A photograph of a multi-lane highway in Chicago with a city skyline in the background. The sky is overcast. The highway has several cars and a white van. There are streetlights and an overpass. The city skyline includes several tall skyscrapers.

***Historical Review and Construction of
Durable SMA Pavement in Chicago, IL***

***1st International Conference on
Stone Matrix Asphalt (SMA)
Atlanta, Georgia
November 6th. 2018***

***Abdul Z. Dahhan, P.E.
Chicago Testing Laboratory, Inc.
Thornton-Warrenville - Joliet, Illinois***

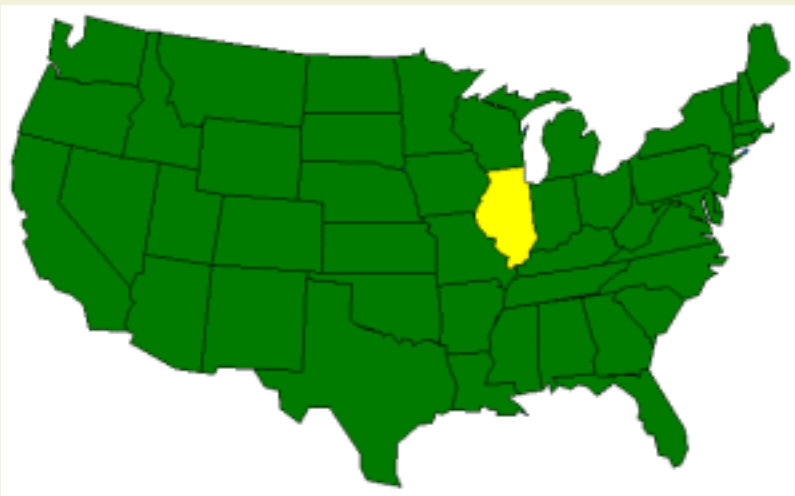


**Chicago Testing
Laboratory, Inc.**

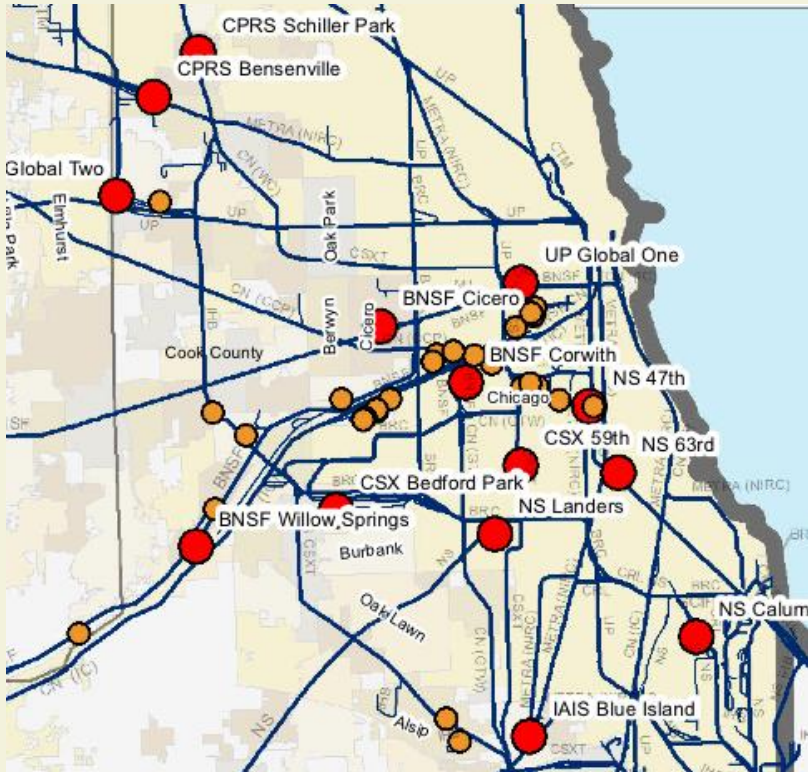
Greetings from Chicago



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Chicago Area Expressways



*Extensive railroad networks,
high volume truck traffic*

Region One, Chicago Metro Area



1,422 Bridges



2,793 Miles of Highways



218 Interstate Miles



80 Million miles/day



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SMA is the mix of choice for the Chicagoland area expressways



- Mainline pavement as an overlay
- On bridge decks as an overlay
- Superb performance as a full depth HMA pavement

SO WHY SMA ?

