

We bring innovation to transportation.

Cold In-Place Recycling in Virginia

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Acknowledgements

- Conference sponsors
- Industry
 - Dunn Co.
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 - Slurry Pavers (Virginia)
 - Lanford Brothers (Virginia) •
 - Wirtgen America
 - RoadScience
 - Parsons
 - ARRA

• VDOT

- Richmond and Staunton Districts
- Materials Division
- Public Affairs
- Research
- **Other Agencies**
 - Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, Ontario, Pennsylvania, South Carolina



VDOT Project Selection Criteria

Developing usage guidelines

- Deterioration type
- Existing pavement thickness
- Maintenance history

Informal criteria

- Ability to address distress that would be more difficult by traditional processes
 - Allowable work hours
 - Traffic control
 - Location of deterioration within pavement section



CIR Pavement Design

- Not yet standardized by VDOT
- AASHTO

layer coefficient around 0.30

- Mechanistic (catalog in progress)
 - Resilient Modulus
 - Flow Number
 - Dynamic Modulus



Cost Effectiveness

- Not yet quantified by VDOT
- What is the recycling process compared to?
 - What normally would be done
 - Mill and overlay up to 4 inches
 - What should be done
 - In some cases, we need to go deeper
- Literature shows up to 45% cost savings



Challenges with Decision Makers

Experience & familiarity

- We are relying on the experience of others
 - Is their knowledge "transferable"?
- How do we move forward?
 - Point out potential for cost and time savings
 - Show ability to address causes, not just symptoms
 - Research to characterize performance



VDOT CIR Projects

81

85

64

- **2011**
 - US Route 60
 - State Route 35
 - Interstate 81
- **2012**
 - US Route 17

VDOT CIR Projects, US Route 60

- 3.7 lane miles
 - 3 lanes at 1.24 miles each
- 3-5 inch depth
- Asphalt emulsion (2.5-3.0%)
- 3.5 inch asphalt overlay
 - 2 inch intermediate, 1.5 inch surface
- AADT = 9,000 (7% trucks)
- 3 days to complete CIR work



VDOT CIR Projects, State Route 35

- 4.7 lane miles
 - 2 lanes at < 2.4 miles each</p>
- 3-5 inch depth
- Asphalt emulsion (3.5%)
- 4.0 inch asphalt overlay
 - 2 inch surface, 2 inch intermediate
 - Scratch course placed prior to overlay
- AADT = 2,400 (20% trucks)
- 6 days to complete CIR work



VDOT CIR Projects, I-81

- CIR + CCPR + FDR
- 7.2 lane miles (2 lanes at 3.6 miles each)
- Foamed asphalt, portland cement, calciment
- AADT = 21,000 (28% trucks)
- Right lane
 - 4 closures periods, 17 days
 - 12 inches FDR, 6 inches CCPR, and 6 inches AC
- Left lane
 - 1 closure, 3 days
 - 5 inches CIR and 4 inches AC



I-81

Original structure = 12 inches AC over 10-12 inches aggregate base

Troffic	Traffic
4" New AG	6" New AC
Existing AC	Existing AC
Existing Aggregate	12" FDR
Existing Subgrade	Existing Subgrade





















Why recycle?

- Economic
 - Nevada DOT saved \$600 million over 20 years
 - Other studies show a 30 to 50% cost savings per project

Environment

- MTO (Ontario) estimated that the process emits 50% less green-house gases
- Construction

Address distress causes rather than symptoms



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VDOT Pavement Recycling Summary

Research

Characterize stress/strain behavior

• MEPDG inputs

Laboratory prepared samples

• Influence of different curing procedures & stabilizing agents

Implementation

- Develop specs and standard test methods
- Develop usage guidelines



Where are we headed?

- Go forth and recycle (where appropriate)
 - Specs
 - Usage guidelines
 - Materials characterization catalog
- **2012**
 - US Route 17, Isle of Wight County
 - 19.5 lane miles
 - 4 lanes at 4.8 miles each
 - Urban arterial (AADT = 29,000 w/ 2% trucks)
 - Numerous crossovers and stoplights

