Research Innovation at Rutgers University

Presented By:

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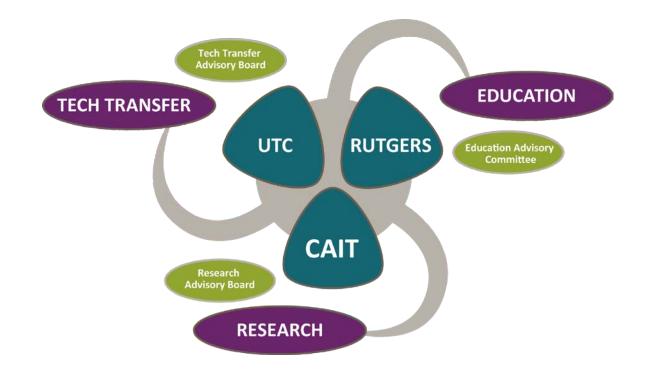




Center for Advanced Infrastructure and Transportation (CAIT)

CAIT's Mission

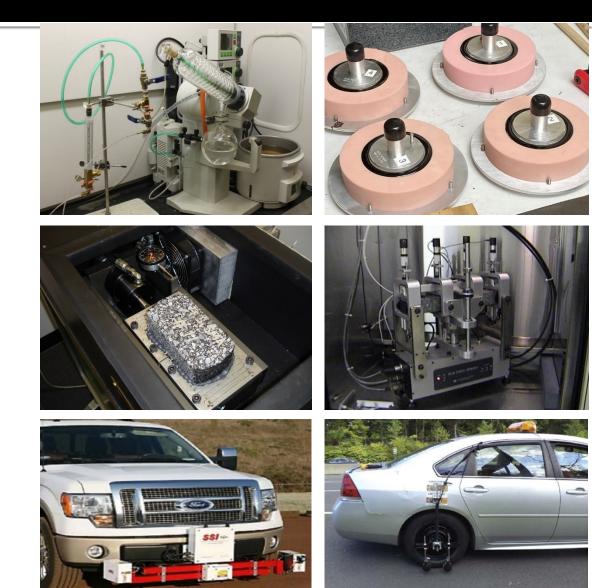
Solving complex, interrelated transportation and infrastructure problems, specifically in high-volume, multimodal corridor environments.





Rutgers Asphalt Pavement Laboratory (RAPL)

- 20,000 ft² facility
- AASHTO AMRL accredited for Asphalt Mixture, Asphalt Binder, Aggregate
- 10 full-time staff
 - 4 to 8 undergrad/grad students
- Activities;
 - Innovative Materials & Technologies
 - Pavement Management & Design
 - Technology Transfer & Training

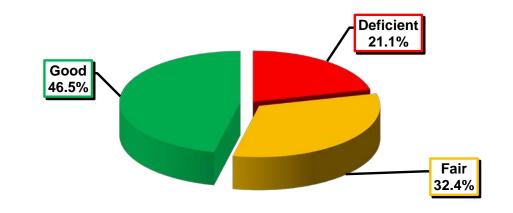


RAPL Involvement with Pavement Preservation Activities

RAPL Pavement Preservation Activities

- Significant work conducted for NJDOT
 - Annual Pavement Preservation goal ≈ \$50M to \$100M per year
 - NJDOT looking for RAPL to provide technical support
 - Better material characterization
 - Current, new and recycled materials
 - Validating performance and use
 - Material & Spec Development
 - Lab Simulation of Construction & Field Performance
 - Improving Construction Practices

NJDOT Maintained Pavement Status Based on IRI & SDI (Based on 2021 Data)



Source: NJDOT Pavement Management System, 2021 Data

Characterization of Materials

- Exploring methods to evaluate materials in lab prior to field application
 - Ex. Steel slag for aggregates for high friction applications
 - By-product of steel production
 - High friction
 - Low abrasion
 - High density/moderate absorption

