

# **Cement-Based Pavement Design Methods and Tools for the Practitioner**

2019 ACI Fall Convention

Cincinnati, Ohio

October 22, 2019

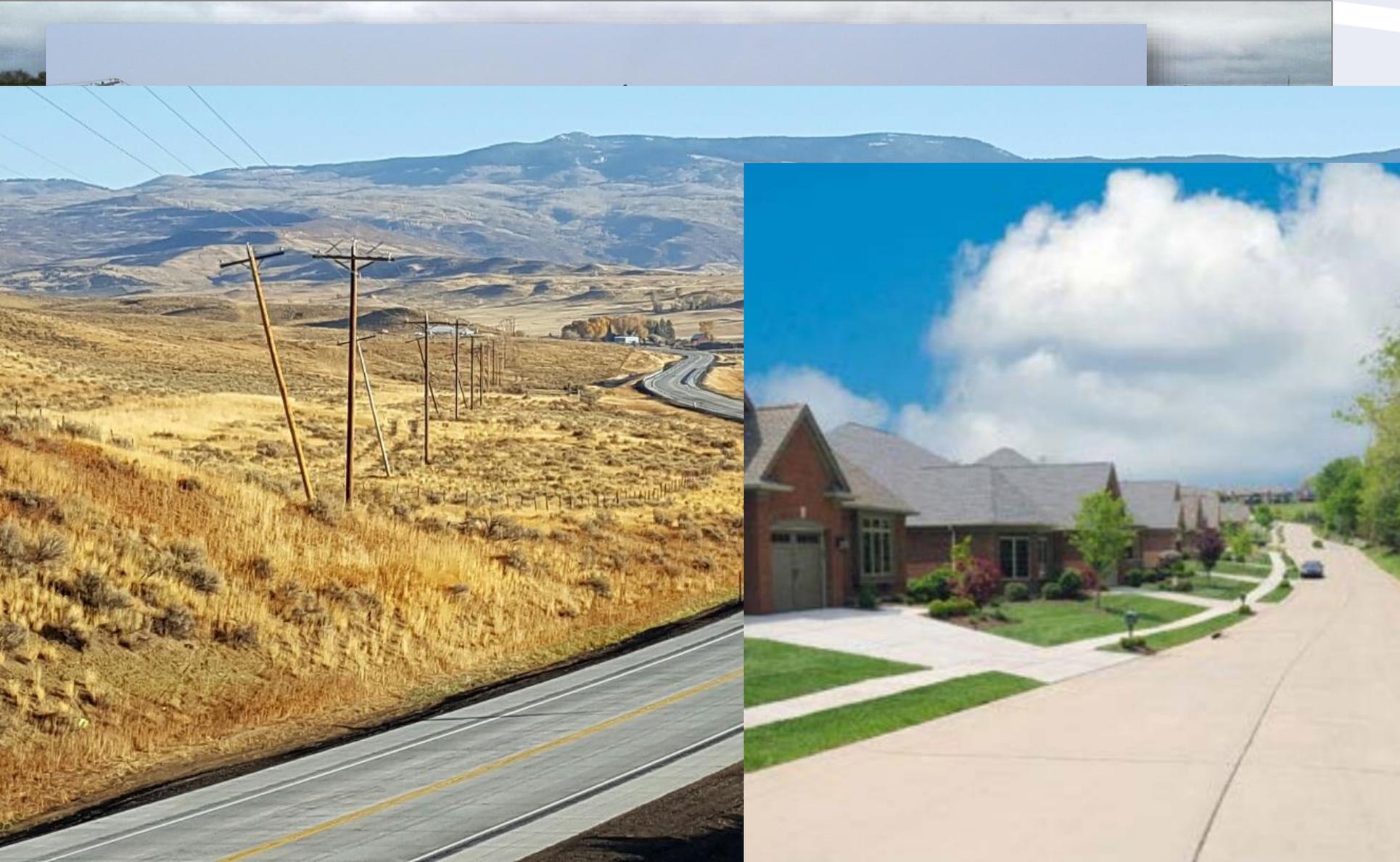


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American Concrete Pavement Association

# Concrete Pavement Versatility



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Paving 4.5" Concrete Overlay over the Existing Concrete Pavement

# Concrete Pavement Versatility



# Concrete Pavement Versatility

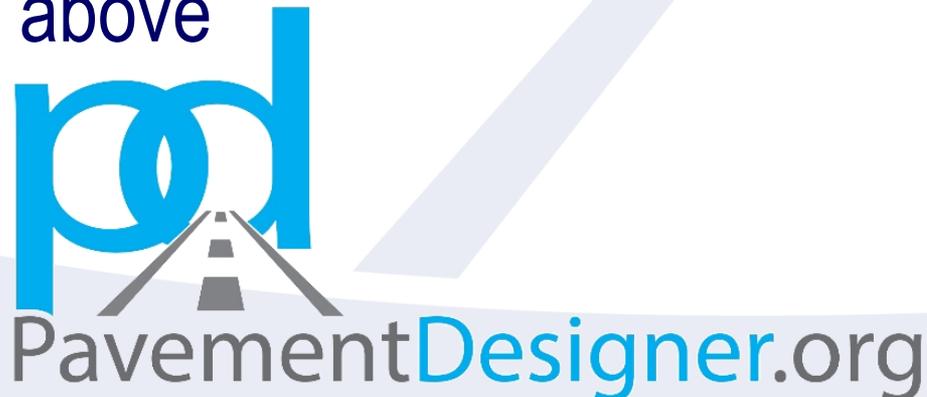




**Design... for What?**

# Design... for What?

- Streets & Local Roads
- Parking Lots
- Industrial & Trucking Facilities
- Roller-Compacted Concrete Pavement
- Pervious Concrete Pavement
- All of the above



