

How to Optimize Your Project With In-Place Recycling?

Southeastern States

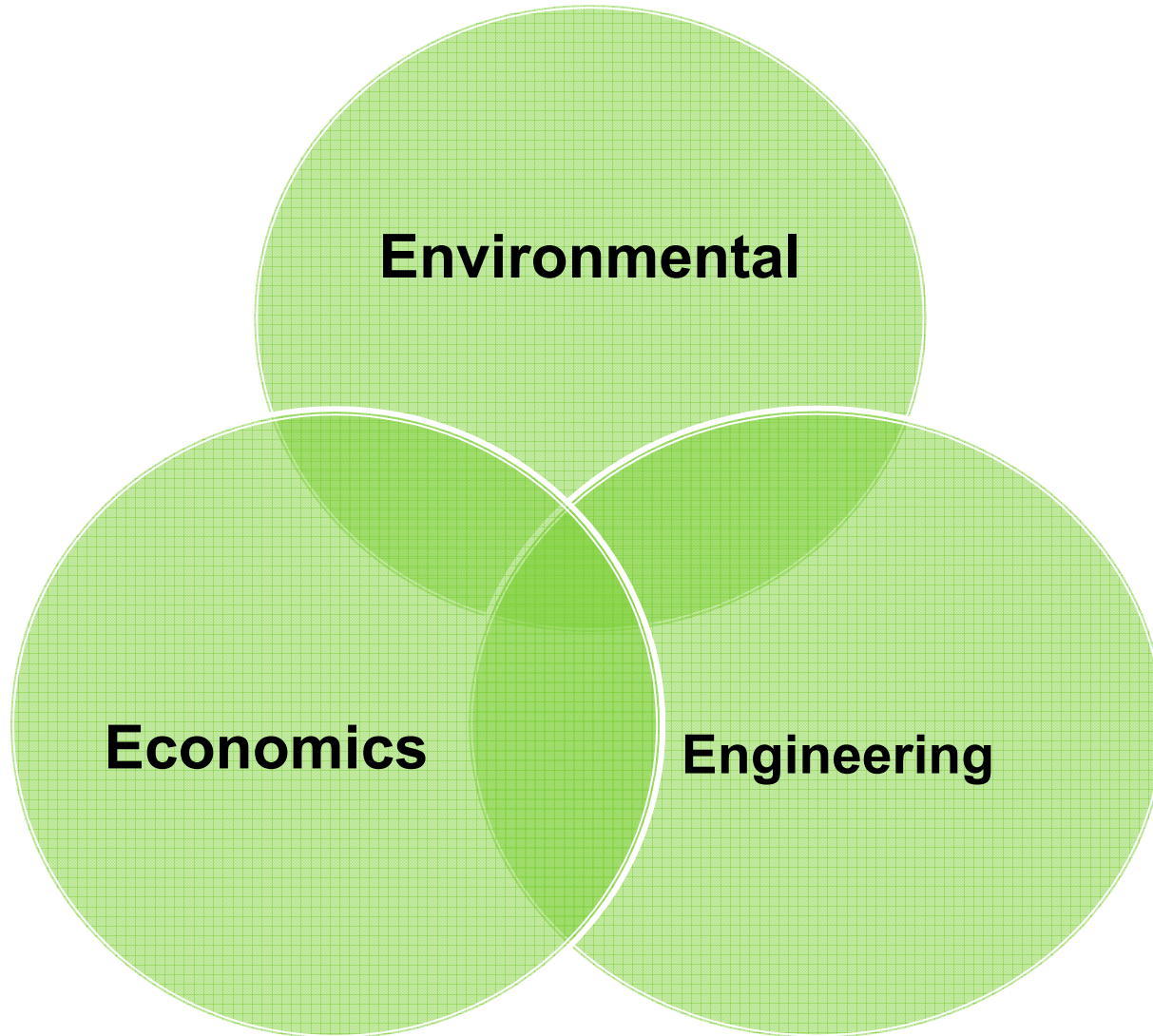
In-Place Recycling Conference
August 30, 2011

