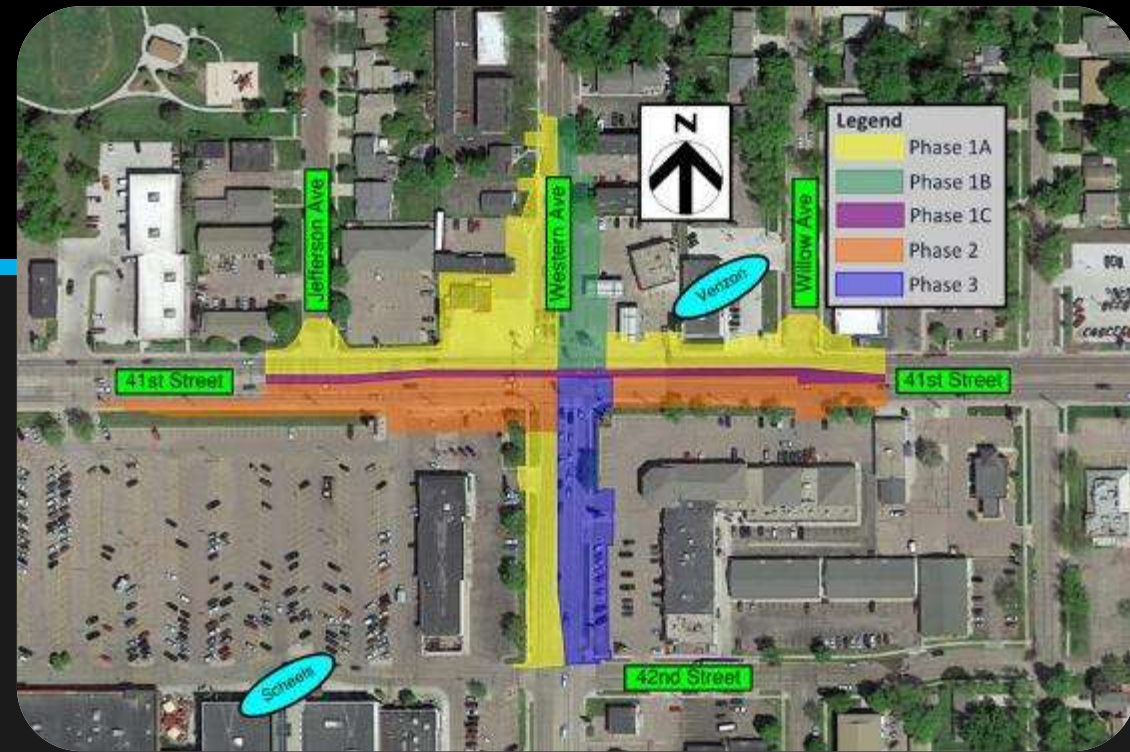
- **Pavement Designs**
- **Materials**
- **Engineered Solutions**



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Benefits

- Multifaceted **toolbox** approach to pavement maintenance, preservation, engineering standards, and holistic pavement selection criteria for new and reconstructed facilities.
- Core of an older infrastructure in the central areas
- Ever-expanding city and need for resilient infrastructure development on its periphery multiply the benefits of a **toolbox** approach to pavement maintenance, preservation, engineering standards, and holistic pavement selection criteria for new and reconstructed facilities.



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Introduction

- 50% of all infrastructure funds are invested in pavements
- More than half of that investment is in overlays

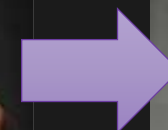
High Impact



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Introduction

Enhancing overlay performance results in longer-lasting roadways and maximizing (and optimizing) State and local Highway Agency investment



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Needs and Challenges

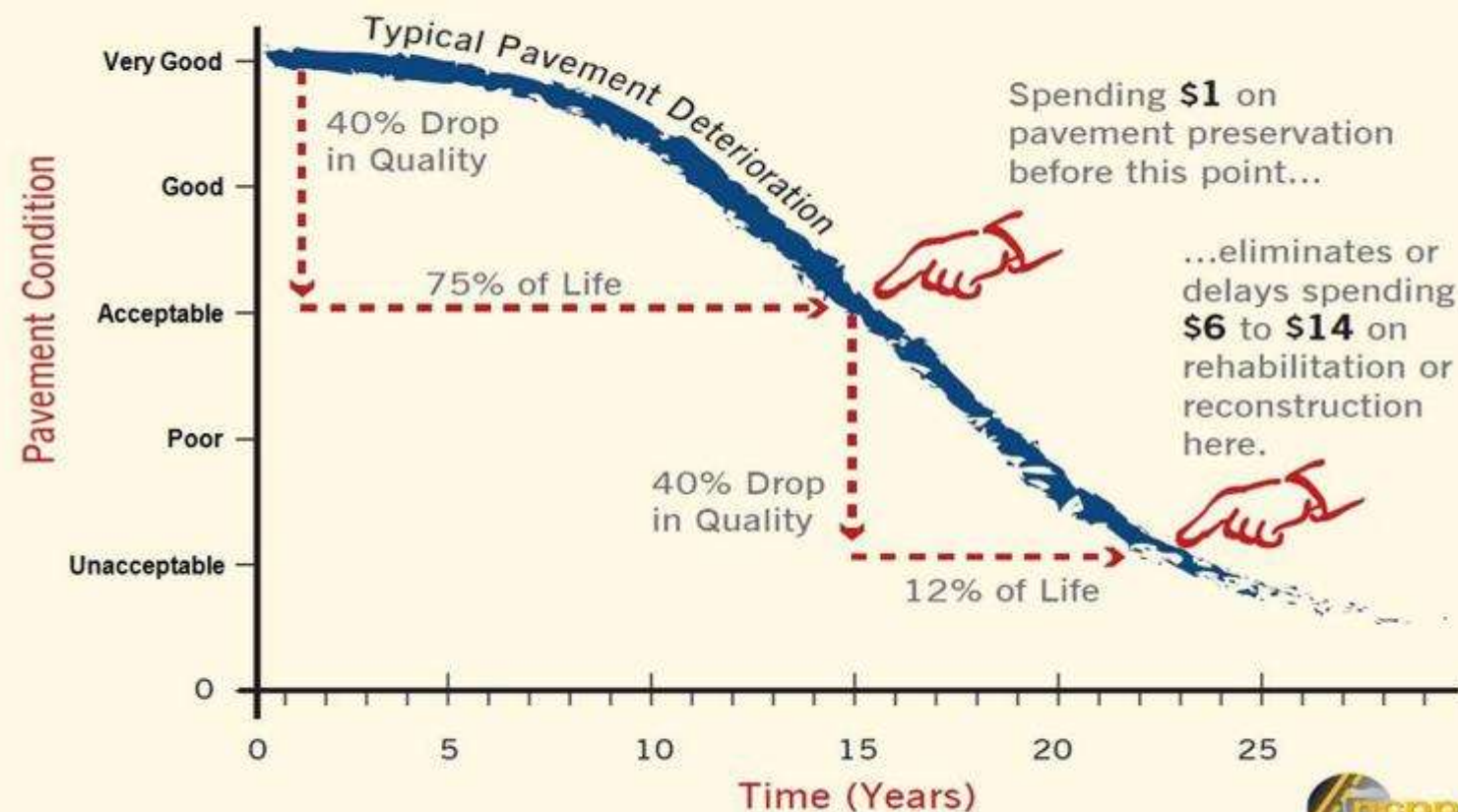
“...the streets that are repaired while in good conditions will cost less overall than those left to deteriorate to a poor condition¹”

The key to a successful pavement management program is to develop a reasonably

- Accurate performance model of the roadway
- Identify the optimal timing
- Identify rehabilitation strategy.

Result: long-term cost savings and increase in pavement quality over time¹.

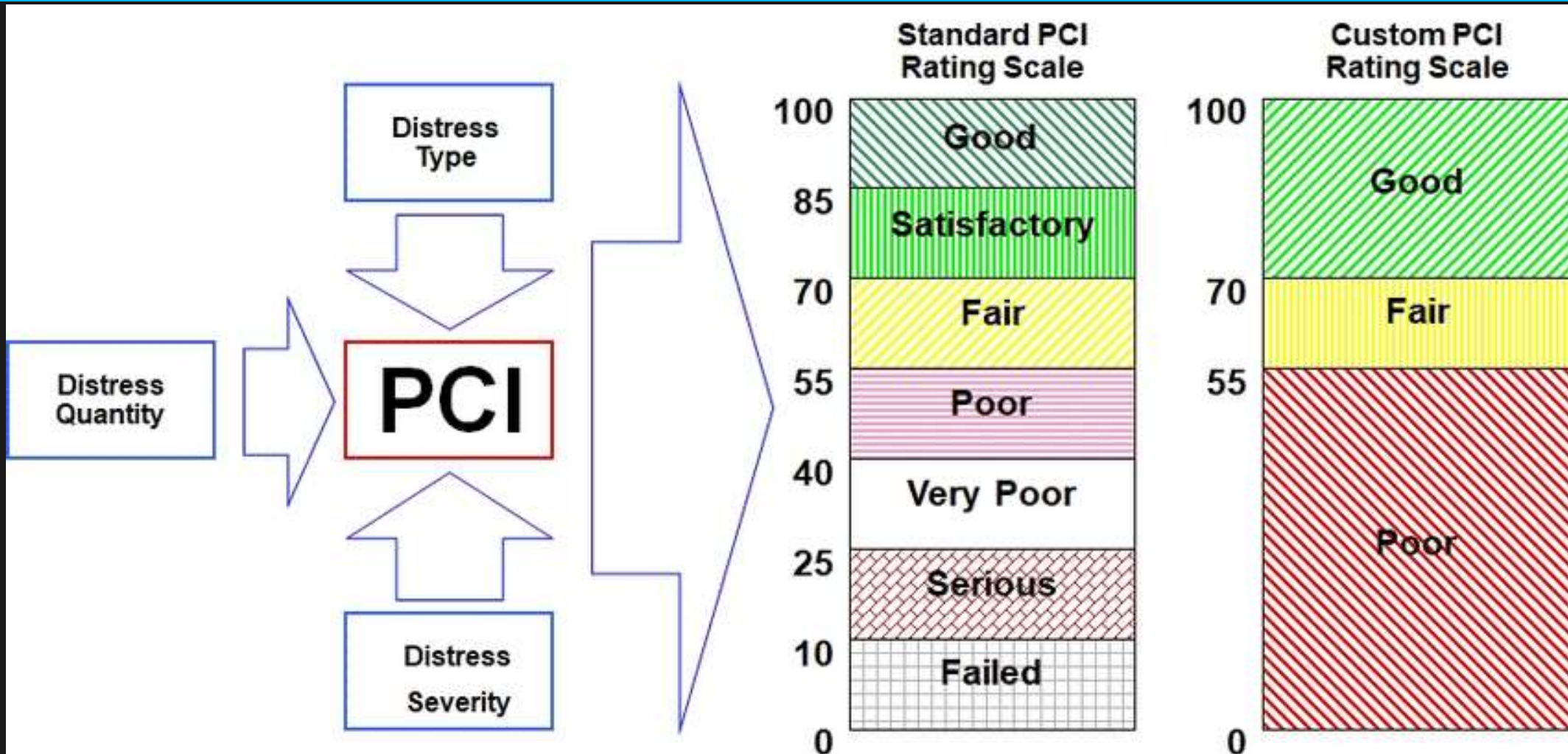
PAVEMENT PRESERVATION IS COST EFFECTIVE



Source: National Center for Pavement Preservation.

Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

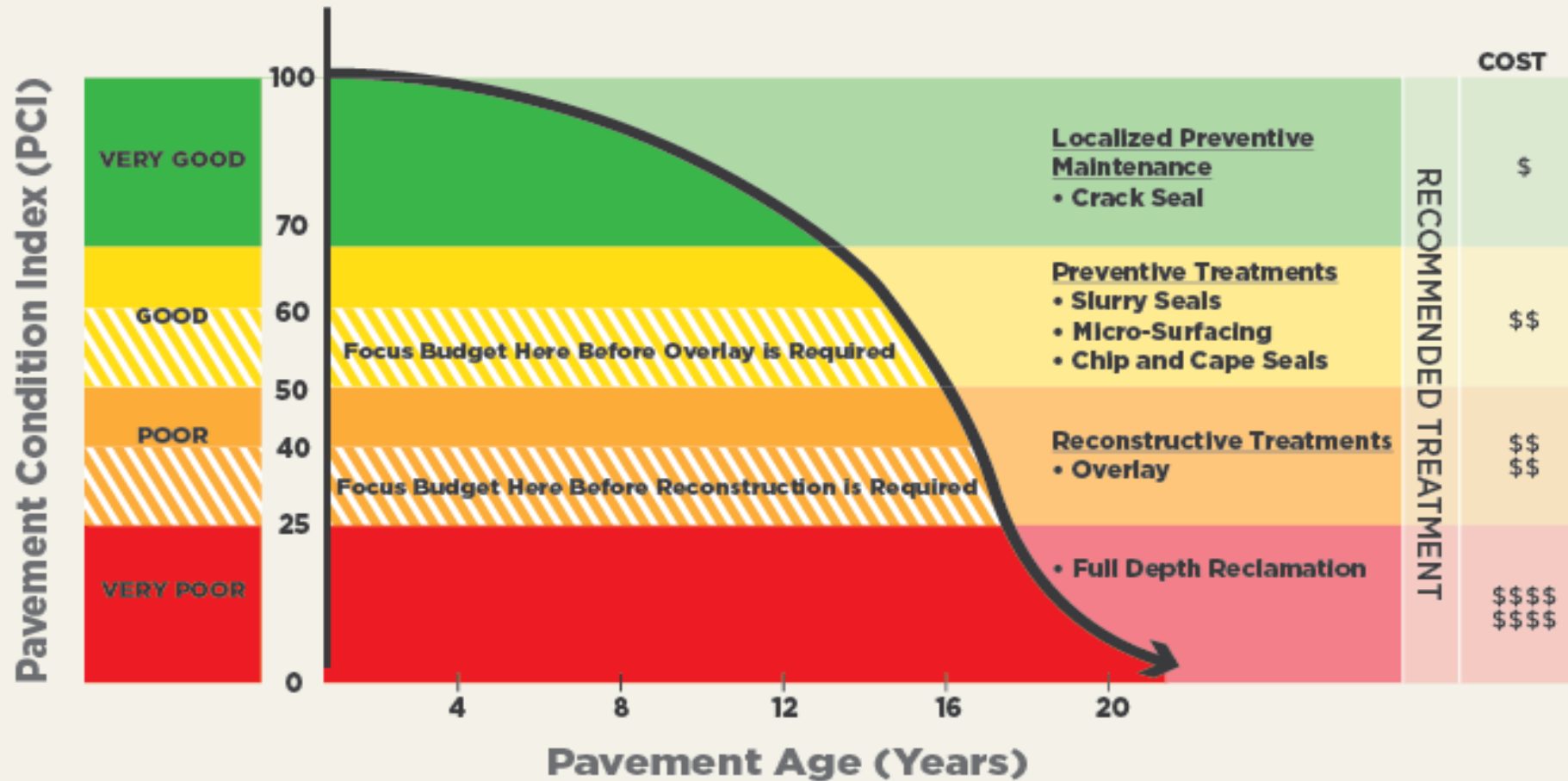
Pavement Condition



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Pavement Condition

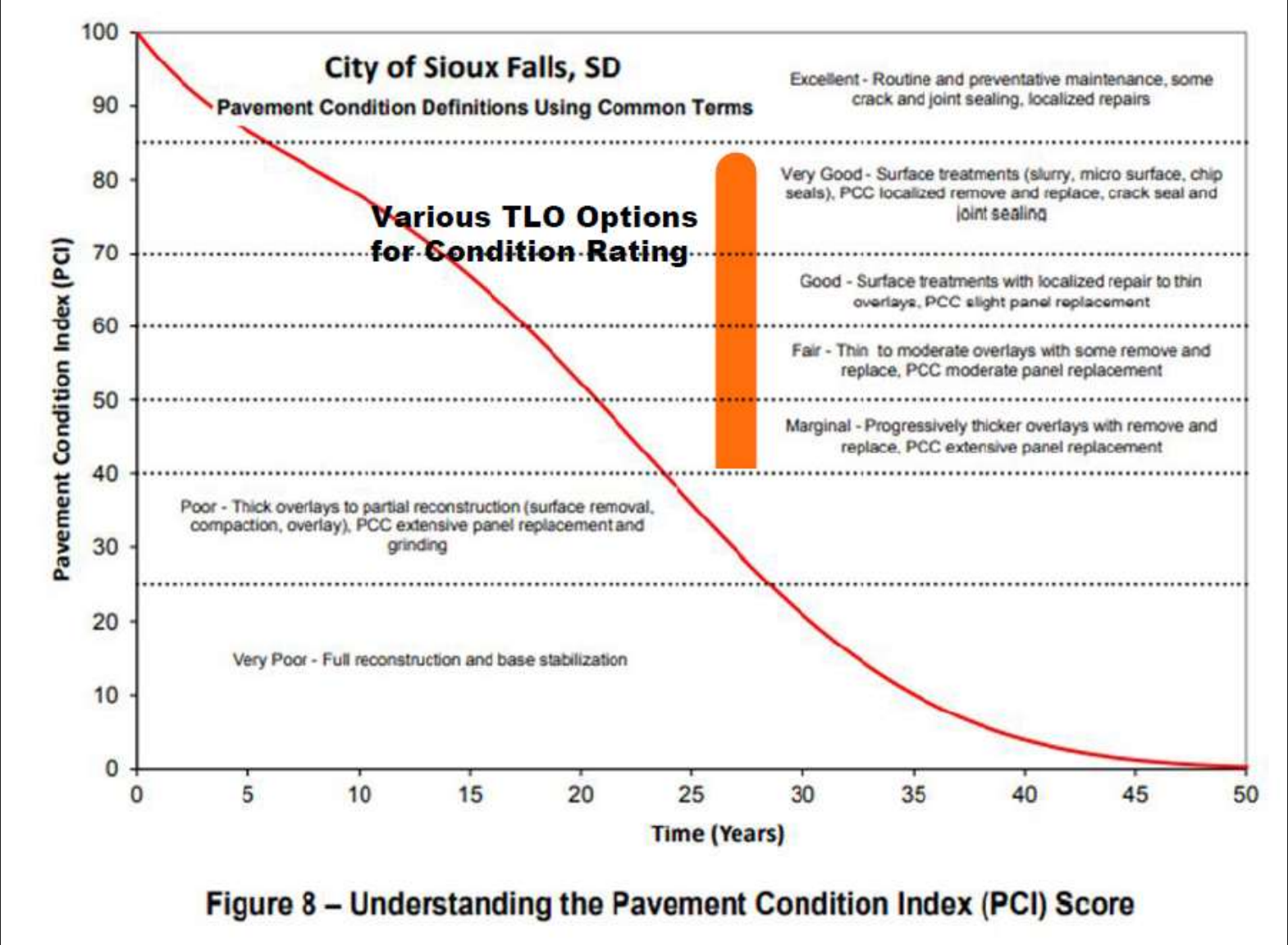
CATCH STREETS BEFORE THEY FAIL



The “Paradigm Shift” in Pavement Preservation: Engineered TLO’s Triggered Further Up the Performance Curve

Pavement Preservation Implementation Strategies and Options

City of Sioux Falls



¹IMS Infrastructure Management Services, May 2020, City of Sioux Falls Pavement Management Analysis Report

Pavement Preservation Implementation Strategies and Options

City of Sioux Falls

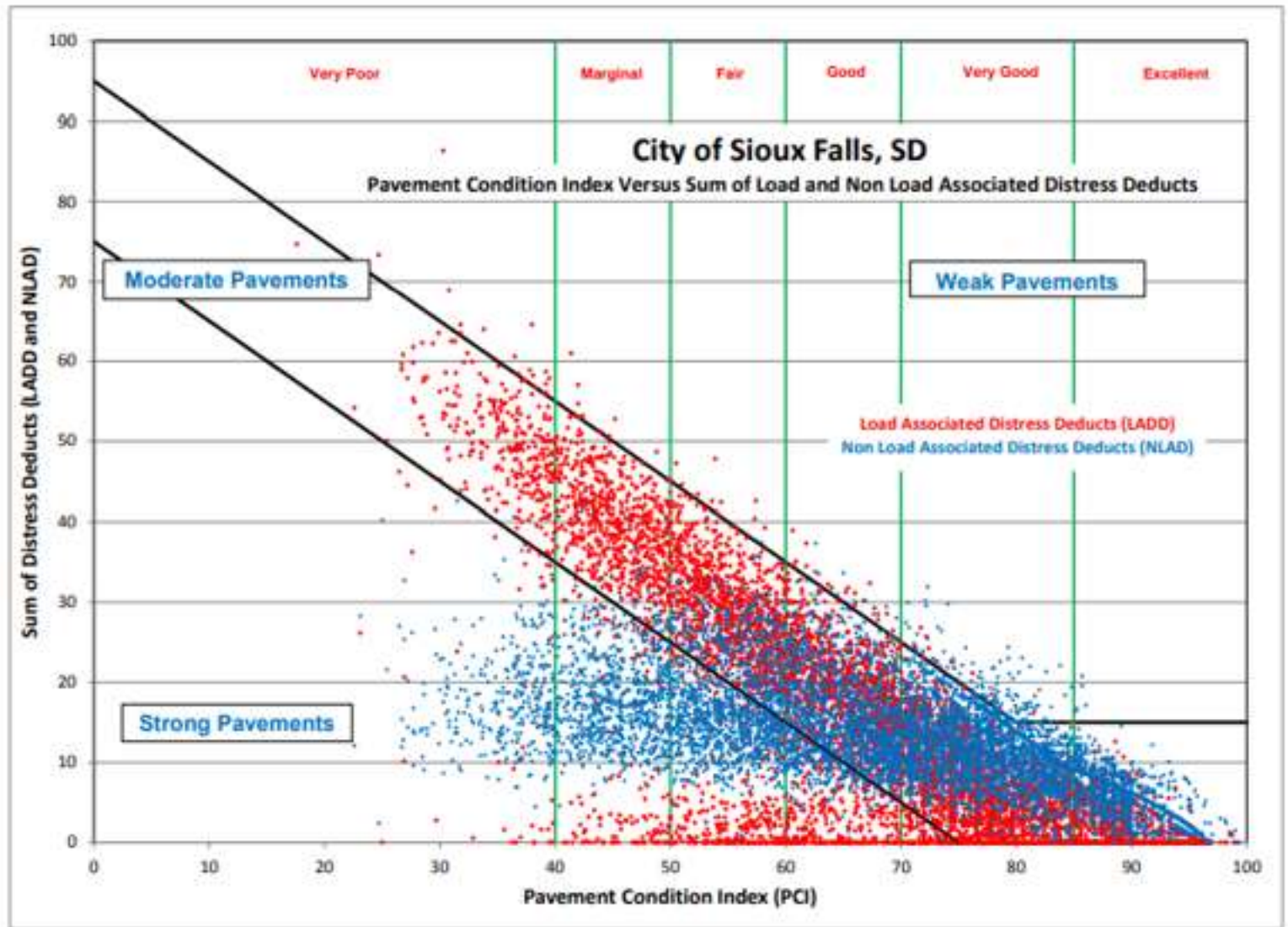


Figure 15 – Pavement Condition Index versus Sum of Distress Deducts

¹IMS Infrastructure Management Services, May 2020, City of Sioux Falls Pavement Management Analysis Report

Pavement Preservation Implementation Strategies and Options

City of Sioux Falls

Good (PCI = 60 to 70) –Overlays



Asphalt streets rated as Good are ideal candidates for thinner surface-based rehabilitations and local repairs. Depending on the amount of localized failures, a thin edge mill and overlay, or possibly a surface treatment, would be a suitable rehabilitation strategy for streets rated as Good. Streets that fall in the high 60 - low 70 PCI range provide the greatest opportunity for extending pavement life at the lowest possible cost, thus applying the principles

¹IMS Infrastructure Management Services, May 2020, City of Sioux Falls Pavement Management Analysis Report

Targeted Overlay Pavement Solutions (TOPS)



Solutions for integrating innovative overlay procedures into practices that can improve performance, lessen traffic impacts, and reduce the cost of pavement ownership.

Benefits

Safety

Improve surface and structural condition

Cost Savings

Less subsurface work is required. In urban areas, impacts to utilities and pedestrian facilities are minimized.

Performance

Targeted overlay solutions to high-maintenance areas such as intersections, bus lanes, ramps, and curved alignments can pay immediate dividends in terms of reduced maintenance needs, fewer work zones, and improved safety.

This is a presentation slide titled 'Targeted Overlay Pavement Solutions (TOPS)'. It features the 'Every Day Counts' logo in the top right corner. The main text reads: 'Solutions for integrating innovative overlay procedures into practices that can improve performance, lessen traffic impacts, and reduce the cost of pavement ownership.' Below the text are two photographs: the left one shows a construction site with a large paver machine laying asphalt, and the right one shows a finished road with a white overlay. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'IMPROVED PAVEMENTS THAT LAST LONGER' with a photograph of a road edge. To the right of this section is a list of benefits under the heading 'BENEFITS'. The slide also includes a paragraph of text explaining the investment in infrastructure and the advantages of overlays.

Approximately half of all infrastructure dollars are invested in pavements, and more than half of that investment is in overlays. By enhancing overlay performance, State and local highway agencies can maximize this investment and help ensure safer, longer-lasting roadways for the traveling public.

IMPROVED PAVEMENTS THAT LAST LONGER

Many of the pavements in the Nation's highway system have reached or are approaching the end of their design life. These roadways still carry daily traffic that often far exceeds their initial design criteria. Overlays are now available for both asphalt and concrete pavements that enable agencies to provide long-life performance under a wide range of traffic, environmental, and existing pavement conditions.

Concrete overlays now benefit from performance-engineered mixtures, including thinner-bonded and unbonded overlays with fiber reinforcement, interlayer materials, and new design procedures that improve durability and performance. Curing of a fiber-reinforced concrete overlay should follow the same practices as implemented for conventional concrete pavement. Asphalt overlay mixtures have also advanced significantly with the use of stone-matrix asphalt (SMA), polymer-modified asphalt (PMA), and other materials, designs, and agents that can increase rutting and/or cracking resistance, increase structural capacity, preserve the underlying structure, improve friction, and extend pavement life.

