

# NDIA DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION OF HIGH PERFORMANCE MIXES



## Terminal Taxiway Layout



Existing taxiway 500mm of HMA over dense aggregate base. 200mm of PMB WC 300mm 60/70 pen Base.

Paved in 2010 2011 opened to traffic spring 2014



FIELD DISTRESS.





Clear Rutting east taxi before  
remedial works 2014



**Broad Shallow Depression West Taxi**

Heavy rutting and cracking on the west taxiway.

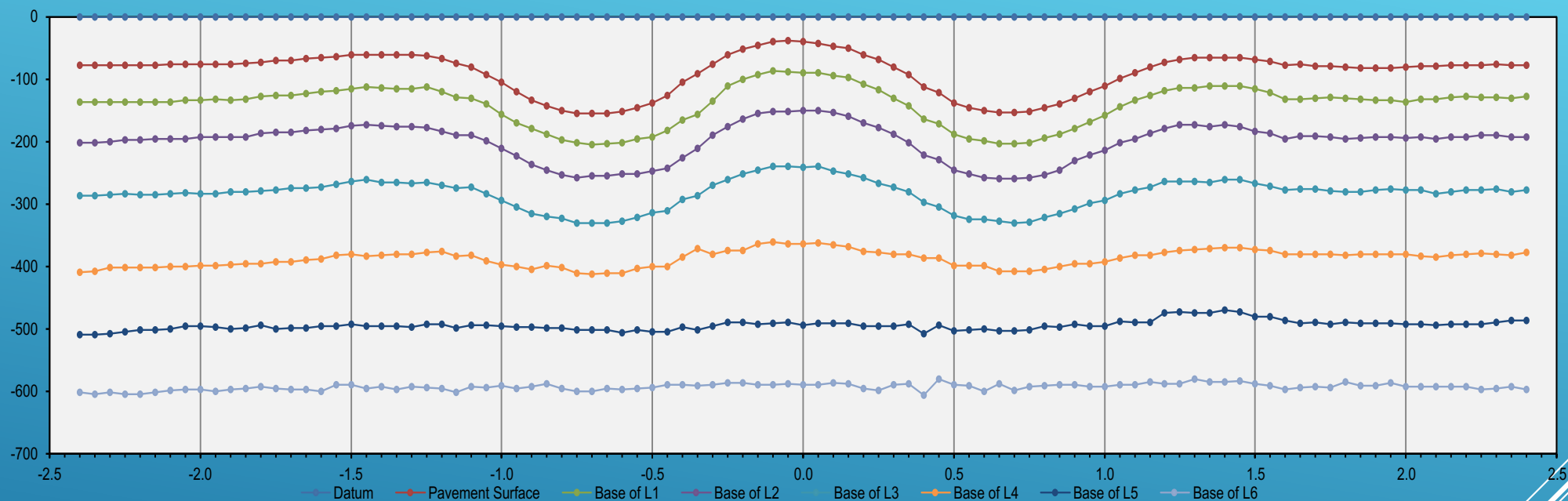




Soon after opening to traffic the taxiways experienced severe rutting.

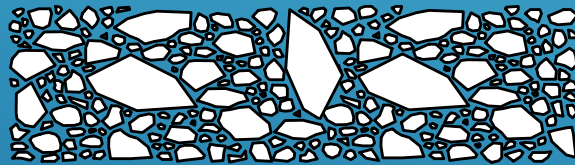
Taxiway ALFA



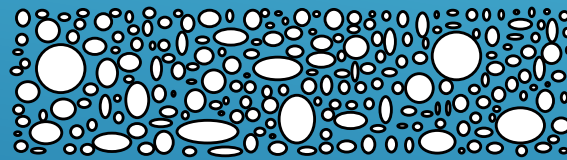


# SELECTION OF MATERIALS

## Contrasting Stone Skeletons



**Cubical Aggregate**

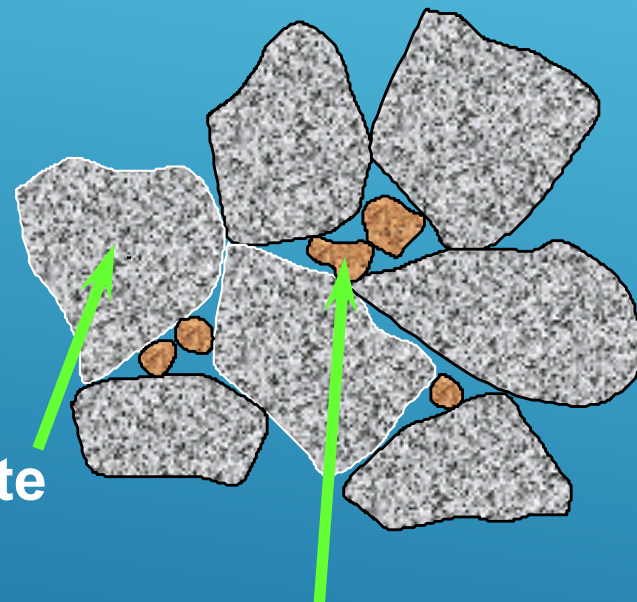


**Rounded Aggregate**

# COARSE AGGREGATE SKELETON

Aggregate properties are checked to assure good quality and durability and gradation established to address use. Looking for good stone on stone contact.

