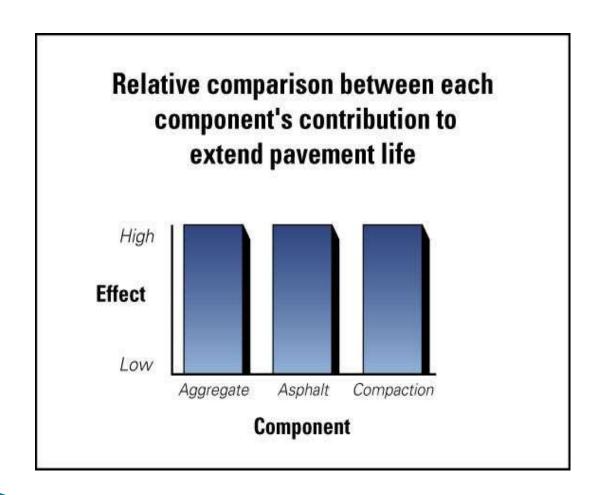
NORTH DAKOTA ASPHALT CONFERENCE

Compaction

Basics

April 3-4, 2012

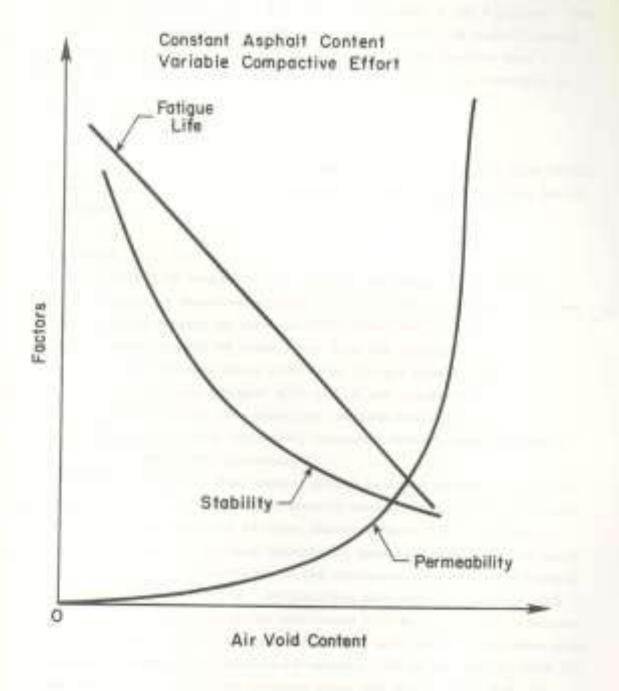
Effect of Compaction



- Compaction is equally important in extending pavement life
- Ultimately determines life& performance

Importance of Compaction

- Improve Mechanical Stability
- Improve Resistance to Permanent Deformation
- Reduce Moisture Penetration
- Improve Fatigue Resistance
- Reduce Low-Temperature Cracking Potential



Effects of Compaction on Pavement Properties

Temperature

Temperature

Temperature

Factors Affecting Compaction

- Properties of the Materials
- Environmental Variables
- Laydown Site Conditions

Properties of the Materials

- Aggregate
- Asphalt Cement
- Mix Properties

Environmental Variables

- Layer thickness
- Air and base temperature
- Mix laydown temperatu
- Wind velocity
- Solar flux

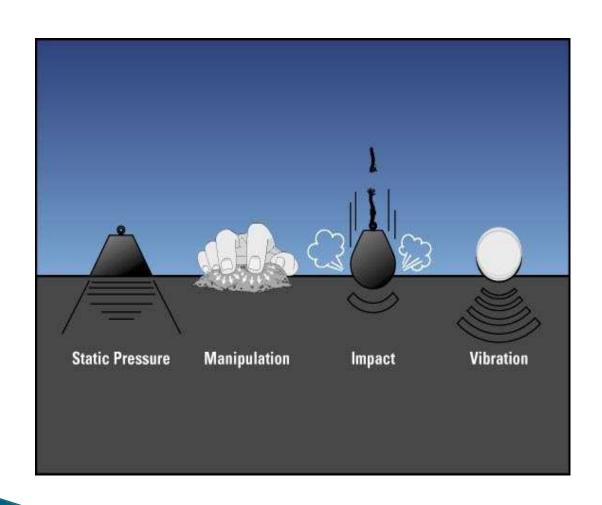
Laydown Site Conditions

- Lift thickness versus aggregate size
- Lift thickness uniformity
- Base Conditions