# Streets and Local Roads

- ACI 325 – Concrete Pavements
  - 325.12R-02: Guide for Design of Jointed Concrete Pavements for Streets and Local Roads
  - Other documents on construction, mixtures, overlays, etc.
- Other ways to design:
  - PavementDesigner
  - AASHTO 93
  - Pavement ME
  - OptiPave

# Streets and Local Roads

- ACI 325.12R-02
  - Pavement Material Reqs.
  - Thickness Design
    - Traffic
    - Classification
    - Thickness Determination
    - Economic Factors



Traffic Classification		$k = 100 \text{ psi/in (CBR = 3)}$					
		Modulus of Rupture (psi)					
		500		600		700	
		Thickness, in.	Max JS, ft	Thickness, in.	Max JS, ft	Thickness, in.	Max JS, ft
Light Residential	ADTT = 3	5.75	12	5.25	12	4.75	12
Residential	ADTT = 10	6.50	14	5.75	13	5.25	13
	ADTT = 20	6.75	14	6.00	13	5.50	13
	ADTT = 50	7.00	14	6.25	14	5.75	13
Collector	ADTT = 50	7.75	15	7.00	15	6.50	15
	ADTT = 100	8.00	15	7.25	15	6.75	15
	ADTT = 500	8.50	15	7.75	15	7.00	15
Minor Arterial	ADTT = 100	9.50	15	8.50	15	7.75	15
	ADTT = 500	10.00	15	9.00	15	8.25	15
Major Arterial	ADTT = 400	11.00	15	10.00	15	9.00	15
	ADTT = 800	11.25	15	10.25	15	9.25	15
	ADTT = 1500	11.50	15	10.50	15	9.50	15
Business	ADTT = 300	8.75	15	8.00	15	7.25	15
	ADTT = 700	9.00	15	8.25	15	7.50	15

Traffic Classification		$k = 200 \text{ psi/in (CBR = 10)}$					
		Modulus of Rupture (psi)					
		500		600		700	
		Thickness, in.	Max JS, ft	Thickness, in.	Max JS, ft	Thickness, in.	Max JS, ft
Light Residential	ADTT = 3	5.25	10	4.75	10	4.25	9
Residential	ADTT = 10	6.00	11	5.25	11	5.00	10
	ADTT = 20	6.25	11	5.50	11	5.00	10
	ADTT = 50	6.50	11	5.75	11	5.25	11
Collector	ADTT = 50	7.25	12	6.50	12	6.00	12
	ADTT = 100	7.50	13	6.75	12	6.00	12
	ADTT = 500	7.75	13	7.00	13	6.50	12
Minor Arterial	ADTT = 100	8.50	14	7.75	14	7.00	13
	ADTT = 500	9.25	15	8.25	14	7.50	14
Major Arterial	ADTT = 400	10.00	15	9.00	15	8.25	15
	ADTT = 800	10.25	15	9.25	15	8.50	15
	ADTT = 1500	10.50	15	9.50	15	8.75	15
Business	ADTT = 300	8.00	13	7.25	13	6.50	13
	ADTT = 700	8.25	14	7.50	13	6.75	13

# Streets and Local Roads

- ACI 325.12R-02 (continued)
  - Jointing
    - Slab size and load transfer
    - Transverse Joints
    - Longitudinal Joints
    - Isolation and Expansion
    - Reinforcement
    - Irregular Panels
    - Sealants
  - Soils Info



# Parking Lots

- ACI 330 – Concrete Parking Lots and Site Paving
  - 330R-08 Guide for the Design and Construction of Concrete Parking Lots
- Other ways to design:
  - PavementDesigner



# Parking Lots

- ACI 330R-08
  - Pavement Design
    - Stresses
    - Loads
    - Subgrade
    - PCC Properties
    - THICKNESS
    - Jointing
    - Steel Reinforcement
    - Joint Filling & Sealing
    - Grades



# Parking Lots

- ACI 330R-08 (Continued)
  - Materials
  - Construction
  - Inspection & Testing
  - Maintenance & Repair
  - Cleaning



# Industrial and Trucking Facilities

- ACI 330 – Concrete Parking Lots and Site Paving
  - 330.2R-17: Guide for the Design and Construction of Concrete Site Paving for Industrial and Trucking Facilities
- Other ways to design:
  - PavementDesigner
  - OptiPave
  - AirPave



# Industrial and Trucking Facilities

- ACI 330.2R-17
  - Subgrades and Subbases
  - Pavement Design
    - Jointing
    - Reinforcement
    - Stability/Load Transfer
  - Materials and Mixtures
  - Construction
  - Inspection & Testing
  - Maintenance & Repair & Sustainability



# Roller-Compacted Concrete Pavement

- ACI 327 – Roller-Compacted Concrete Pavements
  - 327R-14 Guide to Roller Compacted Concrete Pavements
- Other ways to design:
  - PavementDesigner



# Roller-Compacted Concrete Pavement

- ACI 327R-14
  - Common Uses
  - Properties & Materials
  - Mixture Proportioning
  - Structural Design
    - StreetPave
    - RCC-PAVE
    - PCASE



# Pervious Concrete Pavement

- ACI 522 – Pervious Concrete
  - ACI 522R-10 Report on Pervious Concrete
  - ACI 522.1-13 Specification for Pervious Concrete Pavement
- Other ways to design:
  - PerviousPave
  - PavementDesigner



