

# 2014 FAA Worldwide Airport Technology Transfer Conference

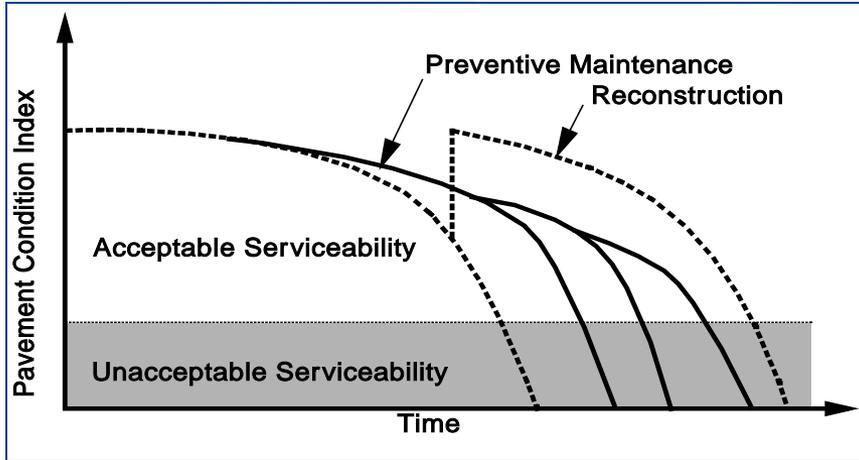
## PERFORMANCE TRENDS IN AIRPORT RUNWAY PAVEMENTS

August 2014

Jim W. Hall, Jr., ARA  
Richard Speir, ARA  
Hamid Shirazi, ARA  
Injun Song, SRA

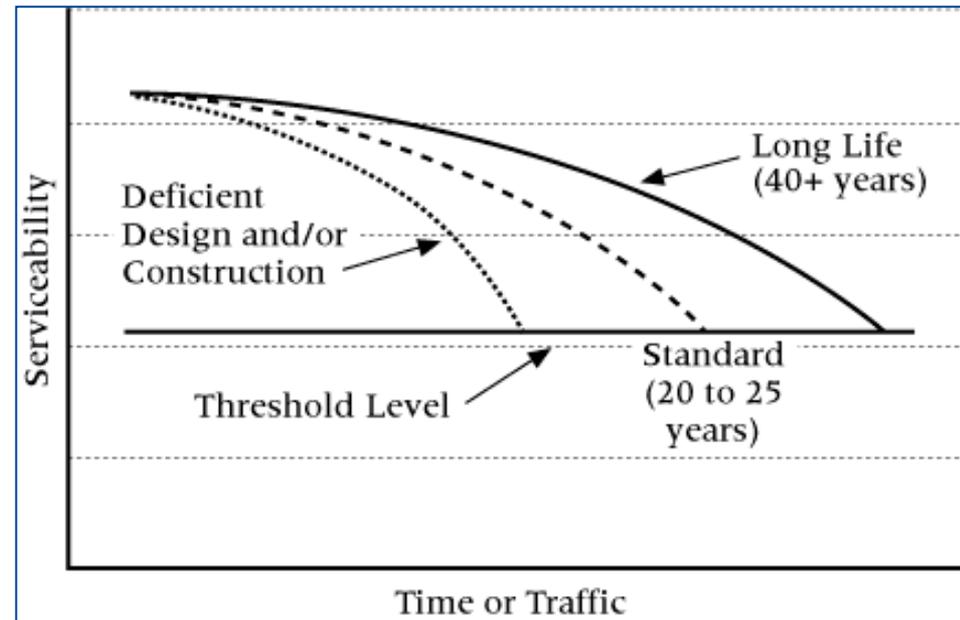


# CONCEPT OF LONGER SERVICE LIFE



- Pavements deteriorate with time through development of a range of distresses
- Pavement life can be extended with proper maintenance
- Deterioration ultimately reaches a level of unacceptable serviceability

- Current FAA design is typically for a 20-year pavement life
- Some pavements last longer than 20 years while others fail prematurely
- What factors impact extended pavement service life?



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## **PRESENTATION BASED ON FAA RESEARCH STUDY**

- Extended Design Life for Airport Pavements
- Ongoing project

## **SPONSOR**

- FAA William J. Hughes Airport Technology Research and Technical Center
- Dr. David Brill, Technical Coordinator

## **FAA SUPPORT CONTRACTOR**

- SRA

## **SUBCONTRACTORS**

- Applied Research Associates
- Gemini

# 40-YEAR PAVEMENT DESIGN LIFE

## ✦ FAA RESEARCH FOR EXTENDED LIFE PAVEMENTS

- FAA Office of Airport Safety and Standards sponsorship
- Extend Design Life from current 20-years to 40-years
- Research to improve pavement performance at large hub airports

## ✦ APPROACH

- Select runways for performance data collection
  - Major hub airports
  - < 3 years of age; PCC and AC
  - > 20 years of age; PCC and AC
  - New AIP runways for future performance monitoring
- Collect and analyze both historical data and new field/laboratory testing

# RUNWAYS SELECTED FOR DATA COLLECTION

Site Number	Runway	Pavement Type	Pavement Age, yrs	Field Tests
1a	10L-28R	Flexible	>20	Yes
1b	10R-28L	Flexible	<3	Yes
2	4-22	Flexible	>20	No
3	9-27	Rigid	<3	No
4a	16R-34L	Rigid	<3	Yes
4b	16C-34C	Rigid	>20	No
5	5L-23R	Flexible	3	Yes
6a	10L-28R	Flexible	>50	No
6b	10R-28L	Flexible	>50	No
7	10-28	Flexible	>20	Yes
8	17R-35L	Rigid	24	No

# HISTORICAL DATA COLLECTION

## ➤ ORIGINAL DESIGN DATA

- Design Reports
- Geotechnical Investigation Reports
- Plans and Specifications Design

