ASPILATION THE SMOOTH QUIET RIDE



2017 Local Roads Workshop
PaveXpress Update

March 2017



PaveXpress

What's New With PaveXpress?







What Is PaveXpress?

A free, online tool to help you create and evaluate pavement designs and overlays using key engineering inputs, based on the AASHTO 1993 and 1998 supplement pavement design process.

- √ Free no cost to use
- ✓ Accessible via the web and mobile
- Standards Based AASHTO and/or industry standard practices
- ✓ User-friendly streamlined UI/UX
- ✓ Collaborative share, save, and print
- ✓ Interactive help and resources



Who is it for?

- Local Government Agencies
- A/E/C Firms
- **Engineering Students**
- State Transportation Agencies
- **FHWA**
- · Foreign Companies and Governments

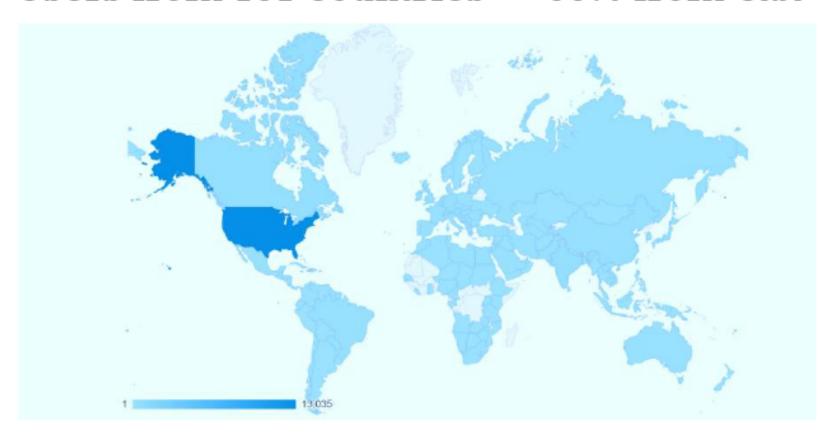


Over 15,000 users with 1/3 returning

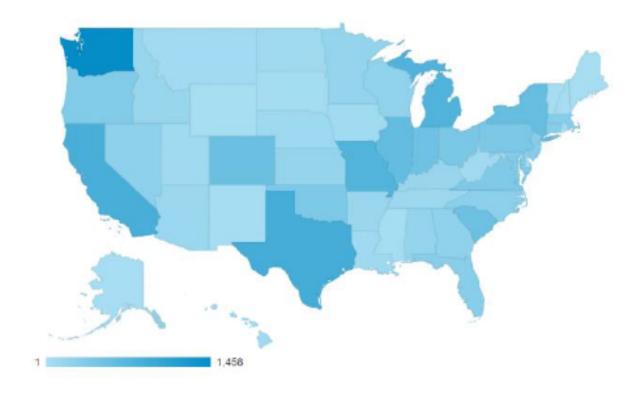


Since Jan 1 2015

Users from 157 countries -> 66% from U.S.



Users from every state in the U.S.



What does it all mean?



The evolution of PaveXpress....

- New Flexible
- New Rigid
- Parking Lots

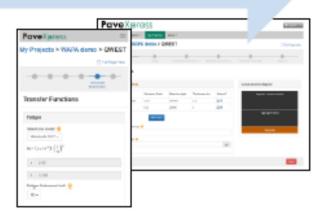


- Cost Module
- LEA Module
- UI/UX Update





- Overlay design
- Condition Survey
- NDT



Approach: Technical

Provide technically sound designs using:

Flexible: AASHTO '93

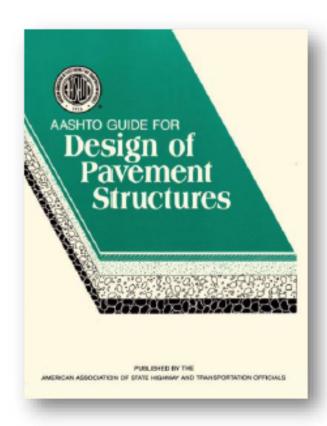
Rigid: AASHTO '93 w/ '98 Supplement

Parking lot guidance (Flexible only)