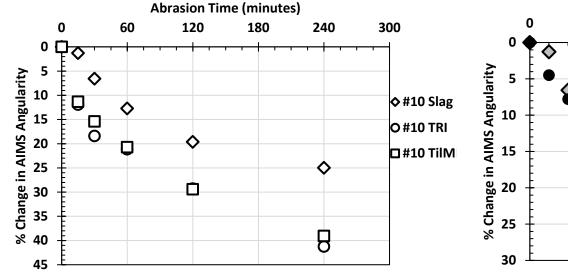


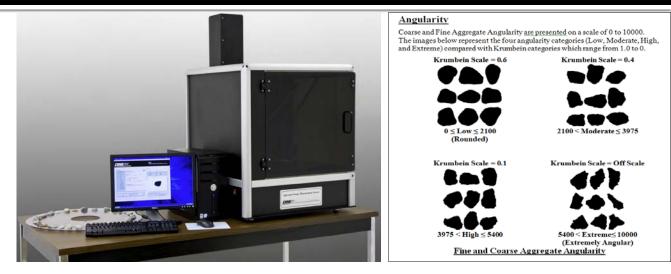


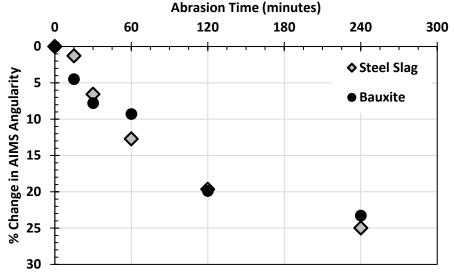
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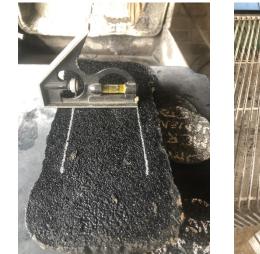




Validating Cracking Resistance

Question:

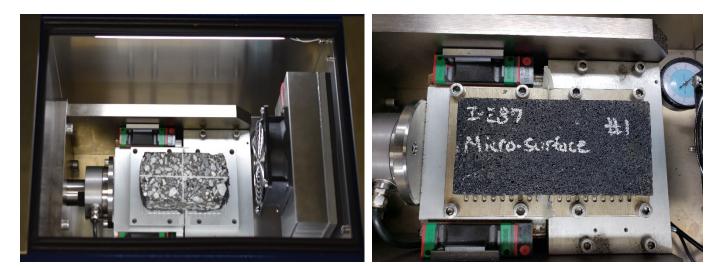
- Are pavement preservation technologies as crack resistant as conventional HMA?
- Can we evaluate the impact of additives?







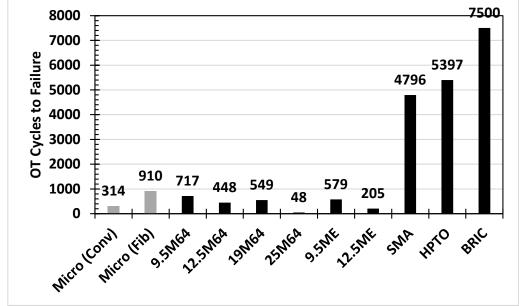
 Ex. – Comparing Micro to HMA; Micro with & without Fibers



Validating Cracking Resistance

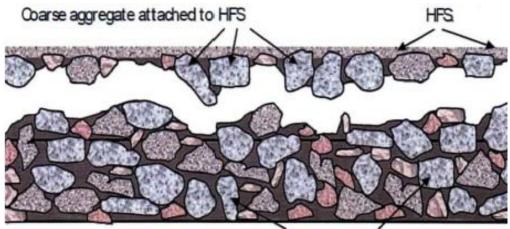
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 - Ex. Comparing Micro to HMA; Micro with & without Fibers





- High Friction Surface
 Treatment (HFST)
 - Substrate Failure Top-down & Shallow Horizontal Cracking
 - Due to weak substrate
 - Areas of extreme stopping & slow turning
 - Thermally induced stress
 - Excessively thick & stiff HFST layer (epoxy)

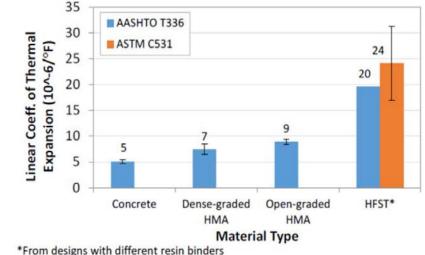




Asphalt Layer

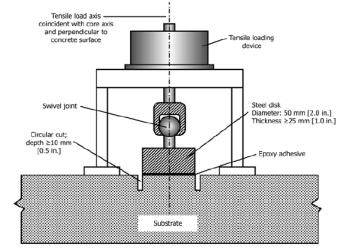
- Substrate Failure Top-down
 & Shallow Horizontal Cracking
 - Typically ¼" to ½" deep
 - Epoxy and asphalt mixtures are thermally incompatible
 - Epoxy has an expansion/contraction rate 3 to 4 times greater than asphalt mixtures
 - Worst situation cool/cold temperatures with a quick, large temperature decrease