## ➤ CONSTRUCTION DATA

- Quality Control Test Data
- Mix Designs
- Material Types and Properties
- Subgrade Type and Strength

## ➤ TRAFFIC DATA

- Aircraft Used in Original Design
- Current Aircraft - Aircraft Types and Weights, Number of Operations, Take-off and Landing Directions

## ➤ PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT/EVALUATION STUDIES AND DATABASES

- MicroPAVER Databases Converted To PaveAir
- Structural Evaluations
- Friction Measurements

## ➤ MAINTENANCE RECORDS AND COSTS

- Maintenance activities, timing of maintenance, triggers for maintenance

## ➤ WEATHER/CLIMATE DATA

# FIELD TESTING

## ➤ DISTRESS SURVEYS

## ➤ CORE SAMPLING

- 24 cores on AC pavement
- 20 cores (6-inch) on PCC pavement
- Beam samples of PCC Pavements (where feasible)

## ➤ HWD DEFLECTION TESTS

- HWD Loads of 15,000, 30,000, and 45,000 lbs
- Four Lines Along Runways at 20 ft and 50 ft (or 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> slabs) each side of centerline
- Joint Tests at Transverse and Longitudinal Joints on PCC Pavement

## ➤ PROFILE/ROUGHNESS

- SurPro device
  - 5 Profile Lines - Centerline and 10 ft and 17 ft Each Side
- FAA Pavement Profiler (for groove data)

# DISTRESS SURVEYS

## ➤ PAVEMENT SURFACE DISTRESS SURVEYS

- PCI in Accordance with ASTM D5340
- 100 Percent Survey Entire Runway
- Shoulders and Overruns Surveyed



# FAA PAVEAIR PMS SOFTWARE

## ➤ PAVEAIR USED FOR DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

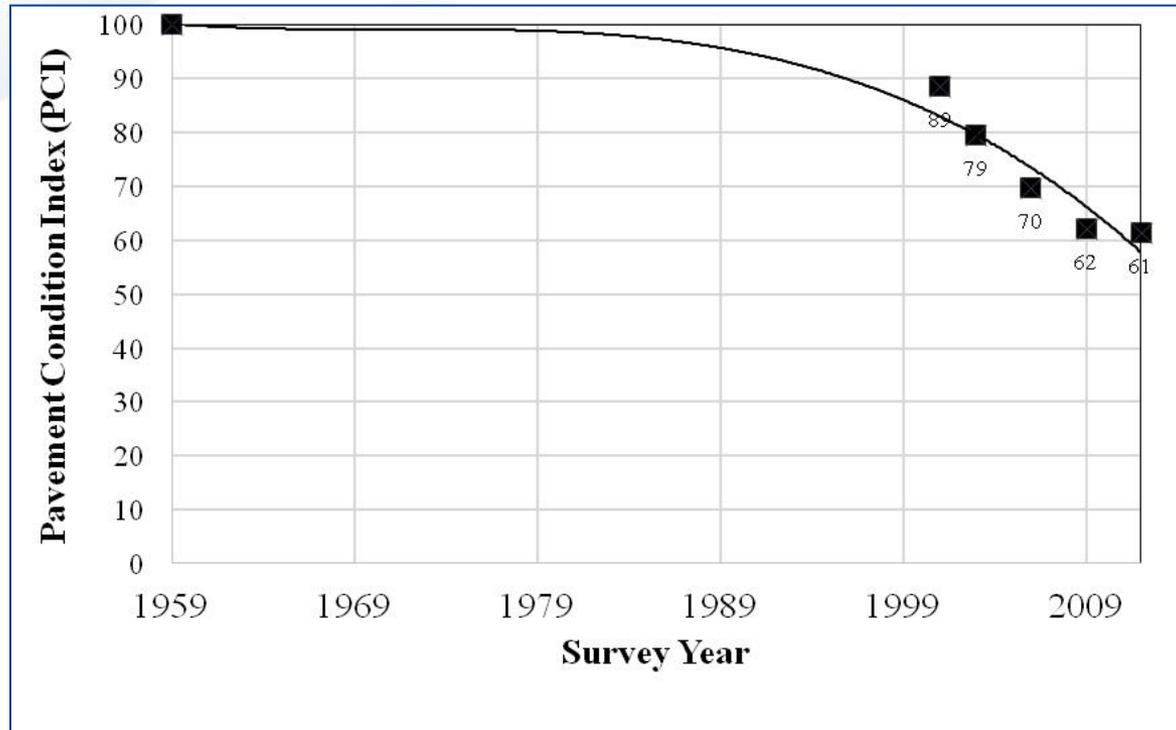
- PaveAir Software for Data Handling
- Special Version of Software Used to Store Collected Data
- To Be Used in Analysis Phase