STRONG

Stone on Stone Contact

DURABLE

Rich in Mortar Binder

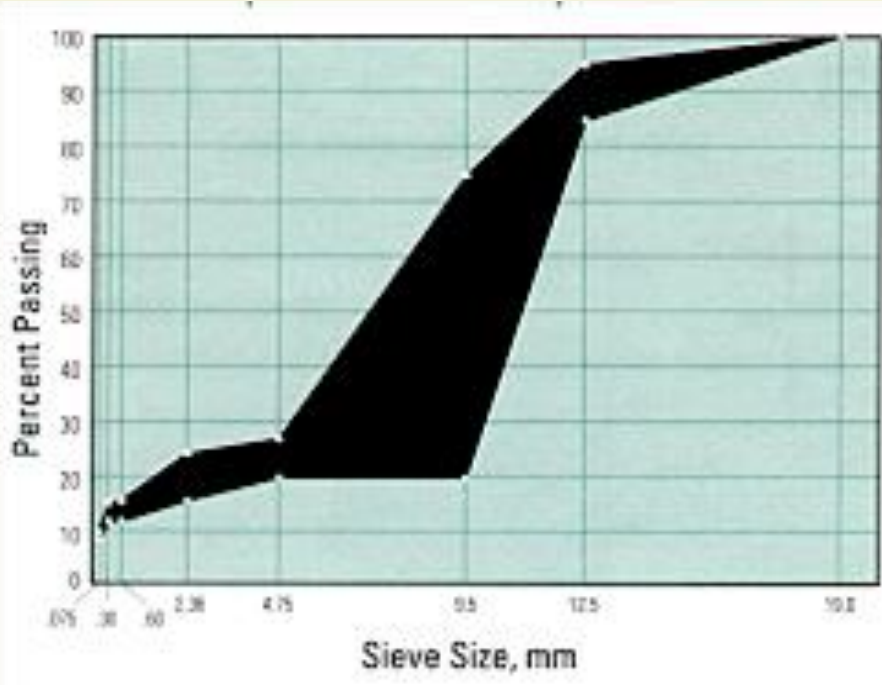
COST EFFECTIVE

Longer Service Life



AASHTO-M325, 2008.

Started with a 12.5 mm Mix



AASHTO-M325, 2008.

SIEVE Limits % PASSING

19MM 100

12.5MM 90-100

9.5MM 75 MAX

4.75MM 20-28

2.36MM 16-24

600mM 12-16

300mM 12-15

75mM 8-10

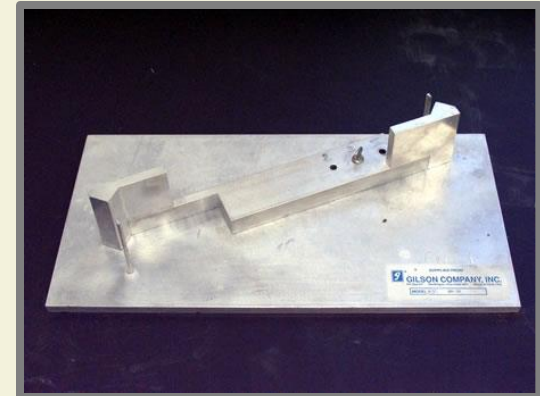
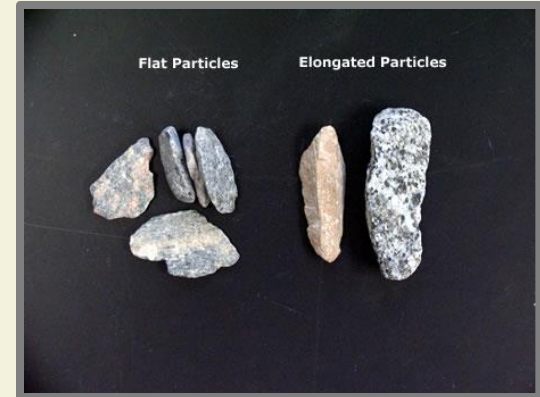
Aggregate

▶ FA

- 100% Manufactured sand
- FAA (method A) 45 MIN
- Soundness loss 15 %MAX
- Absorption 2 % MAX

