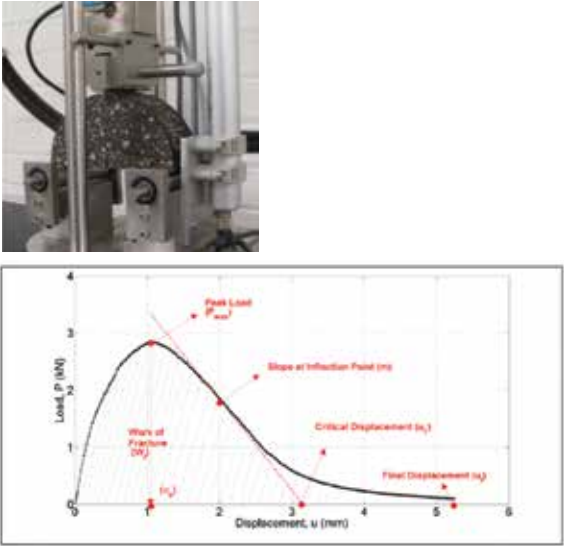


<p><b>Name of Test</b>  <b>Illinois Flexibility Index Test (I-FIT)</b></p>	<p><b>Developer(s)</b>          Al-Qadi and co-workers          University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign</p>
<p><b>Test Method(s)</b>          AASHTO T 124-20</p>	<p><b>Adoption by Agencies</b>          California, Illinois, Missouri, Oregon, Vermont</p>
<p><b>Description</b>          A 150-mm diameter by 50-mm thick semi-circular specimen with a 15-mm notch is simply supported by two bars on the flat surface. The load is applied to the curved surface above the notch at a vertical rate of 50 mm/min. Load and vertical displacement are recorded until the load drops below 0.1 kN. Fracture energy is calculated from the area beneath the load displacement curve to 0.1 kN. The post-peak slope of the load displacement curve is an indicator of the brittle to ductile failure. The flexibility index parameter is calculated by multiplying the fracture energy by a scaling factor constant and dividing by the slope. A minimum of three specimens are used to calculate the average flexibility index.</p>	<p><b>Photographs/Illustrations</b></p>  <p>The photograph shows a semi-circular asphalt specimen mounted on a testing apparatus. The graph plots Load P (kN) on the y-axis (0 to 4) against Displacement u (mm) on the x-axis (0 to 6). Key points on the curve are labeled: Peak Load (P<sub>max</sub>) at approximately 2.8 kN and 1.5 mm; Work of Fracture (W<sub>f</sub>) as the shaded area under the curve up to Critical Displacement (u<sub>c</sub>) at approximately 3.2 mm; and Final Displacement (u<sub>f</sub>) at approximately 5.5 mm. The slope at the inflection point is also indicated.</p>
<p><b>Test Results</b>          Flexibility Index</p>	<p><b>Test Temperature(s)</b>          25°C</p>
<p><b>Equipment &amp; Cost</b>          Load Frame and Fixture          Saw for cutting specimens          Saw for notching specimens</p>	<p>\$10,000 to 20,000          \$6,000          \$3,000</p>
<p><b>Specimen Type and Aging Condition</b>          Gyrotory specimen, 3 cuts, 1 notch (2 hours)</p>	<p><b>Number of Replicate Specimens</b>          Not specified</p>
<p><b>Specimen Conditioning</b>          Conditioning for 2 hours at 25°C</p>	<p><b>Testing Time</b>          &lt;1 minute per specimen</p>
<p><b>Data Analysis Complexity</b>          Fair (using Excel Spreadsheet)          Simple (using software)</p>	<p><b>Test Variability</b>          Single-Operator Precision: 27.1% COV (AASHTO)          Multi-laboratory Precision: 34.1% COV (AASHTO)</p>
<p><b>Field Validations</b>          Good (pavement sections in Illinois and on FHWA ALF)</p>	<p><b>Overall Practicality for Mix Design and QA</b>          Good for Mix Design          Fair for QA</p>
<p><b>Key References</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Al-Qadi, I.L., H. Ozer, J. Lambros, A.E. Khatib, P. Singhvi, T. Khan, J. Rivera-Perez, and B. Doll (2015) Testing Protocols to Ensure Performance of High Asphalt Binder Replacement Mixes using RAP and RAS. ICT Report No. FHWA-ICT-15-017. Illinois Center for Transportation.</li> <li>Al-Qadi, Imad L., D. L. Lippert, S. Wu, H. Ozer, G. Renshaw, I. M. Said, A. F. Espinoza Luque, et al. <i>Utilizing Lab Tests to Predict Asphalt Concrete Overlay Performance</i>. FHWA-ICT-17-020, Urbana, IL: Illinois Center for Transportation, 2017.</li> </ul>	