Sohila Bemanian, PE
Parsons Transportation Group



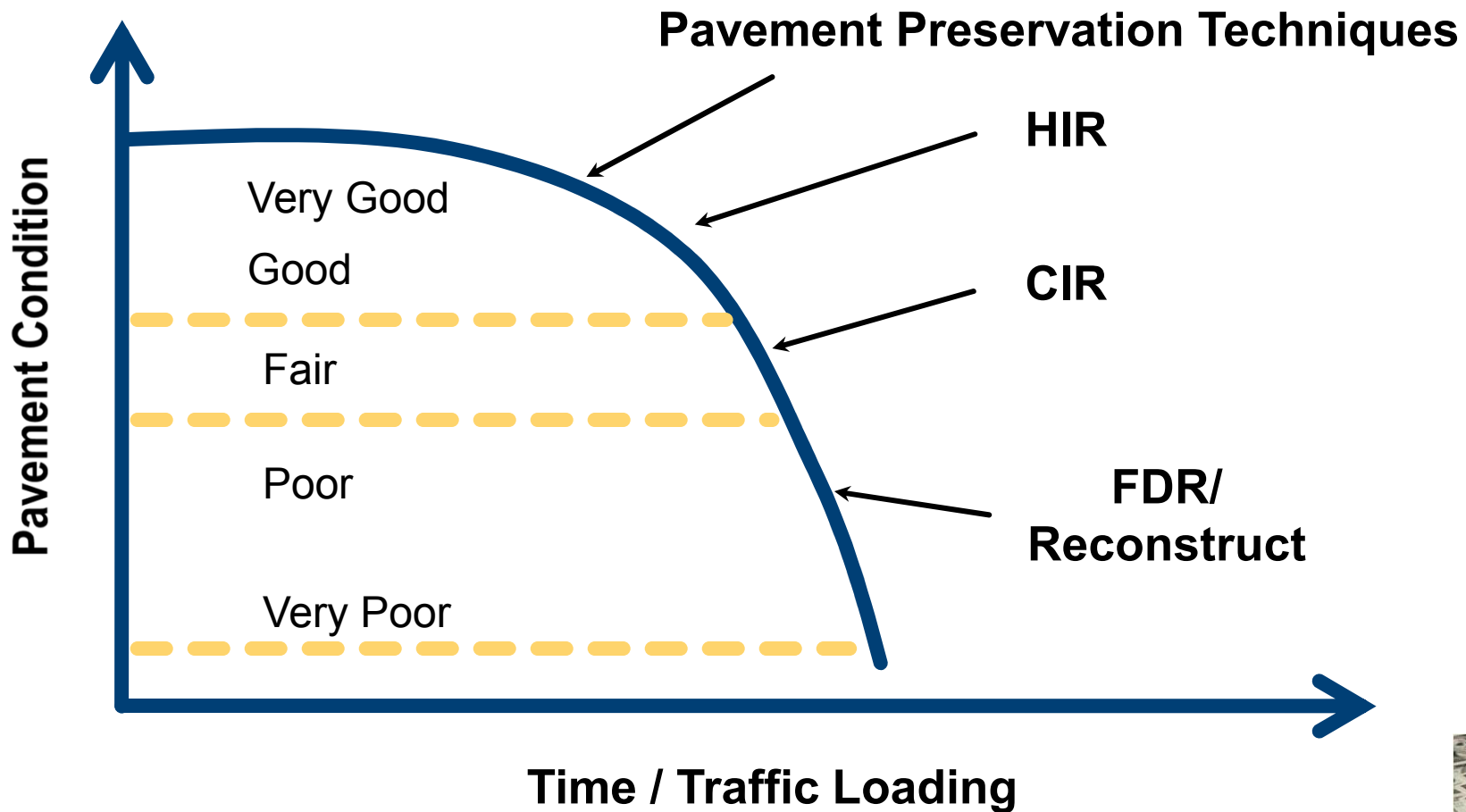
Why In-Place recycling?

Meets the 3E Challenge



Timing of Rehabilitation Techniques

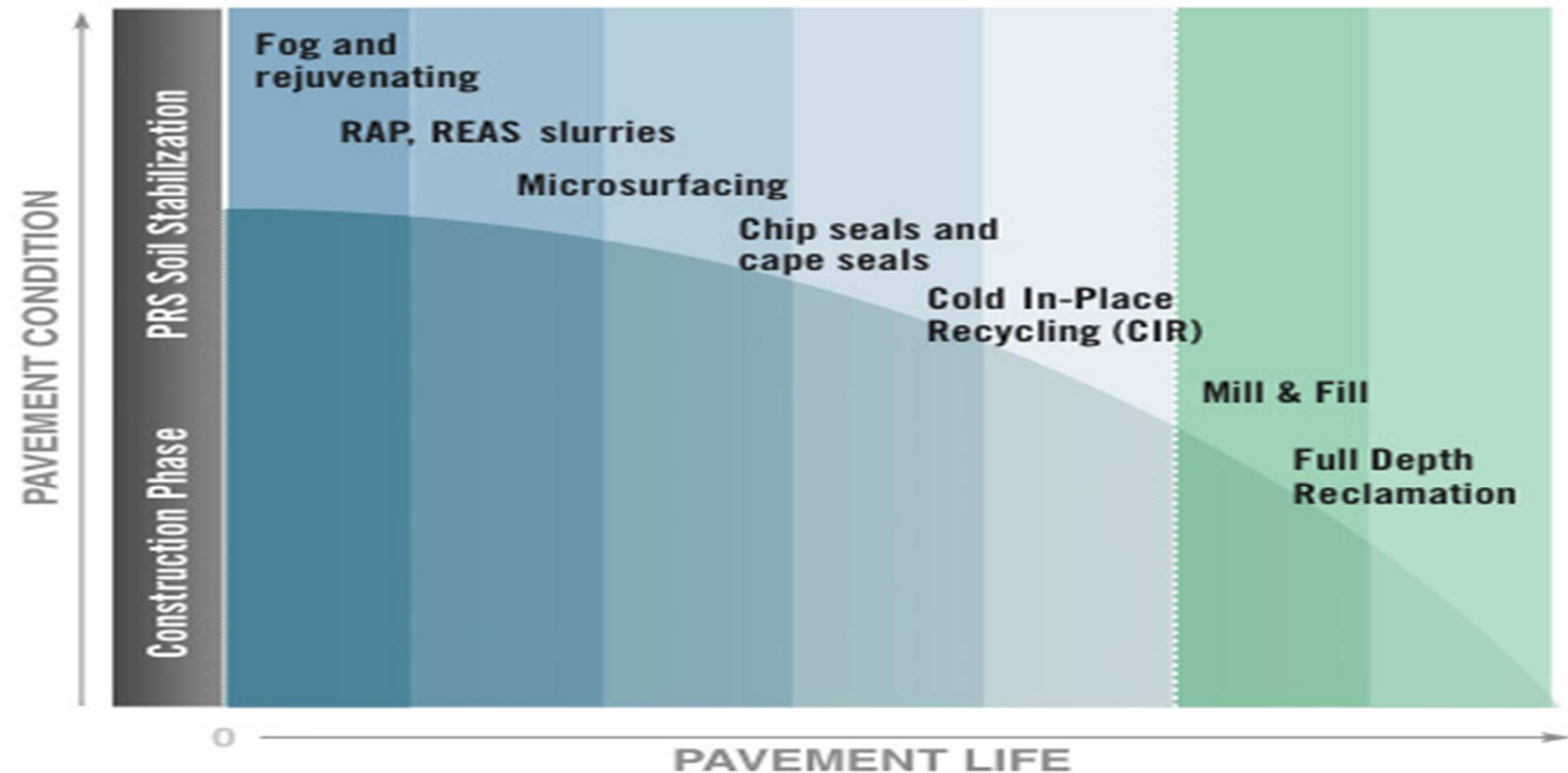
(The Right Project, at The Right Time, and The Right Strategy)