Use industry accepted standards and guidance

Linkages to State and Local guidance

Linkages to Pavement Interactive



What came with Version 2.0

AC Overlay Design for Flexible Pavement Rehabilitation Only Evaluation Methods for Existing AC Pavement

- Condition Survey
- Non-Destructive Deflection Testing
 Includes Questions on Coring and Milling
- Delamination/Stripping
- Top-Down or Bottom-Up Cracking

Adjustment to Existing Pavement Layer Coefficients



User Stories for Version 3.0

Cost Module

As a _____ I want to be able to apply material unit costs and quantities for a new or rehabilitation pavement design so that I can estimate how much the design will cost.

Layered Elastic Analysis (ME)

As a _____ I want to model the deflection, stress and strain of a pavement structure so that I can determine how many load cycles my pavement can sustain

As a _____ I want to model how various loading configurations impact the deflection, stress and strain of my pavement structure so that I can determine how these loads impact my pavement



Empirical and Mechanistic

Empirical

Based on observation and experience to derive equations to describe the behavior of the pavement.

(AASHO Road Test)

Mechanistic

Uses stresses, strains and deflections within a pavement structure to mathematically model behavior.

(Layered analysis)



Benefits to a mechanistic-empirical pavement analysis and design

- ✓ A design check against methodologies such as AASHTO 93.
- ✓ The assessment of different load magnitudes and configurations.
- ✓ The ability to examine how new materials behave in a pavement structure.
- ✓ Achieve a better understanding of construction-related factors.
- ✓ The accommodation of environmental and aging effects on materials.



Layered Elastic Analysis

- The algorithms which are now contained within PaveXpress originated from a program called Everstress.
- Everstress was originally developed from the WESLEA layered elastic analysis program (provided by the Waterways Experiment Station, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).
- The pavement system is multi-layered elastic using multiple wheel loads (up to 20).
 The program can analyze a pavement structure containing up to five layers.

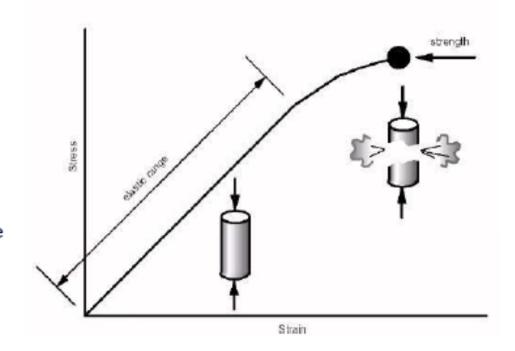




Key inputs to make it happen

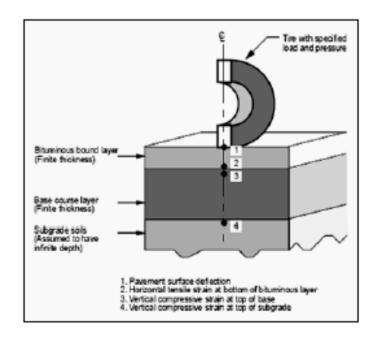
The modulus of elasticity (E) and Poisson's ratio (µ) are used to define each layer in the pavement along with the layer thickness. The calculations estimate the pavement responses of stresses, strains, and deflections. The major assumptions include:

- Materials remain in their elastic range; hence, the use of modulus of elasticity.
- Layers extend infinitely in the horizontal direction and semi-infinitely for the subgrade depth.
- Tire contact areas are circular.