BENEFITS

- ▶ **Safety.** Thousands of miles of rural and urban pavements need structural enhancement and improved surface characteristics, such as smoothness, friction, and noise. Targeted overlay pavement solutions can improve the condition of highways significantly in a relatively short time.
- ▶ **Cost Savings.** Timely and well-designed overlay applications are consistently cost-effective because less subsurface work is required. In urban areas,

Thin overlays can be designed specifically to improve

Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Pavement Condition



After "Tap" Mill
Before Prep
Before TLO



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Pavement Condition



Pavement Preservation Implementation Strategies and Options



Figure 2 - Minn. Ave SBL near 22nd ST



Figure 4- 10th St. WBL downtown near 2nd ST

City of Sioux Falls



***Performance of Thin Lift Asphalt Overlays
A Laboratory and Field Study of Engineered NMAS
Superpave Mixtures of the City of Sioux Falls***



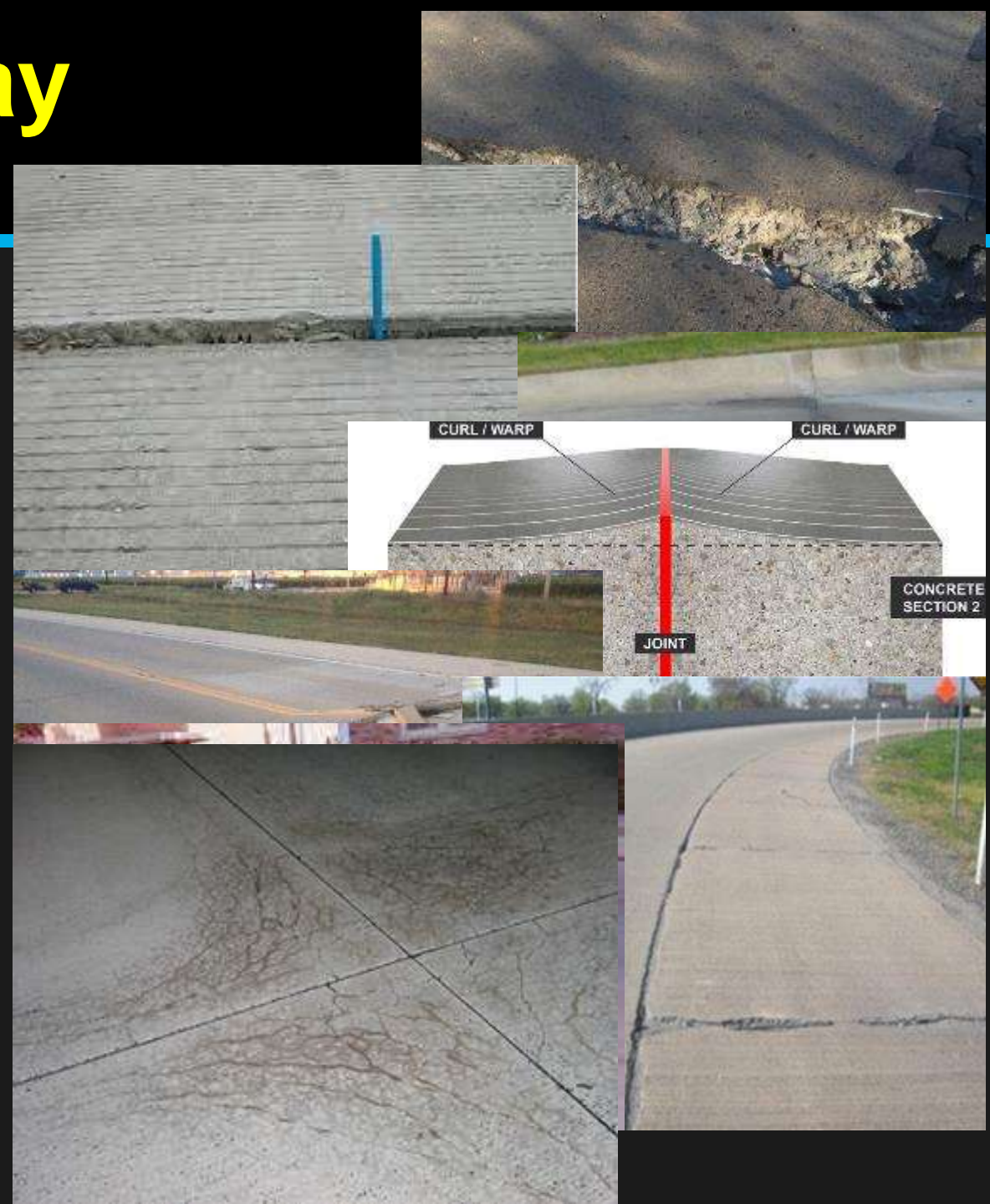
Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Existing Condition

Most of the City's high volume pavement inventory is PCCP

Common Distresses



- Potholes
- Faulting (vertical settlement)
- Extensive Maintenance Repairs Covering Many Repair Materials
- Differential Settlement
- Thermal Warping of Slabs
- Joint Damage
- Utility Cut-Outs
- Cases of chemical-induced Distresses such as D-cracking and alkali or dolomitic-silica reactivity (ASR/DSR)



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Available Options

Options

- Remove and Replace 
 - Costly
 - Time-consuming
 - Impacts on adjacent and area businesses, residents, and roadway users
- Major to Minor Substrate (existing pavement) Repairs Followed by Thin Lift Overlays (TLO) of asphalt 
 - Completed Relatively Quickly (days to weeks)
 - Low Cost
 - Less Impact on Businesses
 - Generally, Include Ancillary, such as ADA, and Accessibility Improvements (curb ramps and boulevard upgrades)

Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Important Parameters

- Dense-graded Superpave mixtures with an **NMAS** < **NMAS** of **SDDOT** Mixes for TLO applications
- Impacts of the utilization of **RAP** for TLO applications
- Asphalt additives such as compaction aids (e.g., **Evotherm**[®]) and **WMA**
- Asphalt mixture additives **FRAC** (e.g., **aramid fiber**)
- Utilization of engineered PG asphalt binder including polymer-modified asphalt (PMA) and high polymer modified asphalt (HiMA)



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Important Parameters for Preservation Options

Dense-Graded
TLO Mix

TLO Thickness
< 1.5"

Min SDDOT
NMAS = 1/2"

Lift Thickness
3 - 4 x NMAS

TLO Mixes with Modified NMAS (3/8")



Effect of FRAC on Performance of TLO



Effect of RAP on Performance of TLO



Effect of PMA and HiMA on
Performance of TLO

Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Proposed TLO Projects

Asphalt Mix No.	Project Site	NMAS (mm)	Virgin Binder Type	RAP (%)	FRAC (Yes/No)	Mix Collection Status
1	41 st Street	9.5	PG 64-34	-	-	Collected (2019)
2	41 st Street	9.5	PG 58-28	20%	Yes	Collected (2020)
3	41 st Street	9.5	PG 58-34	20%	-	Collected (2020)
4	Cliff Avenue	9.5	PG 58-34	20%	-	2022
5	Cliff Avenue	9.5	PG 70-34	20%	-	2022

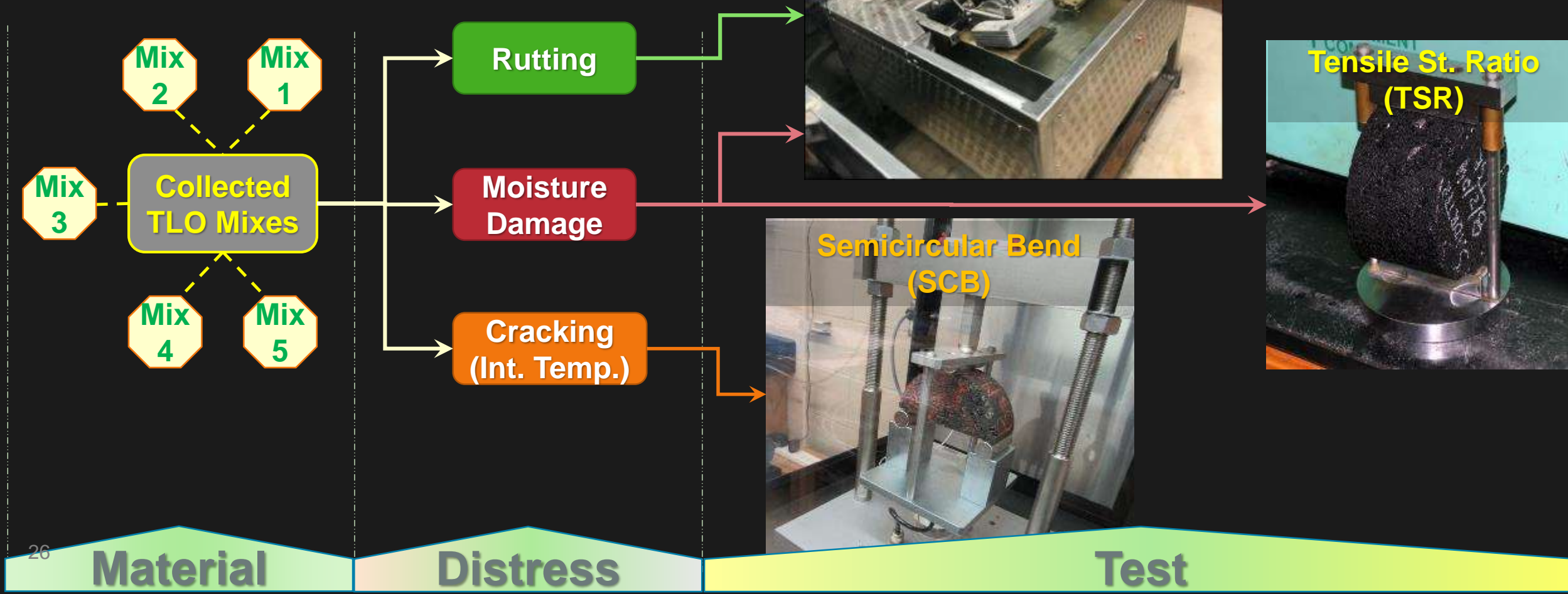


Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Option 1

Performance Assessment Options (Lab Tests)

Option 1 – Limited Laboratory Tests

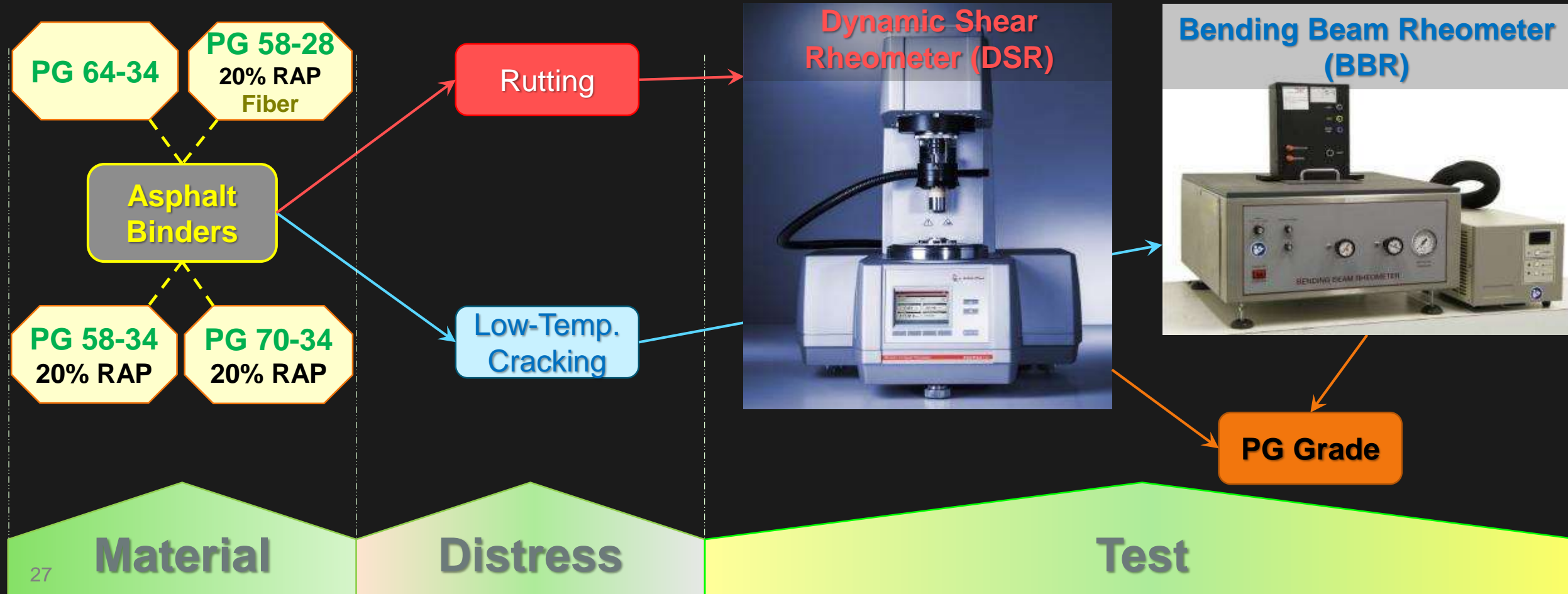


Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Performance Assessment Options (Lab Tests)

Option 1

Option 1 – Limited Laboratory Tests



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Option 1

Performance Assessment Options (Lab Tests)

