

TWO LANE PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCTION AND WIDENING STRATEGIES• OAPC, FEBRUARY 1, 2023



OHIO DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION

TWO LANE PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCTION AND WIDENING STRATEGIES

Patrick Bierl

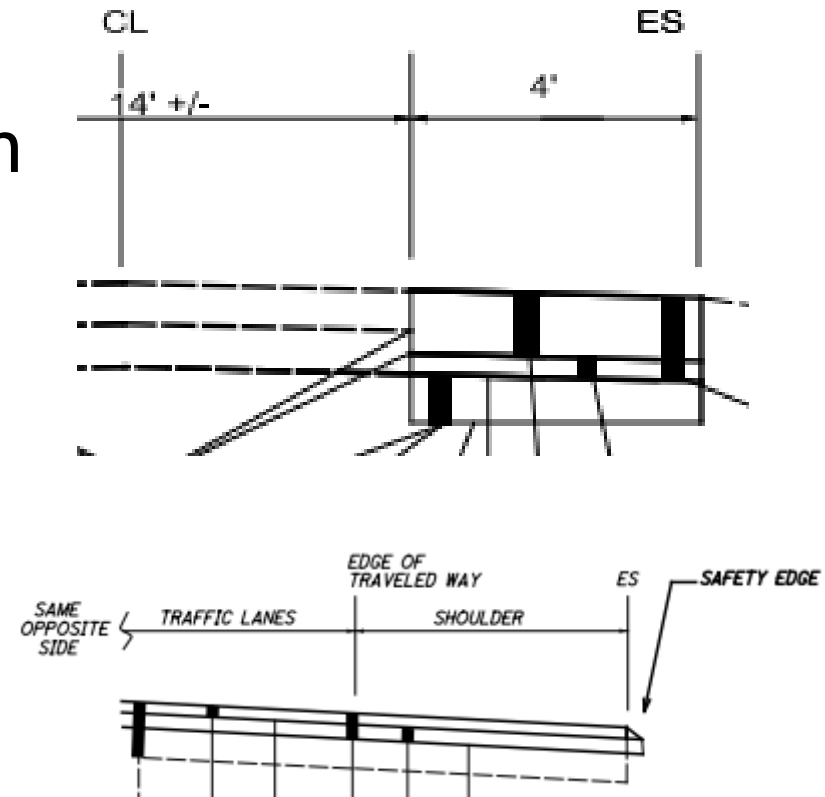
ODOT Office of Pavement Engineering

WHERE DO YOU START?

- Initial Considerations
 - Pavement type and width(s)
 - Maintenance required
 - Current and historical distresses and conditions
- Rehab Options
 - Edge replacement/repair and overlay salvaged
 - FDR (cement and emulsion)
 - Rubblize and full replacement
- Field Investigation