Measure critical responses of the pavement

Location	Response
Pavement surface (1)	Vertical deflection (good estimate of overall pavement strength)
Bottom of HMA layer (2)	Horizontal tensile strain (prediction of fatigue life)
Top of intermediate layer (3) (base or subbase)	Vertical compressive strain (prediction of rutting)
Top of subgrade (4)	Vertical compressive strain (prediction of rutting)



Failure Criteria – Transfer Functions

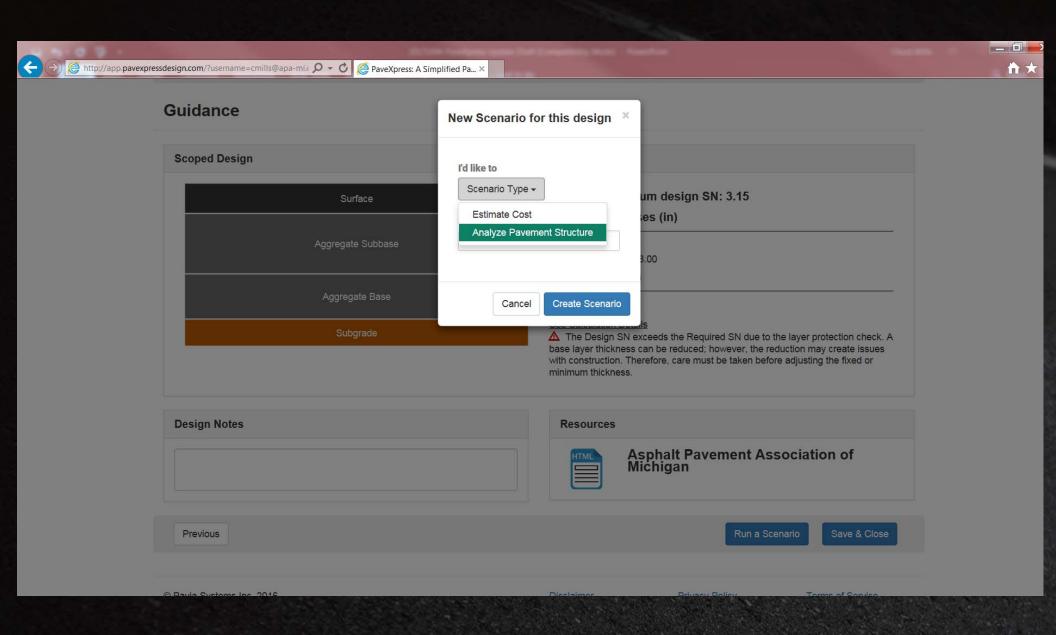
Fatigue Cracking



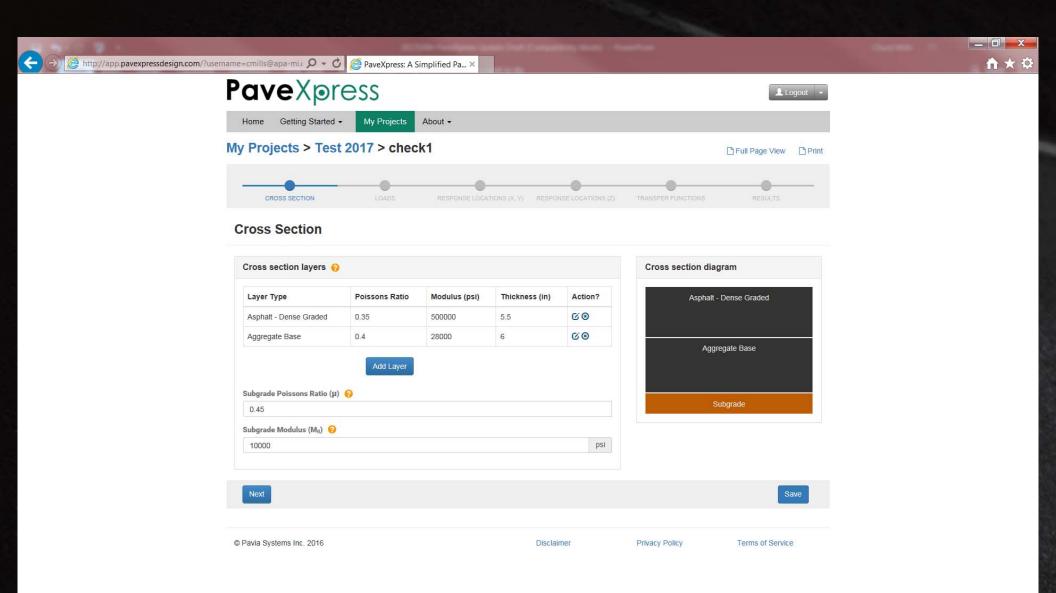
Rutting

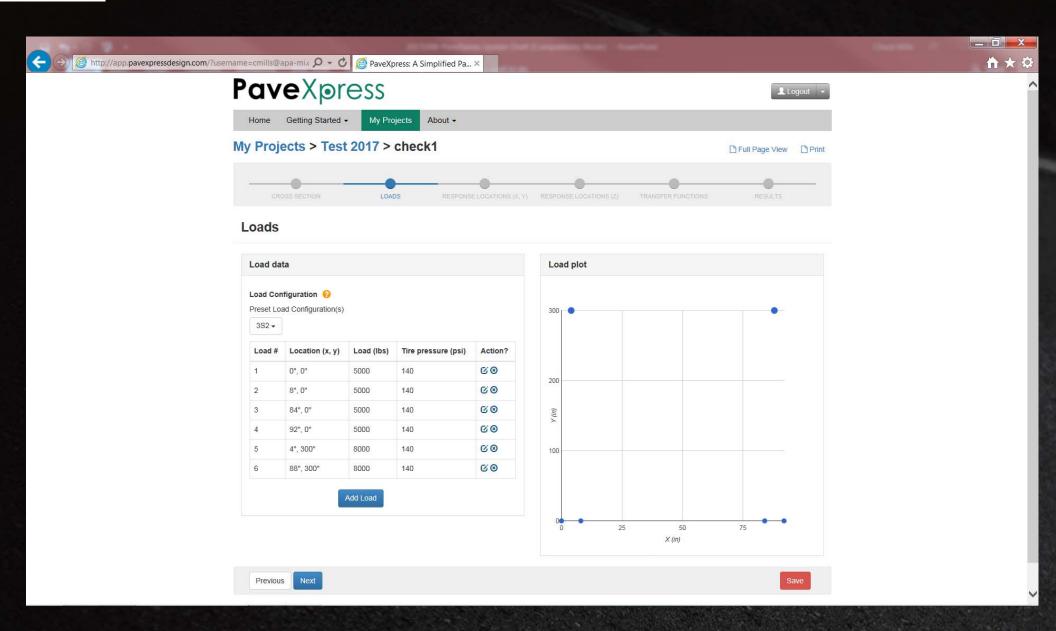


For estimating the loads to failure for a specific type of strain, there are two general models typically used for both estimating fatigue cracking and rutting (image is for illustration of rutting only).

