

RTI Semi-Annual Progress Report

Form SemiAnnl (5/2004) (GSD-EPC)

Fiscal Year 2005								
Date of This	Report	March 1,	2005	Project Number	9-1502-01	RMC	1	
Period Covered by This Report September 1, 2004 through February 28, 2005								
Project Title Model Calibrations with Local APT Data and Implementation for Focused								
	Solution	ns to NAFT	A Problem	1S				

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1. REQUESTED CHANGES FOR POSSIBLE PROJECT MODIFICATION

<u>Project Termination:</u> A modification is in the process of submittal to extend the termination

date to 8/31/07. Furthermore, the modification adds additional funds

for further work by TTI in FY 2006 and FY 2007.

Project Personnel: None.

Funding Needs: A modification is in the process to add \$20,000 for FY 06 for TTI and

\$30,000 for FY 07 for TTI.

Work Plan: A modification for requested additional work for TTI is in the

process.

<u>Deliverables Table</u>: The needed modification will include a new Product and a new

report.

2. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

The project is scheduled to terminate 8/31/2006.

3. EQUIPMENT

None purchased this reporting period.

4. PROGRESS TO DATE, BY TASK

The research project includes the 17 tasks presented below.

<u>Task 1: Investigation of Type of Truck and Axle Configurations to be used under NAFTA</u> The various truck types currently used in U.S, Canada and Mexico have been compiled, including vehicle type, axle load, and tire pressure information. Finally, this information has been summarized into a technical memorandum and will be used later in the study to evaluate the impact of the different truck types on typical US highways.

Task 2: Predictions of Pavement Damage using the VESYS calibrated with the US281 APT data from Texas

Most of the activities in last reporting period were focused on this task. The research team reviewed the VESYS program and a sensitivity analysis was completed to ensure that the model predictions were reasonable. The result shows that the VESYS program has the potential ability to predict accurately the pavement performance. Furthermore, a full case study was conducted to show how VESYS was calibrated from the performance data collected under the Texas MLS accelerated test program on US281. Material properties were backcalculated from the measured layer rutting. They appeared to be reasonable.

The backcalculated ALPHA and GNU parameters on US281 have been used to calibrate the lab test results. The associated shift factors for lab determined ALPHA and GNU have been established. Based on this previous research results, two case studies (US281N and US281S) have been conducted during this reporting period and the over damage caused by overload and heavy truck has been discussed and presented at project meeting in November 2002.

Task 3: Laboratory Testing Program for APT material for input to VESYS

Extensive laboratory testing was conducting on asphalt mixes during last reporting period. We set up the test machine for this study, and developed the test protocol and associated software to post-process the test data. To further evaluate the effectiveness of the VESYS rut prediction approach TTI compared the field performance of different experimental test sections with the laboratory test results performed on field cores. The sections were part of a SPS1 site in South Texas; each had identical traffic loading, with rut depths ranging from 2 to 25 mm. Field studies had confirmed that the rutting was primarily in the HMA surfacing layer. On cores taken from these sections TTI measured the VESYS rutting parameters (ALPHA and GNU) in a repeated load test procedure. In addition, other recommended test methods to characterize the permanent deformation properties of asphalt mixes were also performed. These included the dynamic modulus, resilient modulus, repeated simple shear test at constant height, Asphalt Pavement Analyzer (APA), Hamburg wheel tracking test. Based on the laboratory tests the materials were ranked from best to worst in terms of rutting potential. The VESYS approach was able to rank the sections in an identical order to their actual measured field performance. The VESYS approach was found to be better than the other test methods at matching field performance.

A part of this task Dr. Fujie Zhou from TTI visited the ALF facility in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Samples of the HMA layers from three different ALF test sections were obtained and tested in TTI to measure both the modulus and permanent deformation properties at three temperatures. These laboratory test results correlated with the ALF test results and the initial FWD measurement.

TTI has purchased (in another project) a new triaxial cell for base testing in previous reporting period. Our laboratory staffs are getting familiar with this system. It tests 6-inch diameter sample (12 or 8" high), to provide both resilient modulus and permanent deformation properties. The new triaxial cell has been used to characterize permanent deformation properties of asphalt mixture under different load levels and confinements. The results clearly indicate that VESYS rutting parameters (ALPHA and GNU) are stress dependent. Based on the important finding the stress dependent ALPHA and GNU regression equations have been developed for overload-overdamage prediction.

TTI has developed the test protocol for modulus and permanent deformation property of granular base and subgrade soil. The triaxial repeated load cell has been set up for resilient modulus and permanent deformation tests on granular base and subgrade soils. Furthermore, TTI already collected the granular base and subgrade soils from National Pooled Fund Study 208 (NPFS208) site, and conducted the resilient modulus and permanent deformation test. Up to now, TTI has finished the lab test on granular base material and A-4 soil. In addition, TTI has analyzed the NPFS208 APT on A-4 soil. The analysis results further verify that VESYS rutting parameters (ALPHA and GNU) are stress dependent; Increasing the load level results in much deeper rut depth. Further analysis and calibration on other NPFS208 APT site are under way.