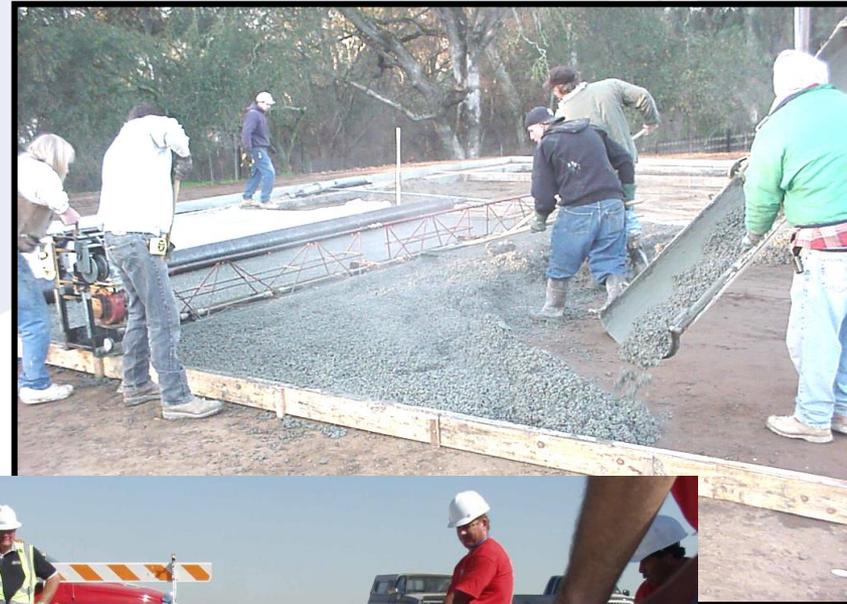
# Pervious Concrete Pavement

- ACI 522R-10
  - Applications
  - Materials
  - Properties
  - Mixture Proportioning
  - Pavement Design
    - Structural
    - Stormwater Management



# Pervious Concrete Pavement

- ACI 522R-10 (continued)
  - Construction
    - Prep
    - Placing Consolidation
    - Jointing
    - Curing
  - QC/Inspection
  - Performance
  - Limitations
  - Environmental



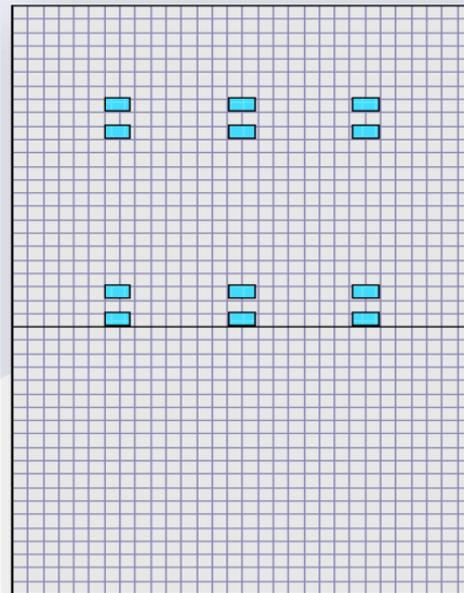
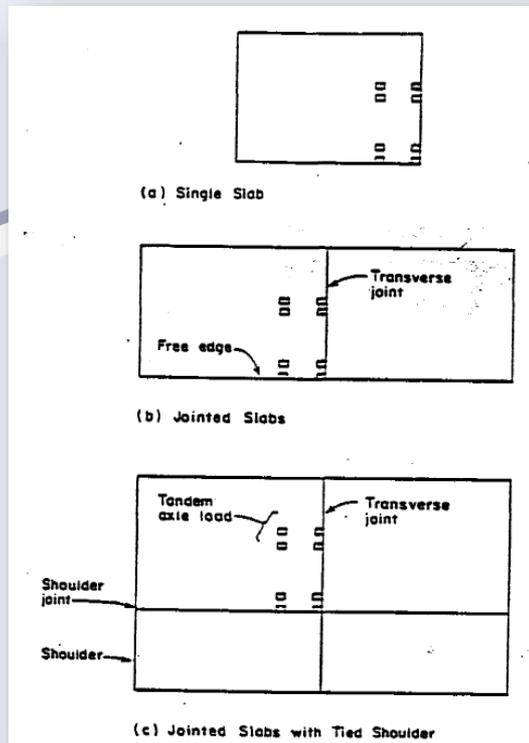


Figure 7. FE model of tridem axle edge loading (lane with tied concrete shoulders).

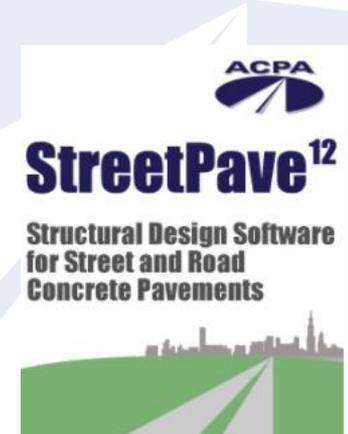
# PavementDesigner Background

- A free tool designed to simplify concrete pavement design for:
  - Parking lots
  - Roadways
    - JPCP, RCC, CRCP
    - Overlays (bonded and unbonded)
    - Composite pavements
  - Industrial / Intermodal yards
    - Forklifts and other odd loadings



# Evolution of Industry Designs

- 1960's PCA Method
- 1980's Erosion Model Introduced
- 2005 StreetPave software released
- 2012 Major Revamp of StreetPave software
- 2018 PavementDesigner Released
  - Incorporated other design methodologies



# Industry Design Methods

- PCA Methodology originally began in 1960's
- Mechanistic based
- Tailored for streets and roads
- Failure modes are cracking and faulting