Table 2. Proposed Test Matrix for Option 1

<i>Asphalt Mix Testing Program (Option 1)</i>							
Asphalt Mix No.	NMAS (mm)	Virgin Binder	RAP (%)	Fiber	Proposed Mix Tests*		
					HWT AASHTO T 324	SCB ASTM D 8044	TSR AASHTO T 283
1	9.5	PG 64-34	-	-	✓	✓	✓
2	9.5	PG 58-28	20%	Yes	✓	✓	✓
3	9.5	PG 58-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓
4	9.5	PG 58-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓
5	9.5	PG 70-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓
<i>Asphalt Binder Testing Program (Option 1)</i>							
Asphalt Binder Blend No.	Virgin Binder	RAP (%)	Fiber	Proposed Binder Tests			
				DSR AASHTO T 315	BBR AASHTO T 313	PG Grade AASHTO M 320	
1	PG 64-34	-	-	✓	✓	✓	
2	PG 58-28	20%	Yes	✓	✓	✓	
3	PG 58-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓	
4	PG 70-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓	

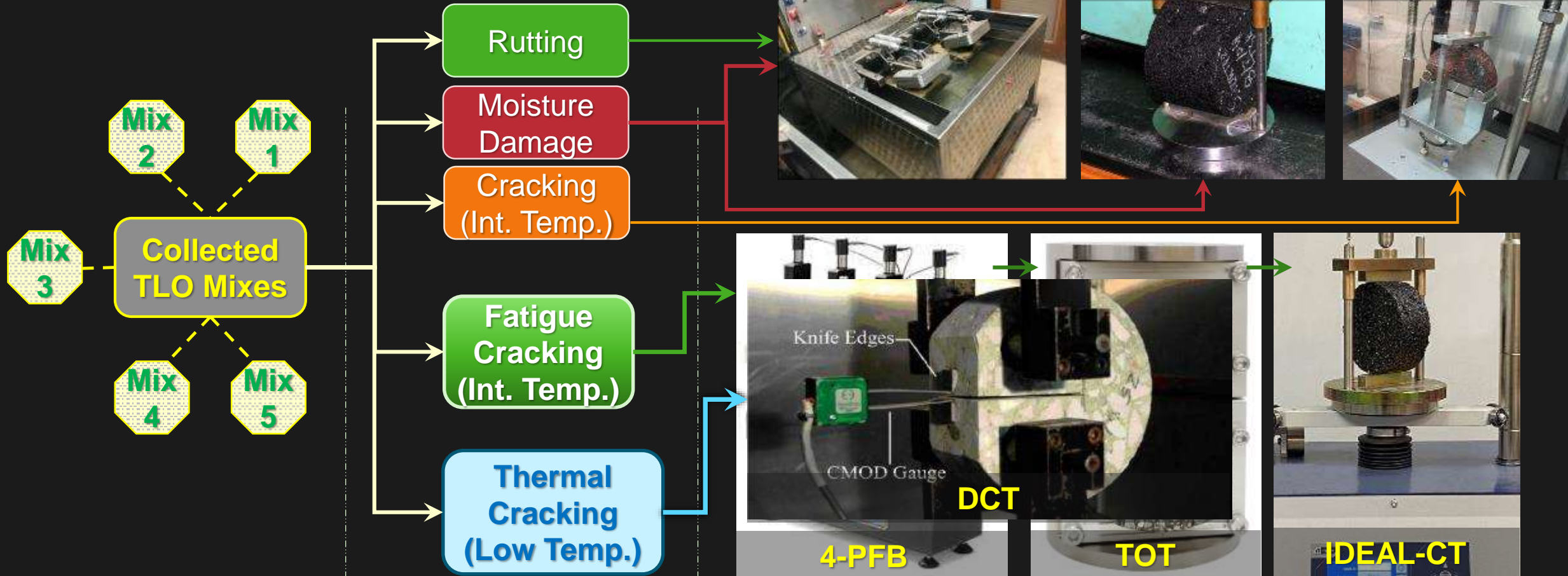
*Note: Tests on asphalt mixes will be conducted on samples compacted to have 7.0%±0.5% air voids.

Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Option 2

Performance Assessment Options (Lab Tests)

Option 2 – Full Package of Lab Tests

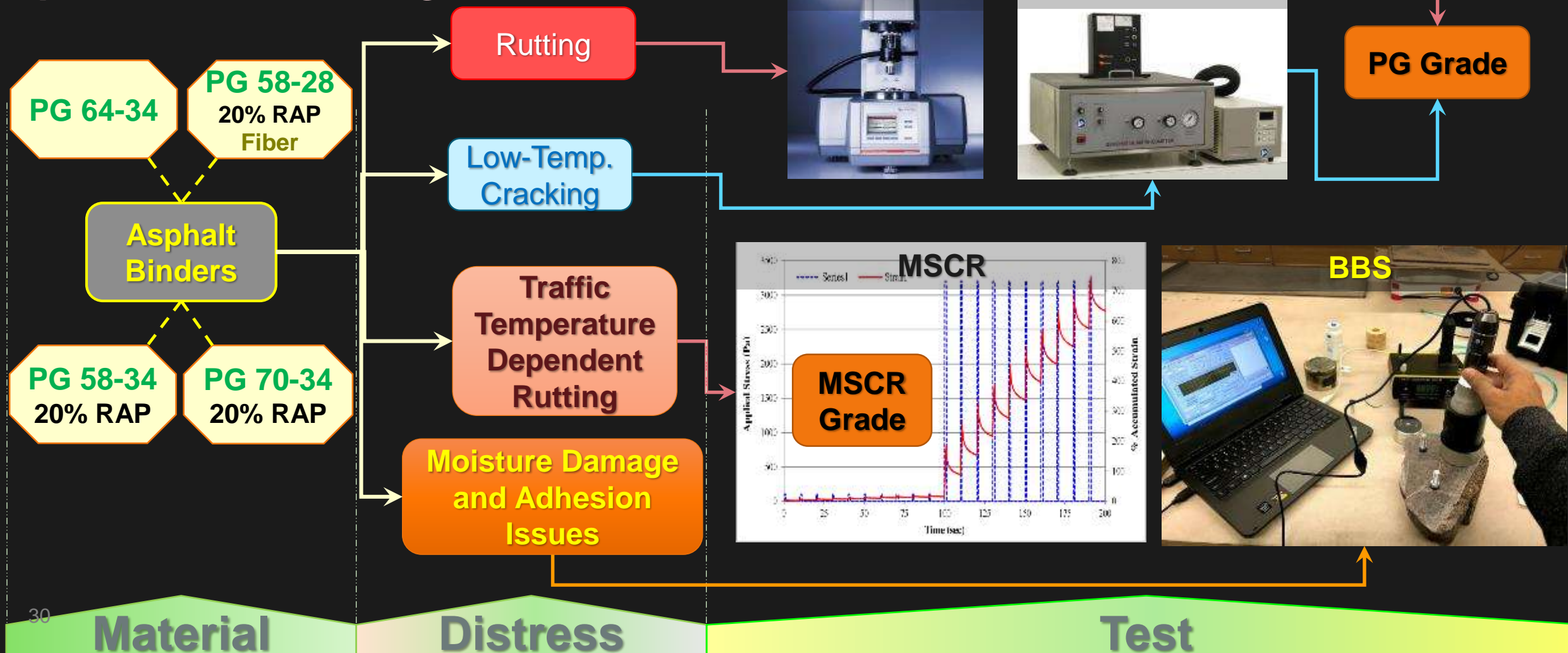


Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Option 2

Performance Assessment Options (Lab Tests)

Option 2 – Full Package of Lab Tests



Thin-Lift Asphalt Overlay

Option 2

Performance Assessment Options (Lab Tests)

Table 3. Proposed Test Matrix for Option 2

<i>Asphalt Mix Testing Program (Option 2)</i>											
Asphalt Mix No.	NMAS (mm)	Virgin Binder	RAP (%)	Fiber	Proposed Mix Tests*						
					HWT AASHTO T 324	SCB ASTM D8044	TSR AASHTO T 283	4-PFB AASHTO T 321	DCT ASTM D7313	TOT TEX-248-F	IDEAL-CT ASTM D8225
1	9.5	PG 64-34	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	9.5	PG 58-28	20%	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	9.5	PG 58-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	9.5	PG 58-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	9.5	PG 70-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Asphalt Binder Testing Program (Option 2)</i>											
Binder Blend No.	Virgin Binder	RAP (%)	Fiber	Proposed Binder Tests							
				DSR AASHTO T 315	BBR AASHTO T 313	PG Grade AASHTO M 320	MSCR AASHTO T 350	BBS AASHTO T 361 (Wet/Dry)			
								Quartzite	Granite		
1	PG 64-34	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
2	PG 58-28	20%	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
3	PG 58-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
4	PG 70-34	20%	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

*Note: Tests on asphalt mixes will be conducted on samples compacted to have 7.0%±0.5% air voids.



Asphalt Laboratory



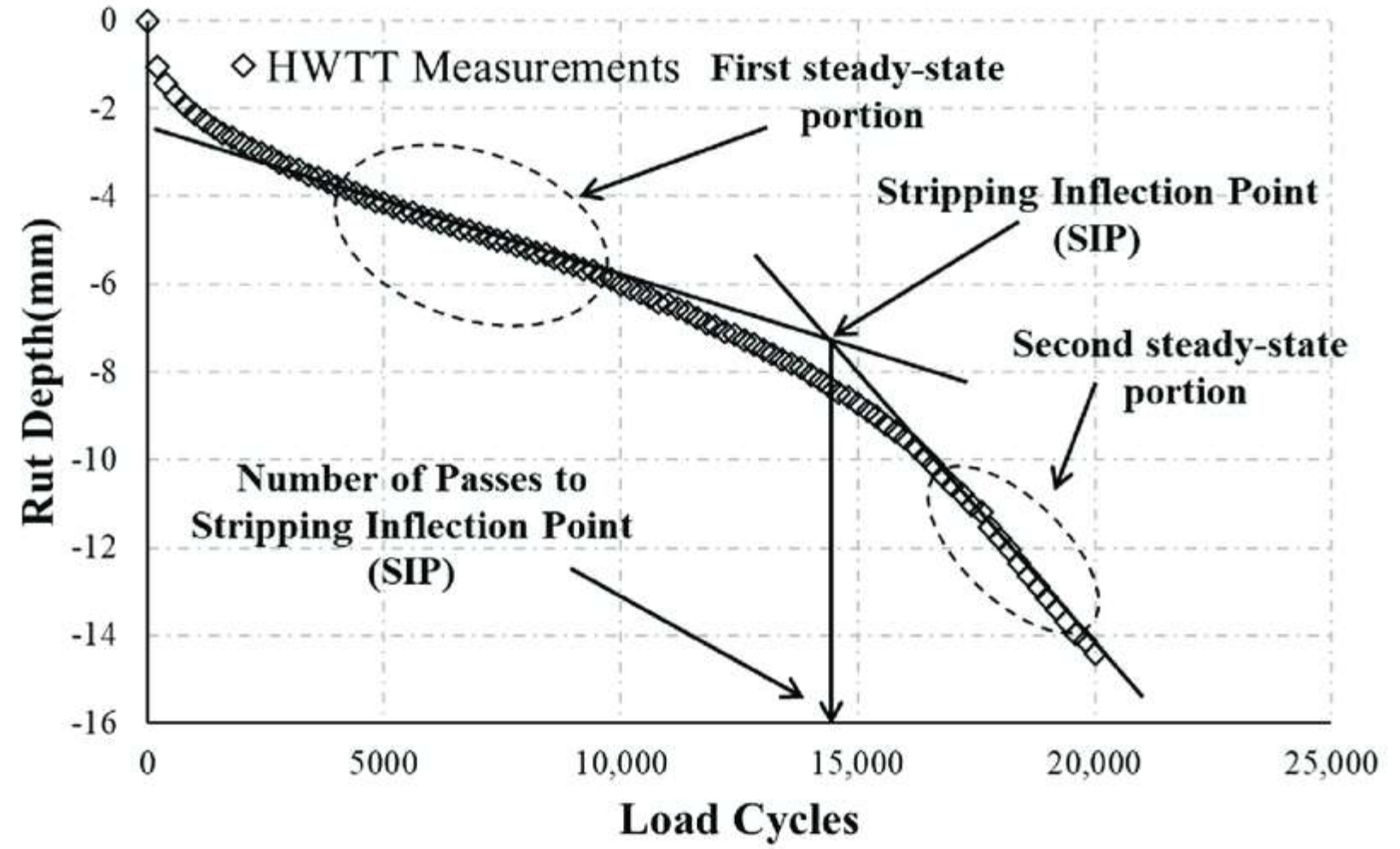
Summary of Existing Research Infrastructure and
Update on Recent Developments

