

Appendix C
On-Site TAC Meeting Presentation
“MN DOT Approach for QA Using LWD” (Siekmeier)

Pavement Foundation Quality Assurance “the path followed in Minnesota”

**Transportation Pooled Fund Project Meeting
June 2, 2015
University of Maryland**

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Please Consider an Easier Path

- **Communicate Need for Better Foundations**
- **Understand Compaction Testing History**
- **Implement Mechanistic Pavement Design**
- **Implement Performance Requirements**
- **Deploy Light Weight Deflectometers**



Acknowledgements

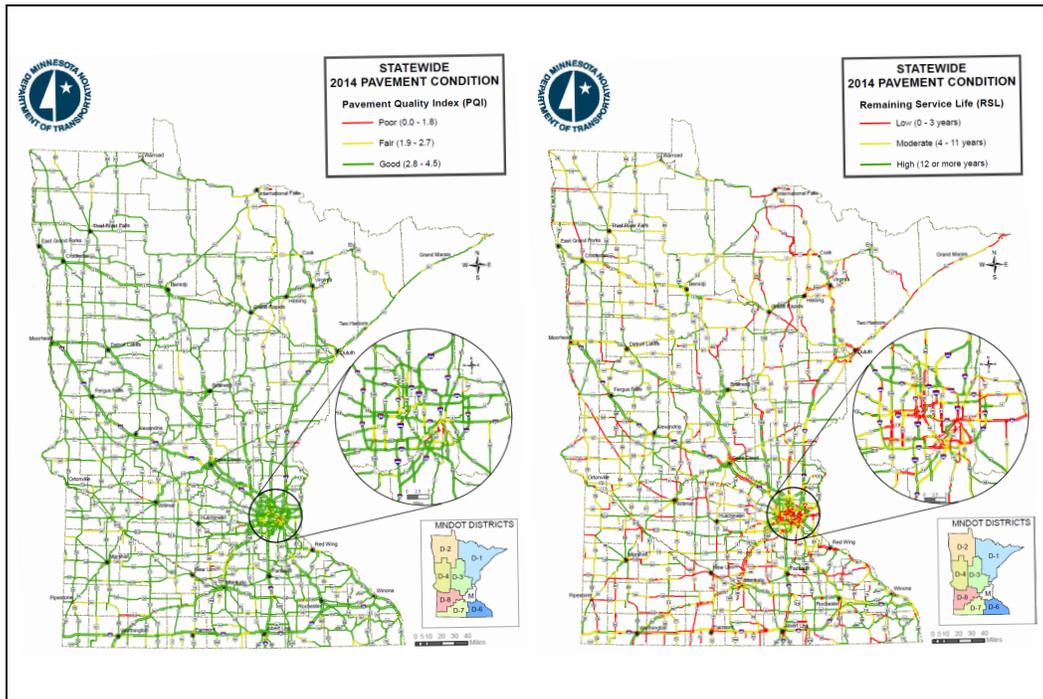
- MnDOT Districts and Local Agencies
- State DOTs and Federal Highway Administration
- Contractors and Equipment Manufacturers
- Universities and Consulting Engineers
- U.S. Congress “MAP-21 Performance”
- Minnesota Legislature and Legislative Auditor



Road Foundations are Important.



Poor Performance has Consequences.



Consequences of Poor Performance

- Unable to maintain our public assets.
- Waste labor, energy, and natural resources.
- Public confidence reduced.
- New investments (higher gas tax) difficult.