Pavement Preservation & Rehabilitation Tool Box

PAVEMENT PRESERVATION STRATEGIES

REHABILITATION STRATEGIES



What is a good strategy for surface raveling?

HIR



What is a good strategy for medium and wide transverse and block cracking?



CIR

What is a good strategy for alligator cracking?

FDR

A photograph of a road showing alligator cracking in the asphalt. A green box with the text 'FDR' is overlaid on the image. The road is a two-lane street with a concrete curb on the right. In the background, there are commercial buildings, including one with a sign that says 'Junction'. A red and white striped traffic cone is visible on the road. The sky is clear and blue.

Project Selection Criteria

1. Existing pavement condition and design
 - Distress type, level, and extent
 - Traffic Loading
2. Environmental condition
3. Roadway geometry
4. Project site consideration



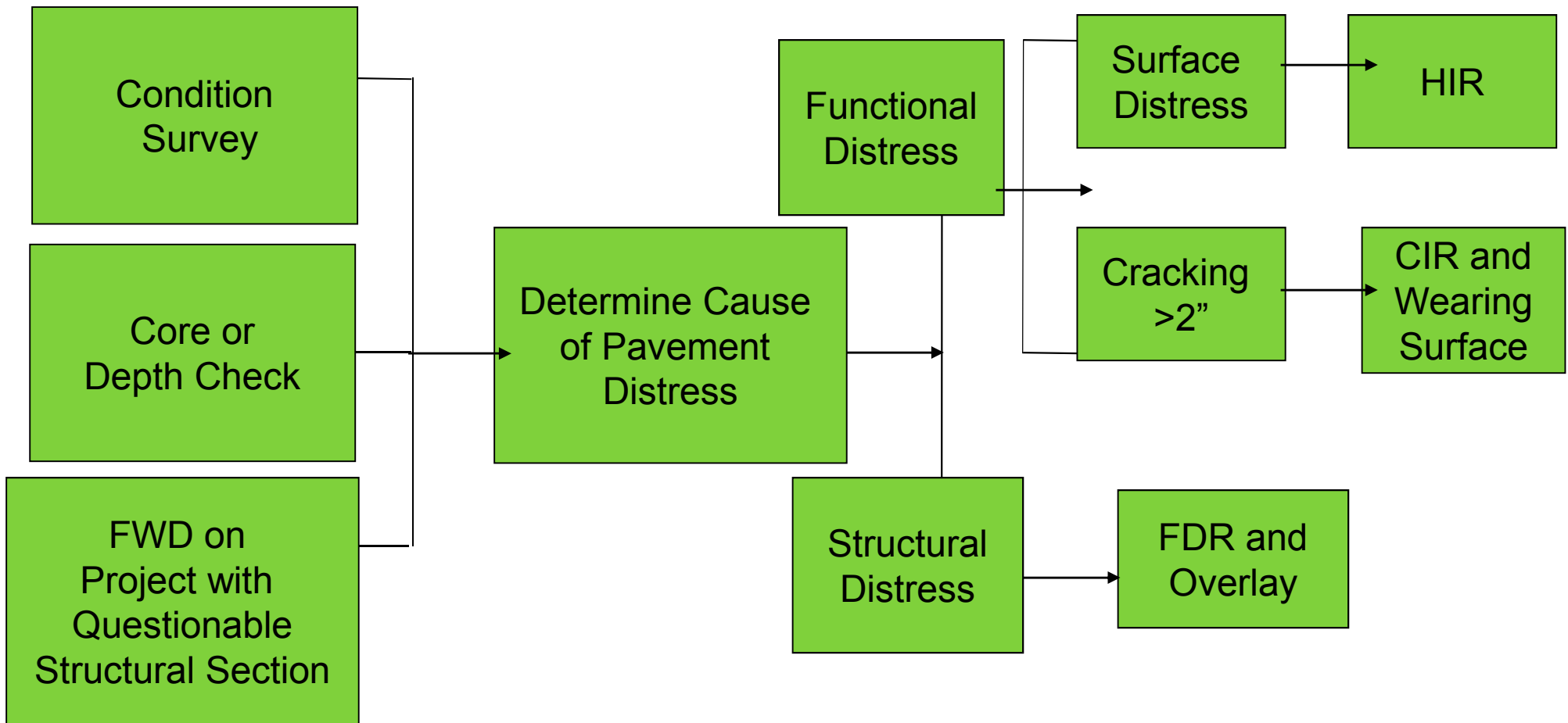
Additional Factors to Consider

(continued)

5. Initial funding constraint