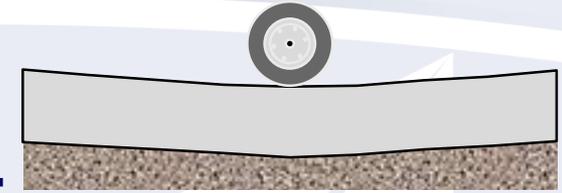


# Traffic Spectrum + Counts

Single Axles		Tandem Axles	
Axle Load (kip)	Axles/1,000 Trucks	Axle Load (kip)	Axles/1,000 Trucks
34	0.19	60	0.57
32	0.54	56	1.07
30	0.63	52	1.79
28	1.78	48	3.03
26	3.52	44	3.52
24	4.16	40	20.31
22	9.69	36	78.19
20	41.82	32	109.54
18	68.27	28	95.79
16	57.07	24	71.16

- Total trucks in design lane over the design life...  
calculated from trucks/day (2-way), traffic growth rate (%/yr), design life (yrs), directional distribution (%) and design lane distribution (%)

# Traffic Loads Generate Stresses



- Equivalent stress at the slab edge:

$$\sigma_{eq} = \frac{6 * M_e}{h_c^2} * f_1 * f_2 * f_3 * f_4$$

$M_e$  = equivalent moment, psi; different for single, tandem, and tridem axles, with and without edge support - func on radius of relative stiffness, which depends on concrete modulus, Poisson's ratio, and thickness and the k-value

$h_c$  = pavement thickness, in.

$f_1$  = adjustment for the effect of axle loads and contact area

$f_2$  = adjustment for a slab with no concrete shoulder

$f_3$  = adjustment to account for the effect of truck (wheel) placement at the slab edge

$f_4$  = adjustment to account for approximately 23.5% increase in concrete strength with age after the 28<sup>th</sup> day and reduction of one coefficient of variation (COV) to account for materials variability

# Erosion Model Introduced

- If dowels used, faulting mitigated & fails by cracks
- No faulting data collected at the AASHO road test so model developed in 1980s using field performance data from WI, MN, ND, GA, and CA
- Similar to cracking models, the pavement is made thicker, as necessary, until faulting model predicts that the pavement will not fail by faulting during the design life
- PD's weak point



# PavementDesigner.org



Home



New Design



My Designs



Resources

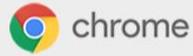


Support



Welcome to Pavement Designer, a free web-based pavement design tool for streets, local roads, parking lots, and intermodal/industrial facilities.

Best viewed using Chrome on Windows or Safari for MacOS.



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STREET

INTERMODAL

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PARKING

### CONCRETE STREETS

A long-lasting solution for conventional over the road traffic. This module can be used to design jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP), continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP), roller-compacted concrete pavement (RCC), overlays, and composite pavements with stabilized bases and soils. This module should be used for the design of county, town, and city streets.

INTERMODAL

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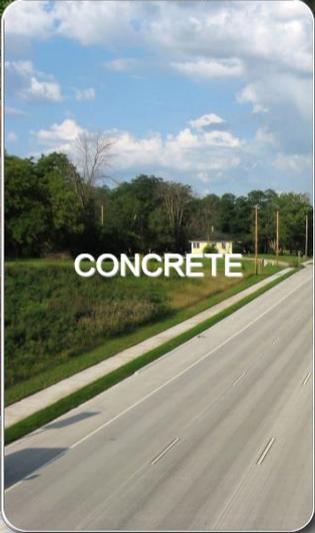
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## Select Street Project Type



OVERLAY



CONCRETE



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COMPOSITE

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## Select Street Project Type



OVERLAY

### CONCRETE

Concrete Streets provide a long-lasting pavement for city streets and local roads. This module can be used to design conventional jointed plain concrete pavements (JPCP), roller-compacted concrete pavements (RCC), or continuously reinforced concrete pavements (CRCP).

METHODOLOGY: ACPA StreetPave/PCA Method, AASHTO 93



NEW  
COMPOSITE

Project Type: Street Concrete

TRAFFIC

Select Spectrum Type

Design Life

(Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

Traffic Growth Rate

(% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

Single		Tandem		Tridem	
AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
24	0.07	24	0.07	24	0.07
24	1.6	24	1.6	24	1.6
22	2.6	22	2.6	22	2.6
20	6.63	20	6.63	20	6.63
18	16.61	18	16.61	18	16.61
16	23.88	16	23.88	16	23.88
14	47.76	14	47.76	14	47.76
12	116.76	12	116.76	12	116.76
10	142.7	10	142.7	10	142.7
8	233.6	8	233.6	8	233.6

Project Type: Street **Concrete**

TRAFFIC

Select Spectrum Type

Design Life

(Years)

Select Spectrum Type

Select a predefined distribution of axle loads and axles per thousand trucks that best characterizes the truck traffic you expect.

Custom distributions may also be entered.

More Information

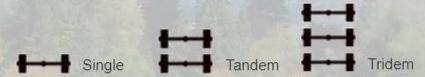
GLOBAL

Reliability

(%)

Help (Select Spectrum Type)

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
24	0.07	24	0.07	24	0.07

24	1.6
22	2.6
20	6.63
18	16.61
16	23.88
14	47.76
12	116.76
10	142.7
8	233.6

The four default traffic categories in the left column are each a composite of data averaged from loadometer tables representative of the facility type listed and the five default traffic categories in the right column are from the forthcoming ACI 330-18 design guide, 'Guide for Design and Construction of Concrete Parking Lots.' ACI 330R-08 describes Category A as passenger cars only, Categories B and C as composites of data averaged from several loadometer tables representing appropriate pavement facilities, and Category D as tractor semitrailer trucks with gross weights of 80 kips (360 kN). The table below gives general details for each default traffic category in the left column.

