TRANSPORTATION POOLED FUND PROGRAM
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Lead Agency (FHWA or State DOT): ____IOWA DOT_____

INSTRUCTIONS:

Project Managers and/or research project investigators should complete a quarterly progress report for each calendar quarter during which the projects are active. Please provide a project schedule status of the research activities tied to each task that is defined in the proposal; a percentage completion of each task; a concise discussion (2 or 3 sentences) of the current status, including accomplishments and problems encountered, if any. List all tasks, even if no work was done during this period.

Transportation Pooled Fund Program Project # *TPF-5(205)*	**Transportation Pooled Fund Program - Report Period:** X Quarter 1 (January 1 – March 31, 2014) Quarter 2 (April 1 – June 30, 2014) Quarter 3 (July 1 – September 30, 2014) Quarter 4 (October 1 – December 31, 2014)
Project Title: Concrete Pavement Mixture Design and Analysis (MDA)	
Project Manager: **Phone:** **E-mail:** Linda Narigon 239-1471 linda.narigon@iowa.dot.gov	
Project Investigator: **Phone:** **E-mail:** Peter Taylor 294-9333 ptaylor@iastate.edu	

Lead Agency Project ID: RT 0315	**Other Project ID (i.e., contract #):** Addendum 353	**Project Start Date:** 5/15/09
Original Project End Date: 6/30/13	**Current Project End Date:** 6/30/14	**Number of Extensions:** Pooled fund project

Project schedule status:

X On schedule ☐ On revised schedule ☐ Ahead of schedule ☐ Behind schedule

Overall Project Statistics:

Total Project Budget	Total Cost to Date for Project	Total Percentage of Work Completed
$430,000	$387,037.16	92%

Quarterly Project Statistics:

Total Project Expenses This Quarter	Total Amount of Funds Expended This Quarter	Percentage of Work Completed This Quarter
$15,914.63		2%

Project Description:

The work to be covered by this pooled fund addresses focused activities under the Concrete Pavement Road Map (CP Road Map) Track 1, Mix Design and Analysis. The activities are intended to meet some of the needs identified by the track. These include the need for:

- Verification tests that are easier to perform or better characterize materials and mixtures, both for uniformity control and for acceptance.
- Relationships and models that predict the performance of a mixture based on knowledge of the characteristics and proportions of the materials in it.
- Guides and Specifications that help users make good decisions, and make clear who is responsible for what and how it will be measured and paid for.
- Communication and education tools that help practitioners stay abreast of innovations being developed under this pooled fund.

This pooled fund is being set up to address specific tasks within the Road Map, notably those tasks that can, and should, be addressed in the short term, with high probability of achieving significant improvements in the quality and uniformity of concrete mixtures.

Progress this Quarter (includes meetings, work plan status, contract status, significant progress, etc.):

- Work was continued on a final report for the proportioning task. A presentation was made at ACI on the work.
- Discussions continued with MN DOT who are interested in implementing the method.
- Work continues on a proposed workability test using purpose built equipment. Thus far, data are looking promising. 6 mixtures with different ingredients have been tested and trends are consistent with expectations

Anticipated work next quarter:

- A final report will be completed on the proportioning task
- Work will continue on the workability test method. A matrix of 11 mixtures containing varying amounts of fly ash, air and fine aggregate has been initiated.

Significant Results:

- See attached report

Circumstance affecting project or budget (Describe any challenges encountered or anticipated that might affect the completion of the project within the time, scope, and fiscal constraints set forth in the agreement, along with recommended solutions to those problems).

- A budget is being prepared to utilize unspent monies
- An extension will also be requested to allow time to conduct the additional tasks

TAC members from participating states are shown below.