**SOUTH DAKOTA
STATE UNIVERSITY**

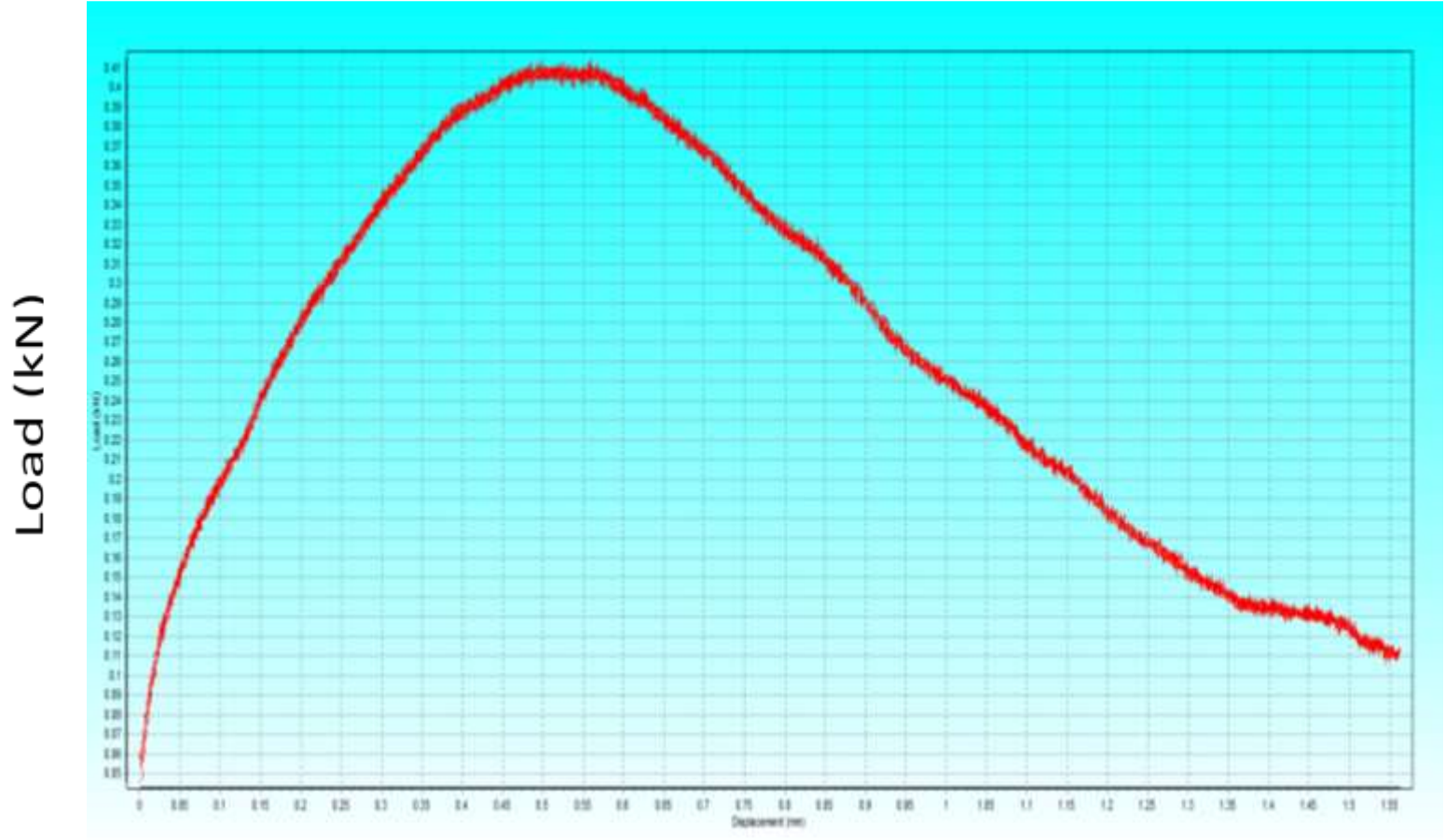
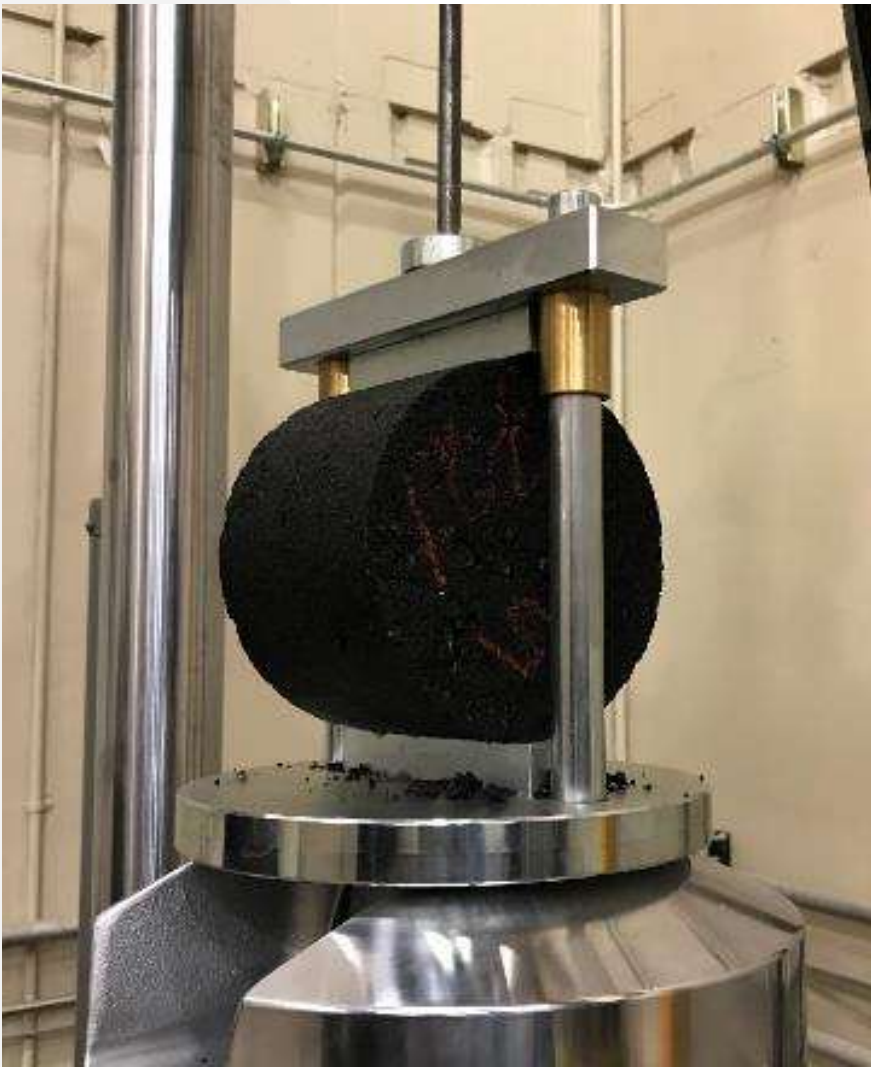
Hamburg Wheel Tracking Test (HWT)

New!

- Hamburg Wheel Tracking Device



Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR)



Load (kN)

Displacement (mm)

IPC Asphalt Mix Performance Tester

- Dynamic modulus
- Flow Number
- Flow time
- Uniaxial Fatigue/SVECD
- Overlay test
- Semi-Circular Bend
- Indirect Tensile Dynamic Modulus
- Four Point Bending Beam Fatigue

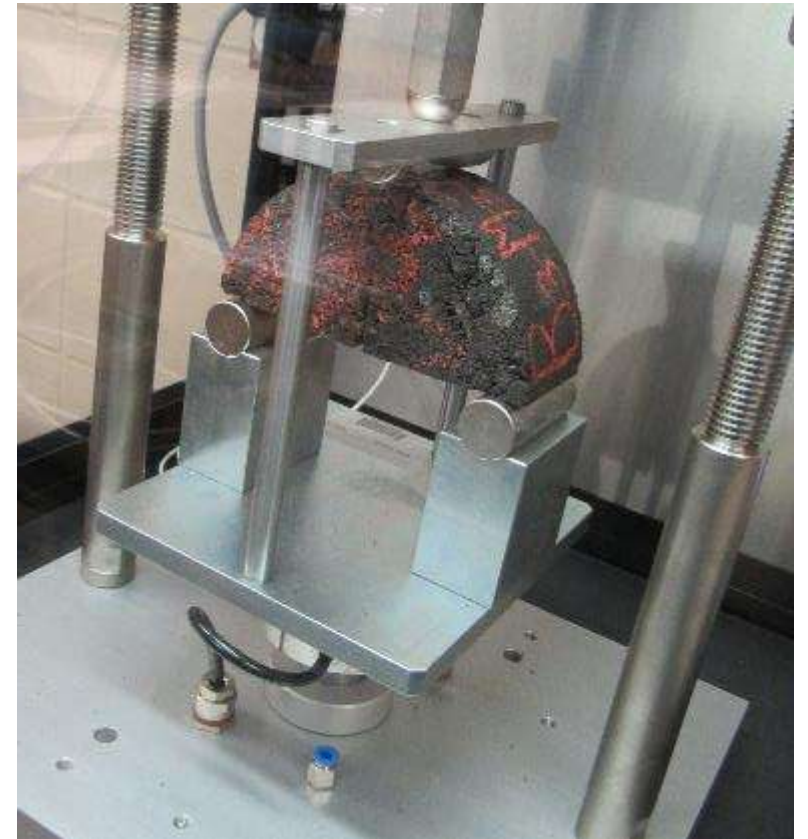


Semi-Circular Bend (SCB)

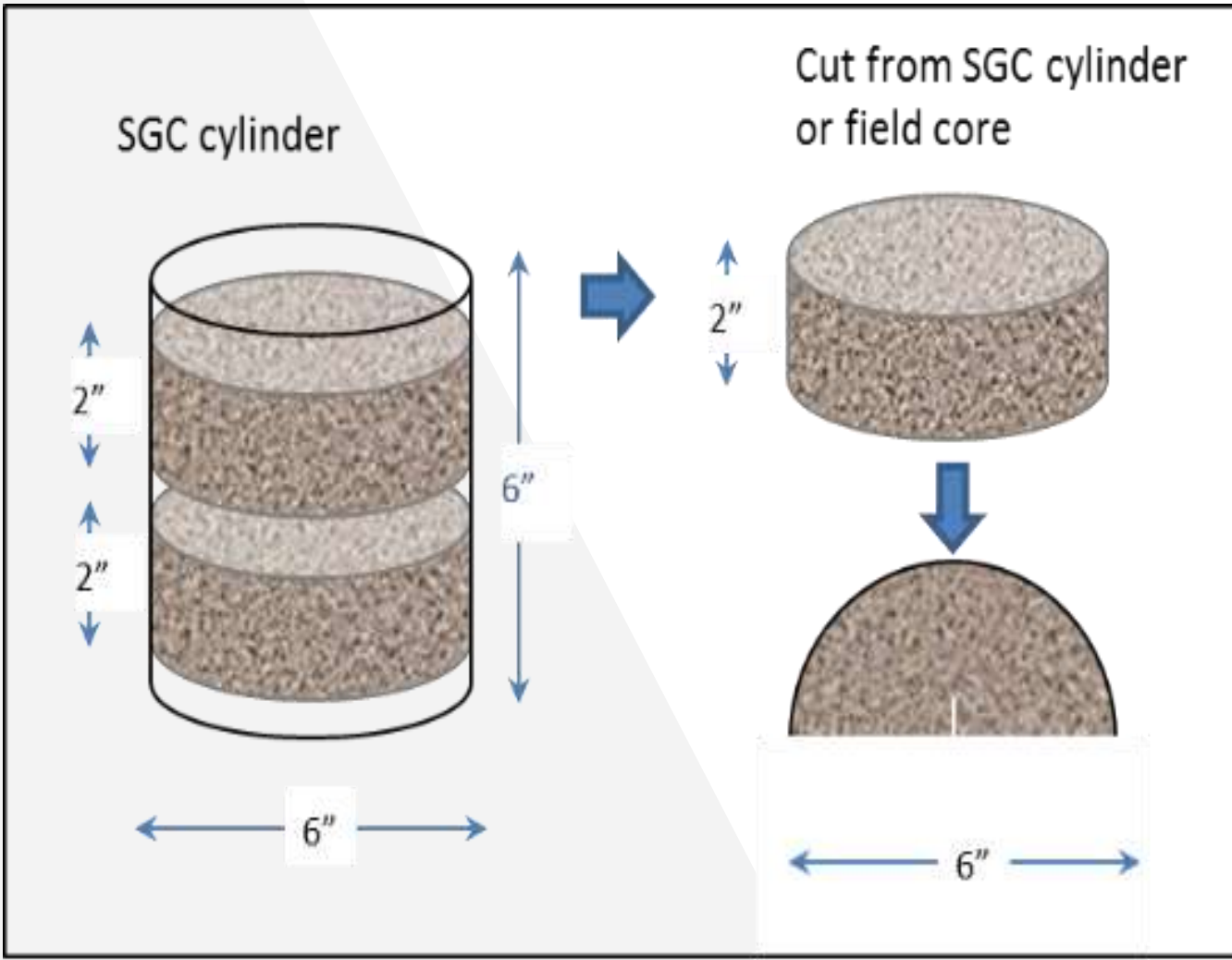


Semi-Circular Bending (SCB) Test

- Superpave[®] gyratory compacted samples
- Diameter: 150 mm and height: 50 mm
- Test temperature: 20 °C
- Three notch depths of 25.4 mm, 31.8 mm, and 38 mm
- Rate of loading : 0.5 mm/min