Traffic Category	Description	Traffic			Maximum Axles Loads (kips)	
		ADT	% Trucks	ADTT**	Single Axles	Tandem Axles
Residential	Residential streets, rural and secondary roads (low to medium*)	50-800	1%-3%	1-20	22	36
Collector	Collector streets, rural and secondary roads (high*), arterial streets and primary roads (low*)	700-5,000	3%-15%	40-1,000	26	44
Minor Arterial	Arterial streets and primary roads (medium*), expressways and urban and rural interstate (low to medium*)	3,000-15,000+	5%-25%	300-5,000+	30	52
Major Arterial	Arterial streets, primary roads, expressways (high*), urban and rural interstate (medium to high*)	4,000-50,000+	10%-30%	700-10,000+	34	60

\*The descriptors high, medium, or low refer to the relative weights of axle loads for the type of street or road; that is, "low" for a rural Interstate would represent heavier loads than "low" for a secondary road.

\*\* Trucks -- two-axle, four-tire trucks excluded.

Project Type: Street Concrete

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

(Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

Traffic Growth Rate

(% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

Single		Tandem		Tridem	
AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
24	1.6	36	7.76	56	0
22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0

Project Type: Street Concrete

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

Traffic Growth Rate

(% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

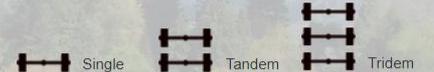
Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

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Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

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TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
24	1.6	36	7.76	56	0
22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0

Project Type: Street **Concrete**

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

(% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

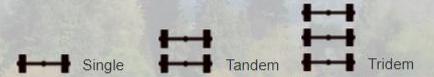
Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

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Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

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TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
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20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0

Project Type: Street Concrete

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

(%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

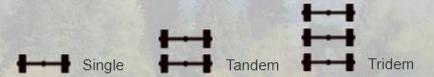
Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

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Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

(Input field)

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
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22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0

Project Type: Street Concrete

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

50 (%)

Design Lane Distribution

(%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

(Input field)

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

(Input field)

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

Single Tandem Tridem

AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
24	1.6	36	7.76	56	0
22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0

Project Type: Street Concrete

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

50 (%)

Design Lane Distribution

100 (%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

(%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

56

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

515,791

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS

Single Tandem Tridem

AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
24	1.6	36	7.76	56	0
22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0



Project Type: Street Concrete

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

50 (%)

Design Lane Distribution

100 (%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

85 (%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

(%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

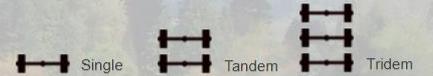
Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

56

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

515,791

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
24	1.6	36	7.76	56	0
22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0

Project Type: Street  Concrete

TRAFFIC

Collector

Design Life

25 (Years)

User Defined Traffic Info

Trucks/Day

100

Traffic Growth Rate

1 (% per year)

Directional Distribution

50 (%)

Design Lane Distribution

100 (%)

Help ?

GLOBAL

Reliability

85 (%)

% of Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life

15 (%)

CALCULATED TRAFFIC RESULTS

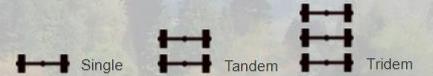
Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane over the Design Life

56

Total Trucks in Design Lane over the Design Life

515,791

TRAFFIC SUMMARY DETAILS



AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS	AXLE LOAD (kips)	AXLES/ 1000 TRUCKS
26	0.07	44	1.16	62	0
24	1.6	36	7.76	56	0
22	2.6	40	38.79	50	0
20	6.63	32	54.76	44	0
18	16.61	28	44.43	38	0
16	23.88	24	30.74	32	0
14	47.76	20	45	26	0
12	116.76	16	59.25	20	0
10	142.7	12	91.15	14	0
8	233.6	8	47.01	8	0

LOGOUT

1 PROJECT LEVEL

2 PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

3 SUMMARY

### Select Pavement Design Type



Jointed-Plain Concrete Pavement (JPCP)



Roller-Compacted Concrete (RCC)



Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP)



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1 PROJECT LEVEL

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Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value

MRSG Value

psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength

psi

Modulus of Elasticity

4,000,000

psi

Macrofibers in Concrete

Yes

No

Edge Support

Yes

No

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

1

Layer Type

Resilient Modulus

Layer Thickness

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Choose Layer

psi

in

SUBGRADE

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure

psi/in

Override

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1 PROJECT LEVEL

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3 SUMMARY

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value ^

Known MRSG Value  
CBR (California Bearing Ratio)  
R-Value (Resistance Value)

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength v

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength  
psi

Modulus of Elasticity  
4,000,000 psi

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

1 v

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Choose Layer v	psi	in
SUBGRADE		

Macrofibers in Concrete  
Yes No

Edge Support  
Yes No

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure  
psi/in

Override

Project Level

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Support

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

CONCRETE

STRUCTURE

Known MRSG Value

28-Day Flex Strength

Subbase Layers

MRSG Value

**Resilient Modulus of the Subgrade**  
 Enter a value for MRSG, the elastic response of a soil under repeated loading.

**Flex Strength**  
 Modulus of Elasticity

4,000,000 psi

[More Information](#)

1

Layer Type

Resilient Modulus

Layer Thickness

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Choose Layer

psi

in

SUBGRADE

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure

Override

psi/in

Macrofibers in Concrete

Edge Support

Yes No

Yes No



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Support

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

CONCRETE

STRUCTURE

Known MRSG Value

28-Day Flex Strength

Subbase Layers

MRSG Value  
psi

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength  
psi

Layer Type Resilient Modulus Layer Thickness

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Help (Resilient Modulus of the Subgrade)

The Resilient Modulus is one of three basic subgrade soil stiffness/strength characterizations commonly used in structural design of pavements. Resilient Modulus is a measure of the elastic response of a soil (how well a soil is able to return to its original shape and size after being stressed) under repeated loading. The table below shows typical CBR and Resilient Modulus values for various common subgrade soils.