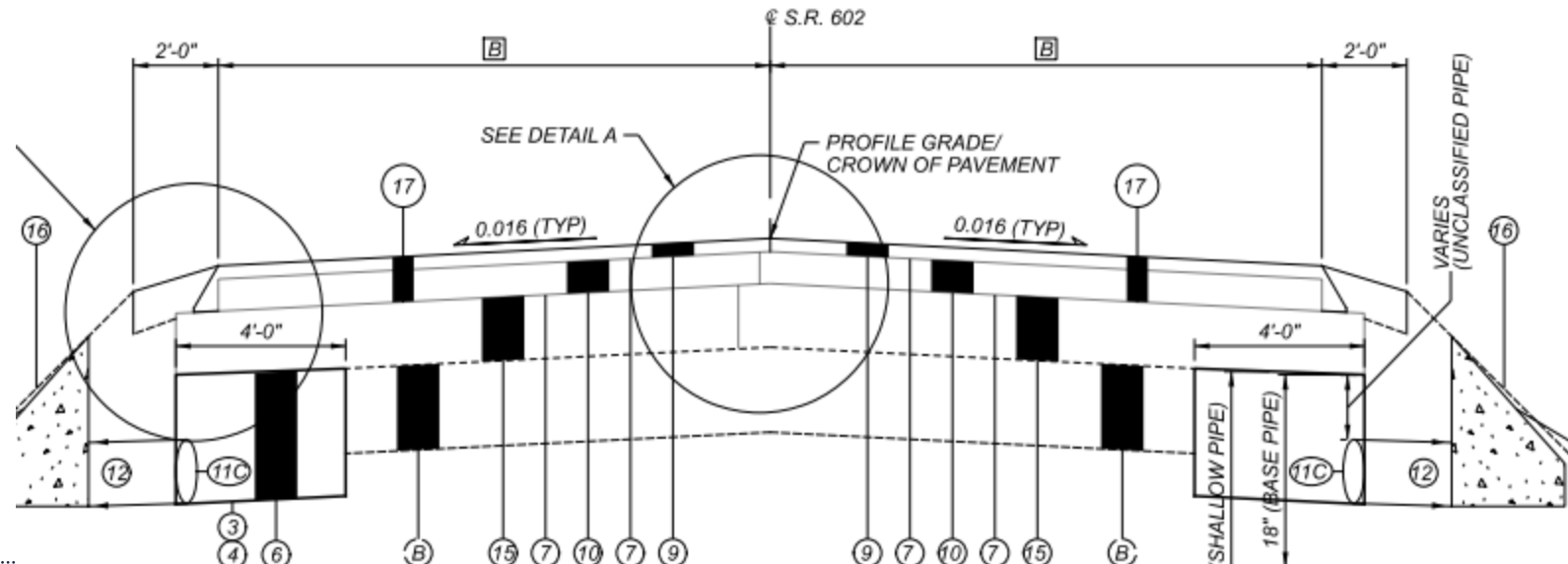
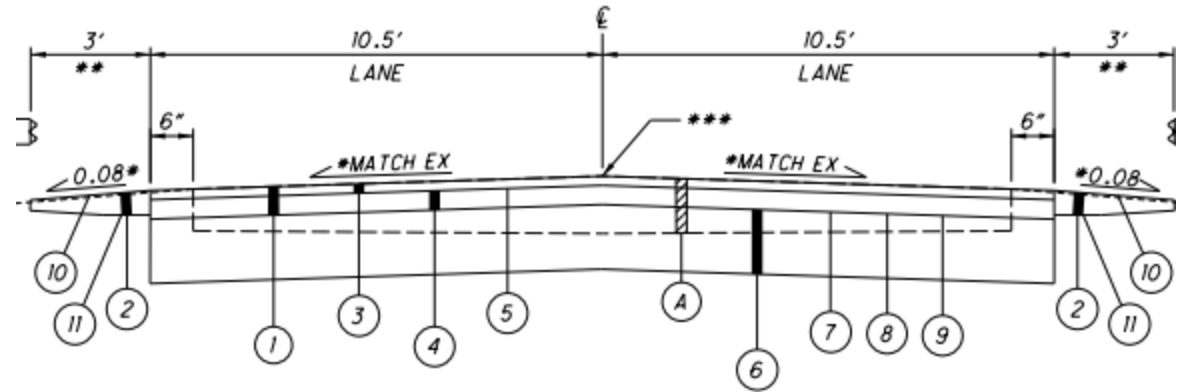
REHABILITATION OPTIONS

- Edge Replacement
 - Middle of pavement generally in good shape and mostly solid
 - Previous edge widening not sufficient thickness
 - No aggregate base or subgrade compaction under edges



REHABILITATION OPTIONS

- FDR with Cement
 - Suitable AC thickness
 - Stripped/deteriorated AC
- FDR with Emulsion
 - Macadam base
 - Coarser mixture
 - Layer thickness



REHABILITATION OPTIONS

- **Rubblize and Roll**
 - Concrete wide enough
 - Can have aggregate base added adjacent to increase width
- **New Pavement**
 - Concrete or brick cannot be salvaged
 - Existing elevation challenges



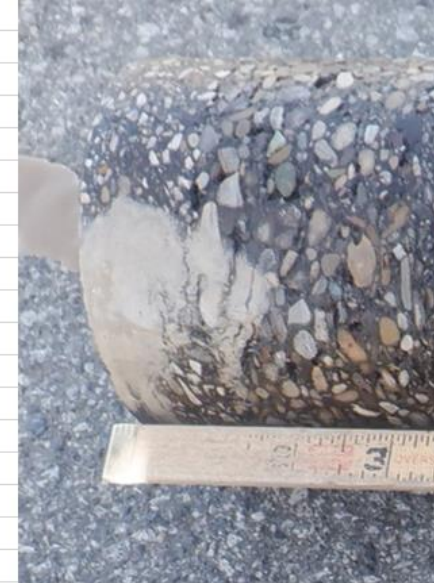
FIELD INVESTIGATION

- Pavement Coring
 - Extract cores representing the edge and middle.
 - 0.5 Mile intervals staggered
- Aggregate Base Sampling
 - Use a bucket auger to collect 1 sample/mile/direction, approx. 200 gram bag sample for gradation