Test methods selected;

- ASTM C1583 testing pull-off strength of existing substrate tested at 25°C
 - 6 inch field cores work well
- Asphalt binder characterization from upper ½" to ¾" of existing asphalt pavement for "durability"
 - Glover-Rowe Parameter



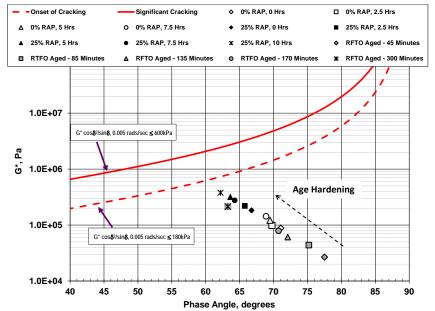




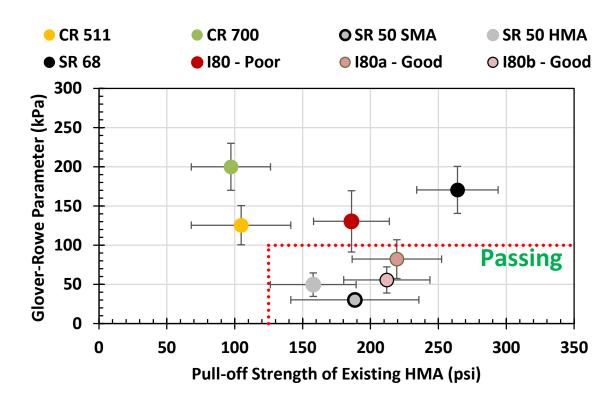
- Rowe (AAPT, 2011) proposed the DSR master curve analysis to calculate the "Glover-Rowe" parameter
 - As G-R parameter increases, the binder is more prone to fatigue cracking
 - Correlates very well to ductility of asphalt binder
 - G* = shear modulus (stiffness of asphalt binder)
 - δ = phase angle (relaxation of asphalt binder)

 $\frac{|G *|(\cos \delta)^2}{\sin \delta}$

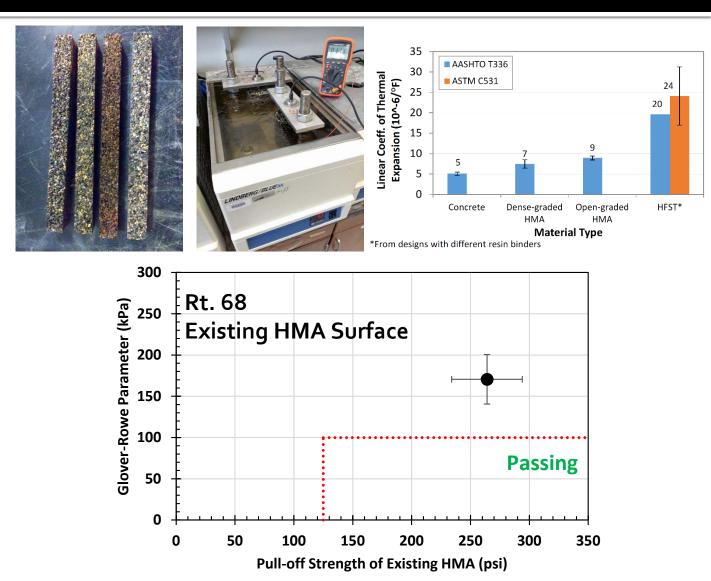




- Even though a pavement is visually in "good condition", asphalt may still be prone to raveling/durability issues of "aged" asphalt
 - Binder testing to address quality of asphalt binder in existing pavement surface
 - Mix testing to address quality of mix strength properties in existing pavement surface



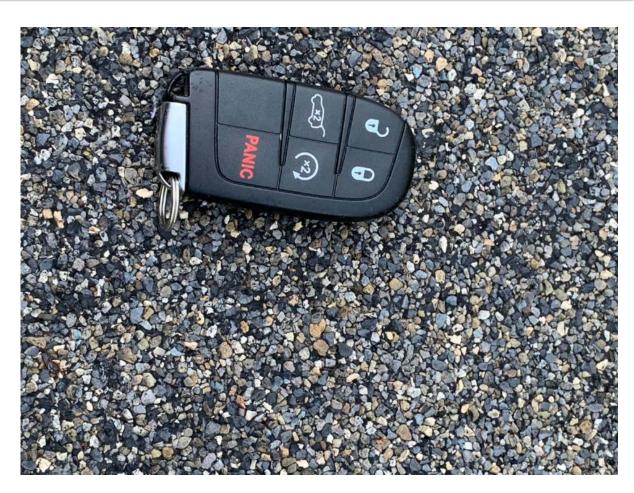
- What if we tried high friction aggregate with a highly modified asphalt binder?
 - Asphalt-based binding system more thermally compatible than epoxy resin
 - High PG to maintain stiffness in hot temperatures
 - Low PG properties to aid in thermal contraction movements