Description	AASHTO	ASTM (Unified)	CBR (%)	Resilient Modulus (psi)
<b>Coarse-Grained Soils</b>				
Gravel	A-1-a, well graded	GW,GP	60-80	32,000-39,000
	A-1-a, poorly graded		35-60	22,000-32,000
Coarse Sand	A-1-b	SW	20-40	15,000-25,000
Fine Sand	A-3	SP	15-25	12,000-18,000
<b>Granular Materials with High Fines</b>				
Silt Gravel	A-2-4, gravelly	GM	40-80	25,000-39,000
Silt Sandy Gravel	A-2-5, gravelly			
Silty Sand	A-2-4, sandy	SM	20-40	15,000-25,000
Silty Gravelly Sand	A-2-5, sandy			
Clayey Gravel	A-2-6, gravelly	GC	20-40	15,000-25,000
Clayey Sandy Gravel	A-2-7, gravelly			
Clayey Sand	A-2-6, sandy	SC	10-20	9,000-15,000
Clayey Gravelly Sand	A-2-7, sandy			
<b>Fine-Grained Soils</b>				
Silt	A-4	ML, OL	4-8	5,000-8,000
Silt/Sand/Gravel Mixture			5-15	6,000-12,000
Poorly Graded Silt	A-5	MH	4-8	5,000-8,000
Plastic Clay	A-6	CL	5-15	6,000-12,000

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Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

CONCRETE

STRUCTURE

Known MRSG Value

28-Day Flex Strength

Subbase Layers

MRSG Value  
psi

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength  
psi

Layer Type Resilient Modulus Layer Thickness

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Help (Resilient Modulus of the Subgrade)

The Resilient Modulus is one of three basic subgrade soil stiffness/strength characterizations commonly used in structural design of pavements. Resilient Modulus is a measure of the elastic response of a soil (how well a soil is able to return to its original shape and size after being stressed) under repeated loading. The table below shows typical CBR and Resilient Modulus values for various common subgrade soils.

Description	AASHTO	ASTM (Unified)	CBR (%)	Resilient Modulus (psi)
<b>Coarse-Grained Soils</b>				
Gravel	A-1-a, well graded	GW,GP	60-80	32,000-39,000
	A-1-a, poorly graded		35-60	22,000-32,000
Coarse Sand	A-1-b	SW	20-40	15,000-25,000
Fine Sand	A-3	SP	15-25	12,000-18,000
<b>Granular Materials with High Fines</b>				
Silt Gravel	A-2-4, gravelly	GM	40-80	25,000-39,000
Silt Sandy Gravel	A-2-5, gravelly			
Silty Sand	A-2-4, sandy	SM	20-40	15,000-25,000
Silty Gravelly Sand	A-2-5, sandy			
Clayey Gravel	A-2-6, gravelly	GC	20-40	15,000-25,000
Clayey Sandy Gravel	A-2-7, gravelly			
Clayey Sand	A-2-6, sandy	SC	10-20	9,000-15,000
Clayey Gravelly Sand	A-2-7, sandy			
<b>Fine-Grained Soils</b>				
Silt	A-4	ML, OL	4-8	5,000-8,000
Silt/Sand/Gravel Mixture			5-15	6,000-12,000
Poorly Graded Silt	A-5	MH	4-8	5,000-8,000
Plastic Clay	A-6	CL	5-15	6,000-12,000

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Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value

MRSG Value

5,000 psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength

28-Day Flex Strength  
Compressive Strength  
Modulus of Elasticity  
Split Tensile Strength

Modulus of Elasticity

4,000,000 psi

Macrofibers in Concrete

Yes No

Edge Support

Yes No

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

1

Layer Type

Resilient Modulus

Layer Thickness

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Choose Layer

psi

in

SUBGRADE

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure

Override

psi/in

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3 SUMMARY

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value

MRSG Value

5,000 psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength

550 psi

Modulus of Elasticity

4,000,000 psi

Macrofibers in Concrete

Yes No

Edge Support

Yes No

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

1

Layer Type

Resilient Modulus

Layer Thickness

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Choose Layer

psi

in

SUBGRADE

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure

psi/in

Override

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1 PROJECT LEVEL

2 PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

3 SUMMARY

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value

MRSG Value

5,000 psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength

550 psi

Modulus of Elasticity

4,000,000 psi

Macrofibers in Concrete

Yes No

Edge Support

Yes No

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

- 1
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

Layer Type

Resilient Modulus

Layer Thickness

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Choose Layer

psi

in

SUBGRADE

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure

Override

psi/in

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1 PROJECT LEVEL

2 PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

3 SUMMARY

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value

MRSG Value

5,000 psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength

550 psi

Modulus of Elasticity

4,000,000 psi

Macrofibers in Concrete

Yes No

Edge Support

Yes No

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

1

Layer Type

Resilient Modulus

Layer Thickness

JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE

Granular Base

25,000 psi

in

SUBGRADE

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure

Override

psi/in

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Support

LOGOUT

Calculation was successful

1 PROJECT LEVEL

2 PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

3 SUMMARY

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Help ?