**Coarse Aggregate**



**Fine Aggregate**

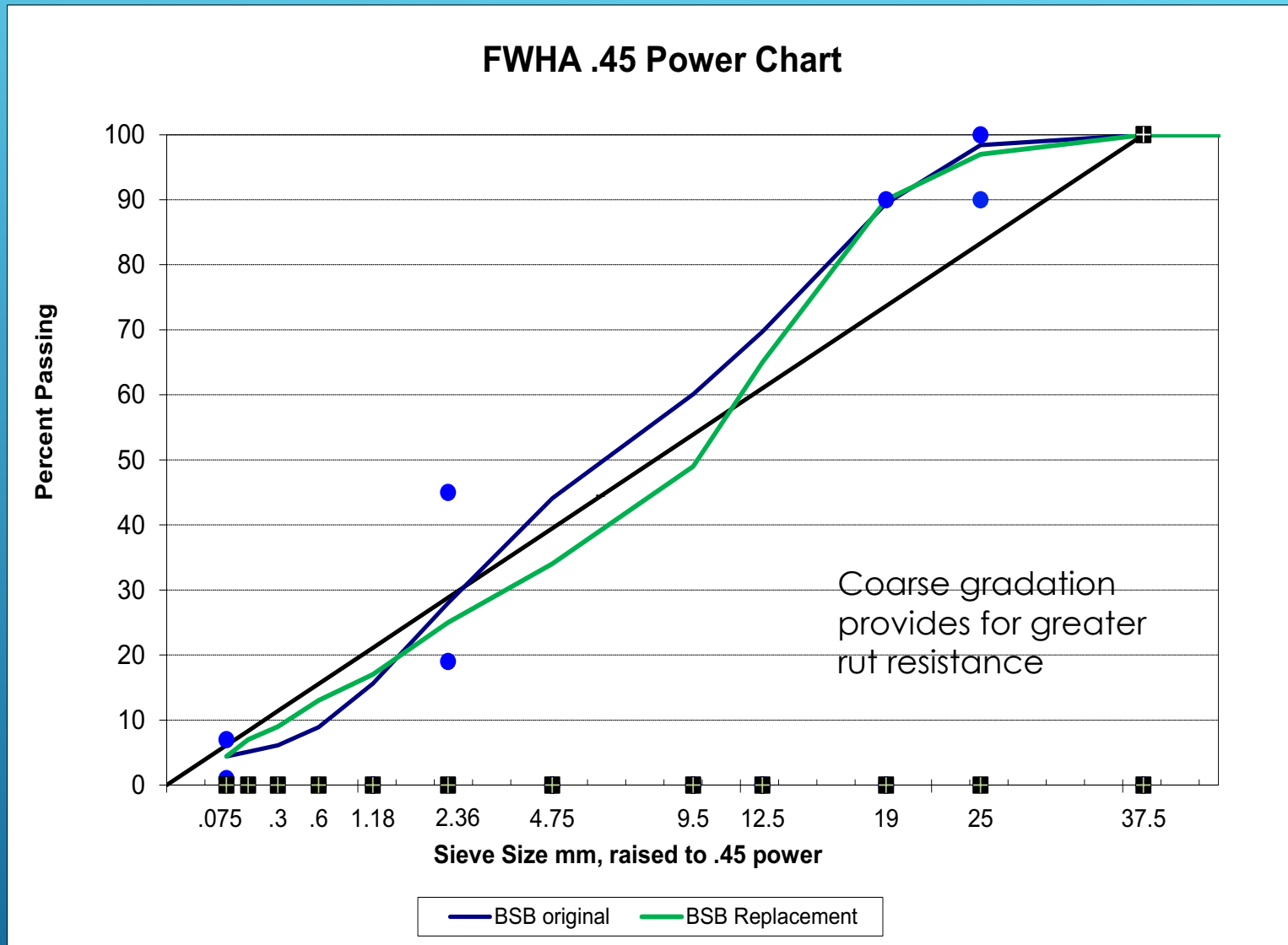
# CCC NEW 19MM WC MIX

Mix	New CCC 25mm
Gyrations level	100
Voids Ndes	4.0
Voids Nmax	3.2
VMA	14.2
AC	4.6
VFA	70.8

