Concrete Pavement:

Rehabilitation Applications, Options & Performance

Purdue Road School
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Concrete Pavement Basics
Concrete Pavement Types

- Jointed Plain
  - Undoweled
  - Doweled
- Jointed Reinforced
- Continuously Reinforced

Jointed Plain

Plan

3.5-6.0 m

Profile

or
Load Transfer

- The slabs ability to share its load with its neighboring slab
  - Dowels
    - High Traffic Volumes
      (Pavements > 8 in.)
  - Aggregate Interlock
    - Low Traffic Volumes
      (Pavements < 7 in.)

Jointed Reinforced

Plan

Profile

7.5-9.0 m
Jointed Reinforced
Continuously Reinforced

Plan

Profile

0.6-2.0 m
Continuously Reinforced

Rehabilitation Strategies

- Three categories:
  - Restoration
  - Resurfacing
  - Reconstruction
    Together, known as CPR

- Which is used depends on existing condition.
Concrete Pavement Rehabilitation

- Improves structural and/or functional condition of pavement.
  - Structural condition - the ability to carry traffic.
  - Functional condition - the ability to serve the user comfortably.

Pavement Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age or Traffic</th>
<th>Structural/Functional Condition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Pavement</td>
<td>Terminal Condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitated Pavement</td>
<td>Increase due to Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. Acceptable Rating</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Rehabilitation Timing

- Restoration
- Resurfacing
- Reconstruction

Min. Acceptable Rating

Optimize

Cost

Performance
Restoration (CPR)

- Used early when pavement has little deterioration.
- Repairs isolated areas of distress.

Restoration Techniques

Concrete Pavements

- Full-depth repair
- Partial-depth repair
- Diamond grinding
- Joint & crack resealing
- Slab stabilization
- Retrofitting dowels
- Retrofitting concrete shoulders
- Cross-stitching long. cracks/joints
Full Depth Repairs

• Repairs distresses greater than 1/3 the slab depth.
• Consists of removing and replacing at least a portion of the existing slab to the bottom of the concrete.
Use of High Early Strength Mixes

- Can design mix to meet opening need requirements
- Specify minimum requirements:
  - INDOT(506.04): Minimum cement – 658 lbs./cy
  - INDOT(506.11): Open to traffic when $M_R > 300$ psi
  - When use Calcium Chloride – use 506.11 Chart
  - Alternative – can use maturity method to open
- California 4 x 4 system
Partial Depth Repairs

- Repairs deterioration in the top 1/3 of the slab.
- Generally located at joints, but can be placed anywhere surface defects occur.

Carbide-Milling

Longitudinal Milling

![Longitudinal Milling Diagram]

Transverse or Longitudinal Joint/Crack
Near vertical edges.

Transverse Milling (Half-moon)

![Transverse Milling Diagram]

Transverse or Longitudinal Joint/Crack
REMOVAL

• Milling machine
MILLING IN PROGRESS

TYPICAL MILLED AREA
CURING

• Use curing compound

Supporting Research

• JTRP/Purdue research nearing completion with report due summer 2006
  – SPR – 2648: Evaluation of Rapid Setting Cement Based Materials for Patching (Ph I)
  – SPR – 2789: Dowel Bar Retrofit Mix Design & Performance

• Presentation of interim result available on 2006 PCCP Workshop CD
• Field Trial of Rapid Set Materials (Ph II)
Load Transfer Restoration

- Reestablishes load-transfer at undoweled joints or cracks
- Used to limit future faulting

\[ \Delta L = x \quad \Delta U = 0 \quad \text{Poor Load Transfer} \]

\[ \Delta L = x \quad \text{Good Load Transfer} \quad \Delta U = x \]
Concrete Pavement Restoration
Concrete Pavement Restoration

Diamond Grinding

- Improves ride by removing:
  - Faulting at joints
  - Slab warping
  - Surface deformations caused by studded tires
- Reestablishes skid resistance
- Corrects cross-slope
Joint and Crack Resealing

- Minimizes water & incompressibles into pavement system.
  - Reduces:
    - Subgrade softening
    - Pumping
    - Erosion of fines
    - Spalling
Restoration Performance

- Provides 10 or more years of service.
- Preliminary engineering & timing are critical.
- Overall effectiveness is highly dependent on design adequacy, construction quality, and other restoration activities.