## ➤ PERFORMANCE TRENDS

- PaveAir Used to Develop Performance Relationships

# PCI PERFORMANCE TRENDS

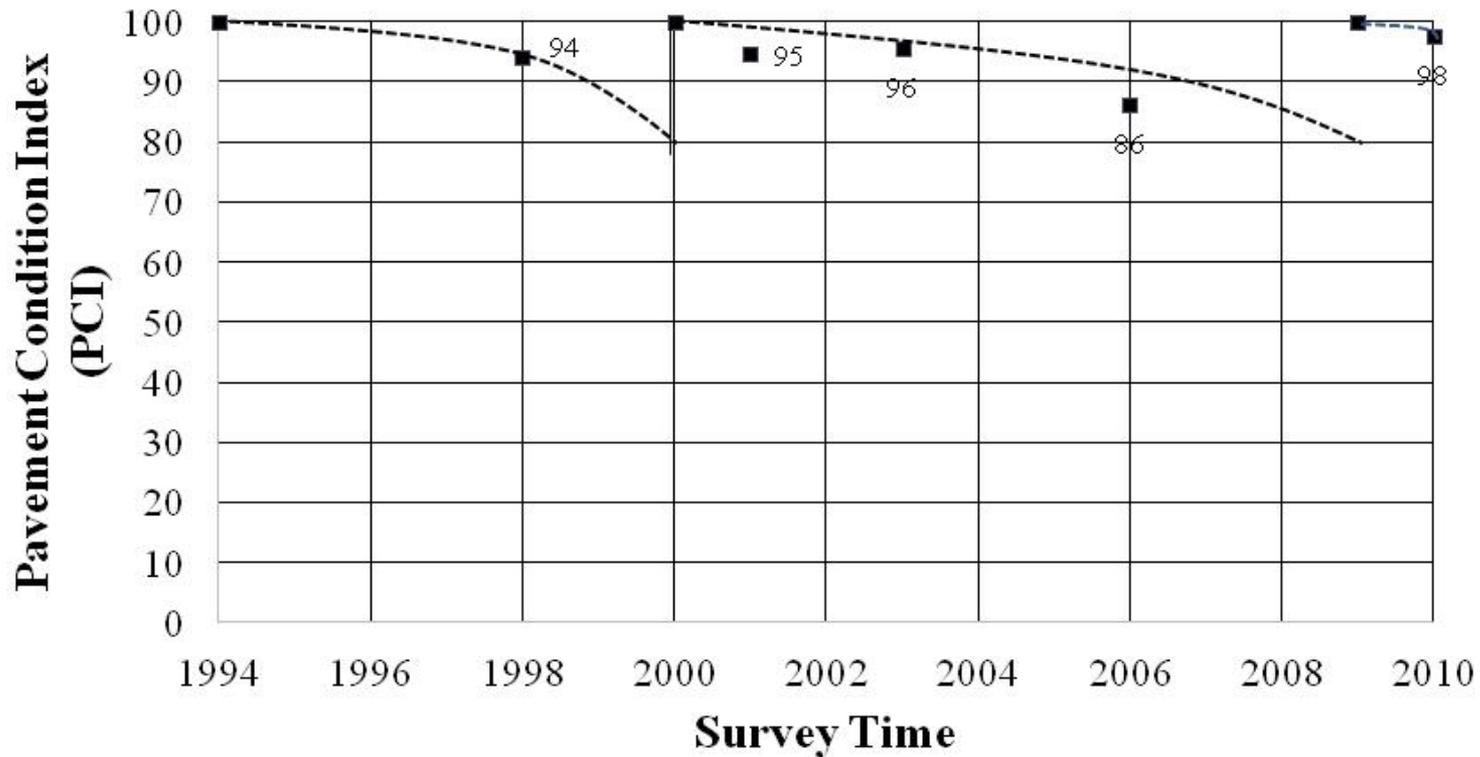
## Site 1b – Old Asphalt



- ⊕ 55 year old AC runway
- ⊕ Major Rehabilitation in 1997
- ⊕ Crack sealing in 2001 and 2006
- ⊕ Partial depth patching in 2001 and 2006
- ⊕ Deterioration Rate of 2.5 PCI points per year (2001 to 2012)

# PCI PERFORMANCE TRENDS

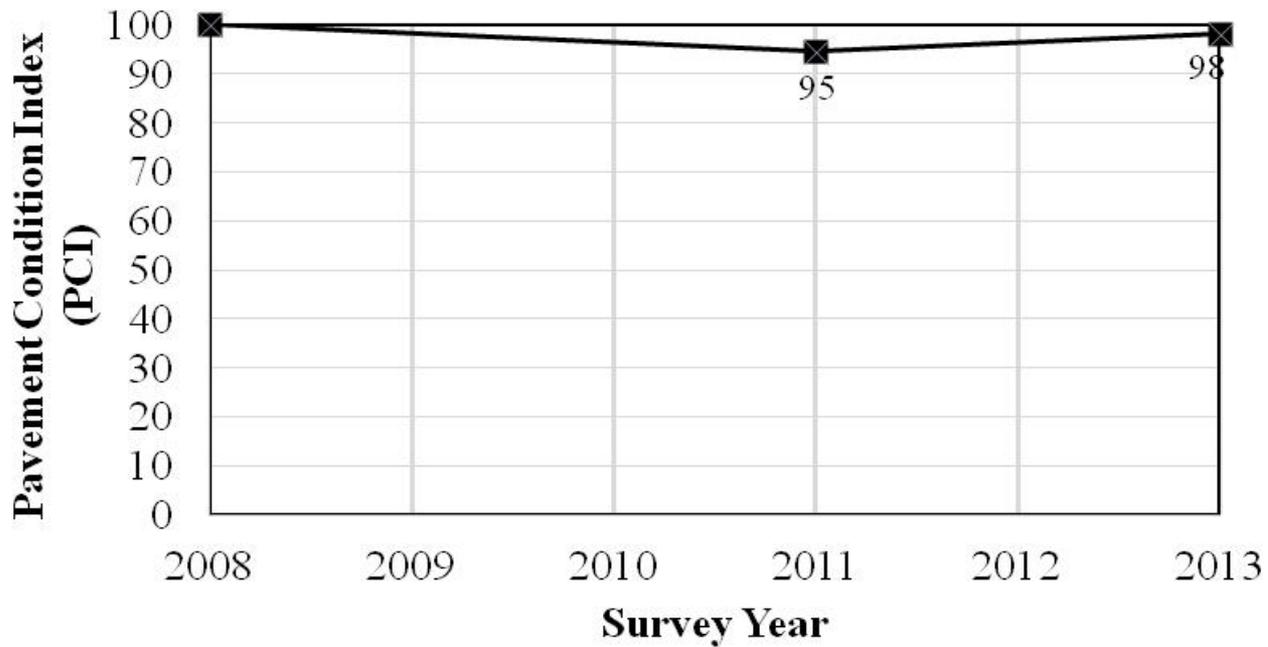
## Site 2 – Old Asphalt



- ⊕ 20 year old AC runway
- ⊕ AC overlay in 2009
- ⊕ Deterioration Rate from 1.5 to 2.0 PCI points per year