Task 4: Pavement Performance Simulation Studies

The overall goal of this study is to use calibrated pavement performance models to estimate the impact of different truckloads on overall pavement performance and repair costs. To demonstrate this approach a case study was conducted to evaluate the influence of different NAFTA trucks on pavement performance. The summarized axle load information from Texas, Mexico and Canada (Task 1) was used in this investigation. This analysis was based on the pavement performance model (VESYS 5) which was calibrated with the accelerated pavement test (APT) data collected with the Texas MLS site.

As the case study, the relationships between overload and over-damage on US281 site has been estimated using the calibrated ALPHA and GNU regression equations. It was found that the rutting would be over-estimated if the 4th power law is used to compute the effect of overload on pavement rutting.

Further analysis on NPFS208 APT data is under way.

Task 5: Support for development of VESYS5 for Windows

As requested by the representatives of participated states, TTI is developing the VESYS5 program for Windows. The new framework of this Windows-version VESYS5 program has been developed. This Windows-version VESYS5 program was presented and accepted by the representatives of participated states in last semi-annual research progress meeting held at Rochester, NY. In addition, the representatives of participated states have asked TTI to further develop the program rather than FHWA.

Much effort has been made in this task. TTI has demonstrated the TTI Windows version of VESYS program on fifth semi-annual research progress meeting in March 2003, Austin. The new enhanced program has user friendly input and out interface. In addition, a hierarchical 2-level input of pavement materials properties has been adopted. Level 1 is designed for important project and pavement materials properties should be characterized in laboratory

according to the laboratory test procedures recommended in Task 3. Level 2 will use default values which have been determined based on the laboratory test results (see task 3) and from existing databases.

Task 6: Finite Element Modeling (UTEP)

As part of this task, a finite element model was developed and optimized. The optimized model was applied to two MLS sites. An animation was developed to demonstrate the process of rutting. The models have been expanded to consider the 3-D and nonlinear nature of the problem at hand. An optimized mesh based on infinite elements to optimize the procedure has been developed. Aside from executing case studies as requested by the pool fund participants, this task is complete.

Task 7: Establishment of Communication Means

As a part of this task, we developed a web page that would allow the participating states observe the progress of the project. The webpage will be updated and upgraded as information becomes available.

Task 8: Selection and Calibration of a Reflection Cracking Model

This task has been dropped by representatives of participated states in May 2002.

Task 9: Implementation Reports and User training

To be started later.

Task 10 Development of Enhanced VESYS5-Window-Version Software

TTI has re-organized the input and output data to provide user a friendly Windows-version VESYS5 interface. The DOS version VESYS5 has been enhanced to include different hierarchical input level. Also, this enhanced Windows-version VESYS5 software has been preliminarily developed and submitted to all participated DOTs and FHWA for evaluation in January 2004. Based on the comments from all participated DOTs and FHWA, TTI has fixed the bugs and the modified VESYS5 was submitted to all participated DOTs and FHWA again in June 2004. A further upgraded version was submitted to all participated States plus Ohio DOT and FHWA for evaluation in late 2004 and early 2005. TTI will formally distribute this software at end of this project.

Task 11 Development of Neural Network-based Prediction Models (UTEP)

A prototype neural network model was developed and demonstrated to the project advisory committee (PAC). In a May 2004 meeting in El Paso, the PAC decided to abandon further development of the neural network models in favor of an efficient finite element code. The code is ready for use at this time for single- and dual-tandem loads.

Task 12 Lab Test on CRREL Base and Soil Materials and Data Analysis

TTI has finished the lab tests proposed to characterize the CRREL subgrade soil materials. Resilient modulus, permanent deformation, and shear strength properties have been determined based on lab test results.

<u>Task 13 Laboratory Characterizing Pavement Materials for Each State (Strong Recommendation)</u>

New York State DOT has sent TTI two granular subbase materials. TTI has run a series of lab tests on these two subbase materials. The tests conducted include sieve analysis, moisture-density curve, tube suction, Mr, permanent deformation test. The preliminary test results have been submitted to Dr. Julian Bendana for review. Also, two asphalt mixes and associated asphalt binders from NYSDOT have been shipped to TTI for testing. The testing will include dynamic modulus test, TTI overlay tester, and asphalt binder test required by NCHRP 1-37A Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design Guide. The samples have been made and the testing is underway.

Task 14 Overload Damage Study

To be started soon.

Task 15 Implementation and Workshop Training (2 days workshop in TTI)

To be started later.

Task 16 Reports

One research report has been published and submitted to all participated DOTs and FHWA. The second report has been submitted to TxDOT in August, 2004. Research Report 1502-3 was approved and published at UTEP. All other reports will be presented to TxDOT and sponsoring States at the end of this study.

Task 17 Development of Advanced Overweight Models

The number of axles associated with super heavy loads can be as high as a couple of dozens. A study to determine the best way to simplify the axle configuration without significantly sacrificing the accuracy of the results is progressing as scheduled. A simplified method for predicting the critical stresses for a multi-axial configuration form a dual tandem load has been developed and is currently being tested for accuracy. An efficient 2-D and 3-D finite element is being finalized at this time.

