

**TRANSPORTATION POOLED FUND PROGRAM
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**

Lead Agency (FHWA or State DOT): Alabama Department of Transportation

INSTRUCTIONS:

Project Managers and/or research project investigators should complete a quarterly progress report for each calendar quarter during which the projects are active. Please provide a project schedule status of the research activities tied to each task that is defined in the proposal; a percentage completion of each task; a concise discussion (2 or 3 sentences) of the current status, including accomplishments and problems encountered, if any. List all tasks, even if no work was done during this period.

Transportation Pooled Fund Program Project # <i>(i.e., SPR-2(XXX), SPR-3(XXX) or TPF-5(XXX))</i> <p style="text-align: center;">TPF-5(267)</p>	Transportation Pooled Fund Program - Report Period: <input type="checkbox"/> Quarter 1 (January 1 – March 31) <input type="checkbox"/> Quarter 2 (April 1 – June 30) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quarter 3 (July 1 – September 30) <input type="checkbox"/> Quarter 4 (October 1 – December 31)	
Project Title: Accelerated Performance Testing on the 2012 NCAT Pavement Test Track		
Name of Project Manager(s): Dr. R. Buzz Powell, PE	Phone Number: (334) 844-6857	E-Mail buzz@auburn.edu
Lead Agency Project ID: 930-822P	Other Project ID (i.e., contract #):	Project Start Date: May 8, 2012
Original Project End Date: September 30, 2015	Current Project End Date: September 30, 2015	Number of Extensions: None

Project schedule status:

- On schedule
 On revised schedule
 Ahead of schedule
 Behind schedule

Overall Project Statistics:

Total Project Budget	Total Cost to Date for Project	Percentage of Work Completed to Date
\$11,621,511	\$7,697,359	62%

Quarterly Project Statistics:

Total Project Expenses and Percentage This Quarter	Total Amount of Funds Expended This Quarter	Total Percentage of Time Used to Date
66%	\$785,550	41%

Project Description: The Pavement Test Track is a full-scale accelerated performance test (APT) facility managed by the National Center for Asphalt Technology (NCAT) at Auburn University. The project is funded and directed by a multi-state research cooperative program in which the construction, trafficking, and pavement evaluation are carried out on 46 different 200-foot test sections around the 1.7-mile oval test track. Each test section is constructed utilizing the asphalt materials and design methods used by individual sponsors. A fleet of heavy trucks is operated on the track in a highly controlled manner in order to apply a design life-time of truck traffic (10 million equivalent single axle loads, or ESALs) in two years. The 2012 research cycle represents the fifth three-year research cycle of the NCAT Pavement Test Track.

The primary objectives of the pooled fund project are as follows:

1. Constructing 200 ft test sections on the existing 1.7 mile NCAT test oval that are representative of in-service roadways on the open transportation infrastructure;
2. Applying accelerated performance truck traffic in the 2 years following construction;
3. Assessing/comparing the functional and structural field performance of trafficked sections;
4. Validating the M-E approach to pavement analysis and design using surface and subsurface measures;
5. Calibrating new and existing M-E approaches to pavement analysis and design using pavement surface condition, pavement load response, precise traffic and environmental logging, and cumulative damage;
6. Supplementing Track research with test sections on Lee Road 159 in order to precisely quantify the life extending benefit of various pavement preservation alternatives;
7. Correlating field results with laboratory data; and
8. Answering practical questions posed by research sponsors through formal (i.e., reports and technical papers) and informal (e.g., one-on-one responses to sponsor inquiries) technology transfer.

Progress this Quarter (includes meetings, work plan status, contract status, significant progress, etc.):

Performance data was collected as a function of heavy truck traffic on experimental pavements that make up the 2012 research cycle (on the Track as well as on Lee Road 159). While surface performance data was being collected on the surface of experimental pavements, high speed response measurements were made within the pavement structure to characterize how each pavement reacts to passing loads.