# PCI PERFORMANCE TRENDS

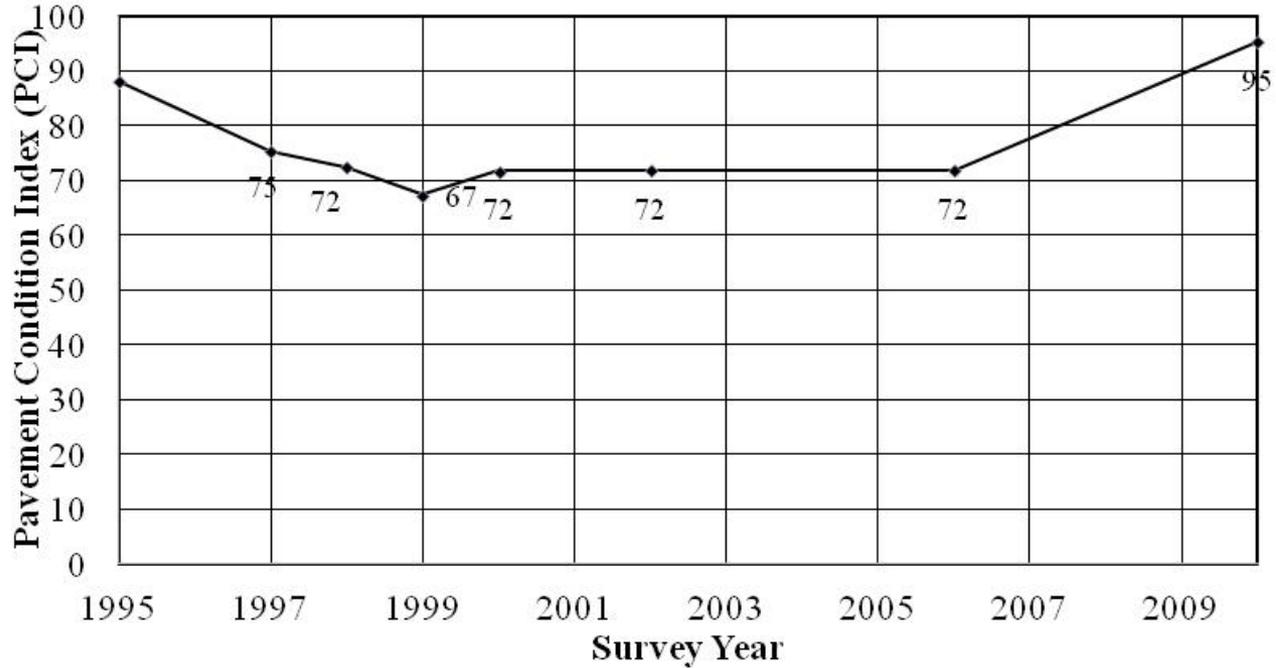
## Site 4a – New Concrete



- ⊕ 6 year old PCC
- ⊕ Deterioration Rate of 0.4 PCI points per year

# PCI PERFORMANCE TRENDS

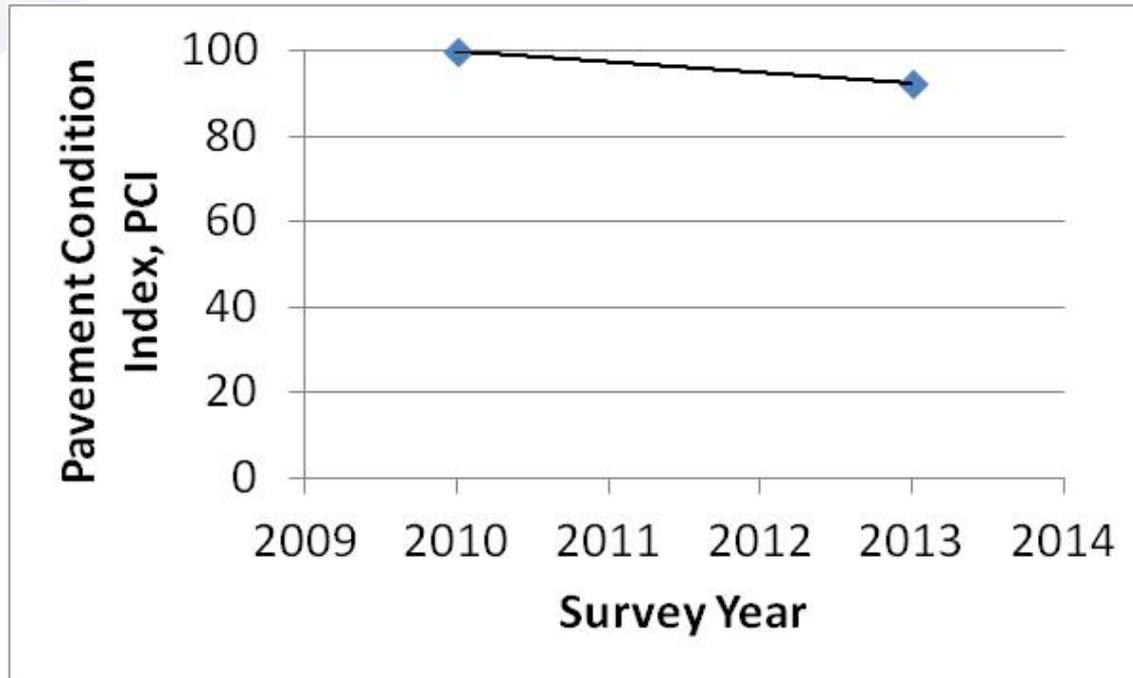
## Site 4b – Old Concrete



- ⊕ 45 year old PCC (constructed in 1969)
- ⊕ Major M&R in 2006 and 2010
- ⊕ Deterioration Rate of 1.2 PCI points per year