6. Life-cycle cost based on long-term performance
7. Traffic Control



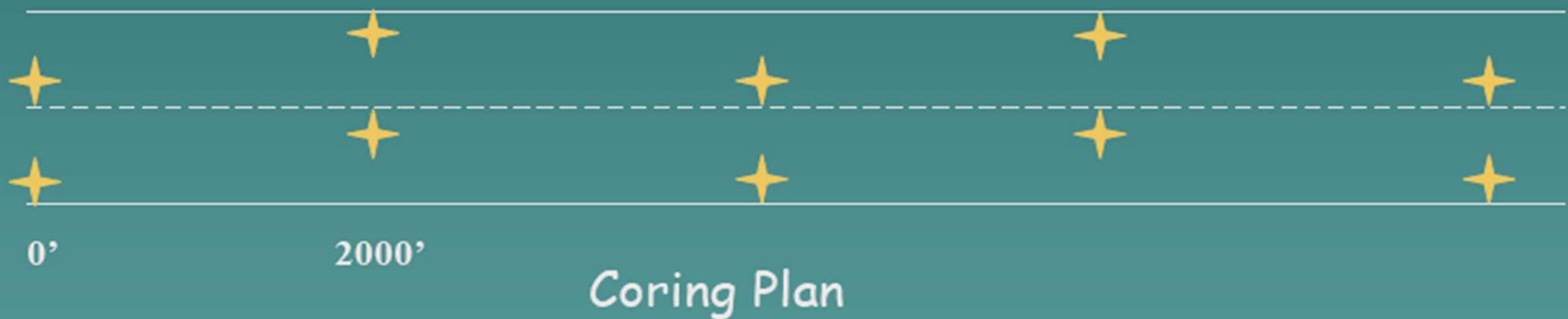
1. Existing Pavement Evaluation



Engineering Requirements

◆ Subsurface Investigation:

◆ Coring to determine pavement thickness



- Look for lift locations
- Digout thickness
- Deep lifts of asphalt concrete
- fabric

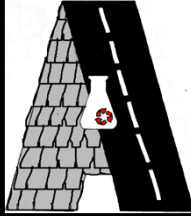
Pavement Thickness Design

- Use either MEPDG or 1993-AASHTO Design Guide
- Use structural number 0.28-0.35 for CIR
- MR for CIR varies from low 200's to 1 M
- Do not make the recycled material too stiff
- Calculate projected traffic loading for the design life

Structural Layer Coefficient

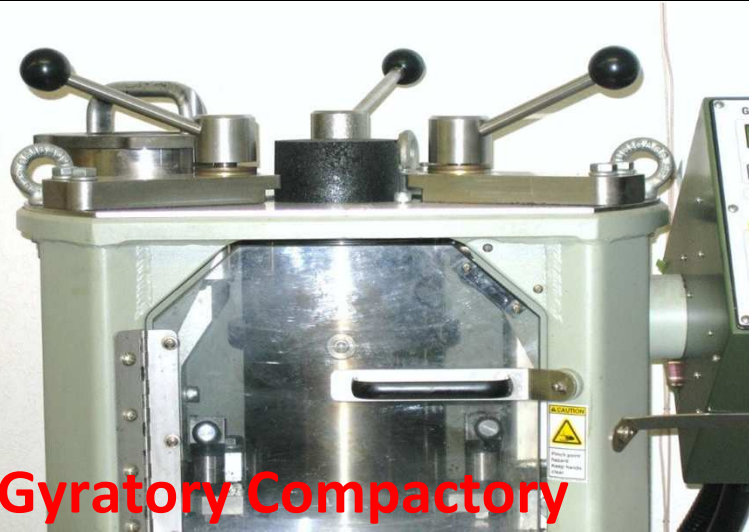
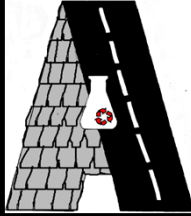
FDR Method	Minimum Thickness of Riding Surface	Typical Structural Coefficient
Mechanical	2" HMA	0.10 – 0.12
Bituminous	Surface Treatment or Structural HMA	0.20 – 0.28
Cement	Surface Treatment or Structural HMA	0.15 – 0.20