▶ CA

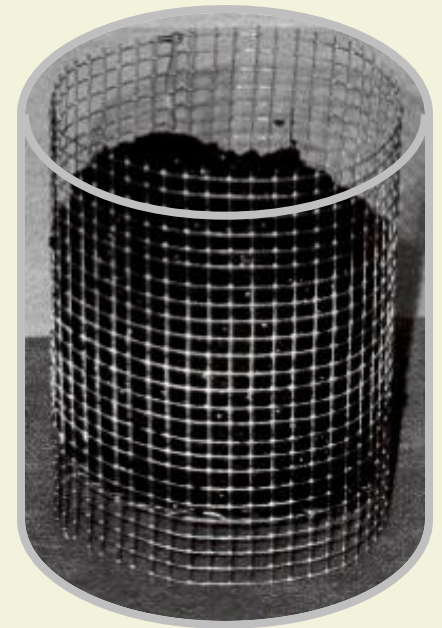
- LA abrasion 30 %MAX
- Soundness loss 15 % MAX
- F&E
 - 3 TO 1 20 % MAX
 - 5 TO 1 5 % MAX
- Absorption 2 % MAX



ITP 4791

Design criteria:

- N_{des} 80 Gyration
- Poly AC 6.0 % Typical Content
- VMA 17 % Min
- VTM 3.5%
- In-Pace Density 94% of MTD
- HW 6 mm Max 20 K Passes
- DRAIN DOWN 0.3 % MAX



Other mix requirements:

ASPHALT CEMENT

- Polymer Asphalt Cement SBS/SBR PG76-28
- Mixing Production Temperature 325 – 325 F (150 C -160 C)

MINERAL FILER

- Mineral filler shall be free from organic impurities and have a $PI \leq 4$

STABILIZER ADDITIVE

- CELLULOSE @ 0.3% OF MIX WEIGHT
- MINERAL FIBER @ 0.4 % OF MIX WEIGHT

Critical to an SMA mix design:

- ❑ Voids in the Coarse Aggregates (VCA) is the volume between the coarse aggregate particles.

VCA (DRC)

- ❑ The VCA of the CA fraction is determined by compacting the stone with the dry rodded technique according to T19.

- ❑ The SMA mixture must have a coarse aggregate skeleton with stone-on-stone contact. **VCA** (MIX)



Photo courtesy of Karol Kowalski and Adam Rudy
Purdue University, Via Web Search

Critical to an SMA mix design:

$$VCA_{(MIX)} < VCA_{(DRC)}$$

However...

$$VCA_{(MIX)} > VCA_{(DRC)},$$

- An adjustment to the aggregate blend is in order, and
 - Accomplished by an increase in the coarse aggregate fraction of the aggregate blend

A typical Structural Overlay for an interstate is 4.75" to 5.0" (120 mm to 127 mm):



A 2" (50 mm) inlay has also been placed.



- *Keeps the paver stops at a minimum*
- *Keeps mat temperature uniform*
- *Uniform mat temp will improve mat density*

- Paving pace should be slow & consistent
- Ensure that the placemen hourly rate is slightly less than production rate
- Don't out-run the breakdown rollers
- Slow paver down, but NEVER stop
- Maintain multiple trucks at the MTD