# PCI PERFORMANCE TRENDS

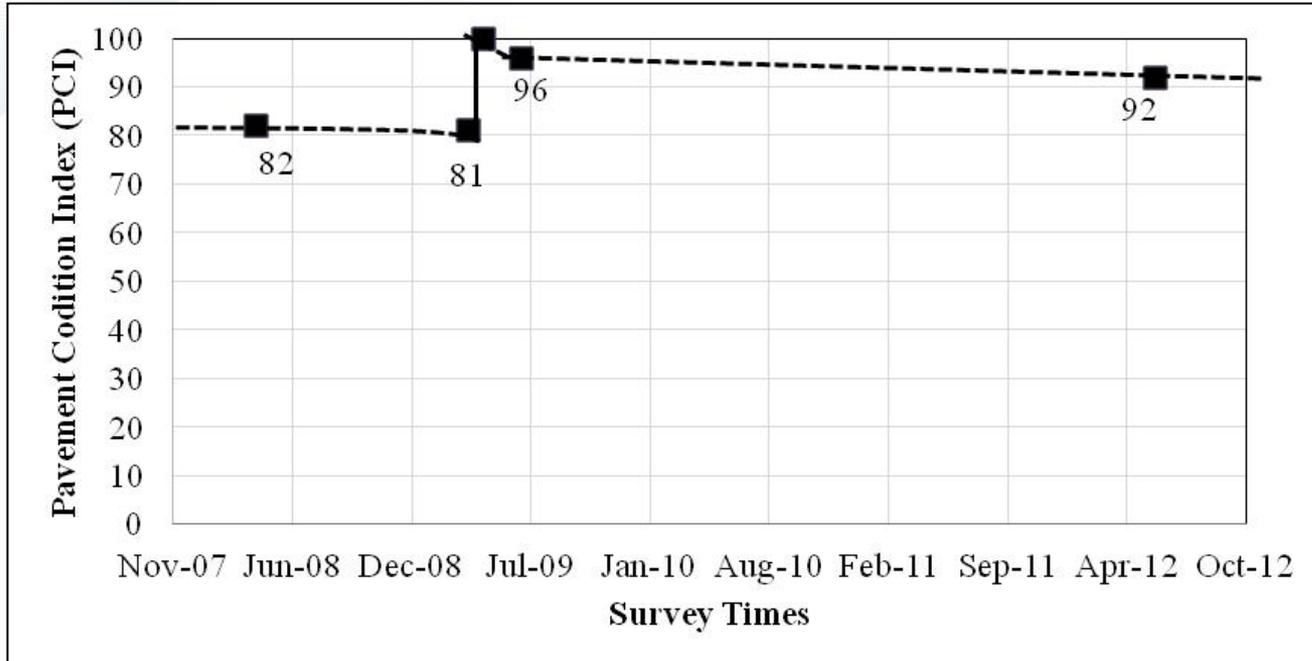
## Site 5 – New Concrete



- ④ 4 year old PCC (constructed in 2010)
- ④ Deterioration Rate of 2.5 PCI points per year

# PCI PERFORMANCE TRENDS

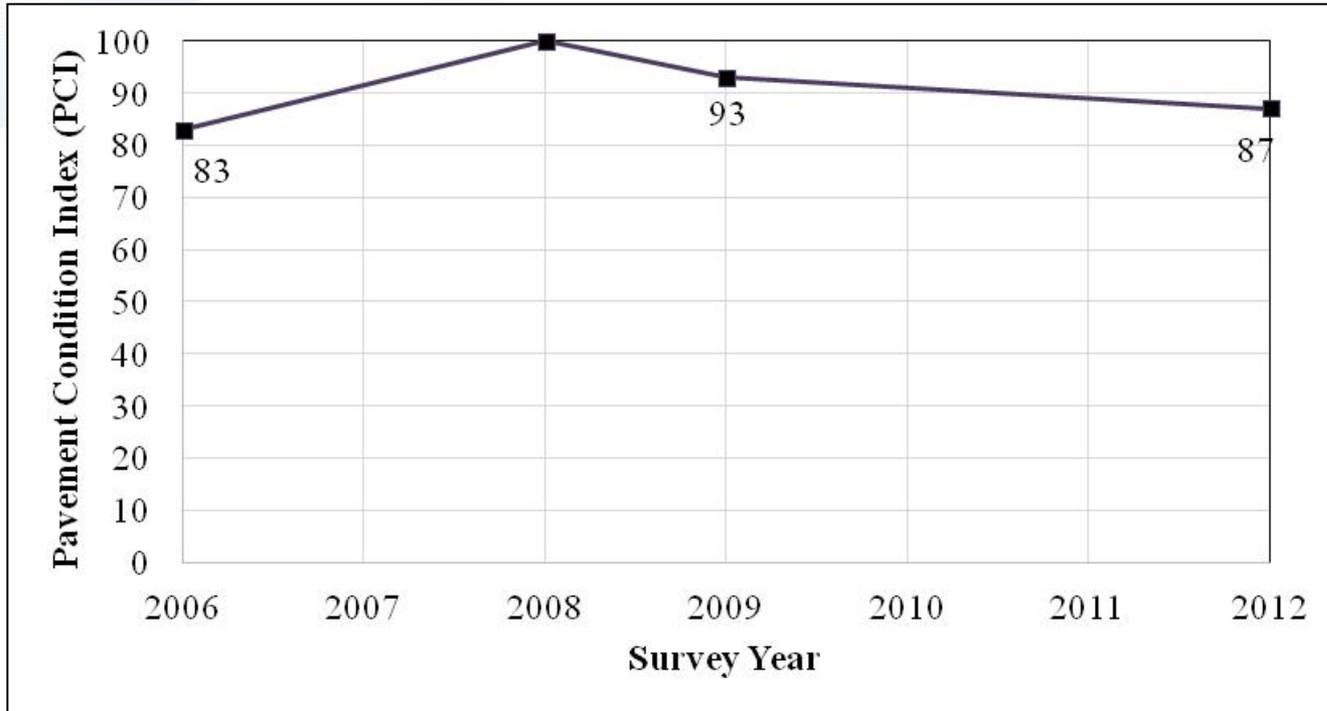
## Site 6a – Old Asphalt



- ⊕ 55 year old AC (constructed in 1959)
- ⊕ 4-in AC overlay in 1971 and 2008
- ⊕ Deterioration Rate of 0.5 PCI points per year from 1971 to 2008; 2.7 from 2009 to 2012