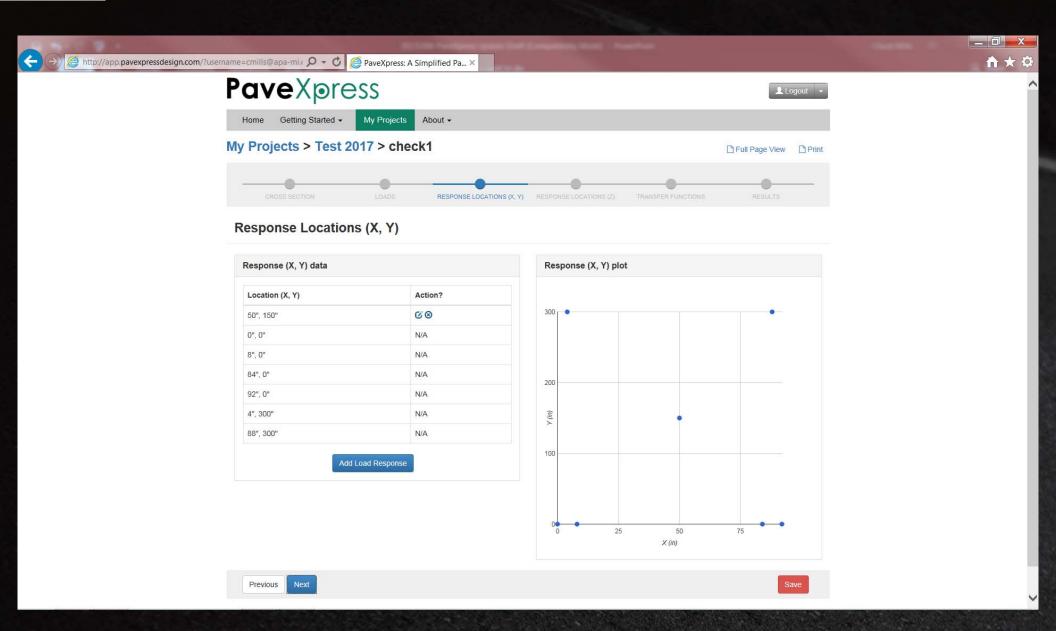


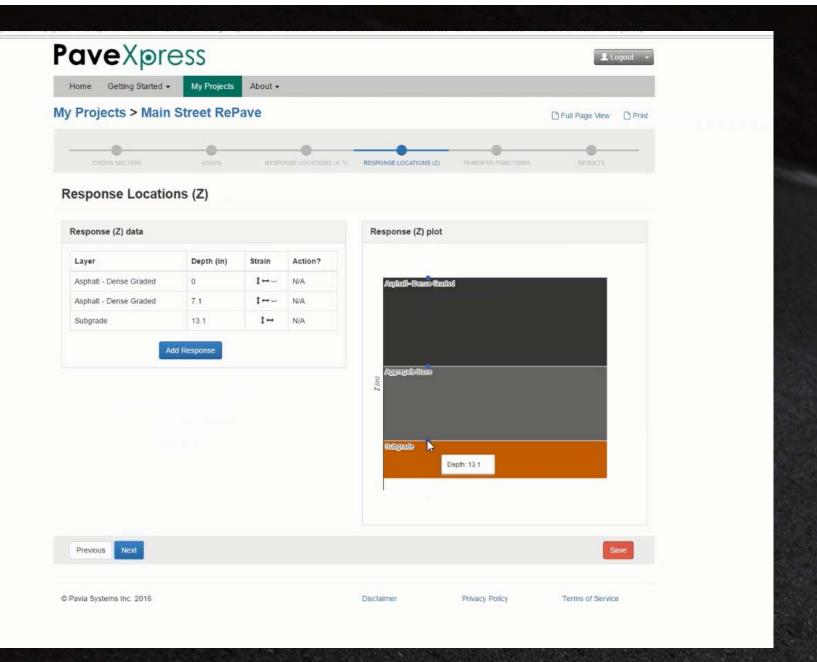


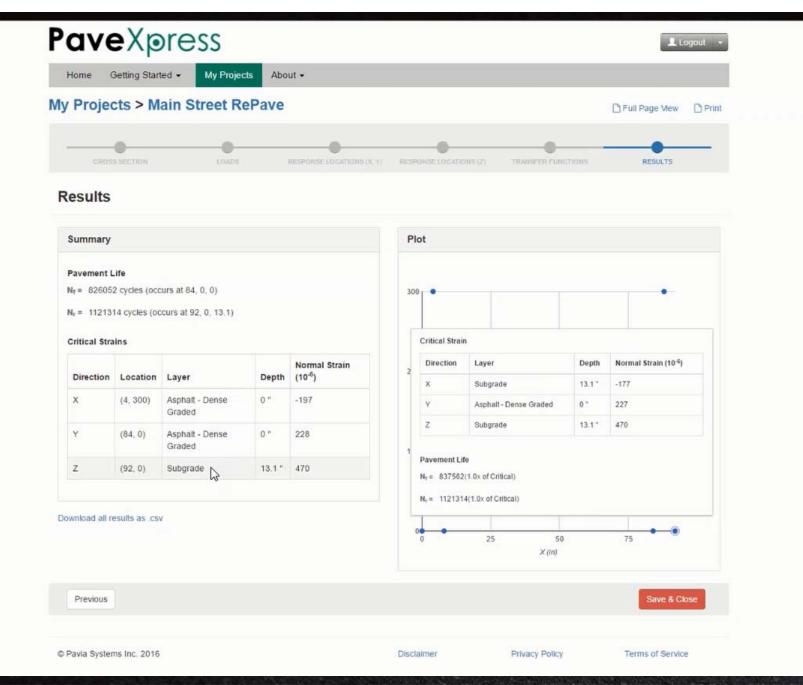