Night-time Paving or off peak hours, is very common and often times required

Properly Ballast Rollers

Should maintain a close rolling distance to the paver



Early on, steel plates used as additional weight



Later on, 3 wheel static rollers, regained wider use to help productivity

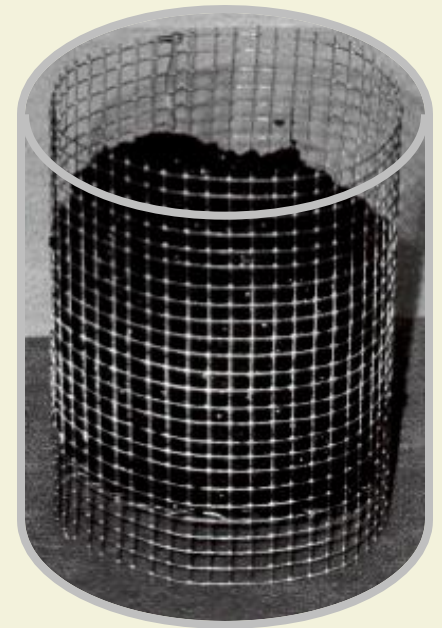


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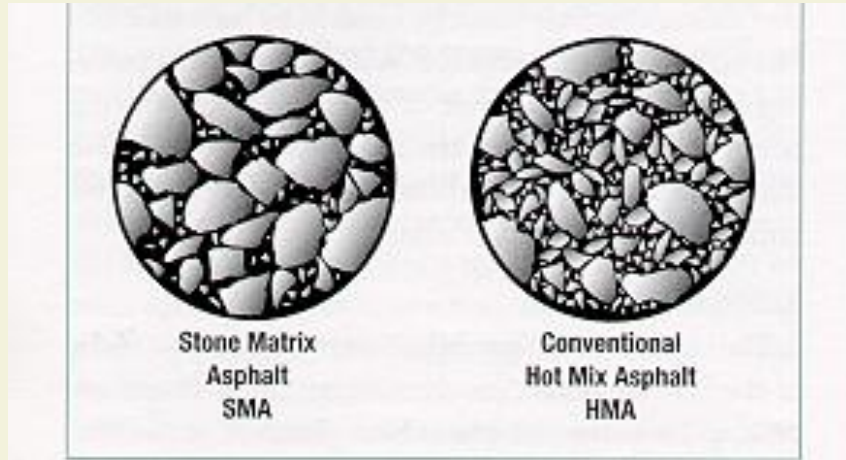


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Hamburg Wheel data for SMA and dense graded mixes

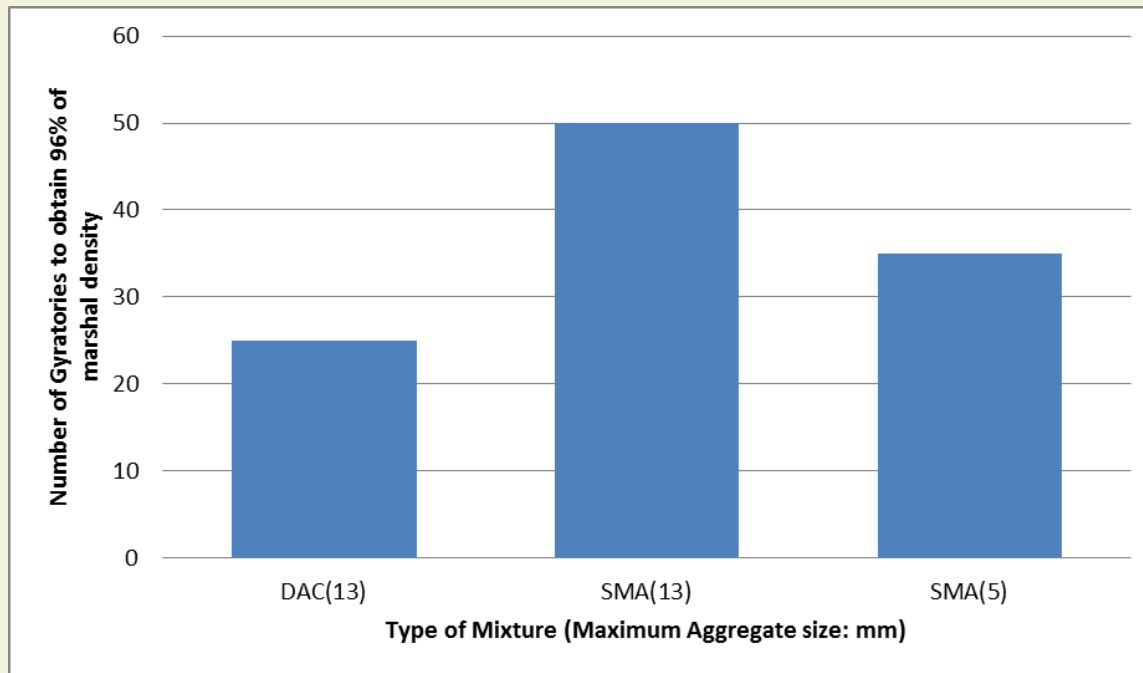


Mixture Type	# of Samples	Average Center Lane Density	Center Lane Rut 20,000 Passes	Average Wheel Lane Density	Wheel Lane Rut 20,000 Passes
SMA	12	94.5%	3.5	94.4%	3.7
N-70	14	94.4%	8.9	94.7%	8.2

A laboratory test results using a gyratory compactor is shown in the figure below.

The dense asphalt concrete mixture (DAC13), required 25 gyrations to obtain 96 % of designed MTD density, while an SMA 13 required 50 gyrations.

The lab results indicated that twice the compaction energy is necessary for the SMA compaction compared to ordinary dense asphalt mixture.