# PCI PERFORMANCE TRENDS

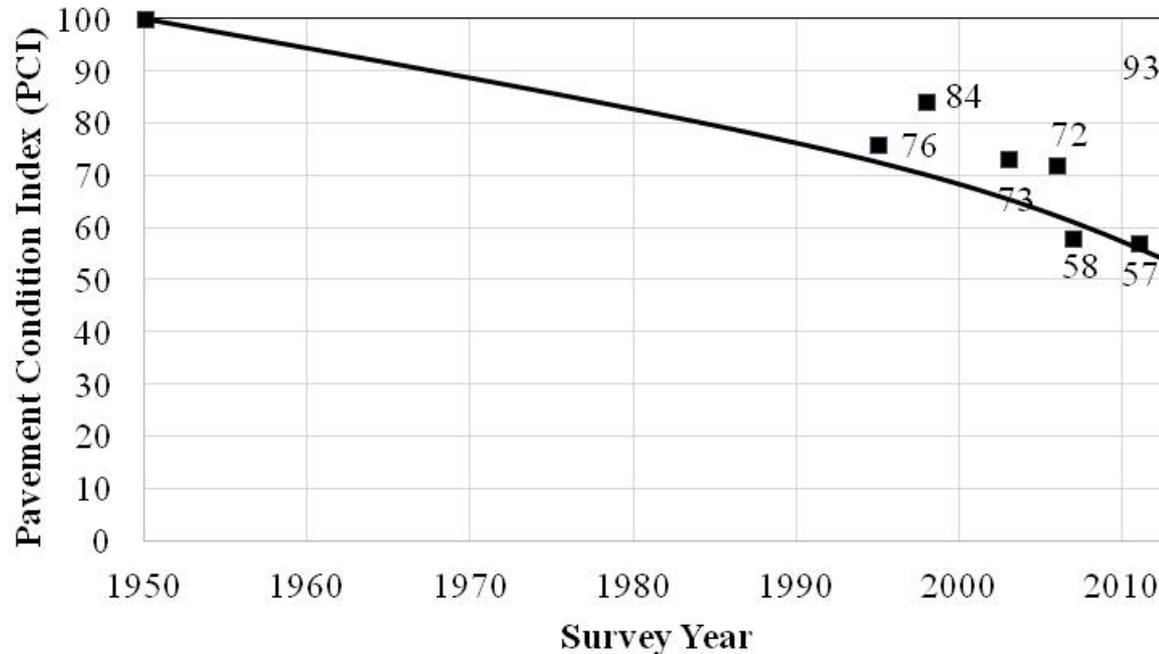
## Site 6b – Old Asphalt



- ⊕ 60 year old AC (constructed in 1954)
- ⊕ 4 inch AC overlay in 2008
- ⊕ Deterioration Rate of 3.3 PCI points per year (2009 to 2012)