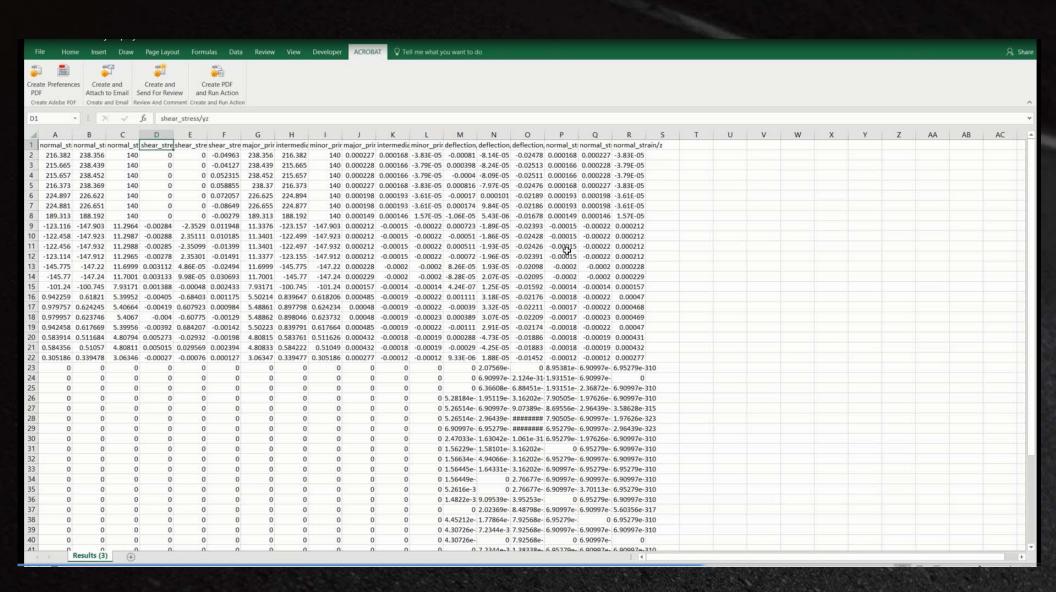




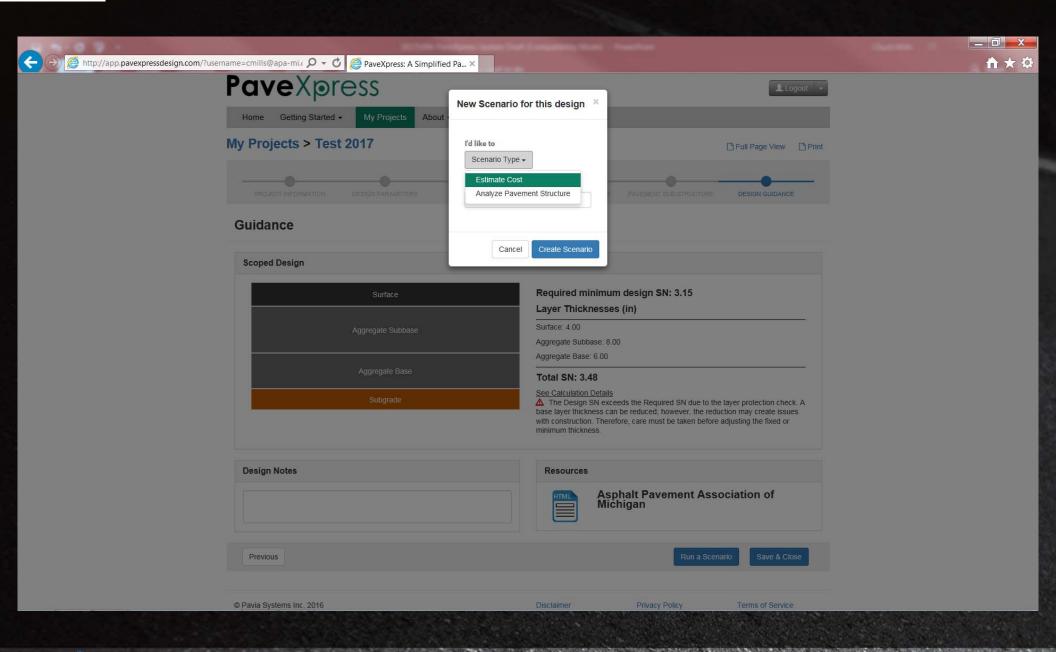




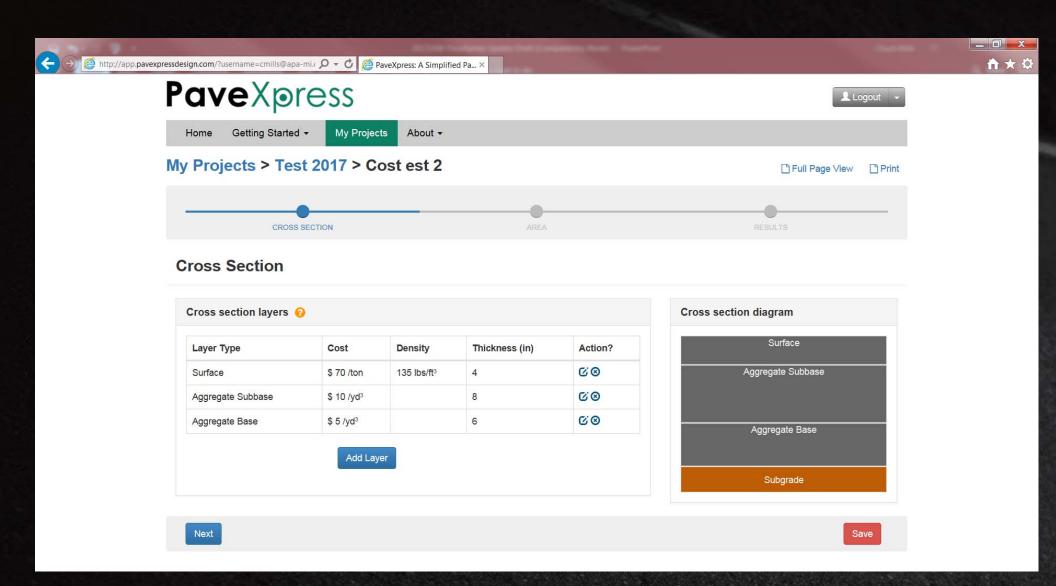




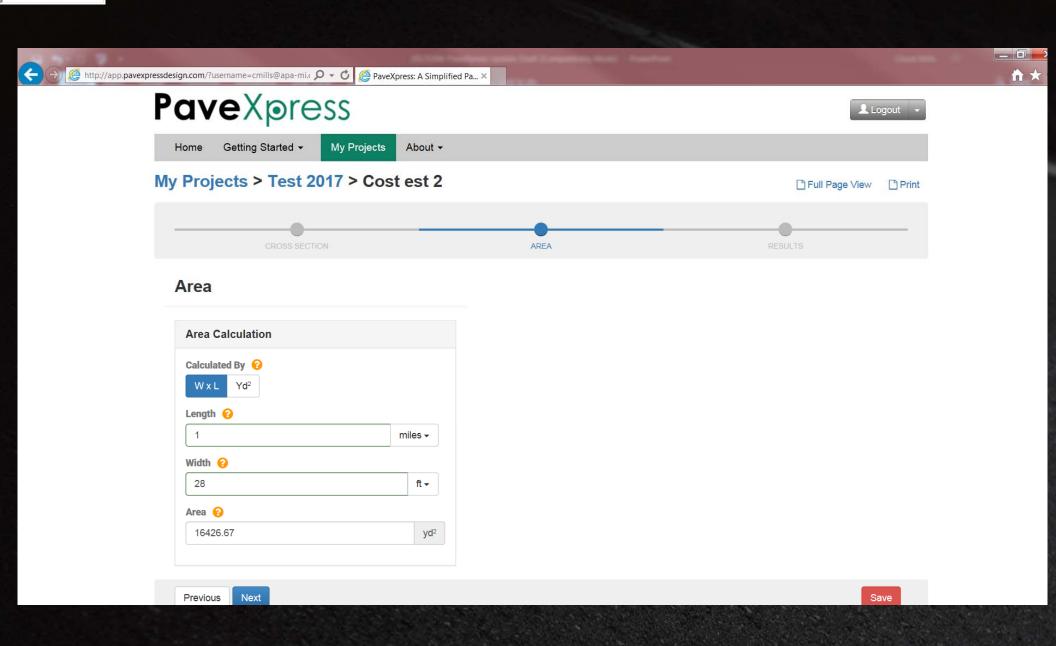