Fujita, et al. 17th AAPA International Flexible Pavements Conference 2017

Field compaction of SMA mix in Japan using a VTW & VPT Rollers:

The purpose was to compare the effect of the combination of the VTW roller and the VPT roller.

- The compacted layer thickness was 40 mm.
- There were three pavement sections.
- The same paver model was used a VOGEL super 2100.
- The VTW roller was used in the Break Down.
- The VPT roller was used in the intermediate position behind the VTW.
- The Vibratory tandem (VT) roller was used for finishing compaction as static roller (no vibration).



Fujita, et al. 17th AAPA International Flexible Pavements Conference 2017



Paver



VTW roller



VPT roller

Mix design data of the SMA mixture.

Sieve Size (mm)	%
19 mm	100
13.2 mm	99.8
4.75 mm	47.5
2.36 mm	32.8
600 um	24.1
300 um	16.8
150 um	12.7
75 um	10.6
Binder content (%)	6.4
Asphalt binder type (penetration)	60/80



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The rolling patterns used are shown in the table below:

- The breakdown roller for each section was a VTW roller in static mode in section 1.
- In the case of VTW roller sections, all passes of the VTW were made in oscillatory vibration mode.
- The second roller for each section was a VPT roller. Amplitude setting number 1 was used in section 1, amplitude setting 2 in section 2 and amplitude setting 4 in section 3.
- The finish roller for each section was the VT roller. All passes of this roller were static mode.
- Each roller traveled at 3 km/h and all the rollers compacted from cold side 200 mm (8 in) away from longitudinal joint.

Rolling Patterns and Percent of TMD

Section No.	Rolling Process	Roller Type (Model)	Roller Mass (kg)	Operating Speed (km/h)	Number of Rolling Passes(pass)	Vibration Mode	Average Percent of TMD(%)
1	Breakdown	STW (MW700)	8730	3	8	Static	93.9
	Second	VPT (GE750)	9100	3	8	Vib.1st Amp.	
	Finsh	VT (SW650)	7100	3	8	Static	
2	Breakdown	VTW (MW700)	8730	3	8	Oscillation	94.7
	Second	VPT (GE750)	9100	3	8	Vib.2nd Amp.	
	Finsh	VT (SW650)	7100	3	8	Static	
3	Breakdown	VTW (MW700)	8730	3	8	Oscillation	95.3
	Second	VPT (GE750)	9100	3	8	Vib.4th Amp.	
	Finsh	VT (SW650)	7100	3	8	Static	

Fujita, et al. 17th AAPA International Flexible Pavements Conference 2017

11" of SMA was placed back in 1997 on this route which is the gate to a major quarry



Using SMA in full depth application



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New North Avenue Bridge over Chicago River



Designed for Latex Concrete
Wearing Surface



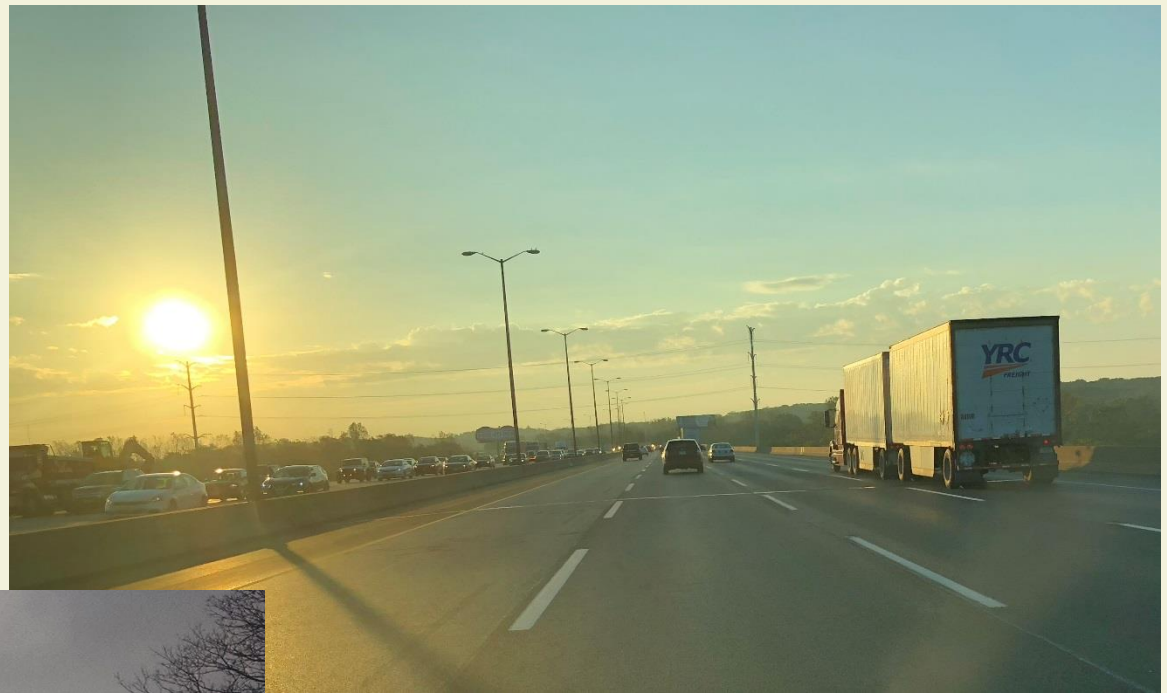
Built in December 13, 2007
With SMA as a Wearing
Surface