SUBGRADE

Known MRSG Value  psi

MRSG Value  psi

CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength  psi

3rd Point Loading 28-Day Flex Strength  psi

Modulus of Elasticity  psi

STRUCTURE

Subbase Layers

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Granular Base	25,000 psi	4 in
SUBGRADE		

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure  psi/in

Override

Macrofibers in Concrete  Yes  No

Edge Support  Yes  No



Project Level

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DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGOUT

1 PROJECT LEVEL

2 PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

3 SUMMARY

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Calculated Minimum Thickness

Doweled

5.83 in

Undoweled

5.83 in

Recommended Design Thickness

Doweled

6.00 in

Undoweled

6.00 in

Maximum Joint Spacing

Doweled

11 ft

Undoweled

11 ft



Analysis and Guidance

SENSITIVITY

CRACKING

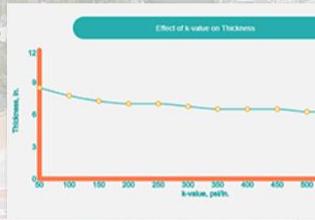
EROSION

LOAD TRANSFER

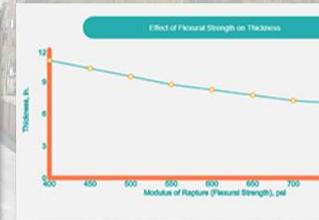
JOINT SPACING

DOWELED

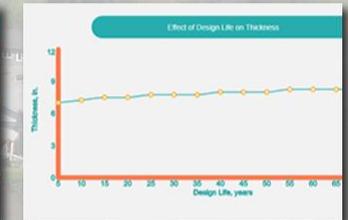
UNDOWELED



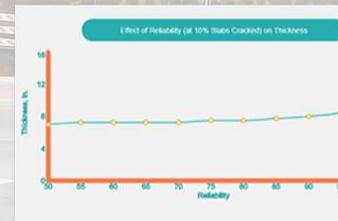
K-Value



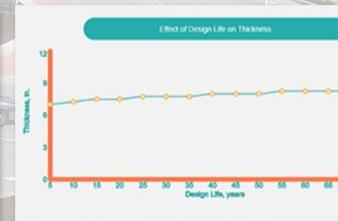
Flexural Strength



Design Life



Reliability



% Slabs Cracked

PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

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GENERATE REPORT

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Calculated Minimum Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

5.83 in

5.83 in

Recommended Design Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

6.00 in

6.00 in

Maximum Joint Spacing

Doweled

Undoweled

11 ft

11 ft



Analysis and Guidance

SENSITIVITY

CRACKING

EROSION

LOAD TRANSFER

JOINT SPACING

DOWELED

UNDOWELED

The key to excellent long-term performance of doweled joints is adequate load transfer over the life of the pavement. Load transfer devices generally are recommended for jointed plain concrete pavements that have an initial design thickness greater than about 8 inches (200 mm) because traffic levels that require such thicknesses for fatigue resistance also are of a level that might result in pumping and faulting of the joints if load transfer devices are not included in the joints. When the initial design thickness is less than 8 inches (200 mm), load transfer devices are recommended only if faulting is the predicted cause of failure.

Although other geometries (e.g., elliptical, plate, square, etc.) and materials (e.g., stainless or microcomposite steel, zinc alloy-sleeved, etc.) can be used to transfer load across transverse joints in jointed plain concrete pavements, round and smooth steel dowel bars are the most commonly used load transfer device. Typical size recommendations for round steel dowel bars placed at 12 in. (300 mm) on-center are:

Recommended Dowel Bar Size

Concrete Design Thickness, in.	Dowel Bar Size, in.
less than 8 in. and cracking is predicated cause of failure	Dowel not recommended
less than 8 in. and faulting is predicted cause of failure	1.00 in.
between 8 in. and 10 in.	1.25 in.
greater than 10 in.	1.50 in.

Required load transfer device size and spacing can, however, vary based on load transfer technology geometry and material (see manufacturer's recommendations), and some non-uniform spacings offer opportunities to optimize/minimize steel content at the joints while causing minimal impacts on pavement responses (see ACPA's DowelCAD 2.0). Other exceptions also exist, like the lack of a need for load transfer devices in bonded concrete overlays on asphalt or composite pavements. The National Concrete Consortium (NCC) also has developed, "Recommendations for Standardized Dowel Load Transfer Systems for Jointed Concrete Pavements," which are available through the National Concrete Pavement Technology (CP Tech) Center

Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Calculated Minimum Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

5.83 in

5.83 in

Recommended Design Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

6.00 in

6.00 in

Maximum Joint Spacing

Doweled

Undoweled

11 ft

11 ft

Analysis and Guidance

SENSITIVITY

CRACKING

EROSION

LOAD TRANSFER

JOINT SPACING

DOWELED

UNDOWELED

The key to excellent long-term performance of doweled joints is adequate load transfer over the life of the pavement. Load transfer devices generally are recommended for jointed plain concrete pavements that have an initial design thickness greater than about 8 inches (200 mm) because traffic levels that require such thicknesses for fatigue

SAVE DESIGN

Design Name

Enter unique design name

Folder Name

Project Folder

+ CREATE NEW FOLDER

SAVE

pumping and faulting of the joints if load transfer devices are not used. If the design thickness is less than 8 inches (200 mm), load transfer devices are a cause of failure.

rectangular, square, etc.) and materials (e.g., stainless or microcomposite steel, etc.) for load across transverse joints in jointed plain concrete pavements, the most commonly used load transfer device. Typical size recommendations for a 10 mm on-center are:

Joint Spacing, in.	Dowel Bar Size, in.
less than 8 in.	Dowel not recommended
between 8 in. and 10 in.	1.00 in.
greater than 10 in.	1.25 in.
	1.50 in.