# PCI PERFORMANCE TRENDS

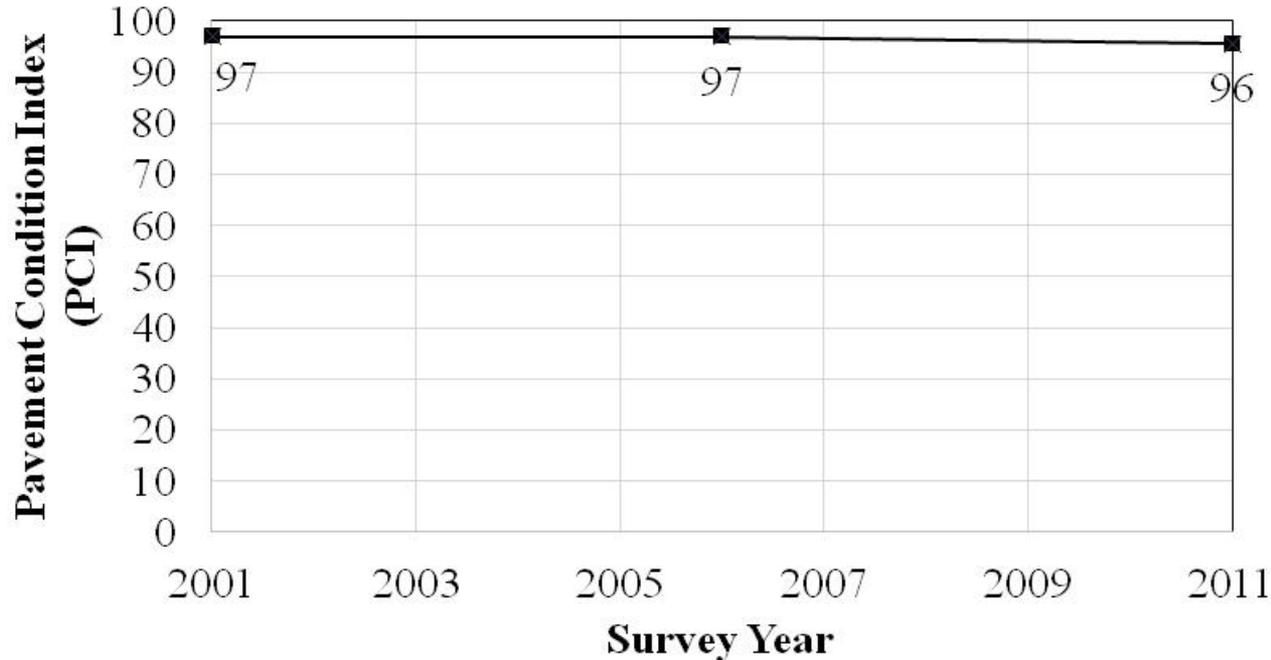
## Site 7 – Old Asphalt



- ⊕ 64 year old AC (constructed in 1950)
- ⊕ Maintenance history unavailable
- ⊕ 3-inch AC overlay in 1987 and 2011
- ⊕ Deterioration Rate of 1.4 PCI points per year