Compaction Equipment

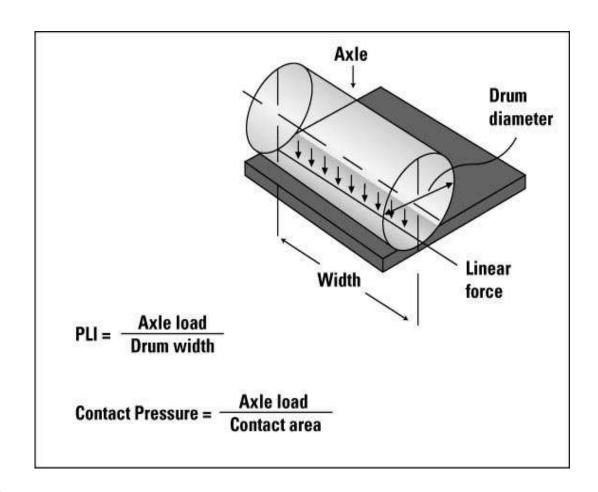
- Screed unit on paver
 - weight of screed
 - tamping/vibratory unit
- Rollers
 - static steel-wheeled
 - pneumatic
 - vibratory steel-wheeled

Forces of Compaction



- Four forces
- Static pressure and manipulation are low force
- Impact and vibration generate higher forces

Steel Drum Static Force



- Force is weight divided by contact area
- Most units are classed by PLI
- PLI is drum weight divided by drum width
- Static pressure is fixed, linear force

Pneumatic-Tired Rollers

- Reorients particles through kneading action
- Tire pressures:
 - ~70 psi (cold) for compaction
 - ~50 psi (cold) for finish rolling
- Tires must be hot to avoid pickup
- Not used for opengraded mixes or SMA



Vibratory Rollers

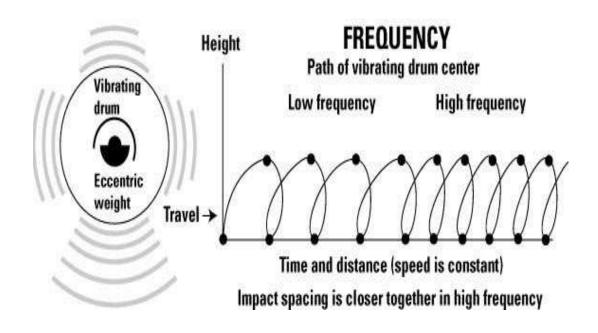
- Commonly used for initial (breakdown) rolling
- 7–17 tons, 4–8 ft wide
- Frequency: 2000– 3000 impacts/min.
- Operate to attain min. 10 impacts/ft



Vibratory Rollers

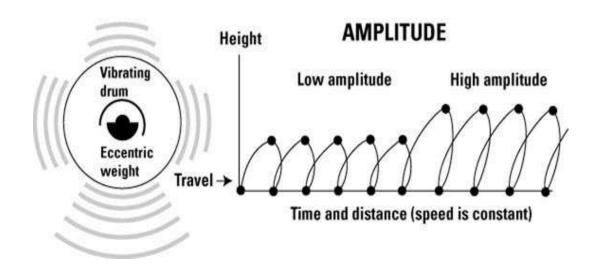
- Amplitude
- Frequency
- Impact Spacing
- Operation

Vibratory Frequency



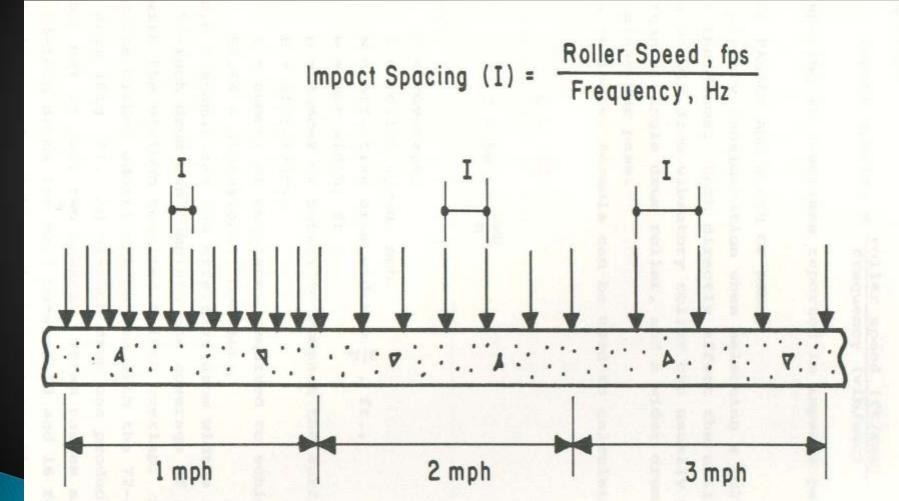
- Frequency is impacts per minute
- Working speed must match frequency
- Impact spacing is 10–14 per foot

Vibratory Amplitude



- Spinning weight causes drum movement
- Distance drum moves is called amplitude
- Amplitude = impact force

Frequency



Effects of Vibration





Test Strip Construction

- Simulating Actual Conditions
- Establishing Roller Patterns
- Calculating Effective Roller Speed

Rolling Pattern

- Speed & lap pattern for each roller
- No. of passes for each roller
- Min. temperature by which each roller must complete patter.