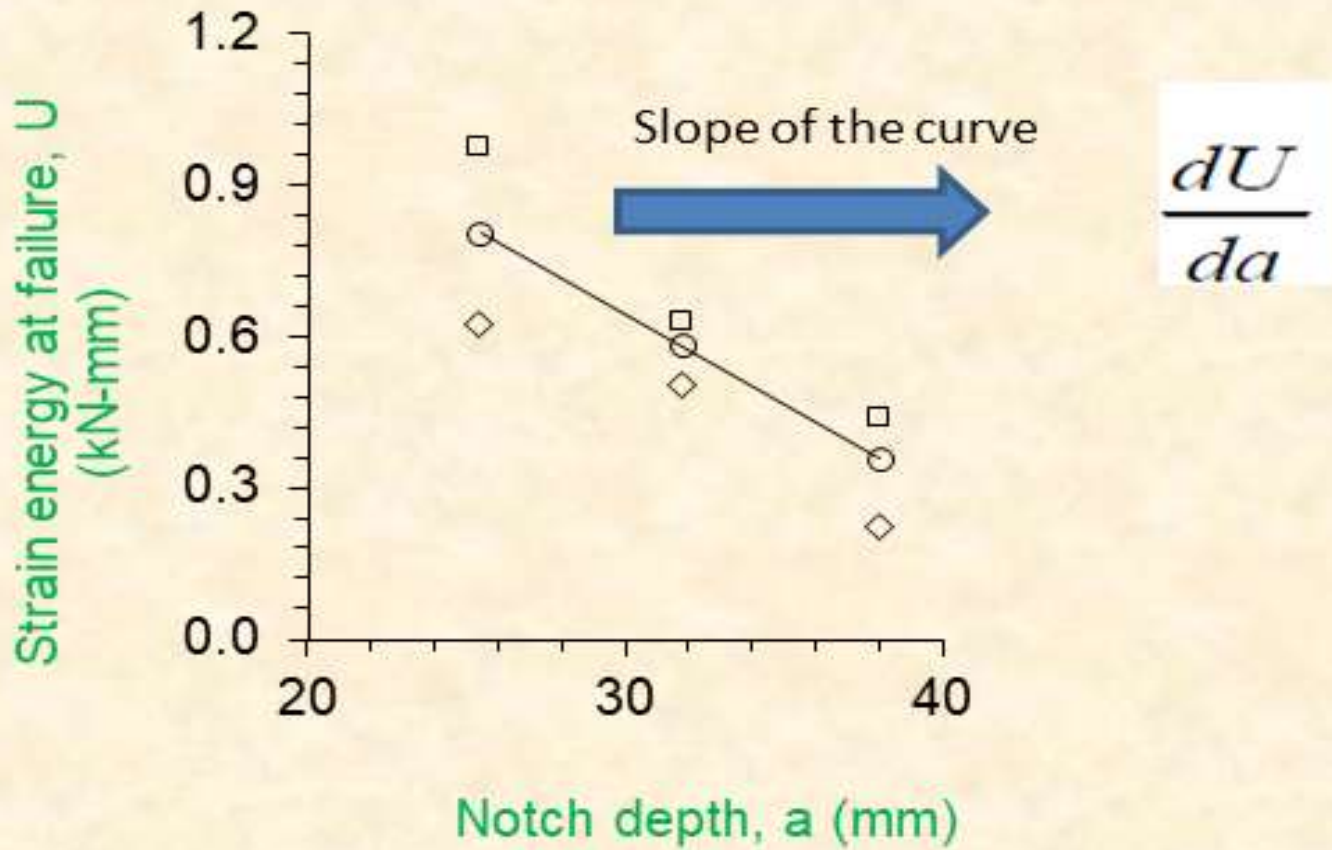
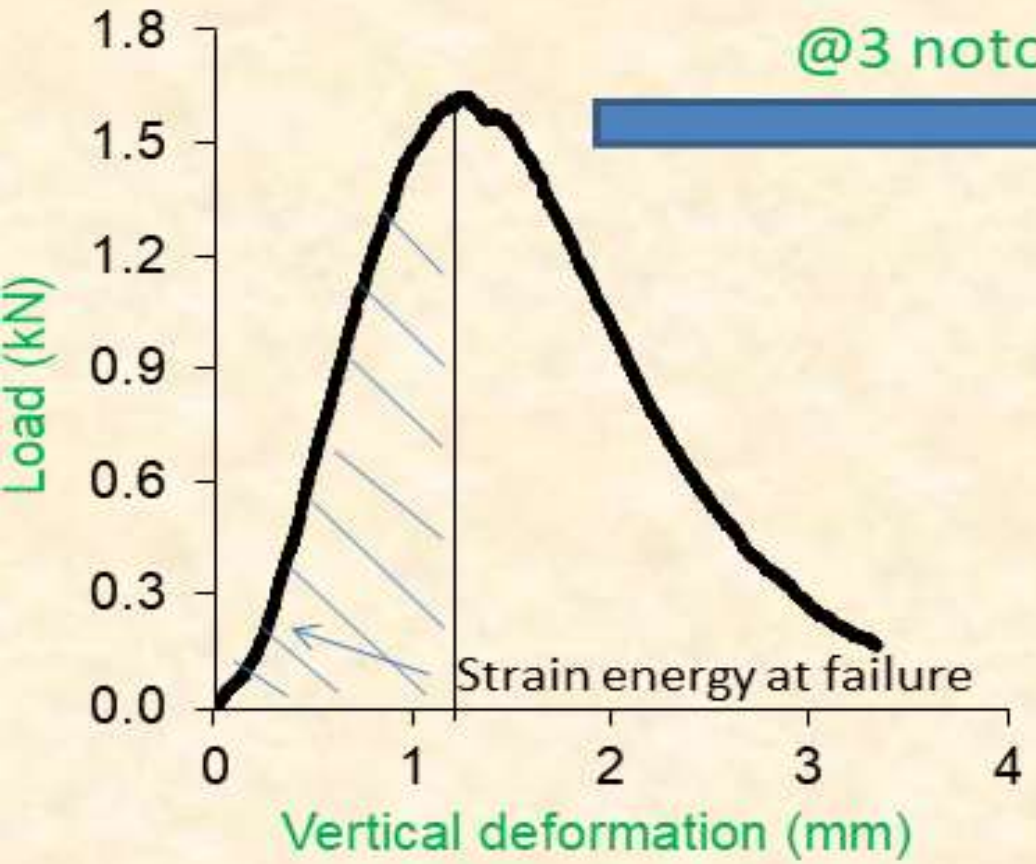


Semi-Circular Bending (SCB) Test

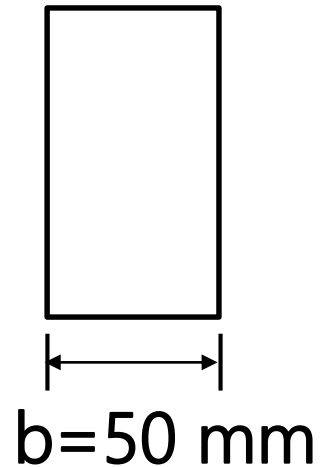
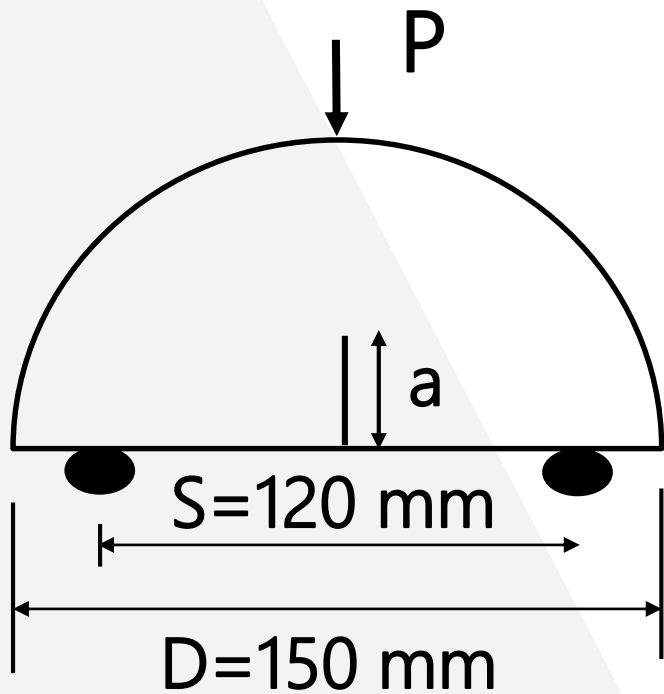


Semi-Circular Bending (SCB) test

Mechanistic approach for analysis of test results



Semi-Circular Bending (SCB) test



$$J_c = -\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \frac{dU}{da}$$

where:

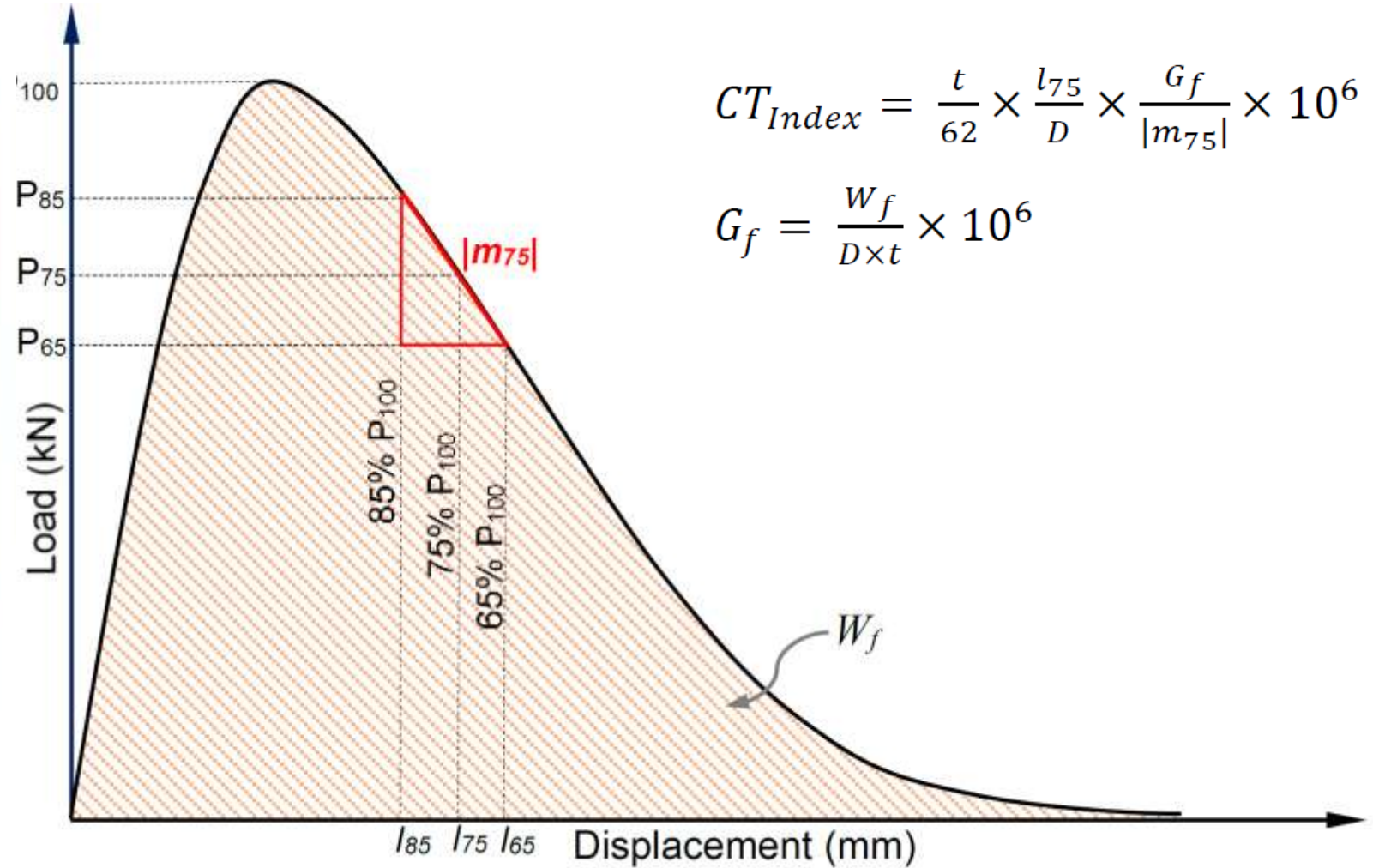
b = SCB specimen thickness;

