

Field and Laboratory Quality Control of Asphalt Using Seismic Methods

Nils Ryden Faculty of Engineering, Lund University, Sweden Bertil Mårtensson Swedish Transport Administration, Sweden Jesper Elsander Swedish Transport Administration, Sweden



- Background and motivation
- Seismic laboratory testing
- Seismic field testing
- Summary

Background - Motivation

 Dynamic <u>E-modulus (E*)</u> and <u>thickness</u> of pavement layers are the most important parameters against plastic deformations and fatigue cracks.



Background - Asphalt Mastercurve

 A mastercurve is used to describe the dynamic <u>E-modulus (E*)</u> as a function of <u>frequency (f)</u> and <u>temperature (T)</u>.



Sigmoidal function

$$\log |E^*| = a_1 + \frac{a_2}{1 + e^{(a_3 - a_4 \log f_{red})}}$$

Reduced frequency

$$f_{red} = a_T f$$

Shift factor

$$\log a_{T} = -\frac{C_{1}(T - T_{ref})}{C_{2} + T - T_{ref}}$$

TR

Seismic Non-destructive quality control



Seismic laboratory testing



Seismic field testing





Seismic laboratory testing



- Dynamic E-modulus (E*)
- Geometry (L,D)
- Weight (m)

Resonance frequency (f)







Seismic laboratory testing

Results from 3 polymer modified samples: 1A, 1B, 1C







Transport Research Arena Europe 2010, Brussels

TR

Seismic field testing

Design and laboratory testing gives an acceptable range for nondestructive quality control in the field at any temperature.



Seismic field testing

Non-contact surface wave testing in the field

Prototype rolling array with automatic impact source





Seismic field testing

Example from repeatability test on concrete slab





TR

Summary

- Future quality control of asphalt layers needs to be directly linked to the dynamic modulus (*E**) mastercurve used in design.
- Laboratory resonance frequency testing is a simple and cost effective method to measure E* on arbitrary sized asphalt samples (high frequency mastercurve).
- Non-destructive seismic field testing can measure E* on-the-fly using a rolling non-contact microphone array.