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VDOT Experiences with Cold Recycling - I-81 In-Place Pavement Recycling Project Update

Northeast Pavement Preservation Partnership April 30, 2013 Brian Diefenderfer, Ph.D., P.E.

In-Place Pavement Recycling

Reuses existing materials

- Incorporates a stabilizing additive
 - Foamed asphalt, asphalt emulsion, hydraulic cement, lime

- Hot in-place recycling (HIR)
- Cold recycling
 - Cold in-place recycling (CIR)
 - Cold central/mobile plant (CCPR)
- Full-depth reclamation (FDR)

increasing depth and level of deterioration



Why We Should Recycle our Pavements

- Economic
 - Nevada DOT saved \$600 million over 20 years
 - Other studies show 30-50 percent cost savings
- Environment
 - MTO (Ontario) estimated CIR process emits 50 percent less greenhouse gases
- Construction
 - Fix deterioration causes rather than symptoms
- FHWA recycled materials policy*



VDOT Recycling Program

- 12 projects to date, approx. 75 lane miles
- Specifications and usage guidelines
 - Recently completed and Fed approved
 - Iterative process
- Research
 - Field and lab tests to assess performance
 - Documenting agency experiences



VDOT Recycling Projects

2008: SR 6, 13, 40
2010: U.S. 60
2011: U.S. 60, SR 35, I-81
2012: U.S. 17, SR 3, SR 10, SR 620, SR 24

I-81 In-Place Pavement Recycling Project

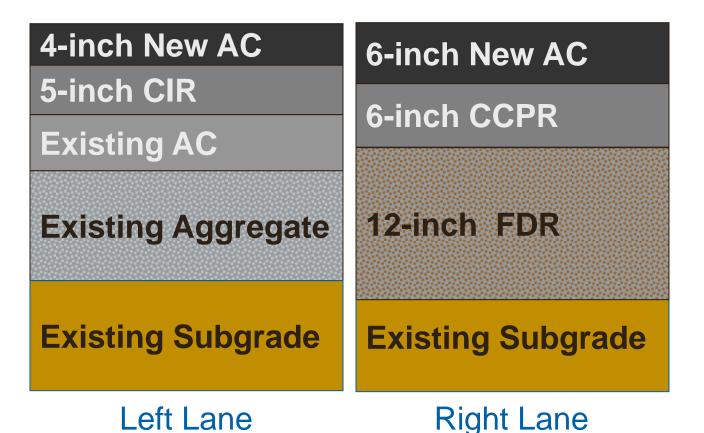
- AADT = 23,000 (28 percent trucks)
- 7.2 lane miles
- \$7.6 million - \$10.1 M
- April-Sept '11
- 20 days





I-81 After Construction

Original structure = 12 inches asphalt concrete over 10-12 inches aggregate base



I-81 Construction Sequence

- Right lane, 5 day closure window
 - Milling, FDR, CCPR, 4" AC overlay on 1800-2500 foot segment per window
 - Next segment was worked the following closure window
 - Work completed in 4 closure windows
- Left lane, 3 day closure window
 - Milling, CIR, 2" AC overlay for 3.6 miles completed within one closure window



Lane Closure

Property lies

4488

Full-Depth Reclamation

ENS



Subgrade

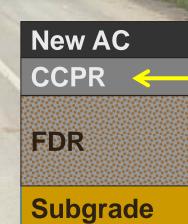
Cold Central-Plant Recycling

2% foamed asphalt 1% cement

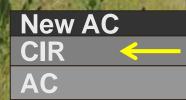
Courtesy of Wirtgen

CCPR Paving

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Cold In-Place Recycling



Aggregate

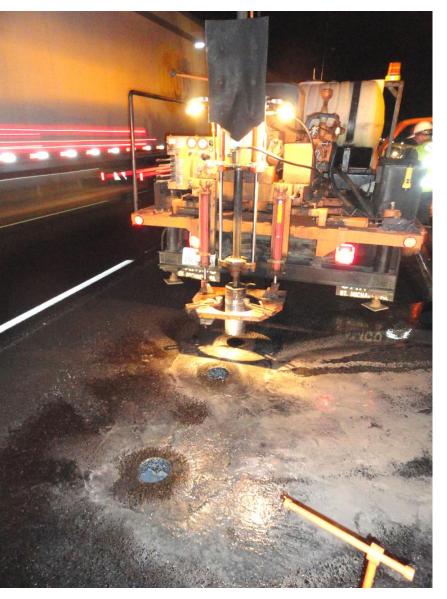
Subgrade

2% foamed asphalt 1% cement

I-81 Project Assessment

Lab testing (cores)