SAMPLE CORE REPORT INFORMATION

core#	1	Pavement Type at Core Location	Flexible
location SLM	26.75	MacAdam base present?	No
Depth of core (in)	15	Paved shoulder width*	2.5
Depth of core hole (in)	15	Distance from center line to core*	6.5
Bottom of core hole	aggragate	Core Condition / Notes	
Drainage	Good		
# of photos	2	Pavement layers (in)	
Lane width*	11.5		15
Core Location	Middle		2
			3
			4
			5
* Decimal Feet			



core#	2	Pavement Type at Core Location	Flexible
location SLM	26.75	MacAdam base present?	No
Depth of core (in)	7	Paved shoulder width*	2.5
Depth of core hole (in)	11	Distance from center line to core*	11



SAMPLE CORE REPORT SUMMARY

Up Summary							
Statistic	Core Depth (in)		Core Hole Depth (in)		Drainage	Top Layer (in)	Bottom Layer (in)
	Edge	Middle	Edge	Middle			
Average	9.61	11.07	12.79	15.27		5.29	8.00
Min	4.5	2	5	10.5		2	5.5
Max	18	18.5	18	18.5		11	10.5
Mode	5	17	10	15	Good	2	8.5

Down									
CORE	SLM	Pavement Type	Core Depth		Core Hole Depth		Drainage	Top Layer	Concrete/Mac Thickness (in)
			Edge	Middle	Edge	Middle			
1	10.49	Flexible		11		11	Good	6.75	
2	10.49	Flexible	11.25		11.25		Good	3.5	
3	9.98	Flexible		16		17	Good	10.5	
4	9.98	Flexible	16		17		Good	16	
5	9.47	Flexible		6		6	Good	6	0
6	9.47	Flexible	11		11		Good	11	
7	9	Flexible		6		6	Good	6	0

SAMPLE AGGREGATE BASE SAMPLE INFORMATION

- Most interested in fine material (M and C)

Borehole	Depth	Sample	Lab ID	G (%)	CS (%)	FS (%)	M (%)	C (%)	LL	PL	PI	M (%)	LOI (%)	ODOT CLASS	USCS CLASS
X-001-0-21/ 0.02 Up E	0.5	BS- 1	18161	47	12	14	17	10	21	15	6	14		A-2-4	SC-SM
X-002-0-21/ 0.75 Dn E	0.5	BS- 1	18162	42	18	17	16	7	NP	NP	NP	12		A-1-b	SM
X-003-0-21/ 1.0 Up M	0.5	BS- 1	18163	46	30	9	10	5	NP	NP	NP	14		A-1-b	SM
X-004-0-21/ 1.75 Dn E	0.5	BS- 1	18164	32	18	21	18	11	22	15	7	12		A-2-4	SC-SM
X-005-0-21/ 2.0 Up E	0.5	BS- 1	18165	71	10	8	7	4	23	17	6	13		A-1-a	GP-GC
X-006-0-21/ 2.73 Dn M	0.5	BS- 1	18166	34	12	23	26	5	NP	NP	NP	15		A-2-4	SM
X-007-0-21/ 3.0 Up M	0.5	BS- 1	18167	27	9	19	28	17	24	16	8	20		A-4a	SC

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

- CBR for design calculations
- Unsuitable and Unstable soil identification
- Low N60 Values

Design
CBR

7

#	Boring	Sample	Sample Depth		Subgrade Depth		Standard Penetration		HP (tsf)	Physical Characteristics						Moisture		Ohio DOT	
			From	To	From	To	N ₆₀	N _{60L}		LL	PL	PI	% Silt	% Clay	P200	M _C	M _{OPT}	Class	GI
1	B	SS-1	1.5	3.0	0.0	1.5	24			24	18	6	16	14	30	14	10	A-2-4	0
	001-0	SS-2	3.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	17			24	17	7	16	9	25	11	10	A-2-4	0
	21	SS-3	4.5	6.0	3.0	4.5	13			18	17	1	20	13	33	9	10	A-2-4	0
		SS-4	6.0	7.5	4.5	6.0	13	13		18	17	1	20	13	33	9	10	A-2-4	0
2	B	SS-1	1.5	3.0	0.0	1.5	10		0.25	26	18	8	52	24	76	19	13	A-4b	8
	002-0	SS-2	3.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	15			25	20	5	22	11	33	15	10	A-2-4	0
	21	SS-3	4.5	6.0	3.0	4.5	15			25	20	5	22	11	33	16	10	A-2-4	0
		SS-4	6.0	7.5	4.5	6.0	8	8		25	20	5	22	11	33	18	10	A-2-4	0