a = notch depth; and

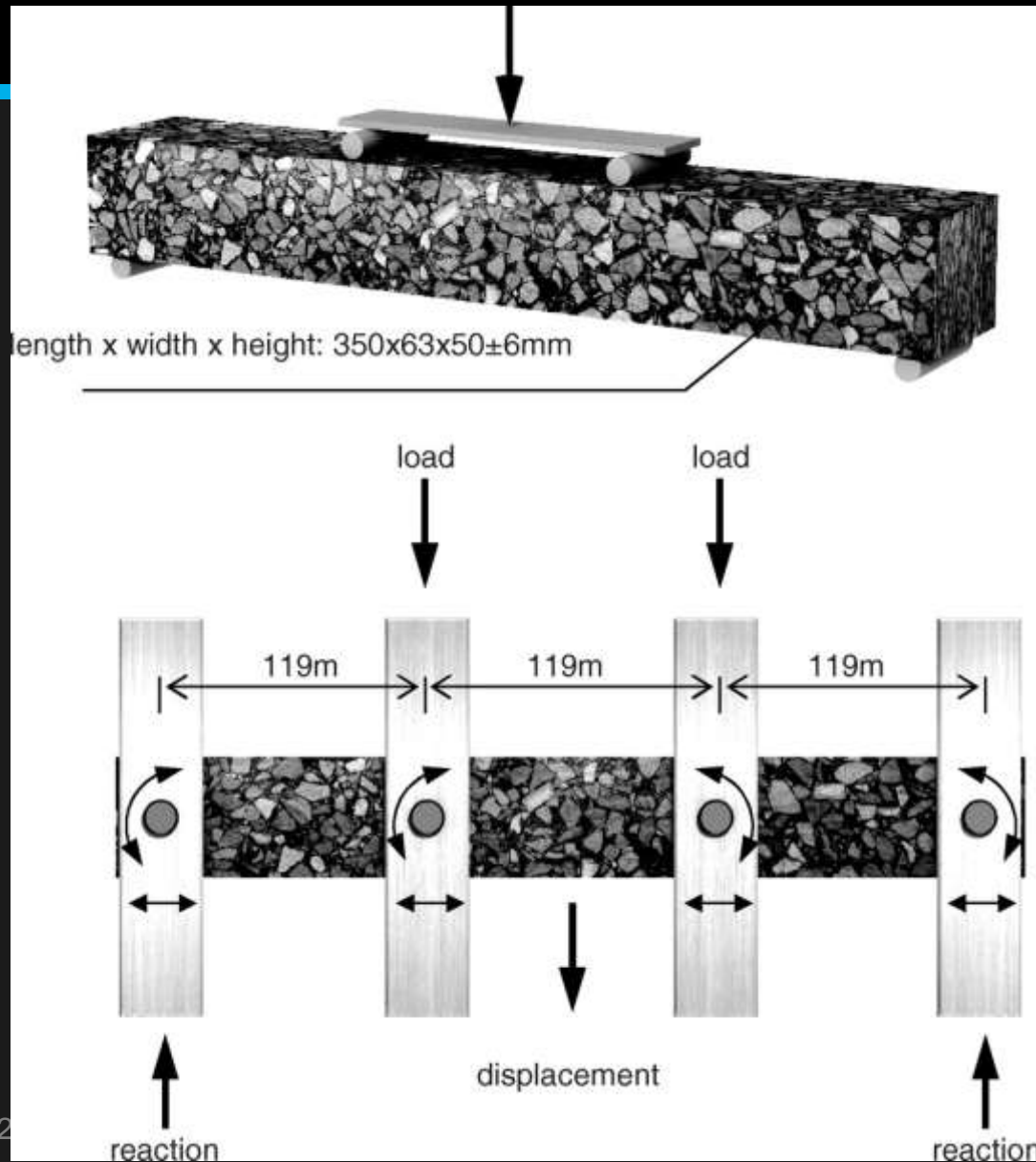
U = strain energy

(area under stress-strain curve)

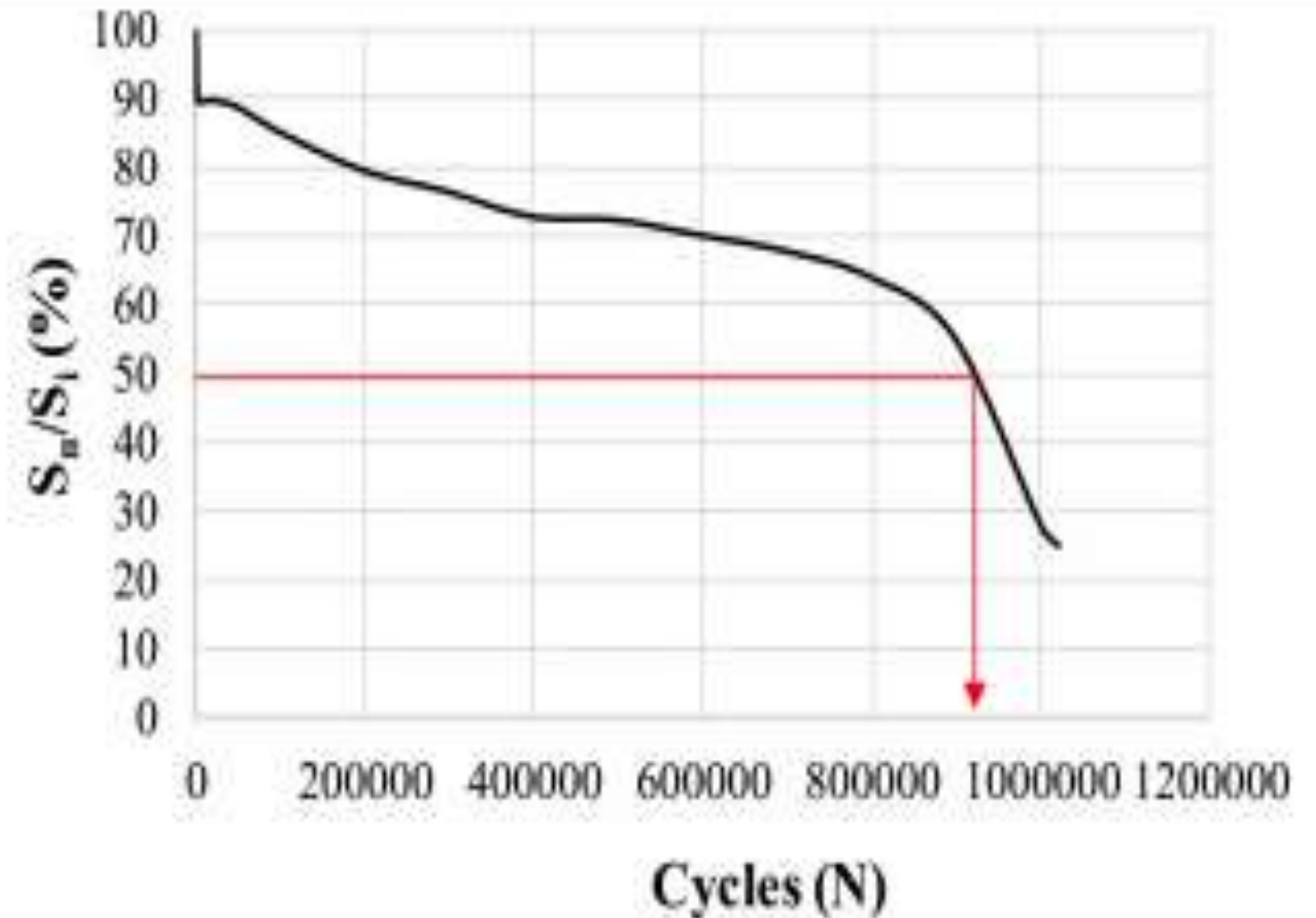
Indirect Tensile Asphalt Cracking Test (IDEAL-CT)



