

Ju Huyan¹, Abimbola Grace Oyeyi¹, Susan Tighe²

1: PhD Candidate. CPATT, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

2: Norman W. McLeod Professor in Sustainable Pavement Engineering, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

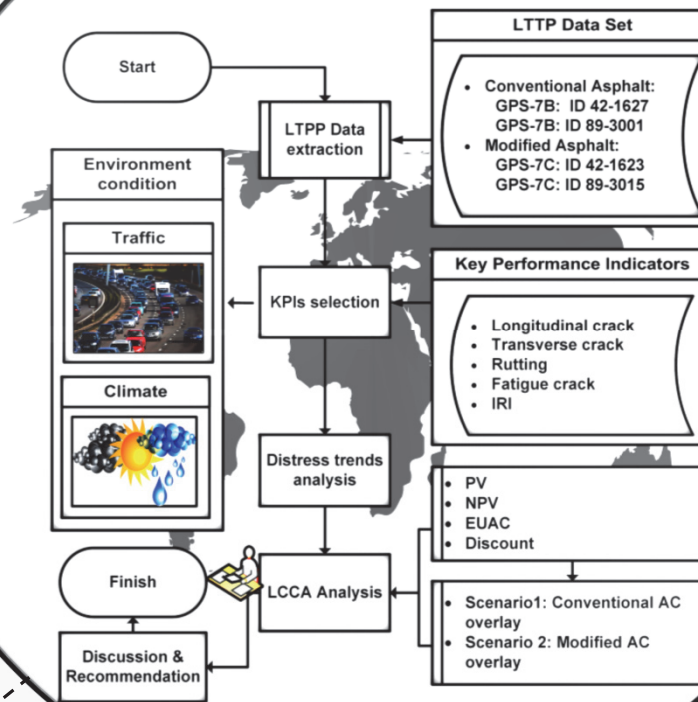
INTRODUCTION

- Long term pavement performance studies and continuous evaluations can help inform better rehabilitation strategies, thus suggesting more innovative rehabilitation designs.
- This research addressed the performance of asphalt concrete over PCC pavements on four LTPP data sites in the selected wet-freeze climate locations of the US and Canada.

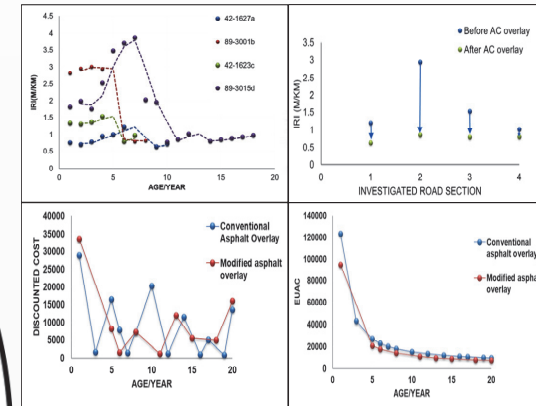
OBJECTIVES

- Examine the effectiveness of two AC overlay types on PCC pavements
- LCCA based AC overlay strategy analysis

METHODOLOGY



RESULTS



CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

- The surface distresses take longer periods to occur on the modified AC overlays
- The severities of road defects on modified AC overlays are lower than conventional asphalt overlays.
- Both types of overlay treatments resulted in similar levels of IRI after few successive years of service
- The rate of roughness changing is lower if modified asphalt is used on milled surfaced with thicker overlays
- LCCA scenarios suggest that modified AC overlays should be used instead of conventional AC overlay to achieve cost-effective and better long-term performance

DATA & EQUATIONS

Type of Overlay	Conventional Asphalt		Modified Asphalt	
Experiment section	GPS-7B: ID 42-1627	GPS-7B: ID 89-3001	GPS-7C: ID 42-1623	GPS-7C: ID 89-3015
Date constructed	01 May 1967	01 Jun 1977	01 Jun 1983	01 Sep 1984
Functional Class	Rural Arterial	Rural Arterial	Urban Arterial	Rural Arterial
Climate region	Wet-freeze	Wet-freeze	Wet-freeze	Wet-freeze
Date of first AC Overlay	Jun-2010	Jun-2009	Apr-2008	Aug-2003

PW: Present Worth(\$)

$$1 \quad PW = C \times \left(\frac{1}{1 + i_{discount}} \right)^n$$

C: Future cost(\$)

$i_{discount}$: discount rate;

$$2 \quad NPW = IC + \sum_{j=1}^k \left(M \& R_j \times \left[\frac{1}{1 + i_{discount}} \right]^{nj} \right)$$

NWP: Net Present Worth(\$)

IC: Initial Construction Cost

$M \& R_j$: Cost of the j^{th} repairing activity

$$3 \quad EUAC = NPW \times \left[\frac{i_{discount} \times (1 + i_{discount})^{AP}}{(1 + i_{discount})^{AP} - 1} \right]$$

EUAC: Equivalent Uniform Annual Cost

Annual Cost

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appreciation is extended to Long-Term Pavement Performance (LTPP) program for providing the data. Centre for Pavement and Transportation Technology (CPATT). The Norman W McLeod Chair in Sustainable Engineering of University of Waterloo for the financial support