Binder PG 76E -10

Design air voids of 4% for good stiffness and  
Design VMA @ 14% for good durability

## Comparison of the original BSB to the New 25mm BSB



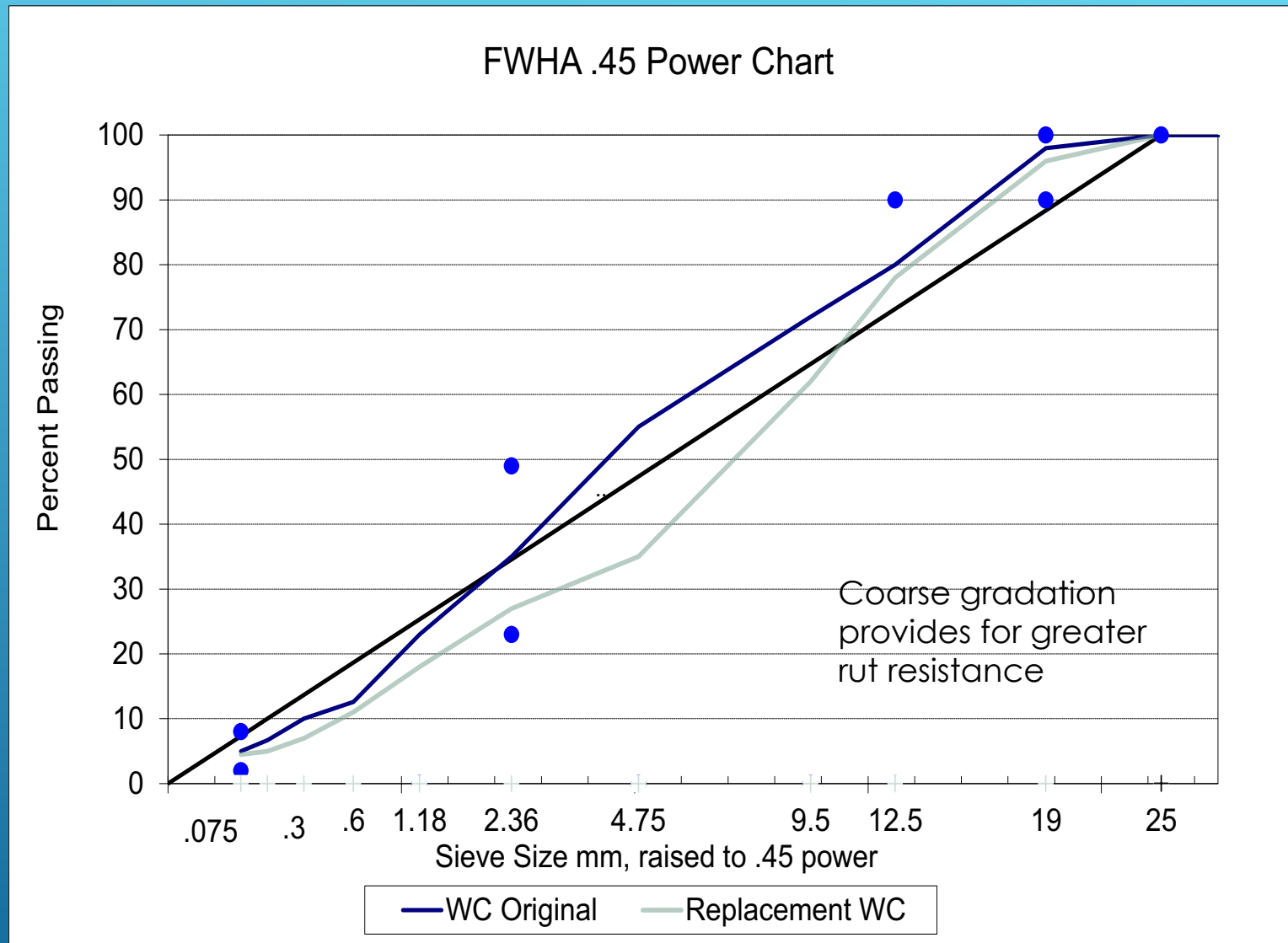
# CCC NEW 25MM BASE MIX

Mix	New CCC 19mm
Gyrations level	100
Voids Ndes	4.0
Voids Nmax	2.8
VMA	14.6
AC	4.2
VFA	72.2

Binder PG 76E -10

Design air voids of 4% for good stiffness and  
Design VMA @ 13% for good durability