Compaction Testing History

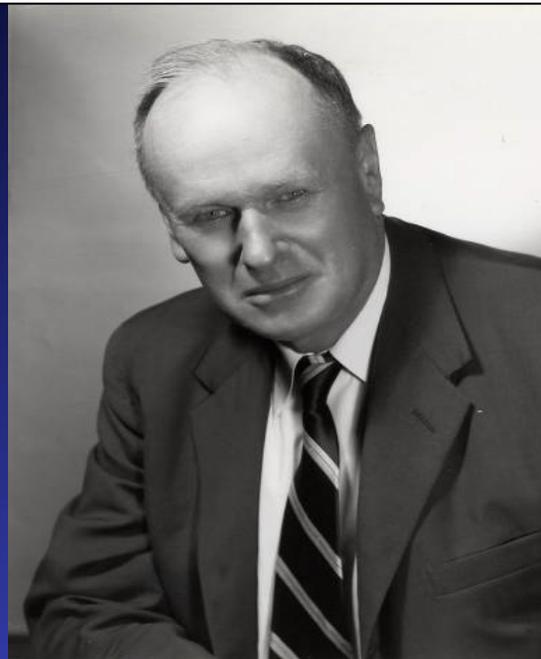
Ralph Proctor reminds us:

- ◆ Optimum Moisture is for Compaction
- ◆ Strength is Not Achieved by Density Alone
- ◆ Need to Avoid Rutting during Construction



Ralph Proctor

photo courtesy of Dr. J. David Rogers
University of Missouri-Rolla



Is this what Ralph Proctor intended?



No. It is not.

- Ralph Proctor's original quality assurance method, which was implemented more than 80 years ago, was a performance based penetration test.
- What we are doing is not what Proctor and his staff were doing in the 1930s and 1940s.
- "Firm blows" were used, not 12 inch drops.



Why Are We Doing This?

“We’ve always done it this way.”

“always” ??



Ralph Proctor, 1945, Trans 110, ASCE

- “Methods for hand compaction, such as dropping various weight tampers from different heights and mechanical tampers, were tried and discarded.”
- “No use is made of the actual peak dry weight.”
- “The measure of soil compaction used is the indicated saturation penetration resistance.”



Proctor Penetrometer



Photo courtesy of Humboldt

Hveem and Carmany, 1948, HRB

- “It can easily be shown that the density of a granular mass is one to the least reliable and least informative of all determinations which can be made.”
- “The internal structure of the particle arrangement may vary considerably without any significant change in density.”



Mechanistic Empirical Design in MN

- Provides the framework for performance based material property inputs
- Sponsor: MN Local Road Research Board
- Contact: Bruce.Tanquist@state.mn.us



The screenshot displays the "Structure" tab of the software interface, which is divided into several sections:

- Confidence Level:** A text box containing "85" and a "Default" button.
- View:** Radio buttons for "Thickness Values" (selected), "Coefficient of Variation", and "Adjusted Thickness".
- Mill and Overlay:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Edit Structure:** A table with columns for "Layers", "Material", and "Thickness (in.)".

Layers	Material	Thickness (in.)
1	HMA	4
2	Old HMA	4
3	AggBase	12
4	EngSoil	24
5	UndSoil	
- Design Mode:** A dropdown menu set to "Intermediate".
- Units:** Radio buttons for "English" (selected) and "SI".
- Finished Structure:** A button labeled "Go to Control Panel".
- Basic Tab:** Includes a "Check box to enter test data. Uncheck to use Basic defaults." and a "View" section with radio buttons for "Test Results" (selected), "Resistance Factors", and "Coefficient of Variation".
- Old HMA Modulus:** Radio buttons for "Default Values" (selected) and "FWD Deflections".
- Agg. Test Type:** Radio buttons for "Lab Mr., ksi", "R-Value" (selected), and "DCP, mm/blow".
- Soil Test Type:** Radio buttons for "Lab Mr., ksi", "R-Value" (selected), "DCP, mm/blow", and "Silt % Clay %".
- Other:** Radio buttons for "Design Modulus, ksi" (selected) and "Poisson's Ratio".
- Material Selection:** A list of materials including "PG 58-34", "PG 58-28", "CI.5", "CL", and "CL" (highlighted).
- Buttons:** "FWD Data", "Moisture Data", and "Mohr-Coulomb".