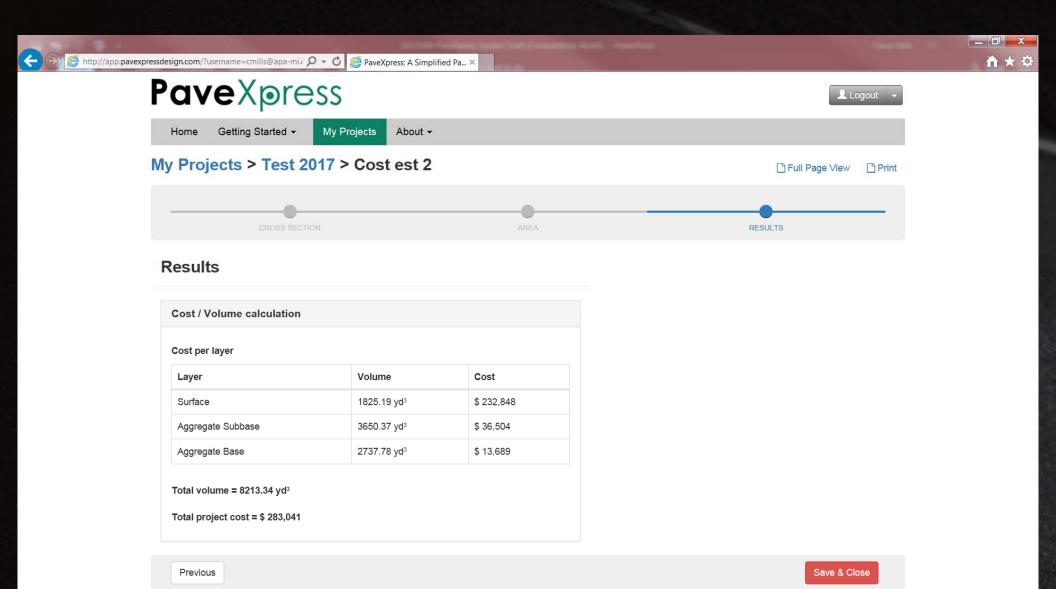














What's Next?

Pending upcoming modules:

- Integration with PerRoad
- LCCA framework (ie: RealCost)
- Porous Asphalt Pavement Design





Questions??

PaveXpress

A Simplified Pavement Design Tool



www.PaveXpressDesign.com