## Comparison of the original WC to the New 19mm WC



# COMPARISON OF GRADATIONS FOR THE 19MM WC



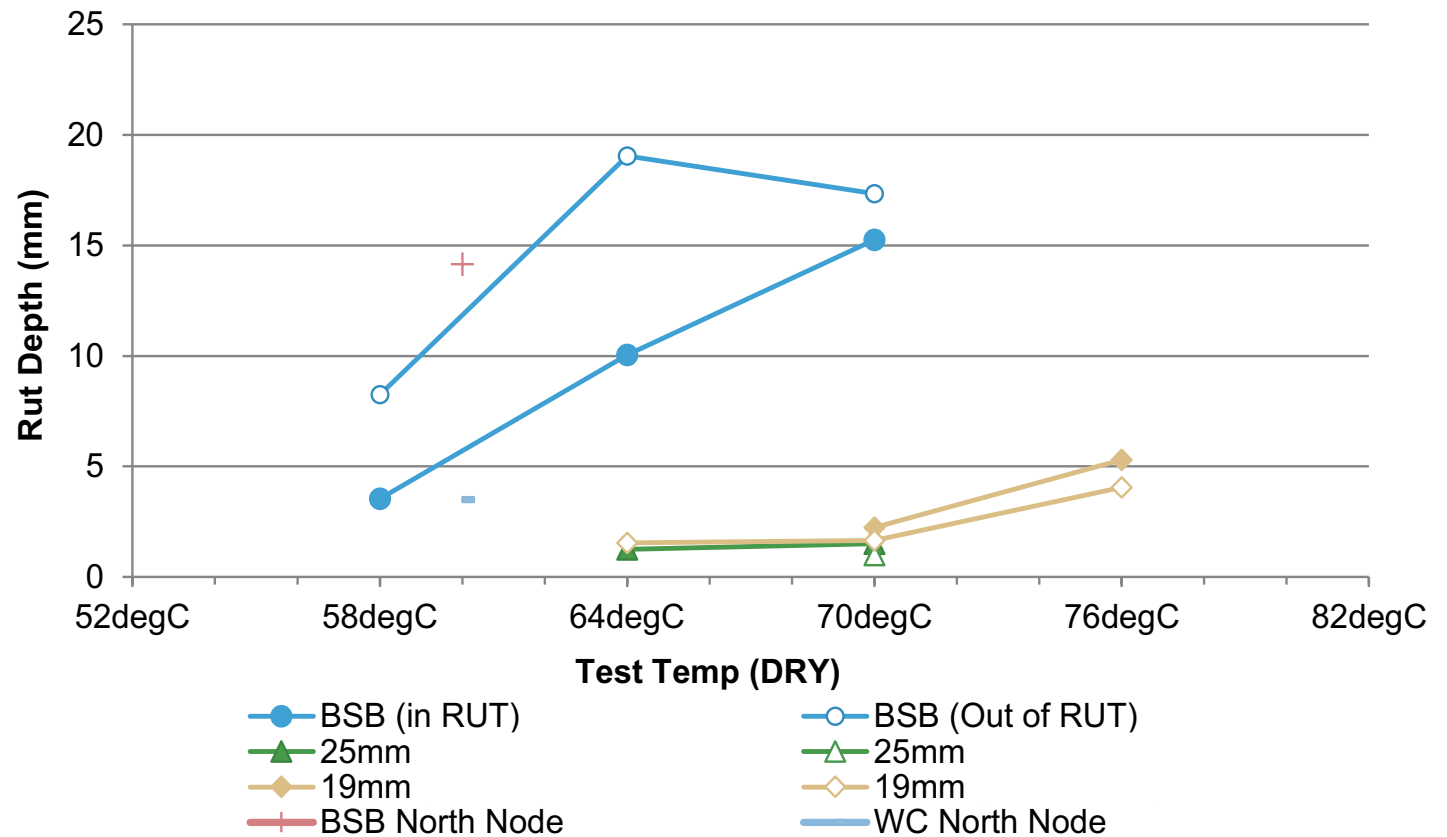
New mix has significantly more aggregate structure to resist depressions and rutting.

New mixes show very strong rut resistance.

Initial consolidation is not rutting.

After initial consolidation minimal additional movement.

### Average of 2 central Rut Depths (HWTT)



Design Criteria  
Slow speed Taxiway  
25 to 15km/hr. This  
accounts for short  
standing times 3 to 5  
minutes.

Slower speeds result in  
significantly high  
strains in the lower  
layers.