Colorado: Brandon Joy, Eric Prieve
Iowa: Todd Hanson, Mark Dunn, Linda Narigon
Kansas: Rodney Montney, Heather McLeod
Michigan: John Staton
Missouri: Brett Trautman
Oklahoma: Kenny Seward
Texas: Hua Chen, Andy Naranjo
Wisconsin: Jim Parry
FHWA: Rick Meininger

TPF-5(205) Mix Design and Analysis TAC

Dec 16, 2013 – 10:00 am Central

Minutes of Web-Meeting

Present:

Eric Prieve	Colorado DOT	Brandon Joy	Colorado DOT
John Staton	Michigan DOT	Linda Narigon	Iowa DOT
Mark Dunn	Iowa DOT	Todd Hanson	Iowa DOT
Bill Cuerdon	New York DOT	Heather McLeod	Kansas DOT
Hua Chen	Texas DOT	Brett Trautman	Missouri DOT
James Parry	Wisconsin DOT	Rick Meininger	FHWA
Peter Taylor	CP Tech		

Contracts

- FHWA
  - Contract ended July 2012
    - Reports published August 2012
- Pooled fund
  - Ends June 2014

Work Underway

- Protocol for integral waterproofers – work completed and report under review. One manufacturer has provided feedback that is being addressed
- Mix proportioning – work on "Paste Quality" and "Paste Quantity" sub-tasks is complete and a report is being prepared. Further work on "Aggregate System" is required.
- P-Wave for Sawing Time is complete. A draft report has been circulated for review, and a ppt is attached to these notes. The work is limited and confined to early entry sawing but does show promise. Data is needed for conventional sawing. Discussions have been started with MN DOT to collect data from their sites to meet this need under alternative funding.
- The workability under vibration test method is progressing – initial trials were promising and a device has been fabricated.

Future Work

- A proposal will be prepared that describes the proposed work to address the effect of aggregate gradation on voids ratio for the proportioning task.

Progress Statement for
Implementation of Concrete Pavement Mixture Design and Analysis (MDA) Track
of the Concrete Pavement Road Map

Detailed program

Evaluation of Emerging Testing Equipment

This project involves the evaluation and implementation of promising tests currently under development, and new tests needed, that can be used to evaluate concrete ingredients and mixtures.

Portable XRF Evaluation

If performance based specifications are to become more acceptable, there is a need to be able to verify that a mixture delivered to a given site contains the correct materials in the given proportions used in the verification testing during design stage. At present there is no good way to do this, but the topic is worth investigating. Portable XRF devices are reportedly available that may prove invaluable in this application

A device was borrowed from a manufacturer and tested on a variety of paste and mortar mixtures containing typical ranges of supplementary cementitious materials. This work has been completed and the device returned to the manufacturer. The findings showed that the system was sufficiently precise when testing paste mixtures, but the error when testing mortars was large. This error is introduced by the variability inherent in a small portable device, and the effects of testing stsytems containing significant amounts of water.

A final report has been published.

