



Mechanisms of Failure in Uniaxial Repeated Creep Test and the Relationship to Aggregate Packing

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Study Objectives

• Understand how pavement ruts evolves/develops/progresses.. Primary/Secondary / Tertiary .







Introduction: Asphalt Mixture Rutting Performance and Testing

- Rutting: Due to increasing number of heavy trucks
 - Densification

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Is Density Important?

 Targeting <u>density</u> (AV at Ndes)as indicator of performance is not effective: Mixes of the same air voids have very different performances





Aggregate structure characterization for asphalt mixtures





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Aggregate skeleton characterization: Total Proximatly Length



Optimum number of sections *3D properties*









Effect of aggregate structure on rutting: *Samples*



Sieve Size mm





8

Finding: aggregate structure is very important: TPL correlated with FN







Mechanisms of Load Transfer and Failure in Asphalt Mixtures





* www.gespavements.com





FN-Aggregate Packing Relation



Total Proximity Zone Length (mm/100cm²)

• How aggregate packing improves rutting failure in uniaxial FN?





Materials



Aggregate Packing Evolution and Density Throughout Loading :HMA



Evolution in Aggregate Packing and Density Throughout Loading







Evolution in Aggregate Packing and Density Throughout Loading





Mechanisms of Deformation in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Zone

- Based on network plots, density, and visualization :
 - Primary zone: Mainly densification & increase in packing
 - Secondary zone: Mainly shearing, aggregate skeleton starts deformation along the directions that show less confinement (i.e. outside of sample); aggregate skeleton is still, there is no rapid deformation or failure of sample.
 - Tertiary zone: High deformation in some part of aggregate skeleton (i.e. localized bulging of sample)
- Higher confinement, better aggregate packing \rightarrow delay tertiary zone





Effect of High Confinement: No Tertiary flow



Mix 2









Failure in SMA Mixture: Confinement in mastic

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Loading Cycles

	SMA Neat	Air void %		SMA Fiber	Air void %		
	Load Cycles	Before Loading	After Loading	Load Cycles	Before Loading	After Loading	
	0	7.2	-	0	7.0	-	
	30	7.1	6.2	200	7.3	6.1	
	120	7.5	5.9	1000	7.1	5.7	
M	240	7.4	5.5	2000	7.5	5.5	Ŵ
CI	405	7.4	11.4	4300	7.3	10.3	

Failure in SMA Mixture: Unique behavior/less dependent on Skeleton







Effect of Aggregate Packing on Load Transfer Mechanism in AC

Stress distribution on continuous phase

-Multi-scale

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9.0



Which Mechanism is More Important?

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Highly packed mixtures \rightarrow Aggregate stability is main mechanism Lower Aggregate packing mixtures \rightarrow Stress distribution is main mechanism







Summary of Findings

- Load transfer mechanism includes:
 - Aggregate skeleton and
 - <u>mastic rheology</u>:
- Mixtures with higher packing(TPL>~2500mm/100cm²) aggregate particle stability is the main mechanism.
- <u>Confined testing showed no tertiary zone</u> \rightarrow No aggregate structure instability in confined condition
- Rutting:
 - Primary zone: Densification, increase in TPL
 - Secondary zone: TPL starts decreasing >> dilation of aggregate structure
 - Tertiary zone: Severe instability due to aggregate skeleton bulging (dilation)





What is next? Wheel Tracking

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QUESTIONS?

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