Repairing Cracks

Alternative: Cross Stitch Crack
Recommendation: Saw & Seal Crack - Epoxy Saw Cut

- Crack Fully Penetrates Slab Depth
- Crack within 0.3 m of Joint
- Joints Not Cracked where Cracks Exist
Repairing Cracks

Recommendation: Cross-Stitch the Crack

- Crack Fully Penetrates Slab Depth
- Crack Relatively Parallel in Mid-slab (>1.35 m) from Joint or Edge

Repairing Cracks

Alternative: Cross-Stitch Crack

Recommendation: Replace Slabs Full-Depth

- Crack Fully Penetrates Slab Depth
- Crack Relatively Parallel in Wheelpath (0.3-1.35 m) from Joint
Resurfacing

- Used when pavement has medium to high levels of distress.
- Used when restoration is no longer effective.

Resurfacing Activities

- Concrete overlays for concrete pavements:
  - Bonded Concrete Overlays
  - Unbonded Concrete Overlays

- Concrete overlays for asphalt pavements:
  - Conventional Whitetopping
  - Ultra-Thin Whitetopping
Bonded Overlays

- Consists of a thin concrete layer (100 mm or less) on top of an existing concrete surface.
- Specific steps are taken to bond the new concrete overlay to the existing concrete.
Bonded Overlay

• The major use of Bonded Overlays is structural enhancement of the pavement.
• Cracks in the underlying pavement will reflect into the resurfacing
• Most often used where the underlying pavement is in reasonably good condition.

Bonded Overlays

Performance

• Good when:
  – Placed correctly and at the right time.
• Poor when:
  – Placed on deteriorated pavements.
• Loss of bond does not necessarily constitute failure.
Unbonded Overlay

- Consists of thick concrete layer (125 mm or greater) on top of an existing concrete.
- Uses a “separation interlayer” to separate new overlay and existing concrete.

Unbonded Overlays

Separation Interlayer:

- Allows layers to act independently.
- Prevents distresses from reflecting into overlay.
- Typical Interlayer:
  - 1-1 ½ “Asphalt layer
Unbonded Overlays

Separation Interlayer:

"Key"

Overlay

Old Pavement

Smooth Slip Plane

Overlay

Old Pavement

Thick Interlayer (> 50 mm)

UNBONDED CONCRETE OVERLAYS

Advantages

• Can Place on Pavement in Bad Condition.
• Less Pre-Overlay Repair Needed Than Other Overlay Designs.
• No Future Reflective Cracking.
• Avoid Reconstruction Problems.
• Maintain Traffic.
UNBONDED CONCRETE OVERLAYS

Job-Site Considerations

- Overhead Structures.
- On-line Bridges.
- Shoulders.
- Fill for Slope Flattening.
- Traffic Control.

UNBONDED CONCRETE OVERLAYS

Payment

Cubic Yard

Square Yard

NOTE: Divided payment is the most equitable and economic.
Unbonded Overlays

Performance

• Very Good
• Can be expected to perform for 20+ years.
  – Most failures are due to the use of inadequate separation layers.

Conventional Whitetopping

• Consists of thick concrete layer (100 mm or greater) on top of an existing asphalt pavement.
• Behaves as a new pavement on a strong base.
Whitetopping Engineering Bulletin

• New for 1998
  – Conventional Whitetopping
    • Design
    • Construction
    • Performance
  – Ultra-thin Whitetopping
    • Design
    • Construction
    • Performance

Whitetopping - History

• First Whitetopping
  – South 7th street in Terre Haute, Indiana - 1918
  – 4” concrete overlay of existing asphalt pavement
• During 40’s & 50’s used to upgrade military & civilian airports
• Highway use started approx. 1960
  – Types have included JPCP, JRCP, CRCP, FRC
Whitetopping History

• Modern usage began in Iowa in 1960’s where heavy loads from farm trucks created a need for a durable pavement.
• Performance was excellent
• Over 500 miles of whitetopped roads since the 1960’s
• Now used for Interstates, highways, airports, intersections and parking lots

Typical Whitetopping Thickness

• Depends on expected traffic load.
  – City streets, county roads, and small airports
    • 100 to 175 mm (4 to 7 in.)
  – Primary roads and interstate highways
    • 175 to 280 mm (7 to 11 in.)
  – Large airports
    • 200 to 460 mm (8 to 18 in.)
Whitetopping - Advantages

Construction

• Can place on pavement in bad condition.
  – Little or no pre-overlay repair needed.
• Avoid reconstruction problems.
  – Minimal rain delays.
  – Maintain traffic on existing surface.