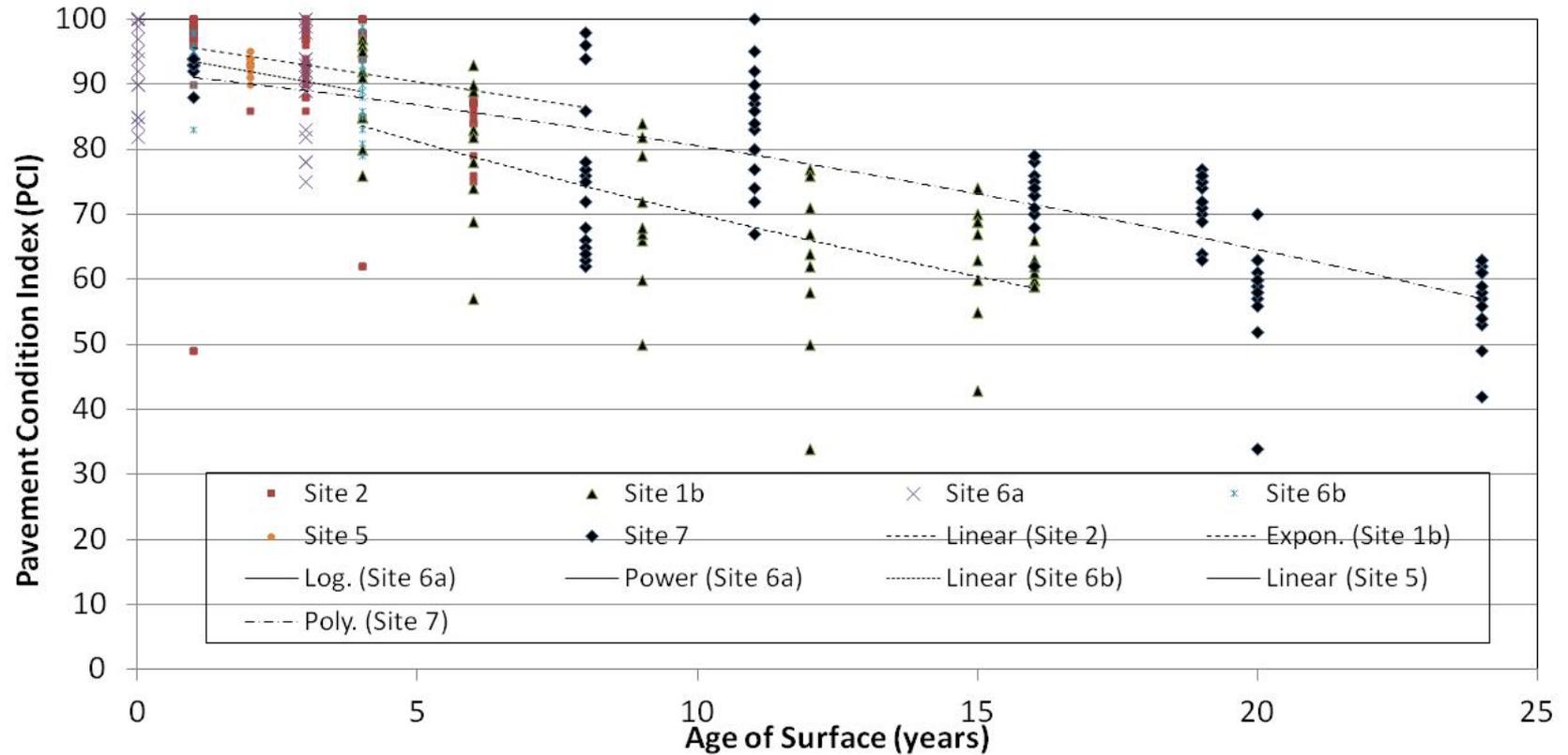
# PCI PERFORMANCE TRENDS

## Site 8 – Old Concrete

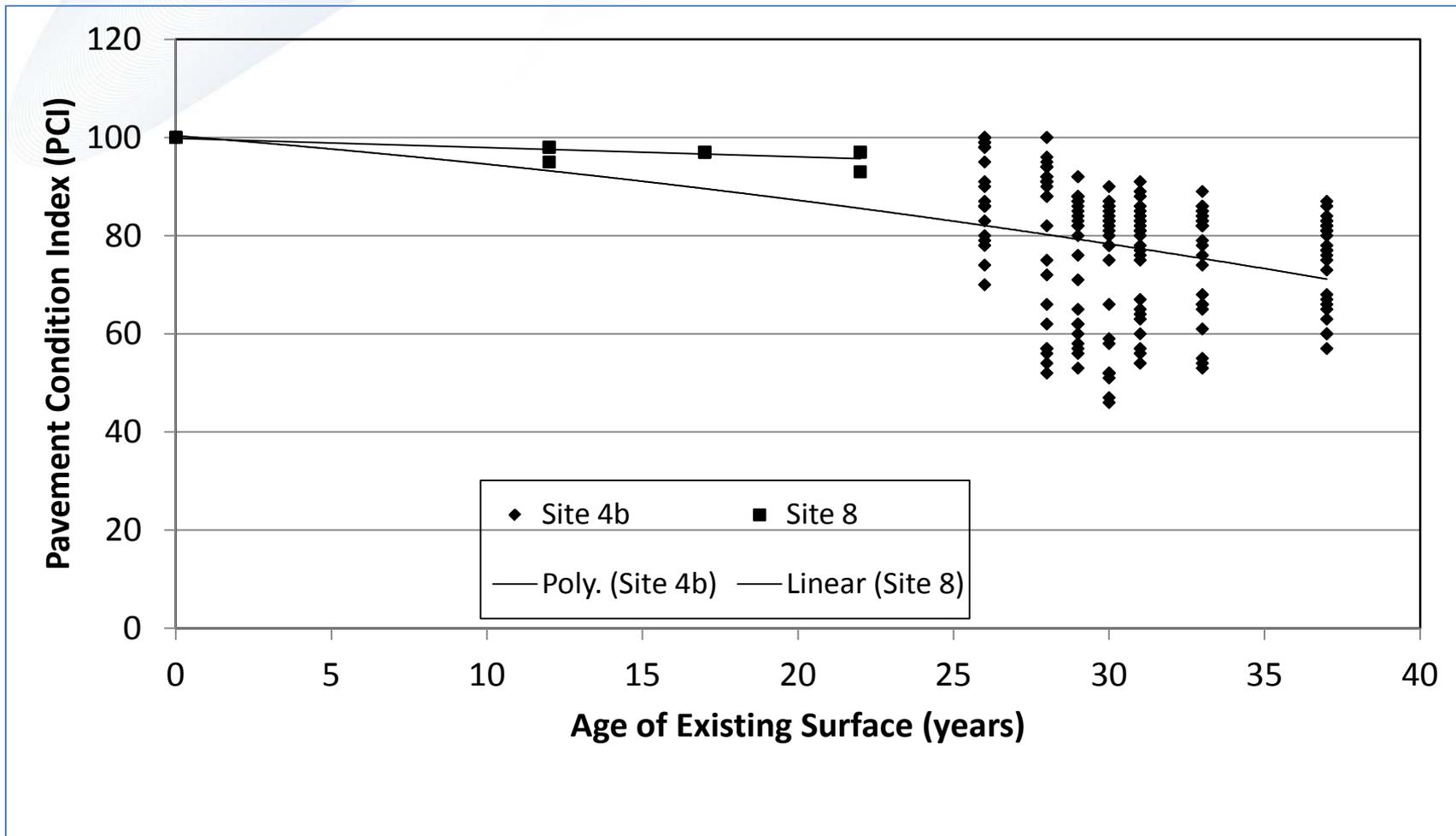


- ⊕ 25 year old PCC (constructed in 1989)
- ⊕ Major M&R including slab replacements at various times
- ⊕ Deterioration Rate of 0.2 PCI points per year

# COMBINED DATA FOR ASPHALT PAVEMENTS



# COMBINED DATA FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENTS



# DISTRESS TYPES OBSERVED

Airport	Age (years)	PCI (Survey Year)	Predominant Distress Type and Severity
Site 1a	1	100 (2013)	None
Site 1b	55	62 (2013)	Medium severity weathering, low/medium severity longitudinal and transverse cracking, low severity patches
Site 2	20	98 (2010)	Low severity longitudinal and transverse cracking
Site 3	5	100 (2009)	None
Site 4a	6	98 (2013)	Pop outs
Site 4b	45	95 (2011)	Low/medium severity spalling, low severity patching, low severity joint seal damage, and low severity longitudinal, transverse, diagonal cracking

# DISTRESS TYPES OBSERVED

Airport	Age (years)	PCI (Survey Year)	Predominant Distress Type and Severity
Site 4b	45	95 (2011)	Low/medium severity spalling, low severity patching, low severity joint seal damage, and low severity longitudinal, transverse, diagonal cracking
Site 5	3	93 (2013)	Low severity weathering, low severity longitudinal and transverse cracking
Site 6a	55	92 (2012)	Low severity longitudinal and transverse cracking, low severity patching
Site 6b	60	87 (2012)	Low/medium severity longitudinal and transverse cracking, low and medium severity patching
Site 7	64	93 (2013)	Low severity weathering , low severity longitudinal and transverse cracking
Site 8	25	95 (2011)	Low severity Scaling/Map Crack/Crazing, low severity spalling, low severity patching, low severity shrinkage cracks, pop outs

# PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

## ⊕ BASED ON LIMITED DATA PRESENTED:

- Major Hubs maintain runways pavements at PCI levels of 65 to 85
- Maintenance records not readily available; particularly for older runways
- Asphalt runways reach PCI of 70 in 12 to 15 years
- Concrete runways reach PCI of 70 in 30 to 40 years
- Asphalt pavements deteriorate at rate of 1.5 to 2.5 PCI points per year
- Concrete pavements deteriorate at rate of 0.5 to 1.2 PCI points per year
- Most distresses are materials and climate related

## ⊕ MORE DATA NEEDED TO DEVELOP SPECIFIC CONCLUSIONS

# STATUS OF PROJECT

- **PHASES I AND II DATA COLLECTION AND FIELD TESTS COMPLETE**
- **PHASE III UNDERWAY (8 additional runways)**
- **PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED**
- **FURTHER DATA COLLECTION AND FIELD TESTS PLANNED**
  - Complete Matrix Of Performance Variables
  - Climate, Traffic, Surface Condition, Concrete, Asphalt, Overlays, etc.
  - Groove Performance, Rubber Removal, Joint Spacing

## **Analysis**

- Define failure
- Identify key factors related to extended life