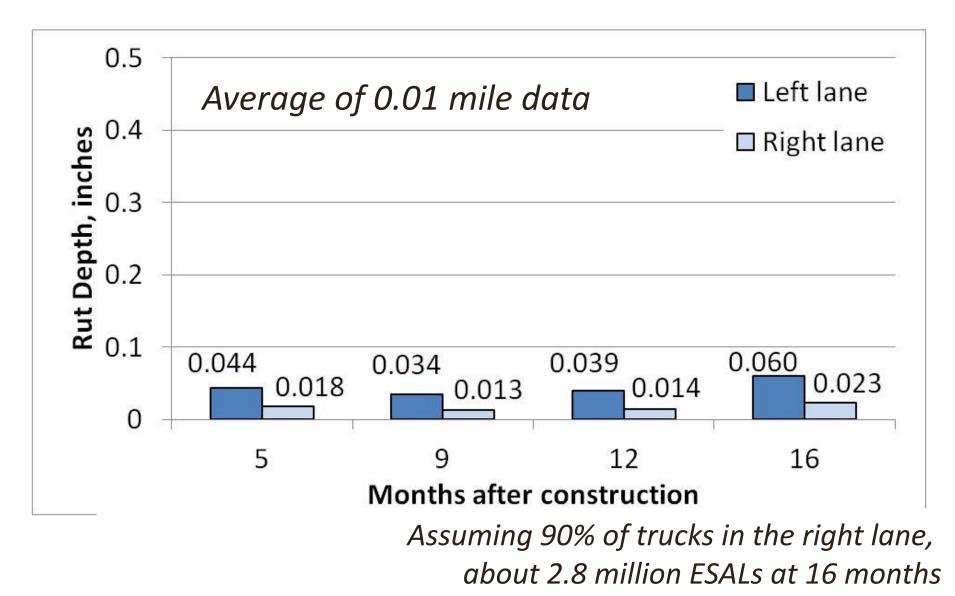
- Dynamic modulus
 - Stiffness input to MEPDG (Pavement-ME)
- Repeated load permanent deformation
 - Rutting susceptibility
- Field testing
 - Rut depth
 - Ride quality
 - FWD