Layer	Thickness (mm)	Speed of 25 km/hr Frequency (Hz)	Speed of 5 km/hr Frequency (Hz)	Speed of 0.5 km/hr Frequency (Hz)
Layer 1	200	4.63	1.02	0.12
Layer 2	100	3.90	0.86	0.10
Layer 3	200	3.28	0.72	0.08

Parameter	Aircraft							
	A340-600		A380-800		B777-300			
	200- 5Hz Repl.	300-5Hz Repl.	200 - 5Hz Repl.	300- 5Hz Repl.	200-5Hz Repl.	300-5Hz Repl.	300-1Hz Repl.	300- 0.1Hz Repl.
$\epsilon_{v1}^a$ , $\mu\epsilon$ (middle of surface layer)	619	599	634	618	629	617	2081	2631
$\epsilon_{v2}^b$ , $\mu\epsilon$ (middle of top base layer)	663	479	627	465	593	435	1080	1999
$\epsilon_{v3}^c$ , $\mu\epsilon$ (middle of bottom base layer)	---	565	---	527	---	502	891	2057
$\epsilon_{tAC}^d$ , $\mu\epsilon$	350	335	323	310	304	293	378	373
$\epsilon_v^e$ , $\mu\epsilon$	721	696	688	666	689	669	852	928

<sup>a</sup> – Middle of AC sublayer 1 (100 mm below surface for 200 Repl. and 300 Repl.)

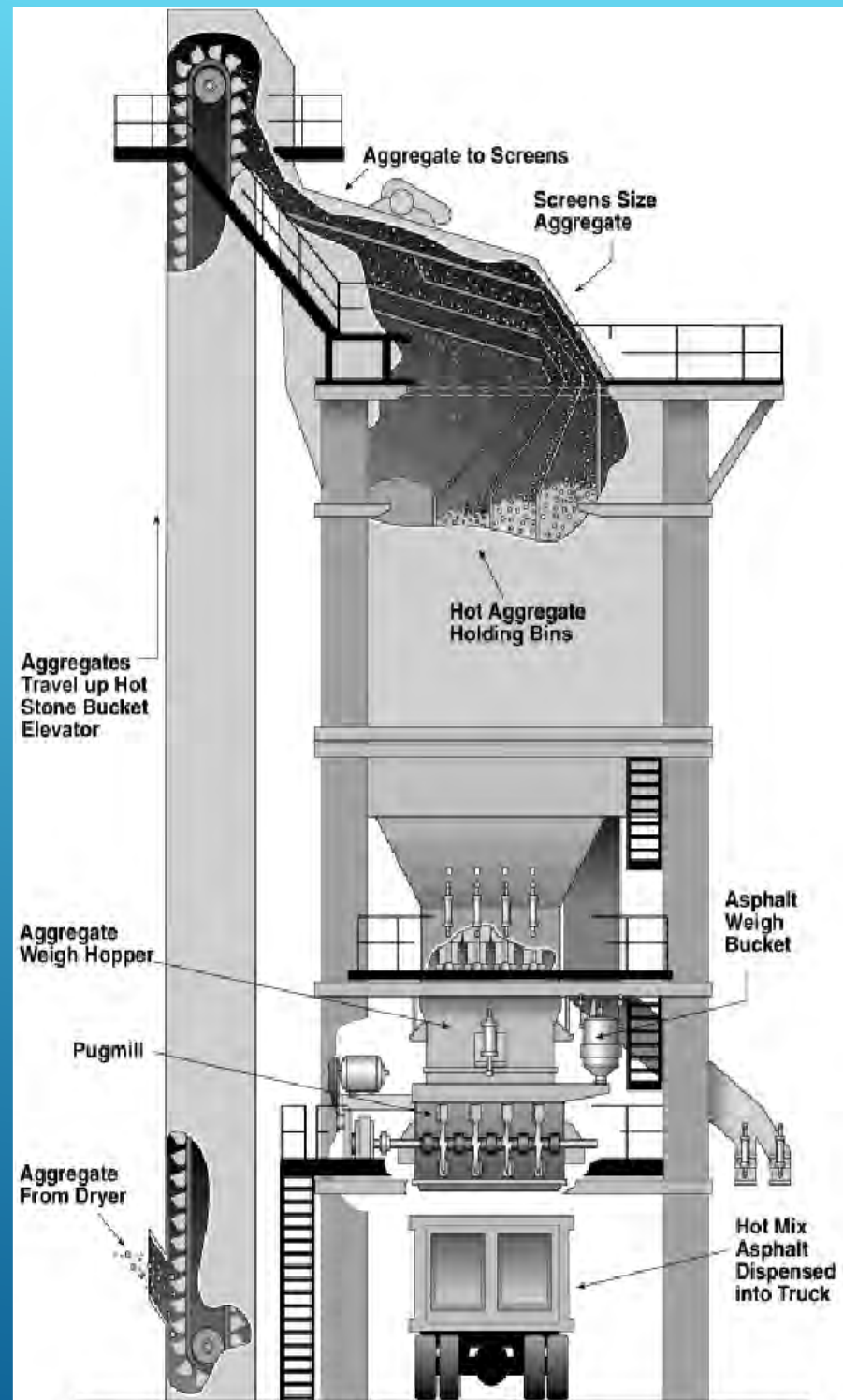
# Construction



Replicating the mix design on a large scale

# The Modern Batch Plant Facility

- gradation control at the hot bins
- asphalt binder control at the weigh bucket
- things change from design to production