Mix Design Process



1) RAP: Cores or Grindings from Project	Cores or Milling are crushed to passing 1"
2) Mixing	3 emulsion contents and H ₂ O content are made
3) Compaction	Use Gyrotory Compactor
4) Curing of Specimens	48 hours
5) Cured Specimens Measurements	2 sets: dry and soaked
6) Mix Design Selection	Determine optimum emulsion content

Mix Design Process



Gyratory Compactor



Marshall Stability



Raveling Test



RAP Preparation

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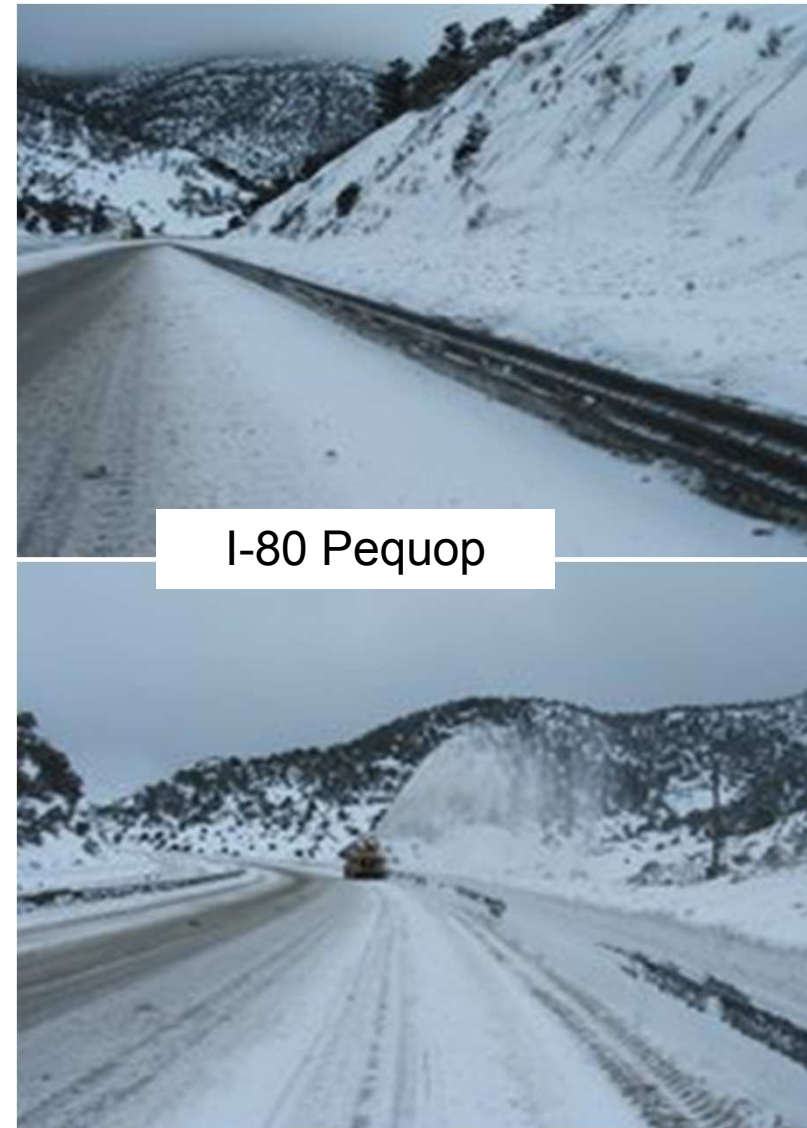


2. Environmental Condition

(Climate conditions must be considered when selecting in-place recycling)

Factors to consider

- Good drainage is a MUST
- Type and thickness of the wearing surface (slurry seal, double chip seal, hot mix overlay, and friction course)
- PG grade binder



NCHRP Synthesis 40-13

Ranking of climates that can influence the choice of in-place recycling processes

Climate	HIR	CIR	FDR
Cold/Wet	Fair	Good	Very Good
Hot/Wet	Good	Good	Very Good
Cold/Dry	Good	Very Good	Very Good
Hot/Dry	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good