% Proposed Subgrade Surface

Unstable & Unsuitable

13%

Unstable

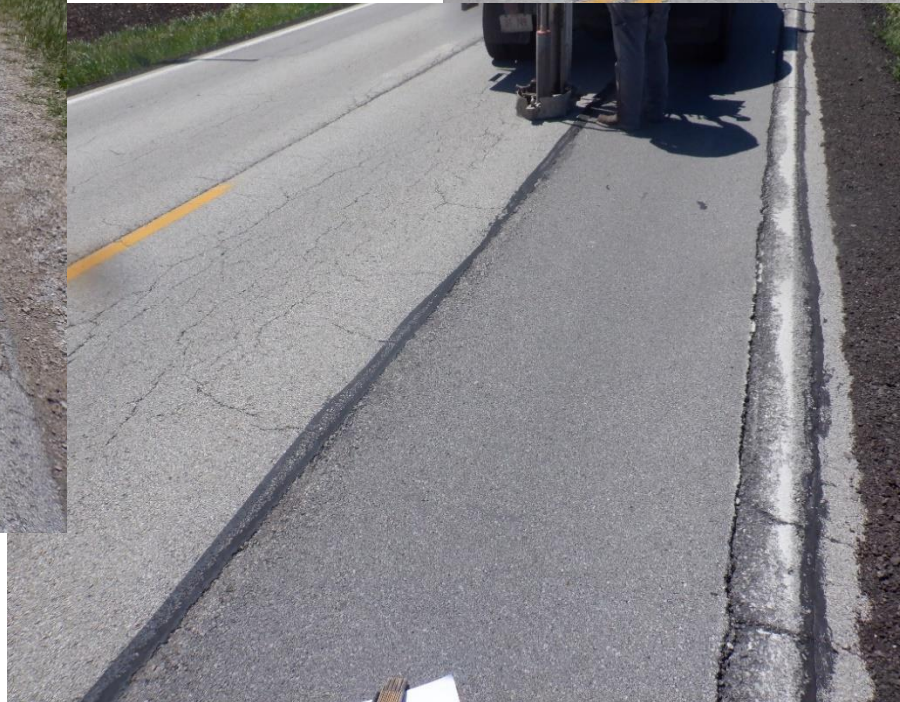
12%

Unsuitable

1%

CASE STUDY 1 - EDGE REPLACEMENT

○ HUR 4 Prior Condition

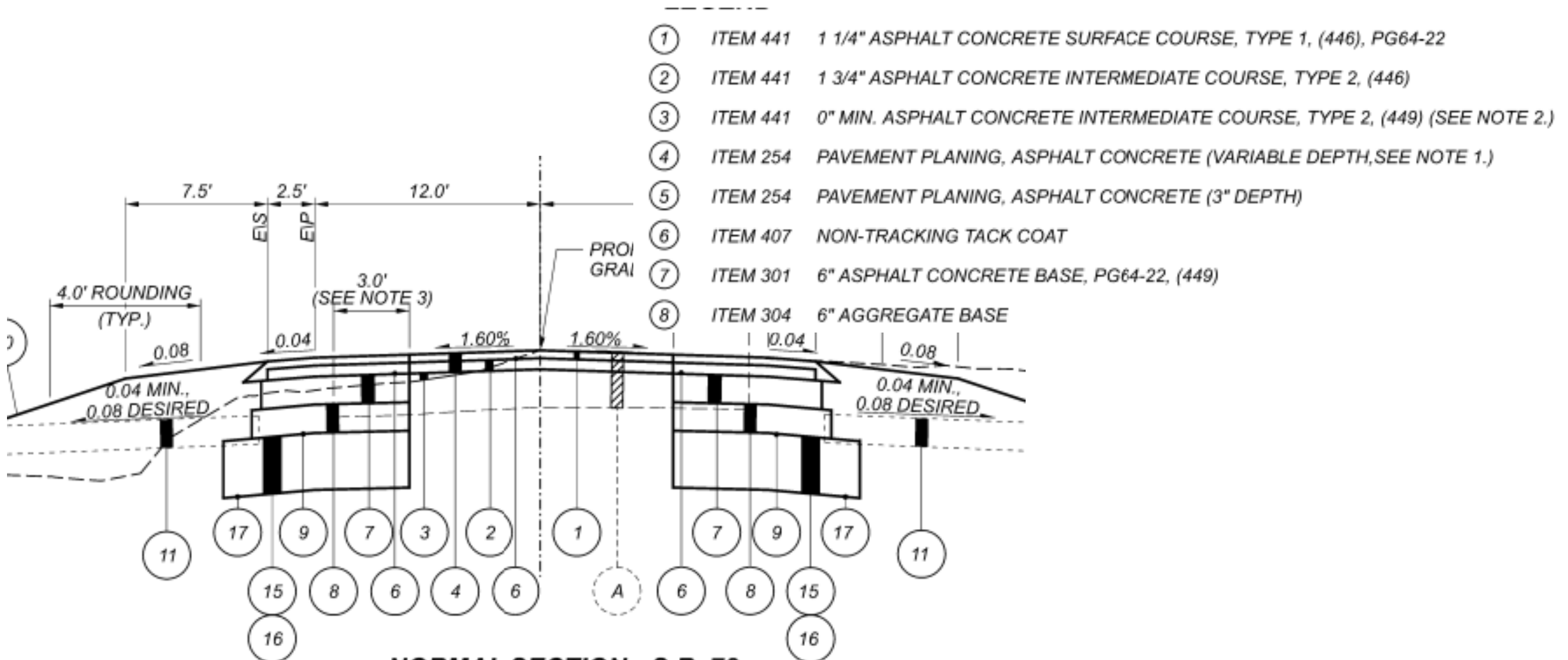


CASE STUDY 1 - EDGE REPLACEMENT

- Typical solid and sufficiently thick middle
- Thinner and deteriorated edge asphalt without base