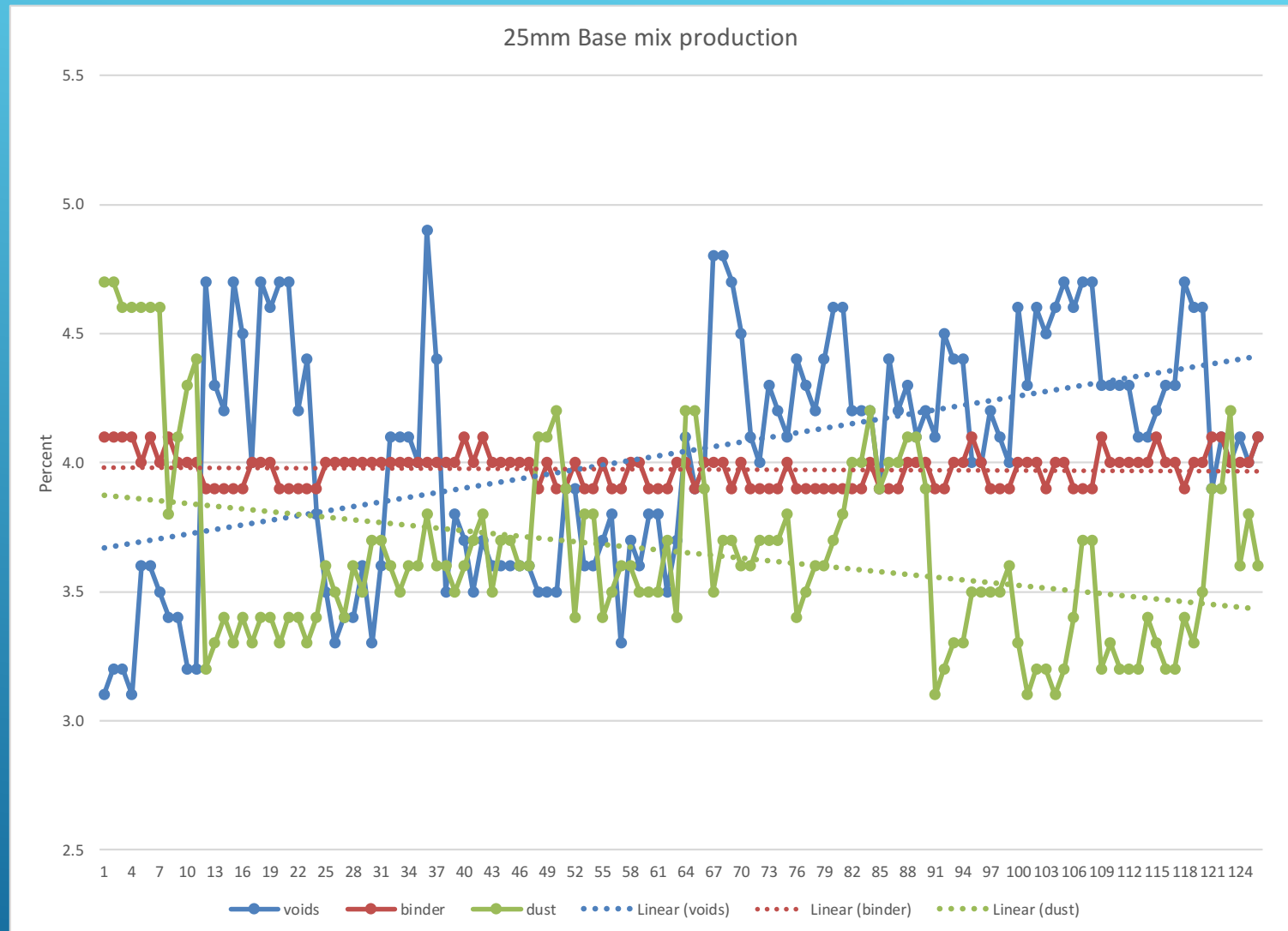


## Production Data

Bituminous content on target.

Gradation on Target  
Voids trending lower.

Need Field adjustment to bring voids back on target.









