

Field Evaluation of Foamed Asphalt Stabilized Base Layers

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Overall Study Questions

- What are appropriate plant-produced FASB mix designs for MD materials?
- What are typical engineering/design properties?
- What are appropriate production and placement guidelines?
- What are best QC/QA practices, especially for field testing?
- What are the economic advantages of FAB?

Study Collaborators

- University of Maryland
 - Charles Schwartz, PI
 - Dimitrios Goulias, Co-PI
 - Sadaf Khosravifar, GRA (+others)
- Maryland State Highway Administration
 - Soils and Aggregates Division (Dan Sajedi, George Hall)
 - Pavement and Geotechnical Division (Nate Moore)
- Maryland Producers
 - Chamberlain Contractors (Harold Green)
 - P. Flanigan and Sons (Tom Norris)
- Others
 - Mike Heitzman (NCAT)
 - Mike Marshall (Wirtgen America)
 - Brian Diefenderfer (VTRC), Trenton Clark (VDOT)

Asphalt Foaming Process





(Collings, 2009)

Portable Production Plant



(Wirtgen)

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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Field Test Sites

- Lane Widening
 - York Road (Timonium, MD)
- Lane Addition
 - MD 295 (Baltimore, MD)
- Full-Depth Patching
 - Glenn Dale Maintenance Facility (Prince George's Co, MD)
 - Oxon Hill Fire Station (Oxon Hill, MD)
- Reconstruction
 - Truman Parking Lot (Annapolis, MD) (??)
 - I-81 (Staunton, VA)







Nuclear Density Gauge



GeoGauge



Zorn ZFG2000A LWD

York Road



FWD





York Road: FWD Deflections





Sensor Distance (in)

4 FASB Locations, 4 Control Locations





Maintenance Facility





Prima 100 LWD

Zorn ZFG2000 LWD



Oxon Hill Fire Station





MD 295: Subgrade Stiffness



	LWD	GeoGauge	FWD
Mean	164.6	188.4	161.3
Std Dev	59.6	61.9	70.4
COV	0.43	0.33	0.44



Laboratory Study

- Materials
 - 100% RAP (1+2)
 - RAP-Recycled PCC Blend (3)
 - RAP-Granular Base Blend (3)
 - I-81 Processed RAP
- Tests
 - Binder (Expansion Ratio, Half-Life
 - Mix Design (Proctor, IDT)
 - Dynamic Modulus
 - Repeated Load Permanent Deformation

Interim Conclusions: Field Evaluation (based on limited/poor sites to date)

- Nuclear density gauges not ideal for FASB
 - Need moisture content correction for asphalt
 - Cannot capture stiffness increase with curing
- Inconsistent stiffness values from different devices
 - No "gold standard"
- High spatial variability, even over short distances

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