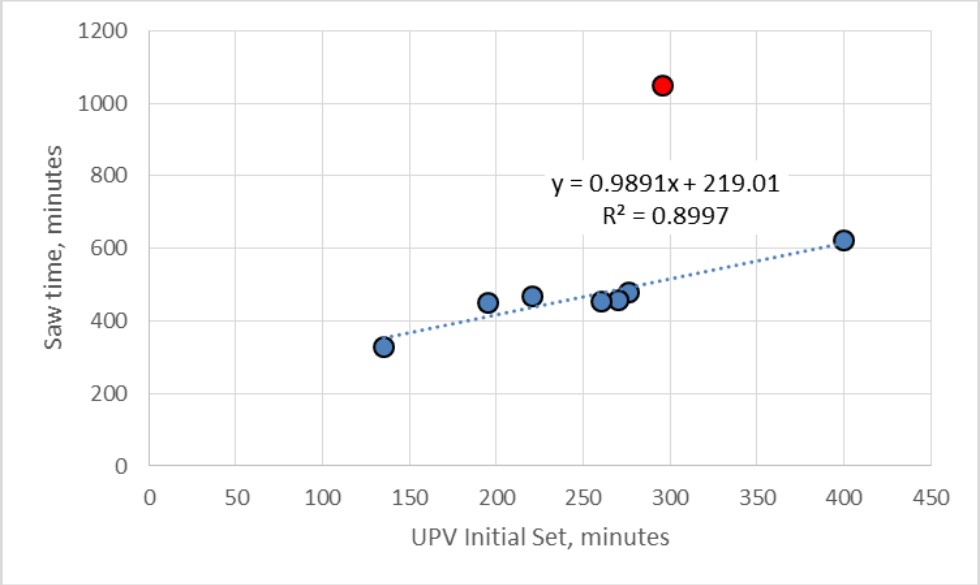
Acoustic Device to Measure Set Time

Monitoring the rise in temperature due to hydration of a fresh mixture provides a tool to assess the uniformity between material and concrete batches, as well as indicating setting times useful for saw-cutting operations. An alternative approach that may be more fundamentally sound is to use acoustic methods to determine when the speed of sound in a mixture starts to accelerate – thus indicating that hydration is affecting the microstructure of the system.

Attempts were made to obtain such a device but the company was seeking to patent it, and was unwilling to release it for evaluation. At a meeting of the TAC at NC2, it was agreed that this work would be dropped and replaced with developing a testing protocol for integral waterproofing admixtures.

A device has been purchased. Work in the lab and in the field is complete. Data from 8 sites in the field indicated that early entry sawing is typically about 220 minutes after initial set for mixtures used in IA .

A report has been prepared.



Integral Waterproofing Admixtures

A number of products are being marketed that reportedly act as integral waterproofing admixtures. There is no standard approach to assessing these products, and in a review of the manufacturers literature, it is not possible to compare data because different tests have been conducted. The aim of this task is to develop a standardized protocol that would enable specifiers and owners to consistently evaluated and compare different products.

Materials have been obtained from five manufacturers and included in mixtures with fixed proportions. The effects of the materials on fresh and hardened properties have been measured, including using several permeability tests. The tests are completed and are being analyzed. A report, guide specification, and technical paper have been completed and are being revised based on input from a manufacturer.

Foam Drainage Test.

This test shows promise as a means of assessing the risk of air void loss based on the ingredients in the mix. The correlation between lab data and field performance needs to be established.

Samples have been obtained from 11 construction sites in WI, where field data on air-void-systems before and after the paver have been collected by others under a WIDOT funded project. The samples have been used to run foam drainage tests in the laboratory. An initial look at the data shows that poor correlation between lab and field data, mainly because there was little difference between the various sites in field performance. Additional materials have been received from Oklahoma State University for comparison with their laboratory tests. First round tests were inconclusive and are being repeated.

Modeling

It is also planned that under this project some immediate issues such as “How much air is really necessary?” and “How do I specify a good grading” can be addressed.

Air Void System

Seminal work conducted by Klieger in the 50's on which we base our current limits on air content and air void system parameters was conducted using no supplementary cementitious systems and a single type of air entraining admixture. Some of the recommendations of this work need to be verified as still appropriate for current cements, SCM's and air entraining admixtures, all of which have changed significantly over time.

This work is has been completed at Oklahoma State University (OSU). A report has been completed.

Mix proportioning

ACI 211 has recently dropped proportioning of slipform pavement mixtures from their scope of work. ACI 325 will likely pick it up. It would seem that there will be benefit in approaching mix proportioning from a more fundamental view point rather than simply modifying the empirical approach used by ACI 211.

Time has been spent developing the approach and procedure, including identifying the critical parameters. Laboratory work at ISU and OSU has been completed and reports are in final stages of publication. A preliminary philosophical paper was presented at an international conference in 2012.

A model has been developed using Artificial Neural network technology. A spreadsheet proportioning tool has also been assembled and is being refined.

A PhD Dissertation has been examined based on this work. A final report is being prepared.

Mixture Testing and Analysis Guidelines (Specifications)

Changes and innovations to the way we do things can only be achieved within the context of specifications. It is therefore critical that appropriate guides and specifications be developed and implemented.

Guide specification and commentary

The guide specification and commentary has been completed.

Check Sheets

As a supplement to the guide specification, it is planned to develop check-sheets for different parties involved in the development of a mix design. They will help inexperienced practitioners make appropriate selections for the tasks they are conducting (e.g. preparing a specification or selecting aggregates). It is also intended that decisions are made at the correct location (e.g. slump is selected by the contractor rather than the specifier).

This work continues.