Heavy Tamper Bar Screed



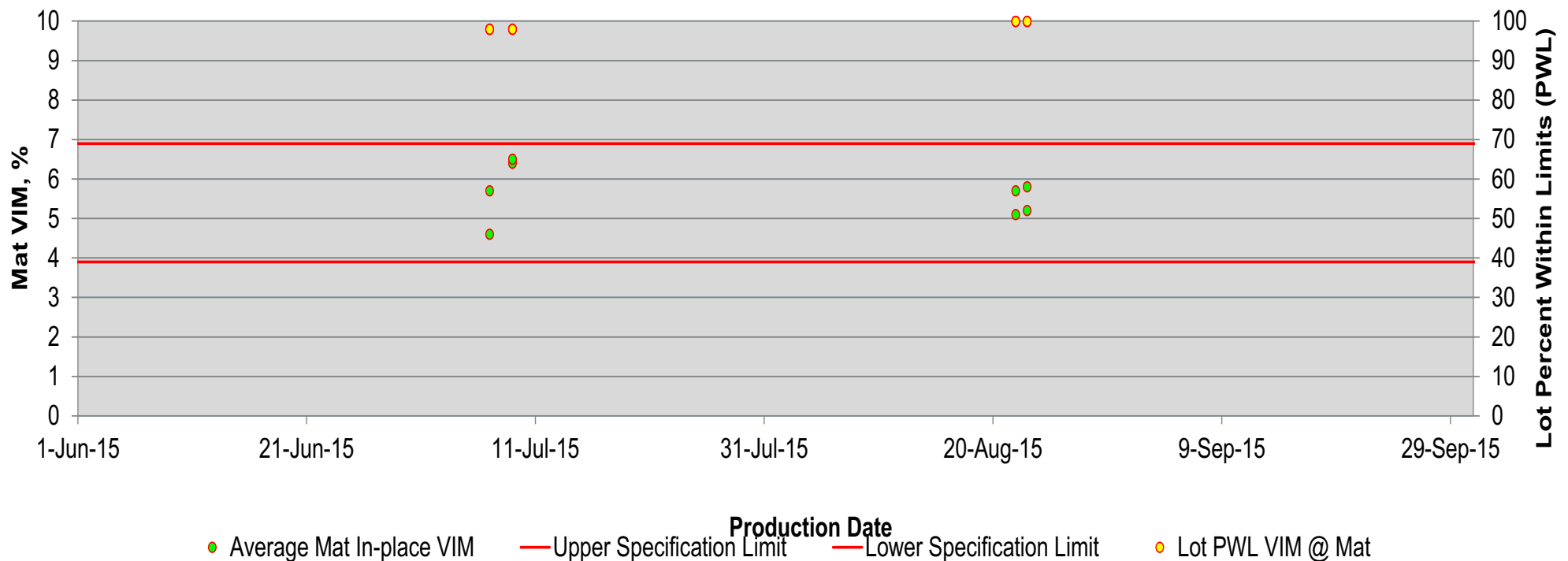


Breakdown roller right  
up to paver

# Real Key to Compaction pneumatic tire rollers



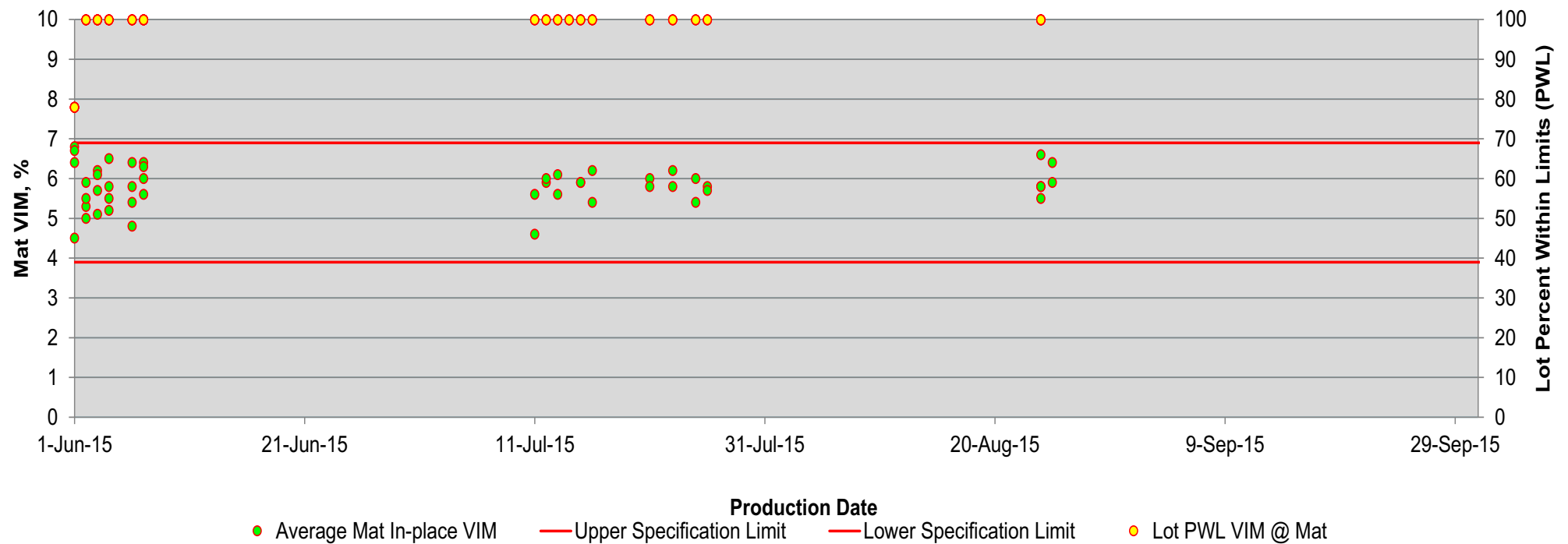
## CP 27 - Remedial Works - Quality Control Chart 25mm mix Mat Voids in Mix (VIM) (%)