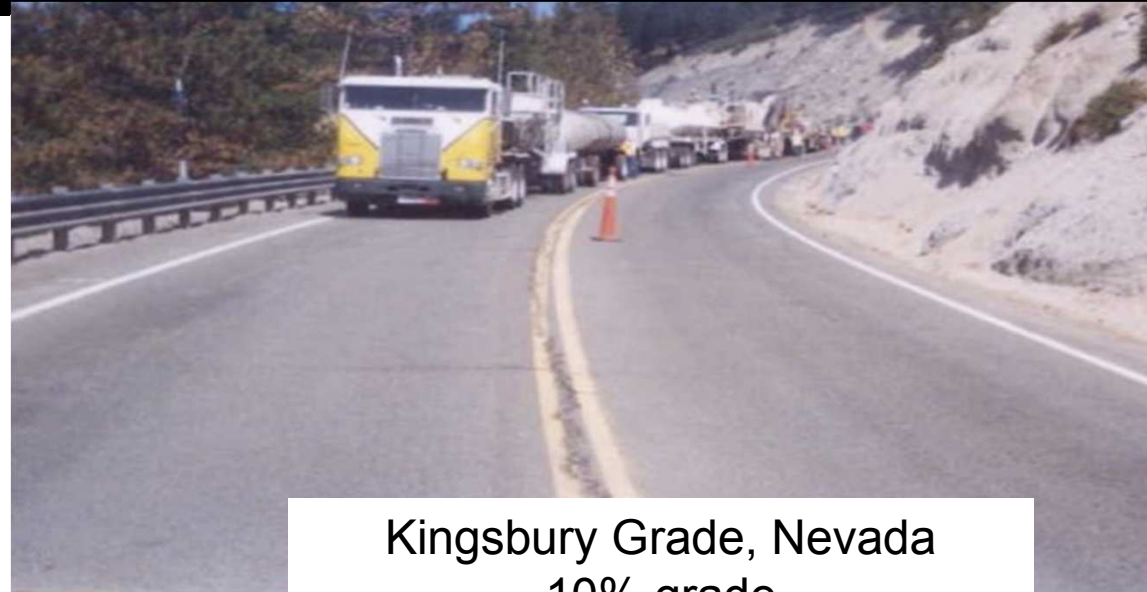
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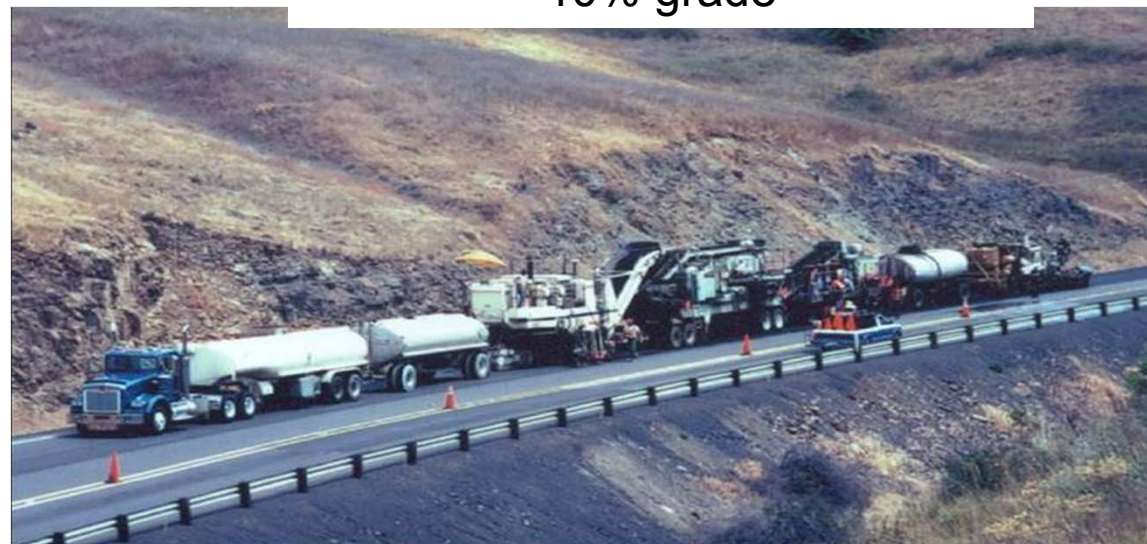


3. Roadway Geometry

- Profile grade
- Drainage ditches
- Guard rail
- Overhead
- Cross slope



Kingsbury Grade, Nevada
10% grade



Additional Factors to Consider

(continued)

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Mill & Overlay vs. CIR & Overlay

93-AASHTO Design

3" Mill & 3" HMA

- Existing HMA (SN-0.2/inch)
- New HMA (SN-0.42/inch)

- Total SN-
- $(3'' * 0.42) - 3 * 0.2 = 0.66$

3" CIR & 1.5" HMA

- 0.3-CIR (SN-0.3/inch)
- 0.42 New ACP (SN-0.42/inch)

- Total SN-
- $(3 * (0.3 - 0.2)) + 0.42 * 1.5 = 0.93$

40% Increase in
SN value

Cost Comparison

3" MILL & 3" OVERLAY

- 3" Milling-\$1.5/ Sq. Yd.
- 3" HMA- \$18/ Sq.Yd.
- Total cost for one mile (32' wide)= \$370 K

3" CIR & 1.5" OVERLAY

- 3" CIR-\$4.5
- 1.5" HMA- \$9/ Sq.Yd.
- Total cost for one mile (32' wide)= \$253K

30% Cost
decrease

5. Initial Funding Constraint

(Nevada DOT Cost Comparison)

