

FLEXIBLE (ASPHALT) PAVEMENT DESIGN

Linear Strength Relationship :

$$SN_{\text{Provided}} = \underbrace{a_1 d_1}_{\text{asphalt}} + \underbrace{a_2 d_2 m_2}_{\text{base}} + \underbrace{a_3 d_3 m_3}_{\text{subbase}}$$

Figure 9.16

Figure 9.17 or Figure 9.18

Table 9.6

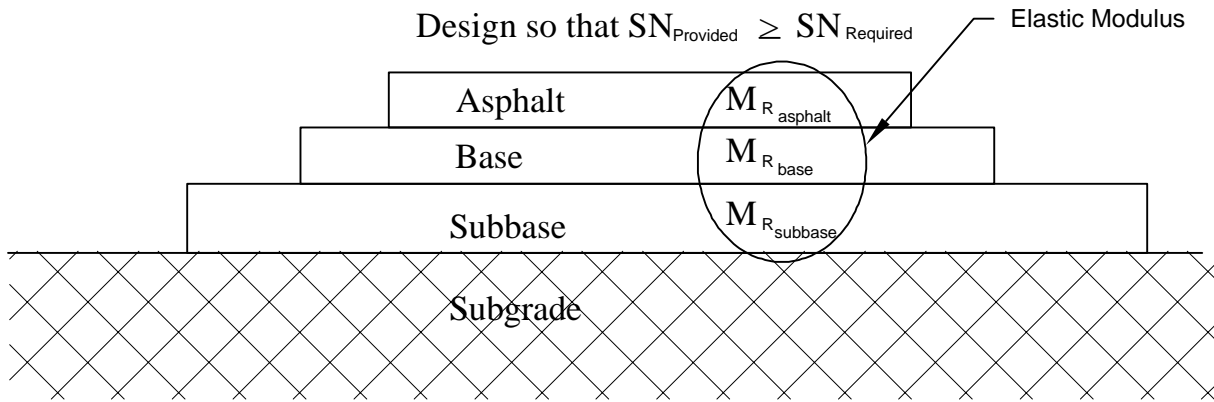
Figure 9.19

Table 9.6

d = layer thickness (to nearest 1/2 inch)
a = material strength coefficient
m = moisture modifier (default value = 1.0)

SN_{Required} \Rightarrow Use Figure 9.15 (Which represents a complicated logarithmic equation)

- $M_R = \text{CBR} * 1500 \text{ OR } 5000 \text{ PSI}$
- $\Delta \text{PSI} = 4.5 - 2.5 = 2.0$
- $Z_R \leftarrow \text{P. 480 Table}$
- $S_0 \leftarrow \text{Use } 0.35$



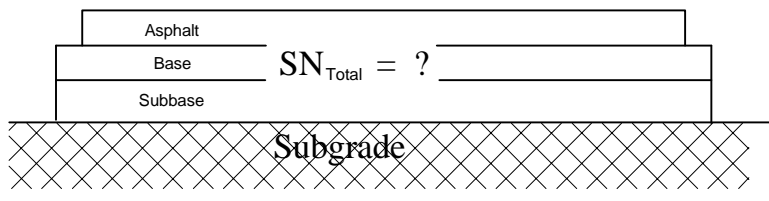
$$M_R = \text{CBR} * 1500$$

Resilient Modulus

9.12

Note : Assume all m_i 's = 1.0

(1.) Find Total Required SN

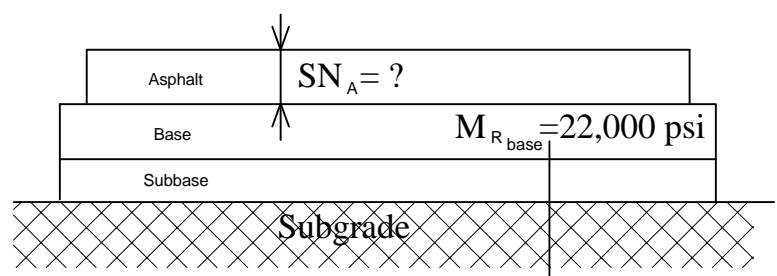


$S_0 = 0.35$
 $R = 95\% \rightarrow Z_R = -1.645$
 $ESAL = 39,000,000$
 $\Delta PSI = P_i - P_t = 4.2 - 2.5 = 1.7$

$M_{R_{subgrade}} = 1500 * CBR = 1500(4) = 6000 \text{ PSI}$

Figure 9.15 \rightarrow $SN_{REQUIRED} = 6.40$

(2.) Find SN for a one-layered pavement resting on the base, then find the thickness of the asphalt