Overlays on existing structures



Overlays on existing structures



For an improved bond of the overlay to the bridge deck surface, consider the following:

- Hydro scarification of the surface
- Heavier application rate of tack coat



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Inside view of multi- jet rotating blasting head
Recommended Water pressure
range
30 K to 35 K PSI



★ Milled surface

★ Hydro scarified surface

**Surface texture achieved after
Hydro scarification**



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Statewide:

➤ Over 140,745 miles

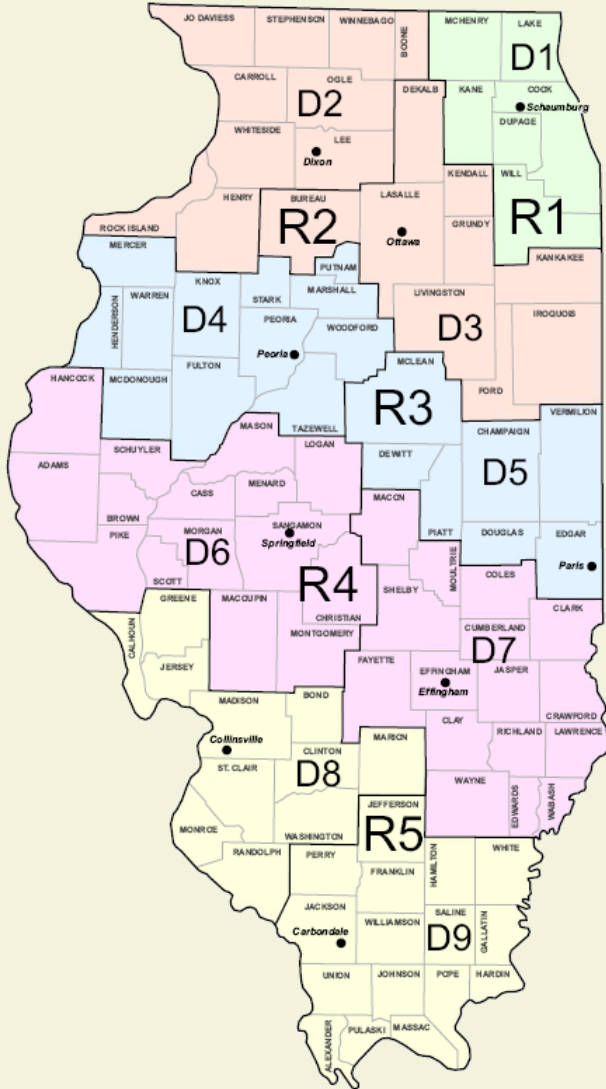
IDOT:

➤ 16,000 miles of highways

➤ 7,741 bridges

➤ 2,182 miles of Interstate Routes

This is the 3rd largest in the Nation!!



To Recap:

For the Chicago Metro Region



1,422 Bridges



2,793 Miles of Highways



218 Interstate Miles



80 Million miles/day



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Laboratory, Inc.

High volume interstate
traffic



Heavy, concentrated loading





For the last 20+ years under the most demanding traffic conditions in the Chicagoland area, **SMA** has been the mix of choice.

With its stone-on stone-contact and asphalt rich mortar, an SMA mixture will provide the needed strength and durability to meet the challenges of heavy traffic conditions.



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Questions?



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Thank you

Questions

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