Pavement Faults and Fixes

Kim Willoughby, PE Research Manager WSDOT

Overview

- Importance of pavement preservation
- Pavement distresses
 - Flexible
 - Rigid
- Fixes and options
 - Flexible
 - Rigid

Pavement Preservation Emphasis

Reducing pavement annual costs by using preservation treatments to extend pavement life

 Deferring rehabilitation projects improves cash flow by reducing need for immediate capital resource needs

Asphalt Pavement Preservation Decisions



Flexible Pavement Preservation Decisions



Flexible Pavement Preservation

<u>treatment</u> Maintenance BST Rehab ACP Rehab



<u>annual cost</u> \$1,000 / LMY \$6,000 / LMY \$18,000 / LMY

[LMY = lane mile year]

WSDOT Preservation Funding

{Ⅲ



How do we plan projects?

- Expected life-cycle
- Annual condition surveys
- Field reviews

WSPMS

- Why? Because engineers love data we use it to prioritize work
- What? Road configuration, intersections, bridges, maintenance (once HATS is fully utilized), contract history, traffic data, condition survey data, coring, and future project info and much, much more!



Data from Van



WSPMS Data



Pavement Distress Types

Flexible pavements HMA and BST routes

Cracking

Longitudinal Cracking



Top Down Cracking





Top Down Cracking



Top Layer Debonding



Top Down Cracking from Debonded Layer

{|||



Full Depth Cracking



Fatigue Cracking



Transverse Cracking



Reflection Cracking



Block Cracking



Edge Cracking



Pavement Distress Types

Patches and potholes





Potholes



Pavement Distress Types

Surface Deformation

Rutting



Rutting (or wear)



Pavement Distress Types

Surface Defects, Misc.

Shoving



Bleeding (flushing)



Flushing



Polished Aggregate



Raveling


Water Pumping



Asphalt Stripping



Asphalt Stripping



Pavement Distress Types

Construction-Related Defects

Temperature Differentials



- Temperature Differentials
 - Reduced performance
 - Premature replacement













Longitudinal Joint Deterioration





Streaks



Late Season Paving





Late Season Paving

- Increased risk of reduced compaction
- Likelihood of premature pavement distress
- Ultimate reduction in pavement life
- 15 percent of WSDOT paving failures can be attributed to Late Season paving

University of Washington Research Finding: Minimum 10 percent loss of pavement life for every 1 percent loss of compaction below 93 percent of MTD

Some studies say 10 to 30 percent!

NCHRP Report 573



Maintenance Fixes/Options

Flexible Pavement

Crack sealing - Good

Years 2009-2011

A bit of crack sealing Rural Interstate Highway

Crack sealing – too much?

A bit more... Rural Interstate Highway

M74-VD5

Years 2011-2013

Crack sealing - wow







Chip Seal



Chip Seal – with Prelevel



Chip Seal



Chip Seal Patch



Wheel Path Chip Seal (rutting)



DuraPatch



DuraPatch





Preservation Repairs



Grind and Inlay Patches





Partial Depth Repair



Full Depth Repair



Overlay patches

Spreader box or grader patch

- Good for depressions slow moving slides or unsuitable base material
- Creates new surface where BST is not appropriate

Blade Patch



Blade Patch – after time



Lift Thickness

Maximum lift thickness:

 HMA Class 1"
 0.35' (4")

 HMA Class ¾"
 0.30' (3 ½")

 HMA Class ½"
 0.30' (3 ½")

 HMA Class ½"
 0.30' (1 ½")

 HMA Class 3/8" (G mix)
 0.10' (1 ¼")

Flexible Distresses Summary

- Cracking
- Potholes
- Rutting
- Wear
- Shoving
- Flushing
- Polished Aggregate

- Raveling
- Water Pumping
- Stripping
- Temperature Differentials
- Longitudinal Joints
- Construction Defects
- Late Season Paving
Pavement Distress Types

Rigid pavements

PCCP



Pavement Distress Types

Rigid pavements

Cracking

Corner Cracking





Longitudinal/Transverse Cracks



Pavement Distress Types

Rigid pavements

Joint Deficiencies

Joint seal damage



Spalling of Joint



Faulting



Pavement Distress Types

Rigid pavements

Surface Defects

Studded Tire Wear



Polished Aggregate



Map Cracking



Scaling



Popouts



Pavement Distress Types

Rigid pavements

Miscellaneous Distress

Severe Blowup



Rocking and Pumping



Voids Beneath Slab



Lane-to-Shoulder Separation





Construction Related – Late Sawing



Construction Related – No Boxouts







Rigid Distresses Summary

- Cracking
- Joints
 - Seal
 - Spalling
 - Faulting
- Wear
- Polished Aggregate
- Lane/shoulder separation
- Map/durability cracking

- Scaling
- Popouts
- Blow up
- Rocking
- Pumping
- Voids under slab
- Late sawing
- No boxouts

Maintenance Fixes/Options

Rigid Pavement

Crack Sealing



Joint Seal Repair



Diamond Grinding



Dowel Bar Retrofit



Panel Replacement



Utility Boxouts



Slab Stabilization



Resources

- WSDOT Maintenance Manual
- WSDOT Standard Specifications
- FHWA Distress Identification Manual FHWA-RD-03-031
- WSDOT Pavement Surface Condition Rating Manual
- WSPMS
- www.pavementinteractive.org







M 41-10

Washington State

Questions?

Kim Willoughby willouk@wsdot.wa.gov

360.705.7978