Innovation Provides Solutions Performance Tests are Available

Light Weight
Deflectometer

ASTM E 2583 07



Benefits of Performance Tests

- Empowers inspector with useful measures
- Optimizes compaction of subsequent layers
- Increases uniformity of pavement support
- Verifies current pavement design inputs
- Creates as-built record of construction
- Optimizes future pavement designs



MnPAVE - Deflection Test Simulation

Edit | Print Window | Help

Plate Diameter mm LWD Resistance Factor

Applied Load kN

Restore Default Values Units: English SI

Surface Material	Field Modulus (MPa)	Field Resistance Factor	LWD Deflection (mm) at top of Surface Material				
			Degree of Saturation				
			Opt.-20%	Opt.-10%	Optimum	Opt.+10%	Opt.+20%
AggBase	180.5	1.15	0.52	0.55	0.60	0.66	0.71
EngSoil	29.98	0.96				X	
UndSoil	19.23	0.75			X		

Simulated using material properties from Intermediate design level.

Estimated Target Values Granular

Grading Number	Moisture Content	Target DPI	Target LWD Deflection Zorn	Inverse DPI
GN	%	mm/drop	mm	drops/10cm
3.1-3.5	5 - 7	10	0.4	10
	7 - 9	12	0.5	8
	9 - 11	16	0.7	6
3.6-4.0	5 - 7	10	0.4	10
	7 - 9	15	0.7	7
	9 - 11	19	0.8	5
4.1-4.5	5 - 7	13	0.6	8
	7 - 9	17	0.7	6
	9 - 11	21	0.9	5
4.6-5.0	5 - 7	15	0.7	7
	7 - 9	19	0.8	5
	9 - 11	23	1.0	4
5.1-5.5	5 - 7	17	0.7	6
	7 - 9	21	0.9	5
	9 - 11	25	1.1	4
5.6-6.0	5 - 7	19	0.8	5
	7 - 9	24	1.1	4
	9 - 11	28	1.2	4

Why Deflection not Modulus?

- Engineer determines the allowable deflection target value for each layer during design.
- Deflection target value is specific to the moisture content range during construction.
- Inspection personnel measure deflection and moisture to verify that the design values are achieved.