Whitetopping - Advantages

• Improved structural capacity.
• Maintains high level of serviceability.
• Low maintenance.
• No seasonal weakening (spring breakup).
• Concrete slabs bridge problems asphalt cannot.
• Light reflective, safe riding surface.
Whitetopping Construction

- Critical issue is uniform support
- Subgrade / base failures need repair
- Need to evaluate drainage (esp. Inlays)
- Address surface distortions
  - Direct application
  - Profile milling
  - Leveling course

Ultra-Thin Whitetopping

- Consists of thin concrete layer (4 in. or less) on top of an existing asphalt pavement.
- Specific steps are taken to bond the new concrete to the existing asphalt and to saw short joint spacing.
Ultra-Thin Whitetopping

Short joint spacing allows the slabs to deflect instead of bend. This reduces slab stresses to reasonable values.

Bonding Effects on Edge Stress

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unbonded</th>
<th>Bonded</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.49 Mpa (1230 psi)</td>
<td>2.90 Mpa (420 psi)</td>
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75 mm Concrete, 100 mm AC, K=81 Mpa/m, Ec = 27,580 Mpa, Eac = 2,758 MPa
Known Design Considerations

• Bond is critical.
• Slab size (Jointing) is important.
• Underlying asphalt thickness is important.

OVERLAY PERFORMANCE in INDIANA

Specific Concrete Overlay Projects
Indiana Overlays

- I – 69 North of SR 18 – 11” 1986
- I – 65 North of SR 114 – 10.5” 1994
- I – 94 West of SR 39 – 13” 1998
- I – 70 at US 27 – Richmond – 12” 2000
- Harding Street – Indianapolis – 6” 1985
- 121st Street – Fishers – 9” 1992
- Indianapolis Bus Lanes – 3.5” 1997
- Allisonville Rd – N. of 96th – 7” 1999
- 56th Street – Brownsburg – 5” 2001
- Market & Columbia – Warsaw – 3.5” 2002

I-69 UNBONDED PCC OVERLAY

FROM SR 18 RM 66.29
to
GRANT COUNTY LINE RM 71.64
I-69 UNBONDED PCC OVERLAY

- OPENED TO TRAFFIC 1964
- RESURFACED (Bituminous) 1975
- NBL RESURFACED (Bituminous) 1978
- UNBONDED OVERLAY 1986
I-65 UNBONDED PCC OVERLAY

Harding Street - Indianapolis

- Old concrete street with patches
- PCC Unbonded overlay placed 1985
- 6” thick over old street
- Widened 6’ with 8” PCCP
- Skewed non-doweled transverse joints
- Tied longitudinal joint provided at section thickness change
- Still in excellent condition
Harding Street - Indianapolis

Harding Street - Indianapolis
Harding Street - Indianapolis

[Image of cracks on the street]

Harding Street - Indianapolis

[Image of another view of the street]
121st Street - Fishers
Allisonville Road
96th Street to Eller Road

Project Information

- Traffic: 26,360 vpd
- Existing 24’ asphalt pavement
- Scope:
  - widen to outside
  - maintain traffic
  - mill & overlay existing
56th Street - Brownsburg

- Commercial and Residential traffic
- 44’ wide, 3500’ long
- 6” concrete overlay with variable depth to 9” as needed
- Center line realignment
- Drainage
- Texture: Turf Drag and Random Tining

56th Street Brownsburg
56th Street Brownsburg

City of Indianapolis

Ultra – thin Whitetopping
Bus Lanes
PLACING CONCRETE

PERFORMANCE

- All three sections are performing well
Market & Columbia Streets - Warsaw

3 ½” Concrete overlay over milled HMA
Joints sawed at maximum spacing – 5’ – 0”
Joints sawed at 1/3 depth of overlay
Market & Columbia Streets - Warsaw

3 ½ " Concrete overlay over existing HMA
Joints sawed at 4’ x 4’ spacing

Madison, IN Airport Apron
Reconstruction

• Used when the pavement has high levels of distress.
• Used after overlays are no longer effective.
Reconstruction Activities

- Final stage of rehabilitation.
- Involves removing and replacing existing pavement with a new pavement.
  - Complete removal & replacement
  - Partial removal & replacement (Inlay).
- Can correct:
  - Subgrade / subbase deficiencies, Roadway geometrics, Roadside safety features, Drainage

Reconstruction Activities

- Controls the final elevation
  - Minimizes roadside appurtenances adjustments.
- Can recycle the old pavement
Summary

• CPR³ repairs structural / functional deficiencies.
• Improves pavement condition to an acceptable level.
• Appropriate activity depends on the existing pavement condition.
  – As condition declines, the optimum activity changes.
  – Applying correct activity at correct time is essential.

Summary

• Restoration
  – Repairs isolated areas of deterioration.
• Resurfacing
  – Repairs a pavement with medium to high severity levels of distress.
• Reconstruction
  – Used at the end of the pavement’s life, when it has very high severity levels of distress.
YOU HAVE OPTIONS.

Questions?

www.pavement.com