Good mat densities

## CP 27 - Remedial Works - Quality Control

### Chart 19mm mix Mat Voids in Mix (VIM) (%)

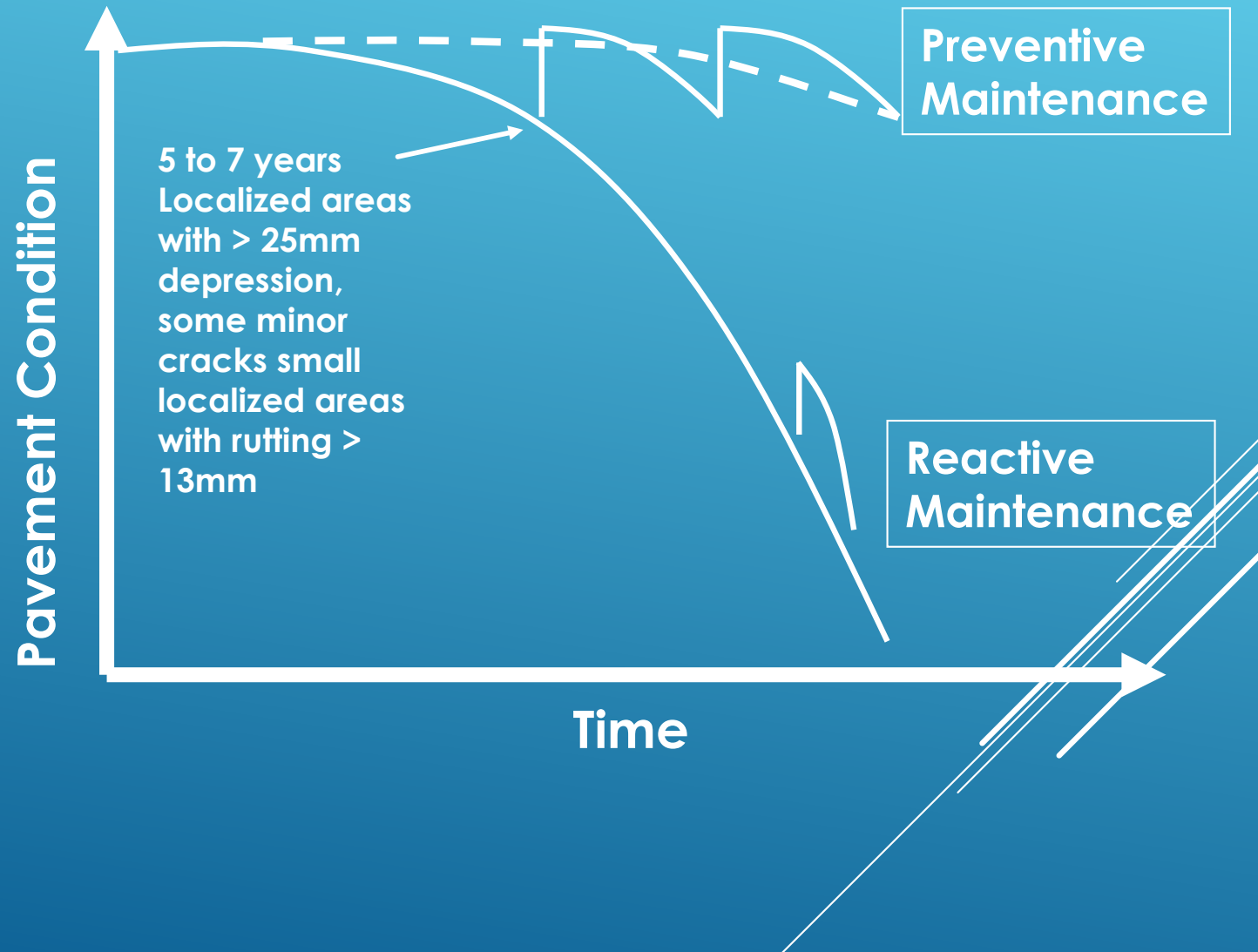


Good mat densities

All pavements exhibit distress with use.

Typical maintenance is needed to maintain serviceability.

- Patching
- Surface renewal
- Crack sealing





**In the end good quality pavement with  
minimal depressions and cracking**