Trucks are currently running from approximately 5 AM to 11 PM Tuesday through Saturday, with fleet operations suspended on Mondays to facilitate weekly performance testing and preventive/corrective maintenance of the load vehicles. As of the date of this report, 4.7 million ESALs had been safely applied. Structural section S5 (the high RAP focused section in the Green Group experiment) that was rebuilt because of a debonding failure continues to perform well. Cracking was first reported in this section after 2.2M ESALs. The rebuilt section has now supported 1.8M ESALs with no observed cracking.

Test sections on Lee Road 159 have been exposed to commercial truck traffic associated with the quarry and the asphalt mixing plant since the summer of 2012. Tare and gross load data are provided to NCAT by both businesses as a function of day and time. This facilitates the construction of a complete load history, which is essential to the development of life extending benefit curves for each of the unique treatments/combinations. Weekly testing on both the Track and Lee Road 159 consists of roughness, macrotexture, rutting, and crack mapping. FWD testing is run on the Track weekly, but it is only run monthly on Lee Road 159.

The next 6-month onsite sponsor meeting is being planned for December 2nd and 3rd.

Anticipated work next quarter:

Every Monday while the fleet is subjected to preventive and corrective maintenance, the surface condition of all experimental pavements is quantified. A comprehensive history of pavement condition can then be constructed by combining the hourly history of fleet operations, multi-depth temperature measurements, measured high-speed response, and pavement surface condition (i.e., roughness, texture, rutting, cracking, etc.). Continued development on cracking on select structural sections is expected in the next quarter. Rutting performance is expected to level off with the reduction in pavement temperature that follows the summer months. Continuous truck load and field performance data is also being collected on Lee Road 159. Performance reports for Lee Road 159 will be added to the project web, which has been limited to Track test sections thus far.

Significant Results:

The 2012 research cycle includes high RAP content mixes, RAS mixes, high aged binder (RAP+RAS) content mixes, high recycled ground tire rubber mixes, high durability porous friction course mixes, alternative binder modifiers, interlayers for the prevention of reflective cracking, low volume road mixes, comparative tack methods and materials, and an array of pavement preservation alternatives (on the Track as well as on Lee Road 159).

Reconstruction of the high RAP focused Green Group section (S5) included corrective measures identified during a postmortem forensic investigation. The 35% RAP highly polymer modified base layer that exhibited an unusually high strain tolerance was replicated. The tack rate on top of the base layer was doubled as a result of shear measurements on cores cut from slabs produced with original plant run material that were tacked with varying rates. The binder content of the 50% RAP intermediate layer was increased by 0.2% and the mix was run hot in the hope of achieving more ideal mixing of the new and aged binders. The foamer was engaged (as it was when the original mix was run warm) in order to avoid confounding the effectiveness of the corrective actions. Finally, the SMA surface was changed from an SGC to a Marshall hammer mix design. If the rebuilt section meets researchers' performance expectations, the outcome will inform state DOTs on specification changes that may be needed for higher RAP content pavements.

Preliminary observations on Lee Road 159 illustrate the benefit of crack sealing.

Circumstance affecting project or budget. (Please describe any challenges encountered or anticipated that might affect the completion of the project within the time, scope and fiscal constraints set forth in the agreement, along with recommended solutions to those problems).

The project is expected to be completed on time and within the allotted budget.

Potential Implementation:

It is expected that the significant findings previously mentioned will be implemented by sponsoring state DOTs. The 2012 research cycle includes high RAP content mixes, RAS mixes, high aged binder (RAP +RAS) content mixes, high recycled ground tire rubber mixes, high durability porous friction course mixes, alternative binder modifiers, interlayers for the prevention of reflective cracking, low volume road mixes, comparative tack methods and materials, and an array of pavement preservation alternatives (on the Track as well as on Lee Road 159). Life extending benefit curves from all the treatments and combinations will provide DOTs with an objective selection process for pavement preservation that can be calibrated to local conditions, materials, contractors, etc. using feedback from their own pavement management system.