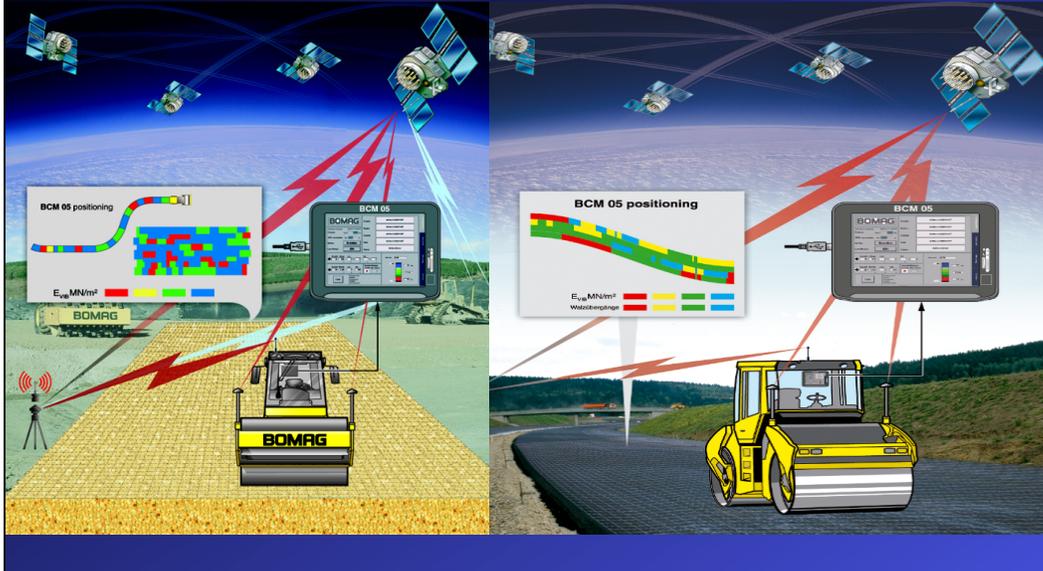


Implement Performance Management

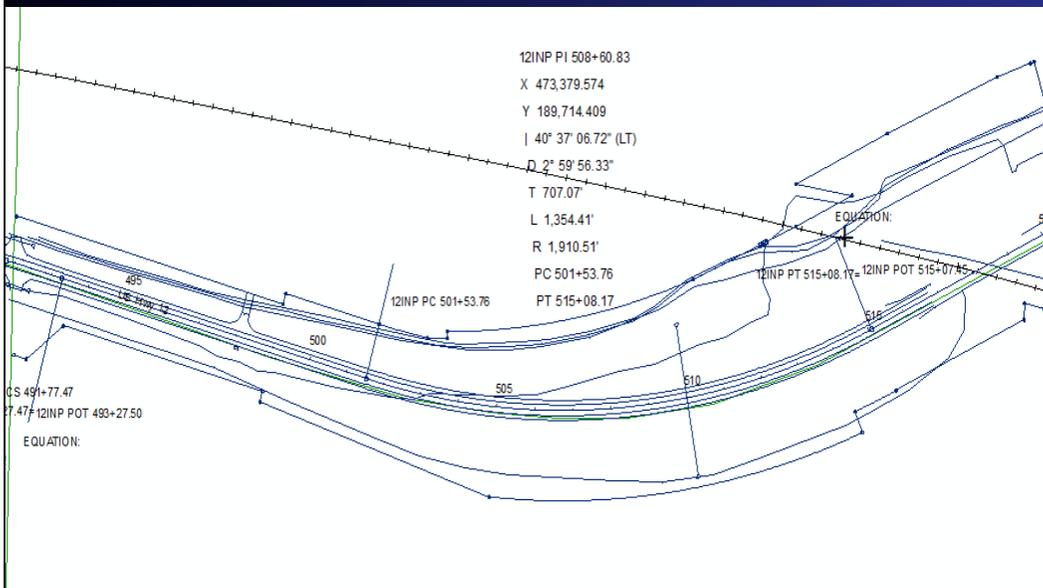
- **Quality Control by the Contractor**
 - ◆ Prepares quality control plan
 - ◆ Includes moisture testing
 - ◆ Includes roller compaction value
 - ◆ Includes corrective actions to be taken by contractor
- **Quality Assurance by Agency Owner**
 - ◆ Review and approval of the contractor's QC plan
 - ◆ QA testing using the light weight deflectometer (LWD) and dynamic cone penetrometer (DCP)
 - ◆ Archive of electronic QC and QA data