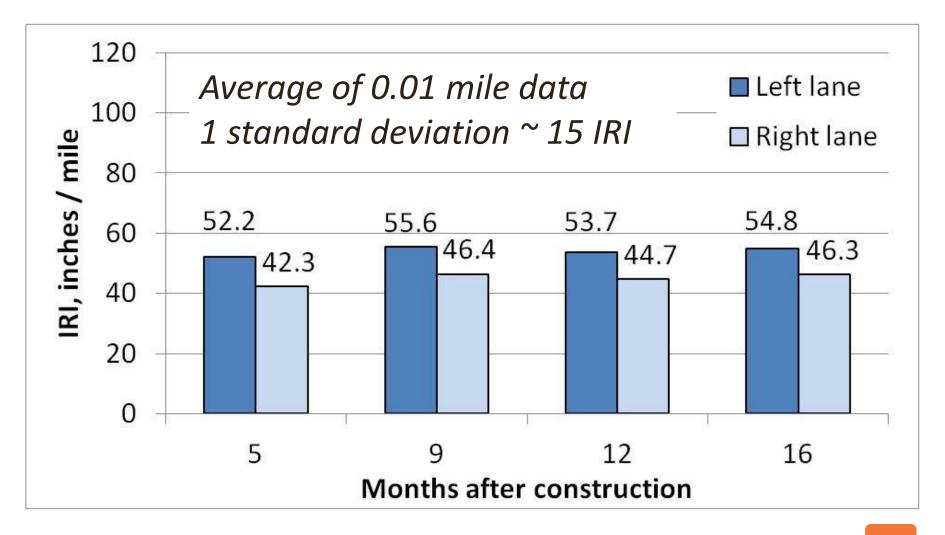
Core Sampling



Rut Depth

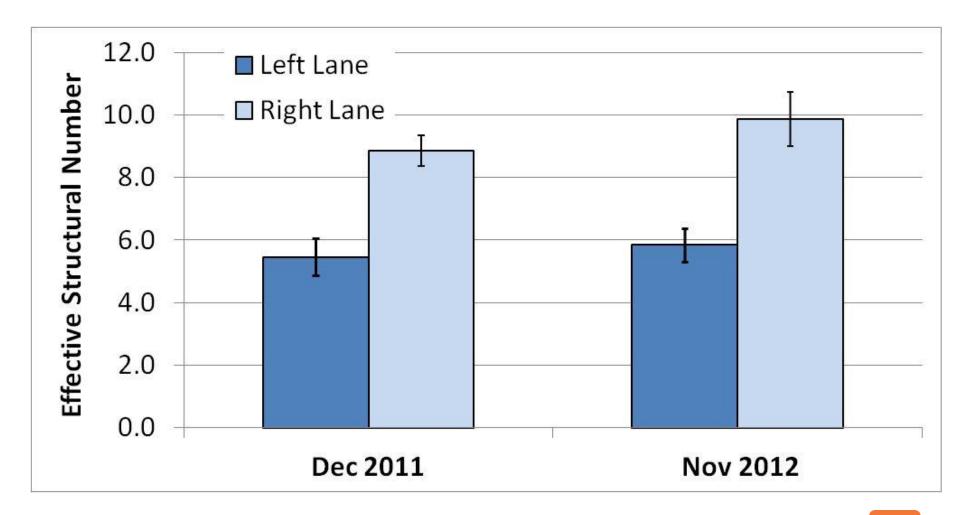


Ride Quality



18





On-Going / Future Work

- Continue assessment of I-81
 - Rut depth and structural capacity annually
 - Coring
 - April 2013, condition at nearly 2 years
- National Center for Asphalt Technology (NCAT) Test Track
- NCHRP 9-51

NCAT Recycled Sections



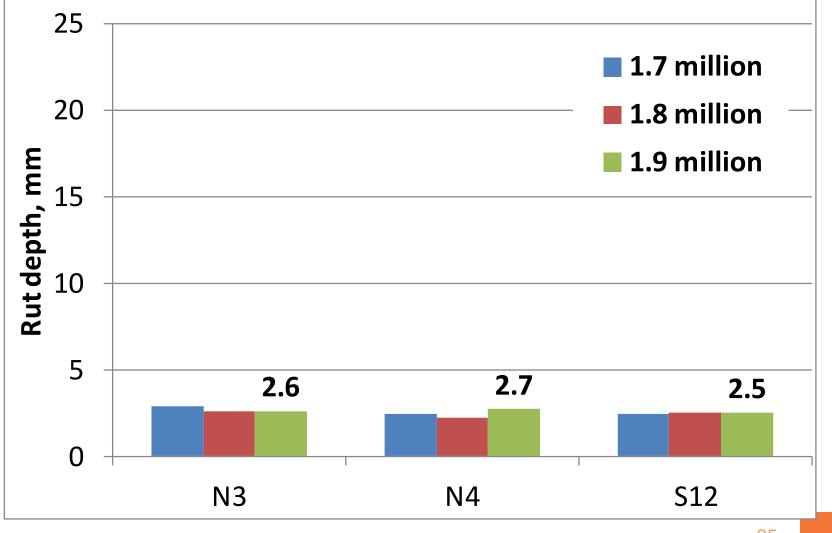
NCAT Recycled Sections

N3	N4	S12
6-in AC	4-in AC	4-in AC
5-in CCPR	5-in CCPR	5-in CCPR
6-in Agg	6-in Agg	8-in FDR
Subgrade	Subgrade	Subgrade

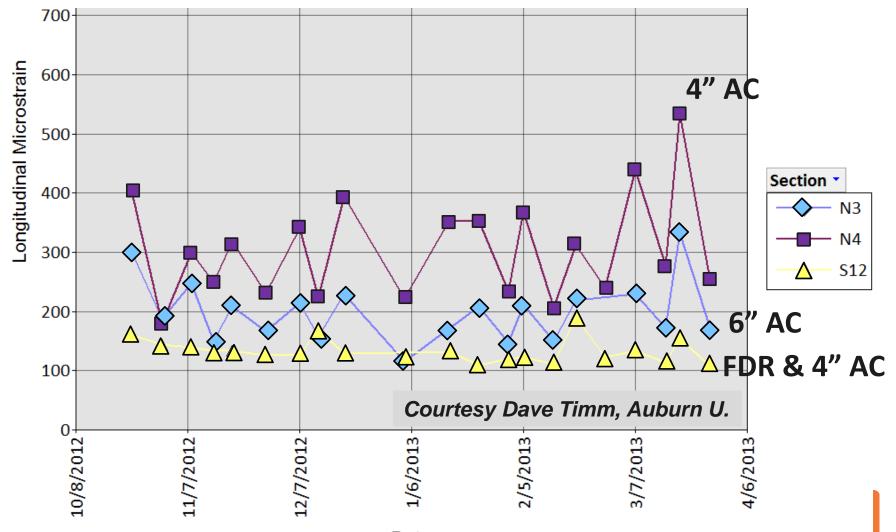




Rutting



Longitudinal Strain, Below CCPR



Date

NCHRP 9-51

- Material Properties of CIR and FDR Asphalt
 Concrete for Pavement Design
- Charles Schwartz (PI), Brian Diefenderfer (co-PI), Todd Thomas, Mike Marshall
- Looking for projects to include in testing program
 - Constructed in 2012 or 2013
 - Asphalt emulsion or foamed asphalt

Summary

- We should recycle our pavements where appropriate
 - Cost
 - Environment
 - Construction solutions
- Research is adding to our knowledge-base
 - Documenting and summarizing experiences
 - Developing engineering-design input parameters
 - Assessing long-term performance





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Brian Diefenderfer, PhD, PE brian.diefenderfer@vdot.virginia.gov 434 293-1944