- Asphalt binder met the requirements for FAA P404, *Fuel Resistant (FR) Asphalt Mixture*
 - PG88-22 with Evotherm applied hot 0.3 to 0.38 gal/yd²
- Aggregate "chips" spread at 14 to 18 lb/yd²
- Rubber wheel rollers to seat aggregate & loose aggregate swept





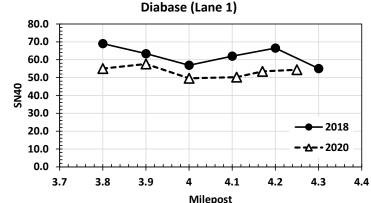


Diabase Aggregate

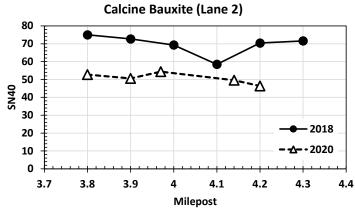
Calcine Bauxite

- Skid Testing was conducted in accordance to ASTM E274
 - Initial results looked good
 (SN40 Ave > 60)
 - After 2 years, values dropped around 10 to 20%
 - Skid friction influenced by bleeding of adjacent asphalt rubber chip seal major issue









- Can we evaluate which materials best provide friction over time?
- Can we evaluate resistance to abrasion prior to field placement?
- Impact of tack coat materials/surface preparation on bond strength?



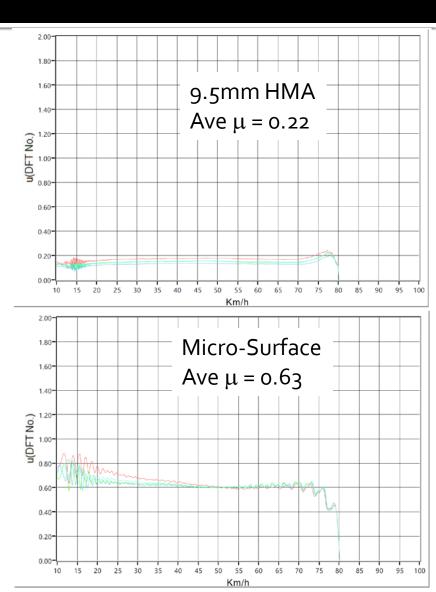
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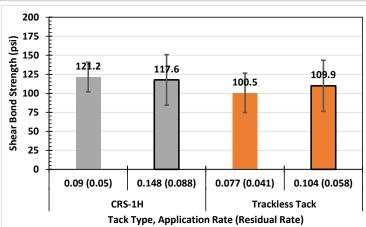


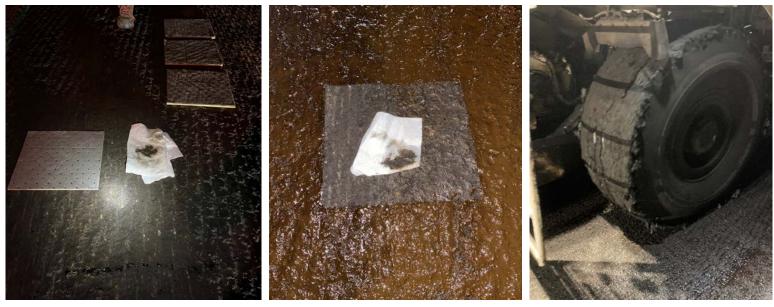




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Rutgers Living Laboratory (Coming 2023)

Rutgers Living Laboratory

- Construction Practices
 - Approximately 570 ft x 70 ft
 - Impact of construction practices
 - Milling; surface prep; tack coat/VRAM application
 - Bond strength; permeability; density
 - Cold In-Place Recycling
 - Classroom and Field Training



Rutgers Living Laboratory

- Field Sections at Rutgers
 - Utilizing the some of the Livingston campus network to evaluate different applications
 - Test sections close to laboratory for material collection and evaluation
 - High friction chip seals (HFCS)
 - Chip seals with RAP
 - Micro-surface Treatments



As Ted Lasso reminded us.. "Be curious, not judgmental..."



Thank you for your time!



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