Category	ESALs	Strategy	Total structural number	Strategy Cost	Reduced Cost/ Mile	Change in SN
LOW	< 1 Million	2" Mill &fill	$2''(0.35-0.18)=0.34$	625K	63%	(12%)
		3" CIR Double Chip Seal	$3(0.28-0.18)=0.30$	230K		
MEDIUM	> 1 Million < 3 Million	3" Mill 3" HMA	$3''(0.35-0.18)=0.51$	910K	37%	60%
		3" CIR 1.5" HMA	$3''(0.28-0.18)+1.5''*0.35=0.82$	570K		
HIGH	> 3 Million	3" Mill 6" HMA	$(6'')(0.35)-(3'')(0.18)=1.56$	1.82 M	28%	10%
		3" CIR 4" HMA	$3(0.28-0.18)+4(0.35)=1.70$	1.3 M		

Additional Factors to Consider

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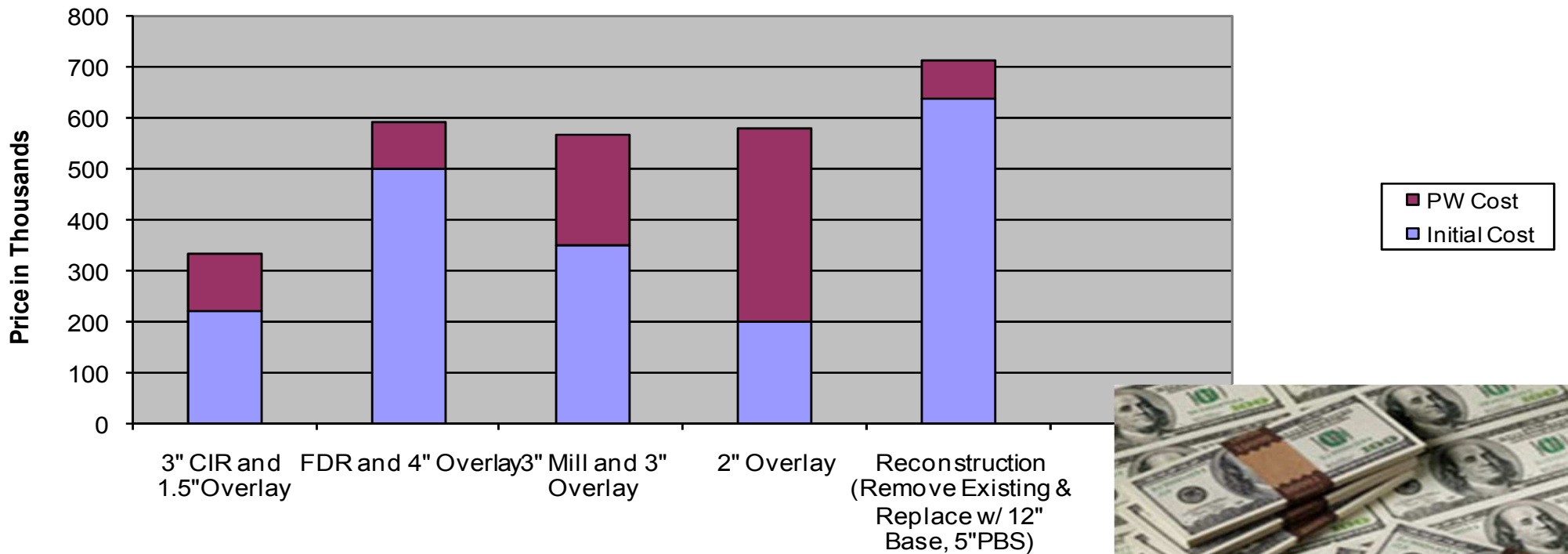
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6. Life-cycle Cost Analysis

Present Worth for Pavement Rehabilitation

State-of-the-Practice on CIR and FDR Projects
NDOT, Nov. 21, 2005



Long-Term Performance

9-year Performance

CIR and 2" Overlay Section, Reno, Nevada



Long-Term Performance

20-year Performance

US-95 NV



Additional Factors to Consider

(continued)

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7. **Traffic Control**



7. Traffic Control

Extremely Important

- Factors to consider:
- Day time vs. night time construction
 - ADT and type of traffic (cars vs. trucks)
 - Opening to traffic
 - Intersections and other stop and go
 - Access to local business