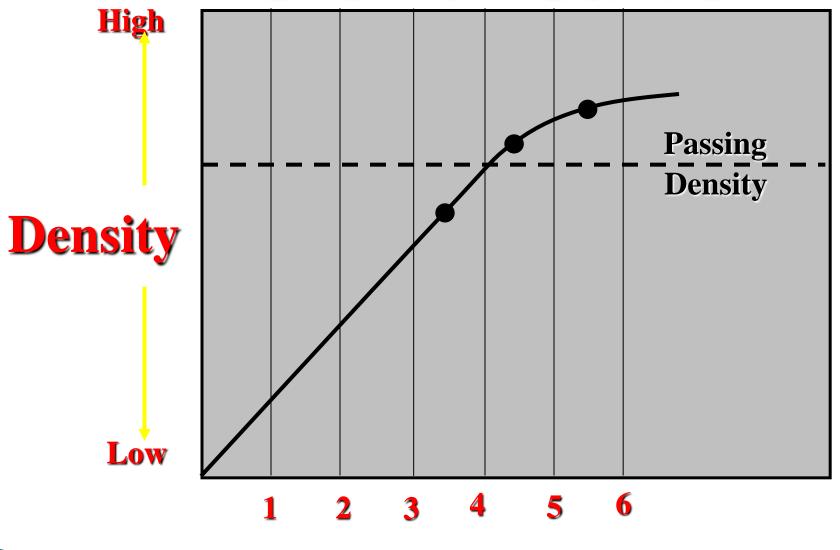
IMPORTANT:

Paver speed must not exceed that of the compaction operation!!!

How Many Repeat Coverages to Assure Density?



Growth Curve



Roller Passes

Compaction of Dense Graded Mixes

Compactive Force

Pressure and/or Vibration

Pressure Manipulation **Pressure**









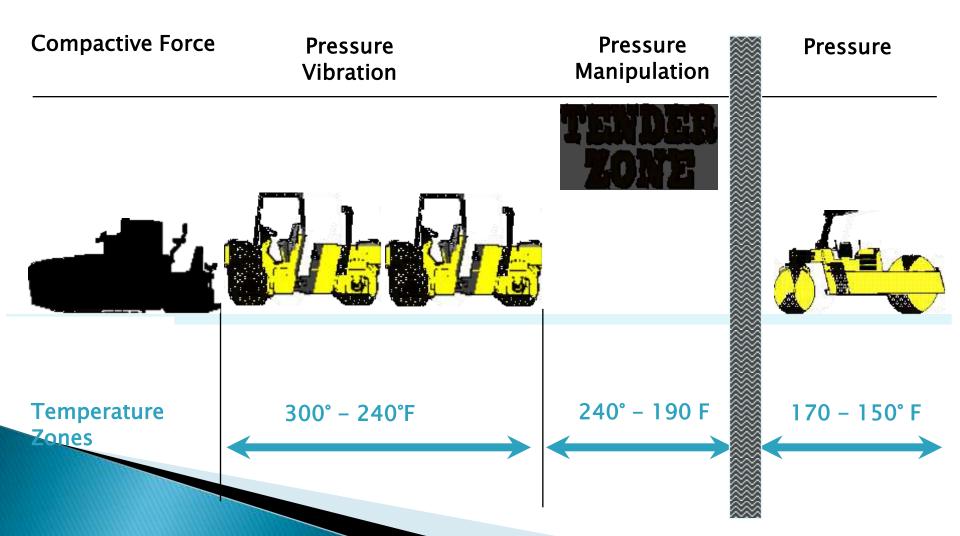
Temperature Zones

300° - 285°F

240° – 200° F

170 - 150° F

Compaction of Coarse Graded Mixes



Compaction Issues – Rolling off Edge



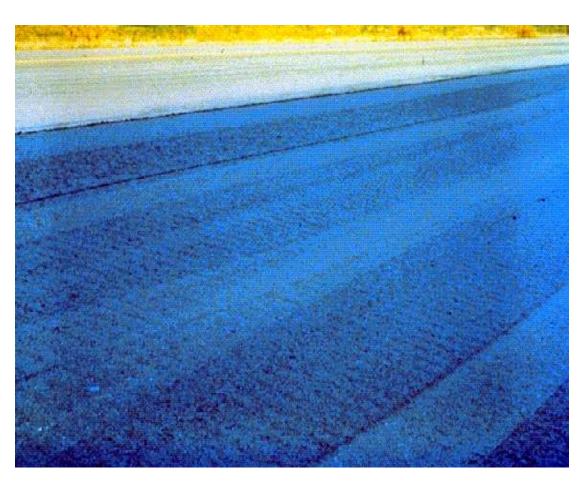
- Never roll off unconfined edge
- Collapsed edge will create a joint failure

Compaction Issues - Rippled mat



- Too much force-ripples and fractured rock
- Roller Speed
- Finish roller will not clean up

Compaction Issues – Washboard



- 4" thick mat
- Excessive speed caused roughness
- Lower speed= 10-14impacts per foot

Compaction Issues - Rutting



Possible causes:

- Inadequate asphalt compaction
- Mix Design?

Temperature

Temperature

Temperature

MOBA Corporation The state of the state of

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