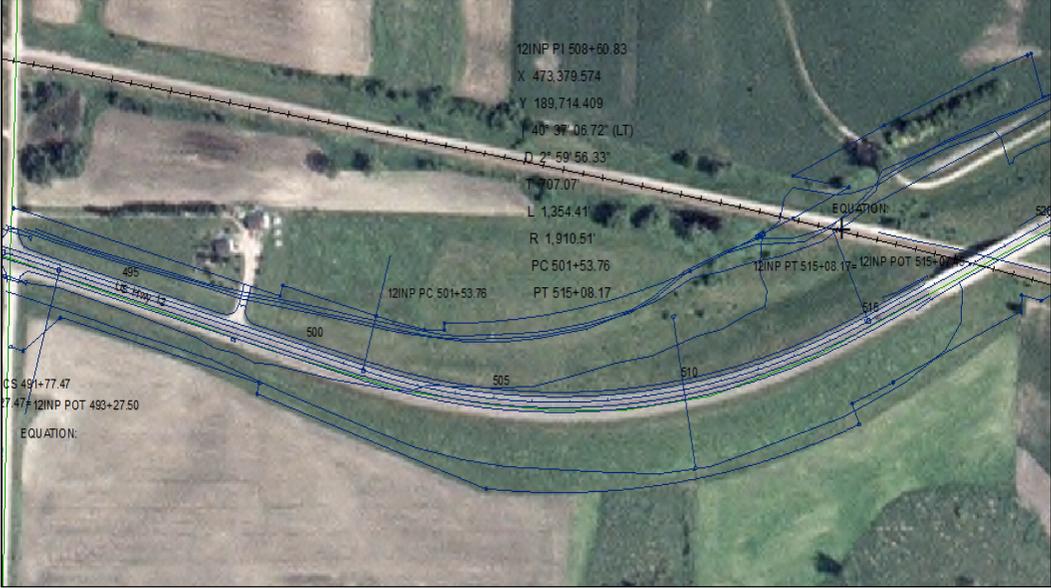
Bomag Soil and Asphalt IC Systems



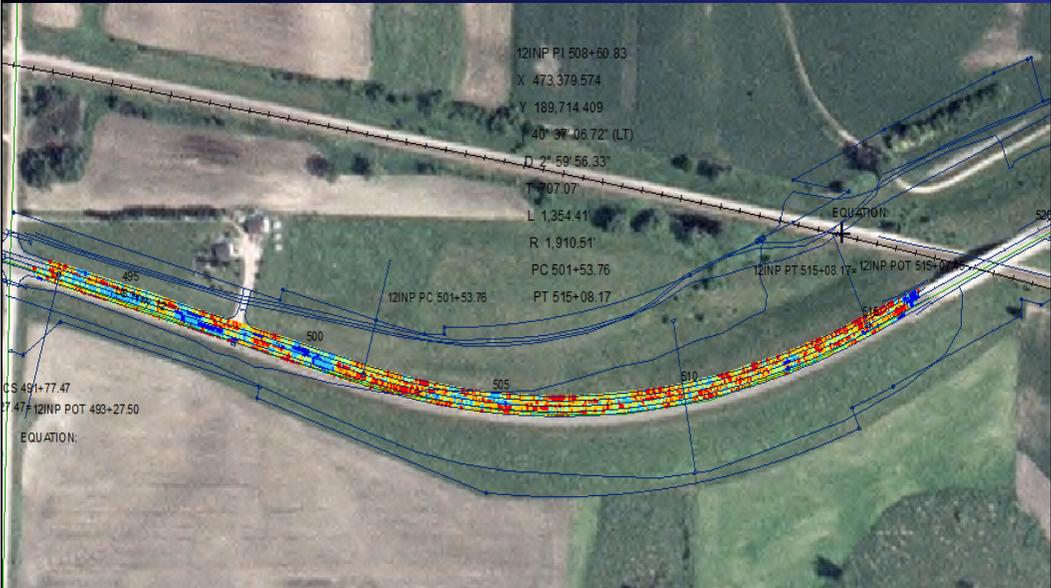
Import Alignment from CAD



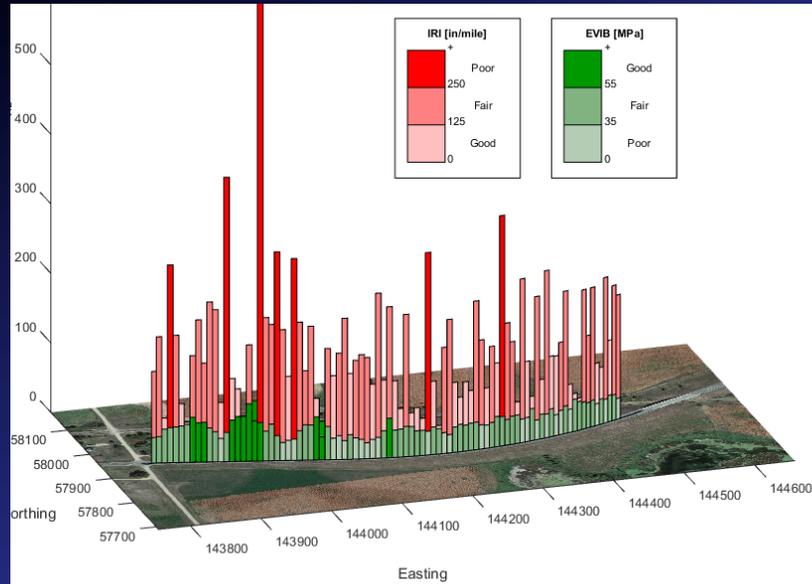
Import Aerial Photography



Import IC Roller Data



Import Pavement Performance Data



Design, Construction and Performance

Pavement Design

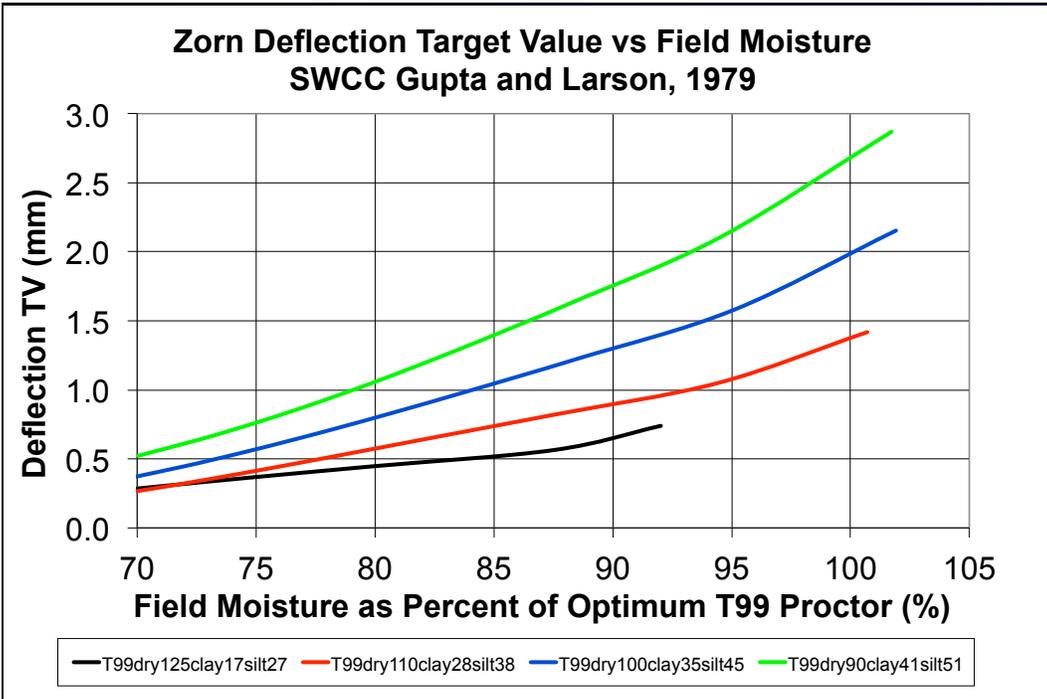
Construction Quality Control

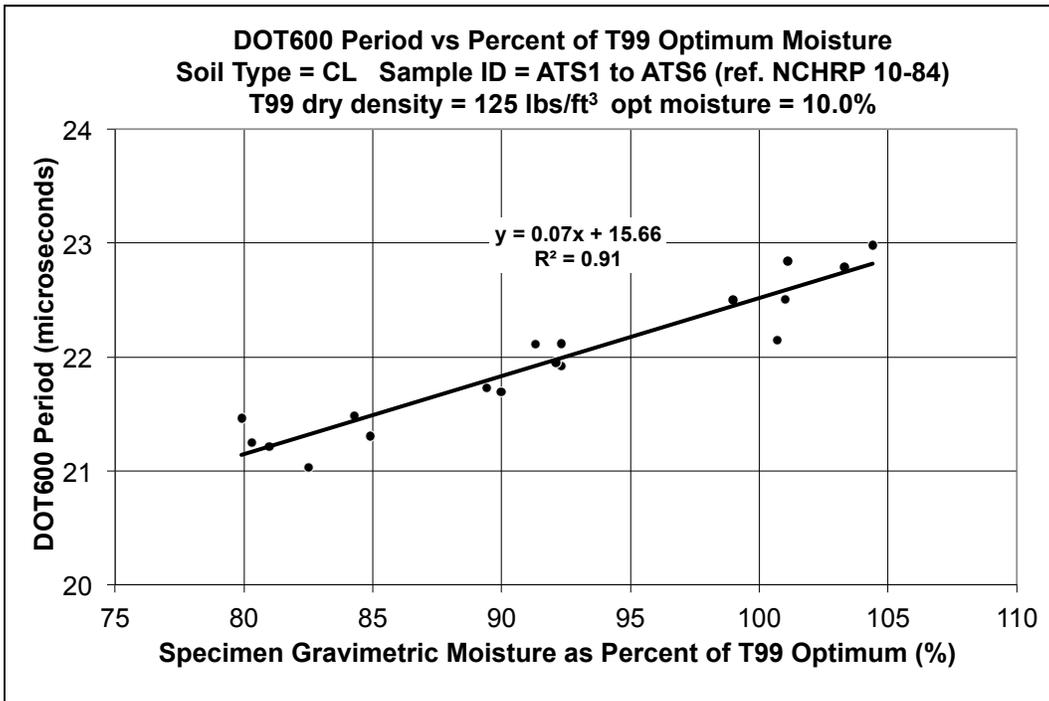
Performance Management Archive

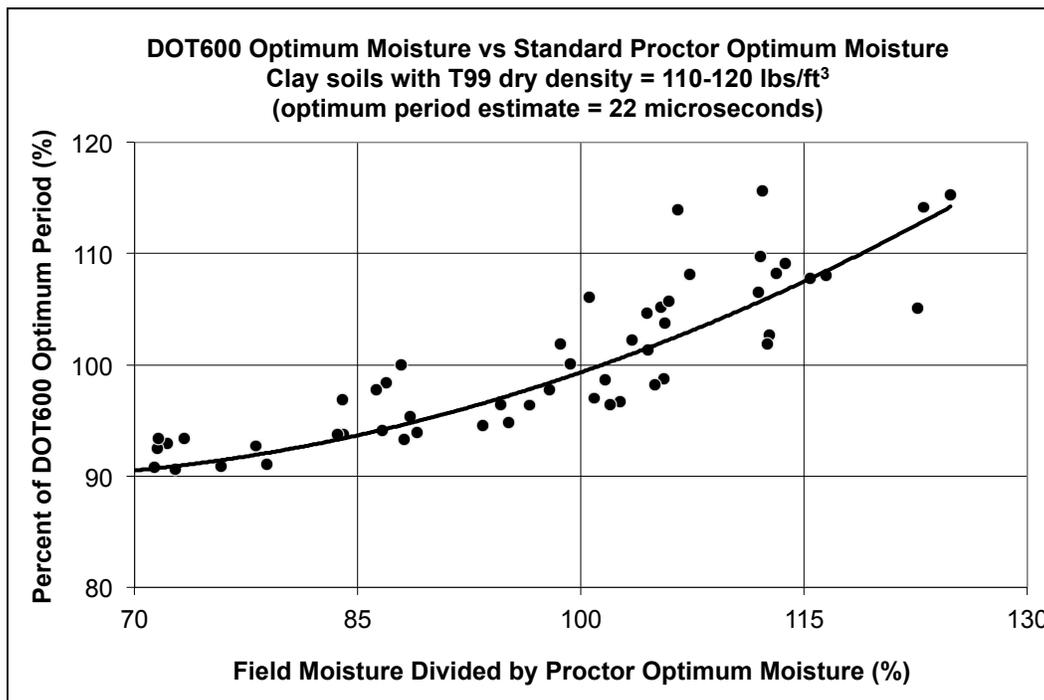
Construction Quality Assurance

Technical Data:

- 12INP P1 508+50.83
- X 473.379 574
- Y 189.714 409
- $\theta = 91.0872^\circ$ (LT)
- $\Delta = 69.5633^\circ$
- T 707.07
- L 1,354.41
- R 1,910.51
- PC 501+53.76
- PT 515+08.17







Summary

- Compaction equipment and field tests are now available that can measure the properties used to design pavements and predict performance.
- LWDs can be used during construction quality assurance to efficiently verify design target values.
- Several options exist to quantify moisture and more field measurement devices are coming.
- The time is now to accelerate implementation of performance based quality assurance so that investments are well spent.



Action Items and Future Work

- Continue participation with national projects
- Industry/Agency inspector certification training
- Educate designers, opportunity to refine/validate design
- MnPAVE enhancements to better predict LWD targets
- Specification to include design-based LWD targets
- Further development of commercial DEM modeling
- Further development of moisture/suction field test
- Continue Volunteer Internship at Minnesota Legislature



Thank You.

Questions?



Act Boldly.