CIR on I-80 in Nevada

I-80 at Pequop



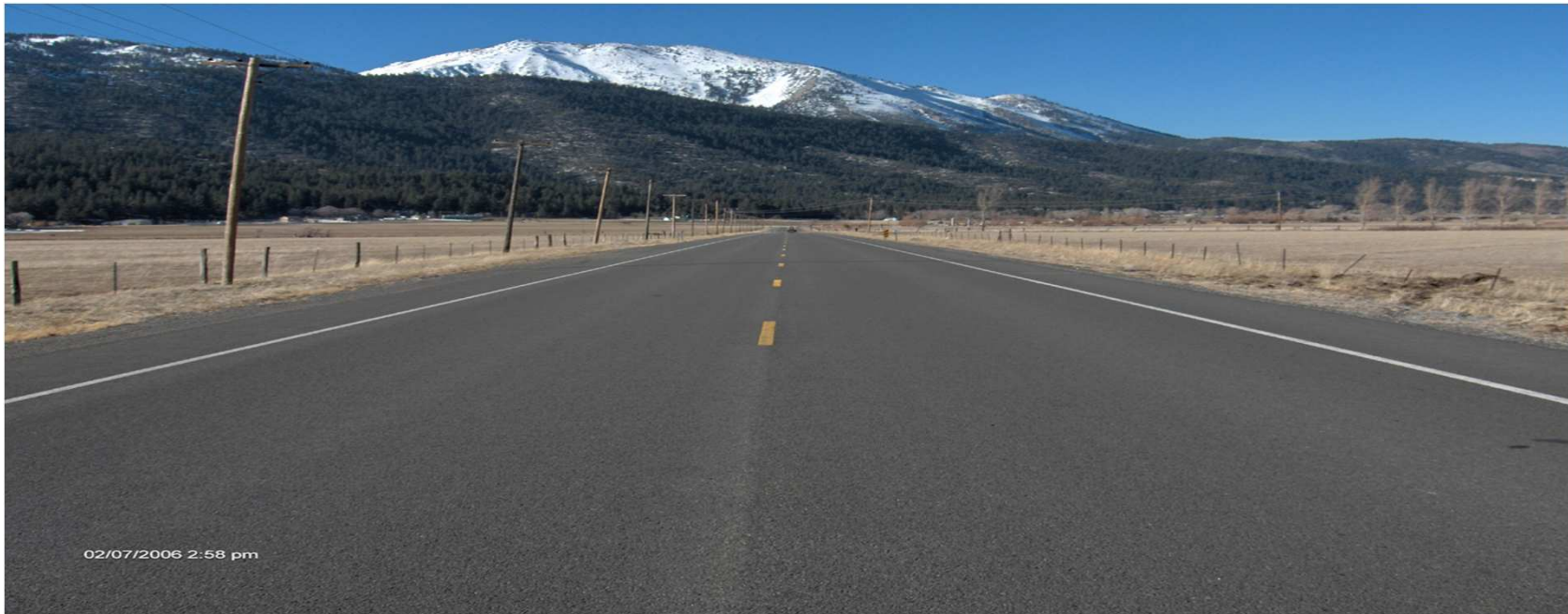
Agency: NDOT District 3
Contractor: Road & Highway Builders
Subcontractor: Valentine Surfacing
2007-2008

Lake Almanor, Caltrans Project-2011



Recommendations

- Agencies should consider adding HIR, CIR, and FDR rehabilitation strategies to their tool box
- Start slowly and get contractors involved early
- Continue improving the process

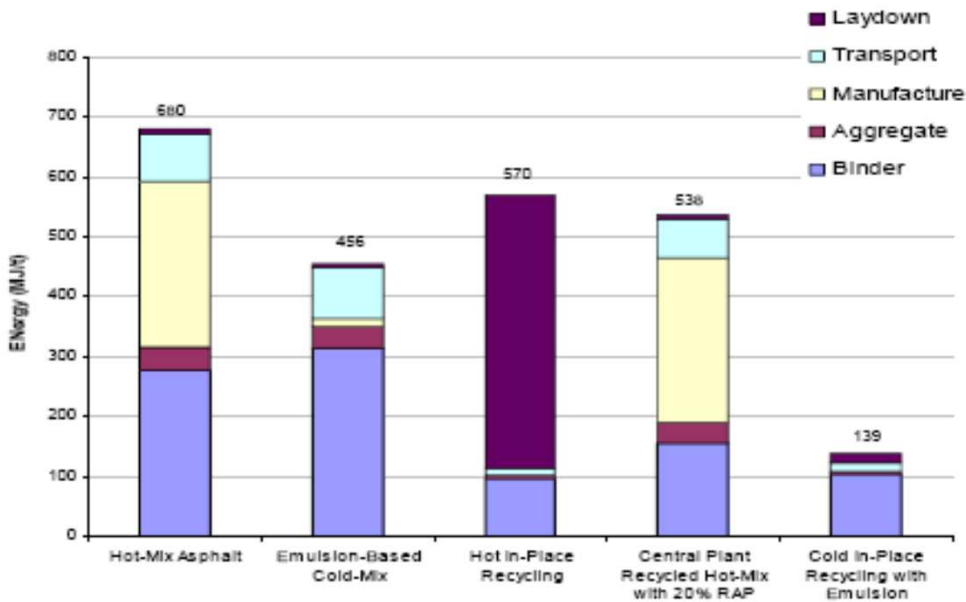


Conclusions

HIR, CIR and FDR Meet the 3E Challenge

Sustainability

Energy Use Per Tonne Of Material Laid Down



Source: *The Environmental Road of the Future, Life Cycle Analysis* by Chappat, M. and Julian Bilal. Colas Group, 2003, p.34



Ministry of Transportation
Ministère des Transports

20-Yr CIR Performance



\$600M Cost-Saving with
CIR and FDR



Let's Create a Sustainable Future!

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