UTEP is in process of providing a list of existing damage models and their advantages and disadvantages to the panel for review. The models are preliminary discussed with Dr. Bendana. As soon as the most appropriate model is selected, the estimated damage under the super heavy load configuration will be compared with that of the two most common trucks in the State of New York (i.e. T3-S2 and T3-S4).

NYDOT has provided a GIS database that contains the cross-sections of the pavements and material types. Appropriate material properties will be assigned to these materials based on the existing information and tests performed by TTI and Cornell.

In next six months TTI will finalize and distribute the Windows-version VESYS5-T program. Also, an user training will be provided in TTI at end of this project. UTEP will continue working on Task 17 as reflected in the latest modification.

5. PROGRESS ON DEVELOPMENT OF "PRODUCT" DELIVERABLES

Product #	Product Description	Progress to Date & Implementation Status
P1	Guideline for developing input and output from selected FE Program	Delivered to RTI by UTEP
P2	Guidelines for developing inputs from laboratory testing for the enhanced VESYS program	Delivered to RTI by TTI
P3	Training sessions to TxDOT and other participating state	Notes will be submitted.
P4	Guidelines for Developing input parameters of enhanced VESYS 5 program	Submitted by TTI
P5	Workshop and training to TxDOT and other Participated states	Due 8/31/2005
P6	Enhanced VESYS 5 Window- Version Software	Due 10/31/2005
P7	VESYS 5 Software User Manual	Due 10/31/2005
P8	The Neural Network Software	Due 10/31/2005
P9	Manual for Neural Network Software	Due 10/31/2005

6. MEETINGS/CONFERENCES

The eighth semi-annual research progress meeting was held at Baton Rouge in September, 2004. Besides TTI and El Paso's Researchers, participated states representatives attended this meeting.

7. POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR FORMAL PRESENTATIONS AT THE UPCOMING RMC MEETING

Not at this time.

8. MISCELLANEOUS

None

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RTI Continuation Itemized Budget - Exhibit A

The University of Texas at El Paso Agency(s): RMC:

> Fiscal Year: 2006 10%

Indirect Rate:

9-1502-01 Project No.

Title: Model Calibrations with Local ATP Data and Implementation for

Focused Solutions

Document Date: 3/1/2005 Revision Date:

		Estima Budg		Itemization	T	otal Est. Costs
	est.	Duag	,ei			Costs
DIRECT COSTS	staff/mos			est. % time		
Salaries and Wages	1.00			Soheil Nazarian 25.00%		
D	1.00			Cesar Carrasco 50.00%		
Professional	2.00	\$ 6,3	307	50.00%		
Subprofessional & Technical	12.00	\$ 13,5	596	Graduate Student 50.00%		
Clerical*		\$ -	-			
Total Salaries and Wages	14.00				\$	19,903
Fringe Benefits						
		\$ 1,3	382	Faculty/Staff		
		\$ 2,6	534	Student		
Total Fringe Benefits					\$	4,016
Expendable Goods & Supplies						
Research Supplies		\$ 1,0	000	Electronic and Electric Items		
Total Expendable Goods & Supplies					\$	1,000
Operating & Other Expenses						
Included in Modified Total Direct Costs						
Travel			000	Austin and TBD		
Telephone (Long Distance Only)		\$ -	-			
Reproduction		Ψ	-			
Overnight Shipping		\$ -	-			
Excluded from Modified Total Direct Costs	***					
Other		\$ 1,1	172			
Total Operating & Other Expenses					\$	4,172
Subcontracts***		\$ -	-			
Total Subcontracts					\$	-
Equipment (items \$5,000 and over)***						
Total Equipment					\$	-
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS					\$	29,091
INDIRECT COSTS						
10.00% (%) of Modified Total Direct Costs**** MTDC= \$29,091				\$	2,909	
less University's Contribution				\$		
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS CHARGED TO PROJECT (limited to Indirect Recovery Rate stated at top of page)				\$	2,909	

^{*} Include estimated % of each Professional's time expected to be spent on this project

Note: This electronic form contains formulas that may be corrupted when adding or deleting rows, or by conversion of the spreadsheet. The university is responsible for the accuracy of the budget submitted.

TOTAL PROJECT COST TO TXDOT

32,000

^{**} Include estimated Staff Months for each category under Salary & Wages

^{***} Per OMB Circular A-21 (revised 8/8/00), equipment, tuition remission, rental costs, scholarships and fellowships, and the portion of each subcontract over \$25,000 shall be excluded from Modified Total Direct Costs.

**** Calculate this line based on the University's federally approved indirect cost rate, enter % in blank

The Continuation Itemized Budget is made pursuant to the terms and conditions of a Cooperative Research and Implementation Agreement (CRIA) entered into by and between the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) and the University System. The Performing Agency will undertake and complete the project named above and as further described in Exhibit B.

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE PERFORMING AGENCY:		APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY TXDOT:	
	Date	Rick Collins, P.E., Director	Date
The University of Texas at El Paso		Research and Technology Implementati	ion Office
		Texas Department of Transportation	