Four-Point Beam Fatigue Test



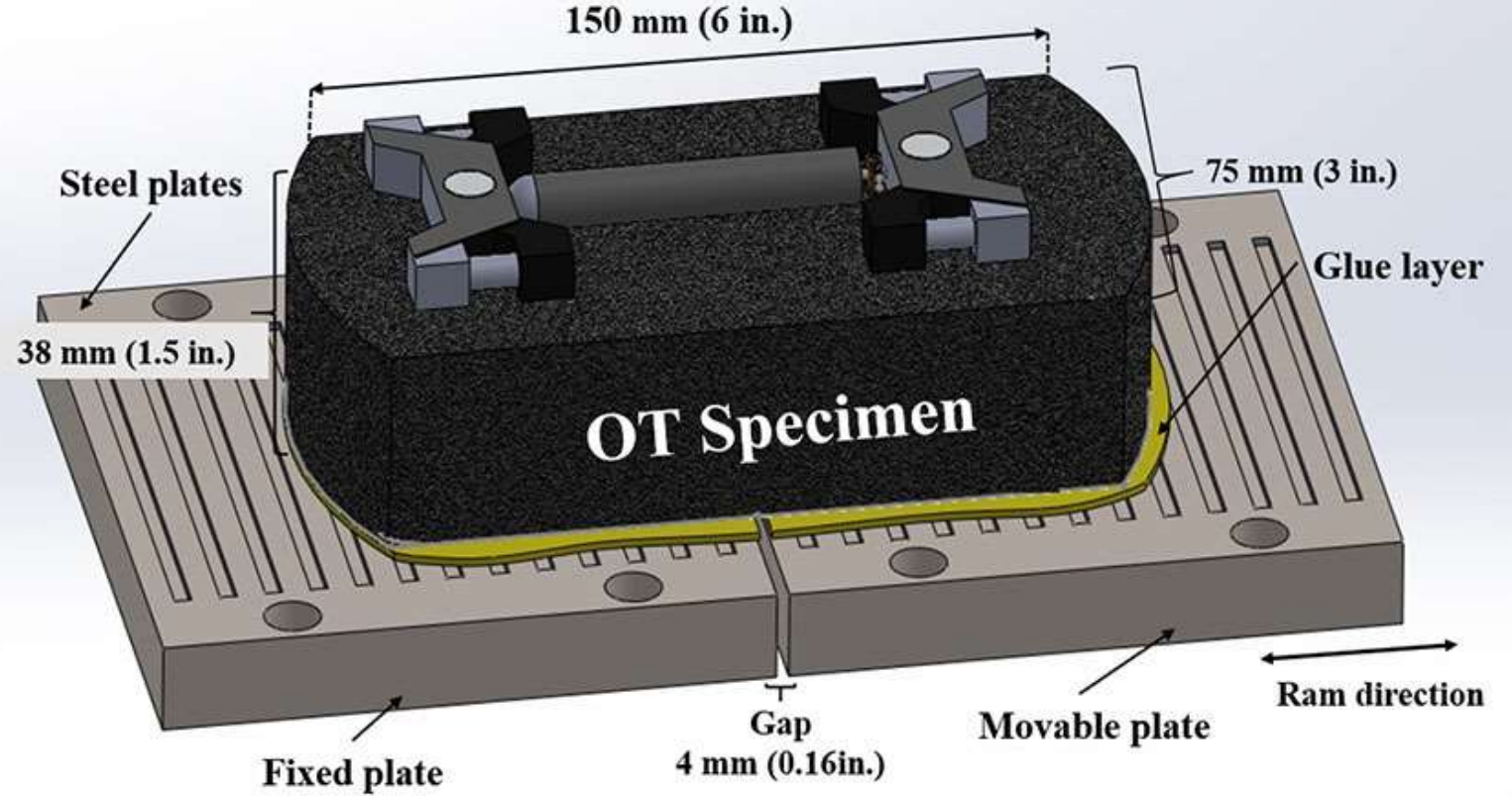
Four-Point Beam Fatigue Test



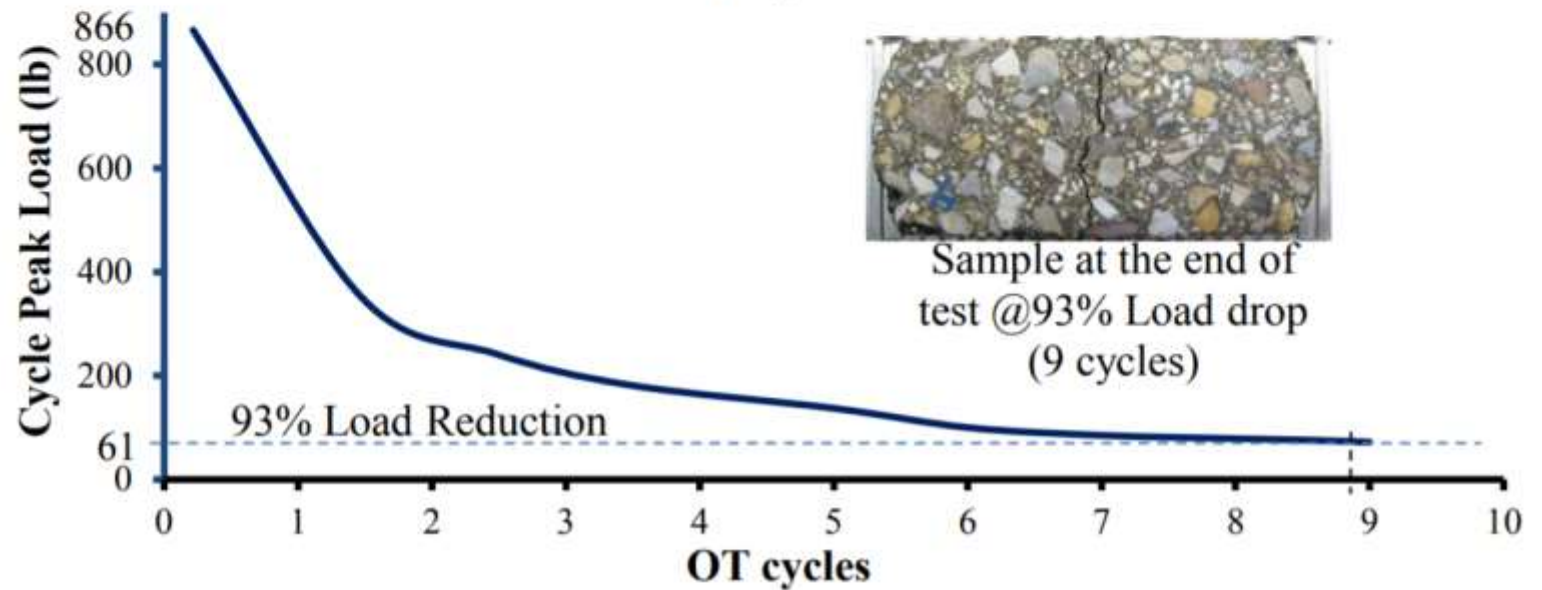
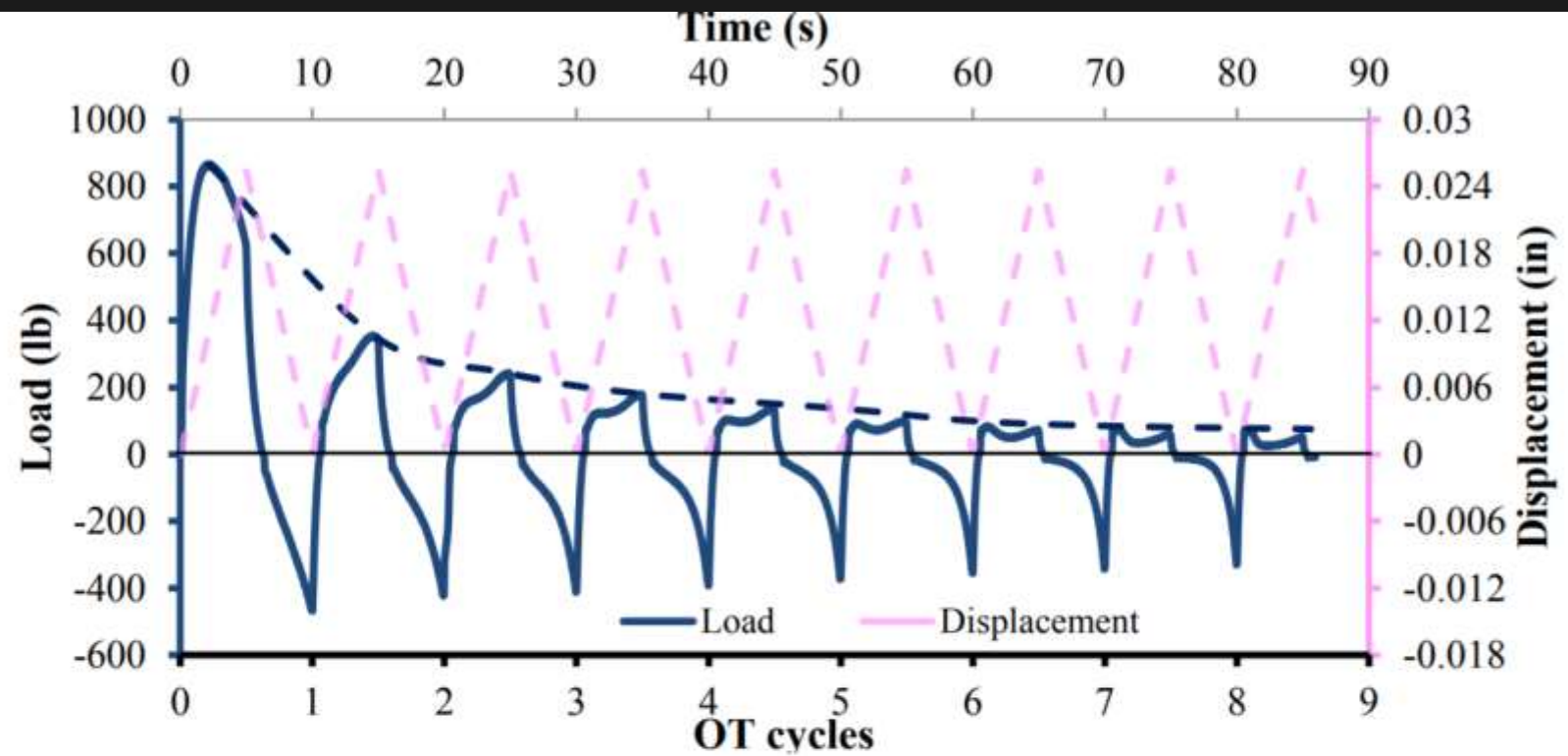
Texas Overlay Test (TOT)



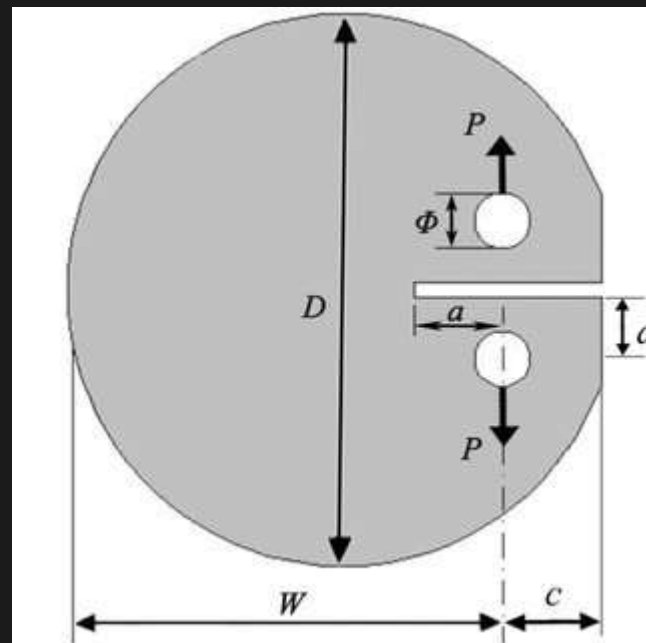
Crack Performance Test



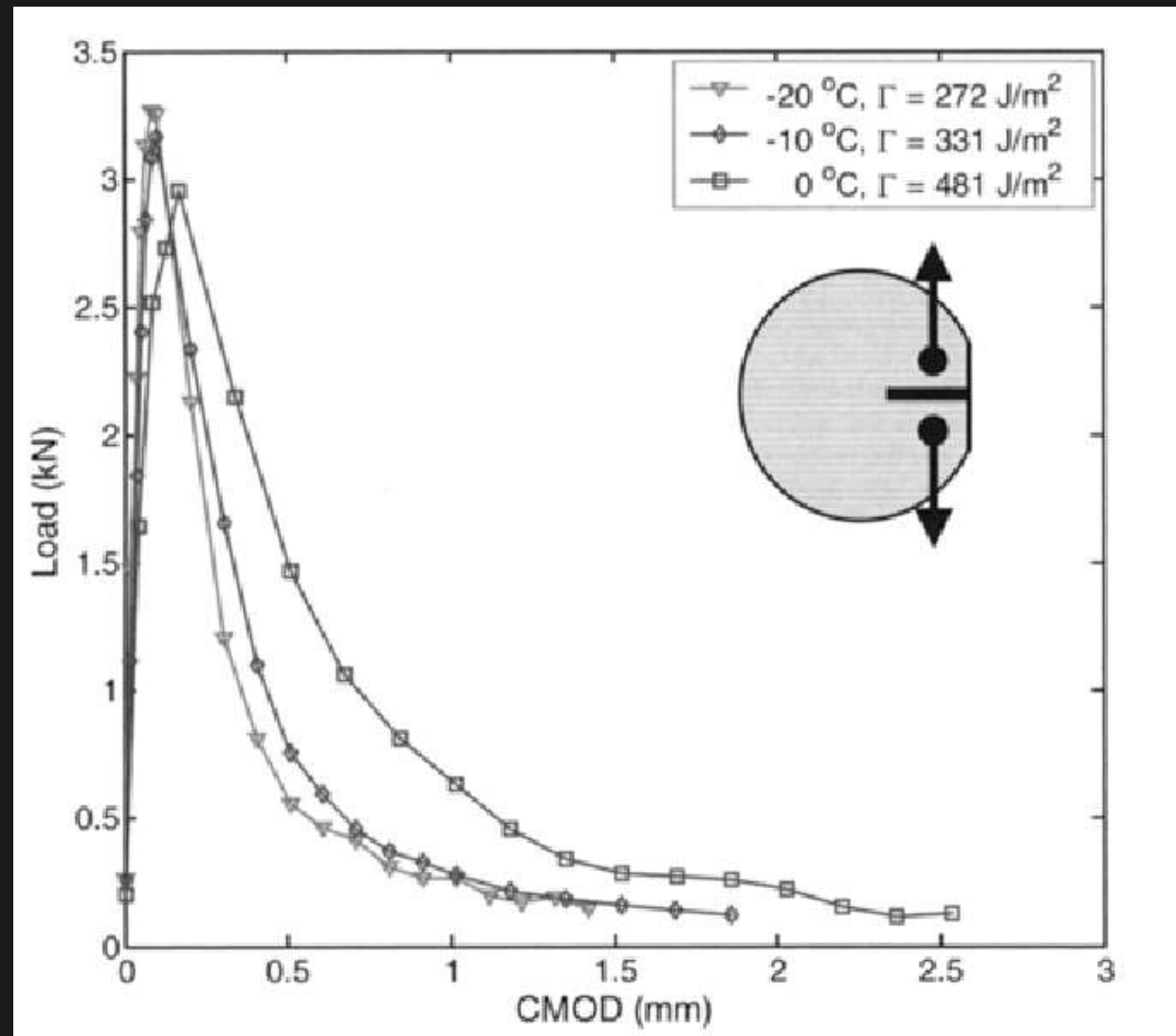
Texas Overlay Test (TOT)



Disc-Shaped Compact Tension (DCT) Test

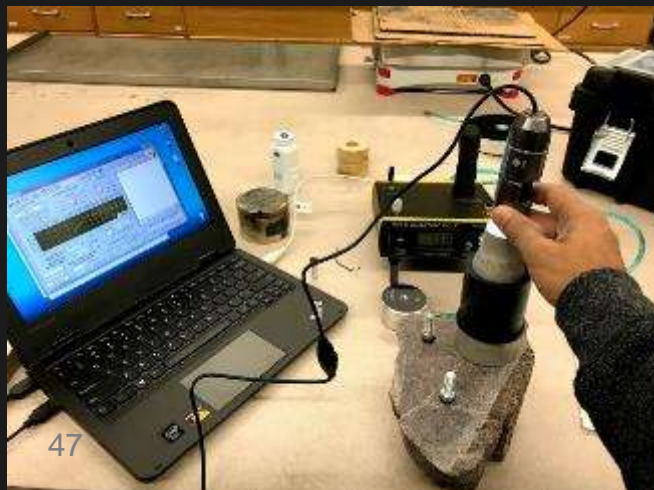
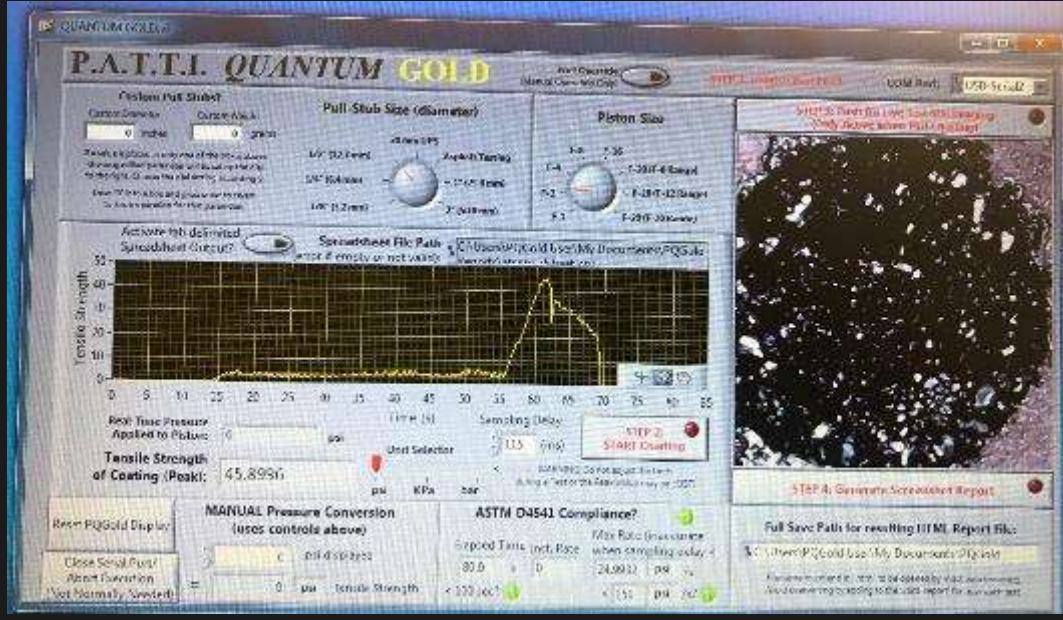


Recommended Dimensions (mm)	
D	150
W	110
ϕ	25
a	27.5
d	25
C	35



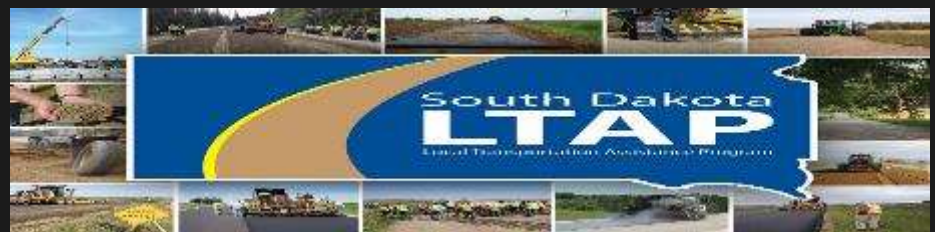
Binder Bond Strength Tester (BBS)

New!



What is Next?

- Balanced (Performance-Based) Mix Design
- Thin-Lift Performance/Specification
- Effect of Field Density on Mix Performance
- ...



Thank You!