S_0
 Z_R
 $ESAL$
 ΔPSI

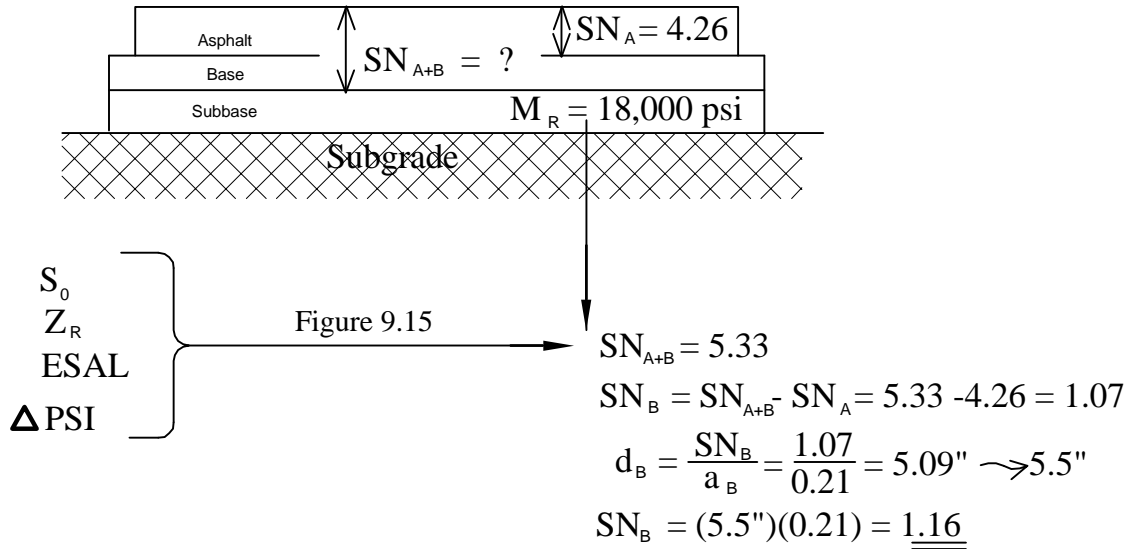
Figure 9.15 \rightarrow $SN_A = 4.19$

$d_A = \frac{SN_A}{a_A} = \frac{4.19}{0.37} = 11.3" \rightarrow 11.5"$

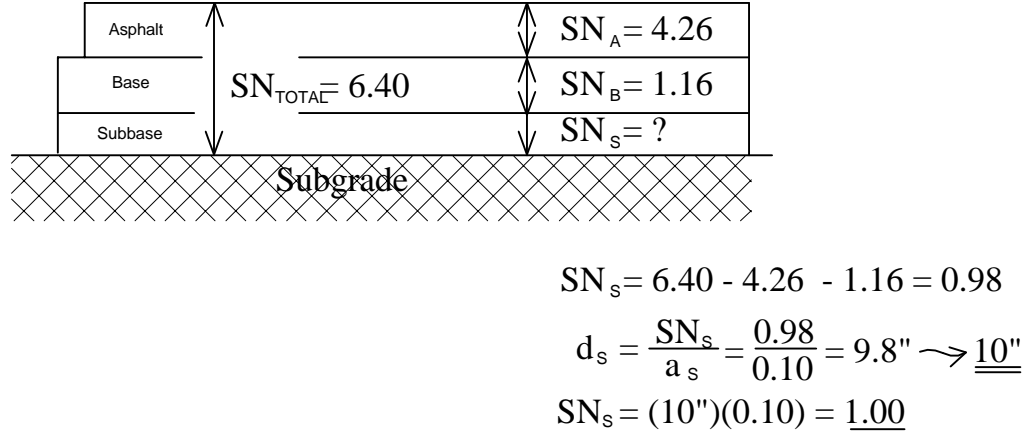
$SN_A = (11.5")(0.37) = \underline{\underline{4.26 \text{ inches}}}$

ALWAYS ROUND UP TO NEAREST 1/2 INCH !

- (2.) Find SN for a two-layered pavement resting on the subbase, then find the SN for the base, then find the thickness of the base.



- (4.) Find SN for the subbase, then find the thickness of the subbase.



- (5.) Check SN_{TOTAL} :

$$SN_{TOTAL\ PROVIDED} = a_A d_A m_A + a_B d_B m_B + a_S d_S m_S$$

$$SN_{TOTAL} = SN_A + SN_B + SN_s = 4.26 + 1.16 + 1.00$$

$$SN_{TOTAL\ PROVIDED} = \underline{\underline{6.42}} \geq SN_{TOTAL\ REQUIRED} = 6.40 \therefore \underline{\underline{O.K.}} \checkmark$$