Required load transfer device size and spacing can, however, vary based on load transfer technology geometry and material (see manufacturer's recommendations), and some non-uniform spacings offer opportunities to optimize/minimize steel content at the joints while causing minimal impacts on pavement responses (see ACPA's DowelCAD 2.0). Other exceptions also exist, like the lack of a need for load transfer devices in bonded concrete overlays on asphalt or composite pavements. The National Concrete Consortium (NCC) also has developed, "Recommendations for Standardized Dowel Load Transfer Systems for Jointed Concrete Pavements," which are available through the National Concrete Pavement Technology (CP Tech) Center



Project Type: Street Concrete JPCP

Calculated Minimum Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

5.83 in

5.83

Recommended Design Thickness

Doweled

Undoweled

6.00 in

6.00

Maximum Joint Spacing

Doweled

Undoweled

11 ft

11

Analysis and Guidance

SENSITIVITY

CRACKING

EROSION

LOAD TRANSFER

JOINT SPACING

DOWELED

UNDOWELED

EDIT DESIGN DETAILS

DESIGN NAME

S&R Example 1

OWNER/AGENCY

ACPA

DESIGNERS NAME

Eric Ferrebee

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ROUTE

Overland Parkway

ZIP CODE (Project location)

DOWNLOAD AND VIEW REPORT

✖ Equate load transfer over the life of the pavement. In concrete pavements that have an initial design thicknesses that require such thicknesses for fatigue cracking of the joints if load transfer devices are not provided. If the joint spacing is greater than 8 inches (200 mm), load transfer devices are

required. Alternative materials (e.g., stainless or microcomposite steel, epoxy coated steel, or epoxy-impregnated steel) or alternate joint types in jointed plain concrete pavements, or a load transfer device. Typical size recommendations are:

Dowel Bar Size, in.
Dowel not recommended
1.00 in.
1.25 in.
1.50 in.

Required load transfer device size and spacing can, however, vary based on load transfer technology geometry and material (see manufacturer's recommendations), and some non-uniform spacings offer opportunities to optimize/minimize steel content at the joints while causing minimal impacts on pavement responses (see ACPA's DowelCAD 2.0). Other exceptions also exist, like the lack of a need for load transfer devices in bonded concrete overlays on asphalt or composite pavements. The National Concrete Consortium (NCC) also has developed, "Recommendations for Standardized Dowel Load Transfer Systems for Jointed Concrete Pavements," which are available through the National Concrete Pavement Technology (CP Tech) Center



LOGOUT

# 1 PROJECT LEVEL

Project Type: Street Concrete

Calculated Minimum Thickness:

Doweled 5.83 in. Undoweled 5.83 in.

Recommended Design Thickness:

Doweled 6.00 in. Undoweled 6.00 in.

Maximum Joint Spacing:

Doweled 11 ft. Undoweled 11 ft.



DESIGN SUMMARY REPORT FOR  
JOINTED-PLAIN CONCRETE PAVEMENT (JPCP)  
DATE CREATED:  
Wed Jan 30 2019 01:17:06 GMT-0600 (Central Standard Time)

### Project Description

Project Name: S&R Example 1 Owner: ACPA Zip Code:  
Designer's Name: Eric Ferreebbee Route: Overland Parkway

### Design Summary

Recommended Design Thickness: Doweled 6.00 in. Undoweled 6.00 in. Maximum Joint Spacing: Doweled 11 ft. Undoweled 11 ft.  
Calculated Minimum Thickness: Doweled 5.83 in. Undoweled 5.83 in.

### Pavement Structure

#### SUBBASE

Calculated Composite K-Value of Substructure: 260 psi/in

Layer Type	Resilient Modulus	Layer Thickness
JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE SURFACE		
Granular Base	25,000 psi	4 in
SUBGRADE		

#### CONCRETE

28-Day Flex Strength: 550 psi Edge Support: Yes  
Modulus of Elasticity: 4000000 psi Macrobbers in Concrete: No

#### SUBGRADE

Known MRSR Value: 5,000 psi

### Project Level

#### TRAFFIC

Spectrum Type: Collector  
Design Life: 25 years  
USER DEFINED TRAFFIC  
Trucks Per Day: 100

#### GLOBAL

Reliability: 85 %  
% Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life: 15 %  
Avg Trucks/Day in Design Lane Over the Design Life: 56

# 3 SUMMARY

ING DOWELED UNDOWELED

uate load transfer over the life of the pavement.  
concrete pavements that have an initial design  
s that require such thicknesses for fatigue  
y of the joints if load transfer devices are not  
inches (200 mm), load transfer devices are

aterials (e.g., stainless or microcomposite steel,  
se joints in jointed plain concrete pavements,  
d transfer device. Typical size recommendations

Dowel Bar Size, in.
Dowel not recommended
1.00 in.
1.25 in.
1.50 in.

d on load transfer technology geometry and material  
s offer opportunities to optimize/minimize steel  
ses (see ACPA's DowelCAD 2.0). Other exceptions  
crete overlays on asphalt or composite pavements.  
ndations for Standardized Dowel Load Transfer  
the National Concrete Pavement Technology (CP

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# THANK YOU!

## Questions?



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*ACPA Director of Technical Services*  
eferrebee@acpa.org

847-423-8709

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Your Local Contact | [local.acpa.org](http://local.acpa.org)

Pavement Design | [PavementDesigner.org](http://PavementDesigner.org)