CASE STUDY 1 - EDGE REPLACEMENT



CASE STUDY 2 - FDR WITH EMULSION

○ CRA 602 Prior Condition

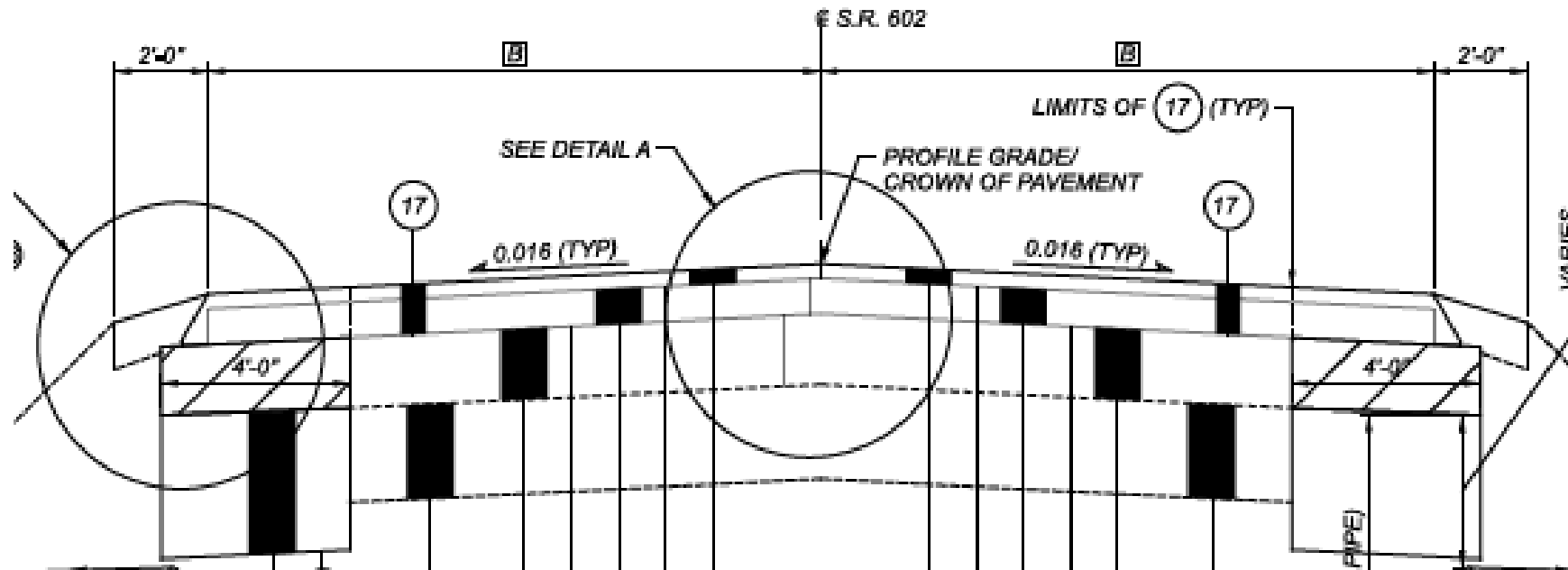


CASE STUDY 2 - FDR WITH EMULSION

- Layer deterioration
- Macadam Base



CASE STUDY 2 - FDR WITH EMULSION



CASE STUDY 2 - FDR WITH EMULSION

- Construction of FDR layer



CASE STUDY 3 - FDR WITH CEMENT

○ GUE/COS/MUS 662 Prior Condition

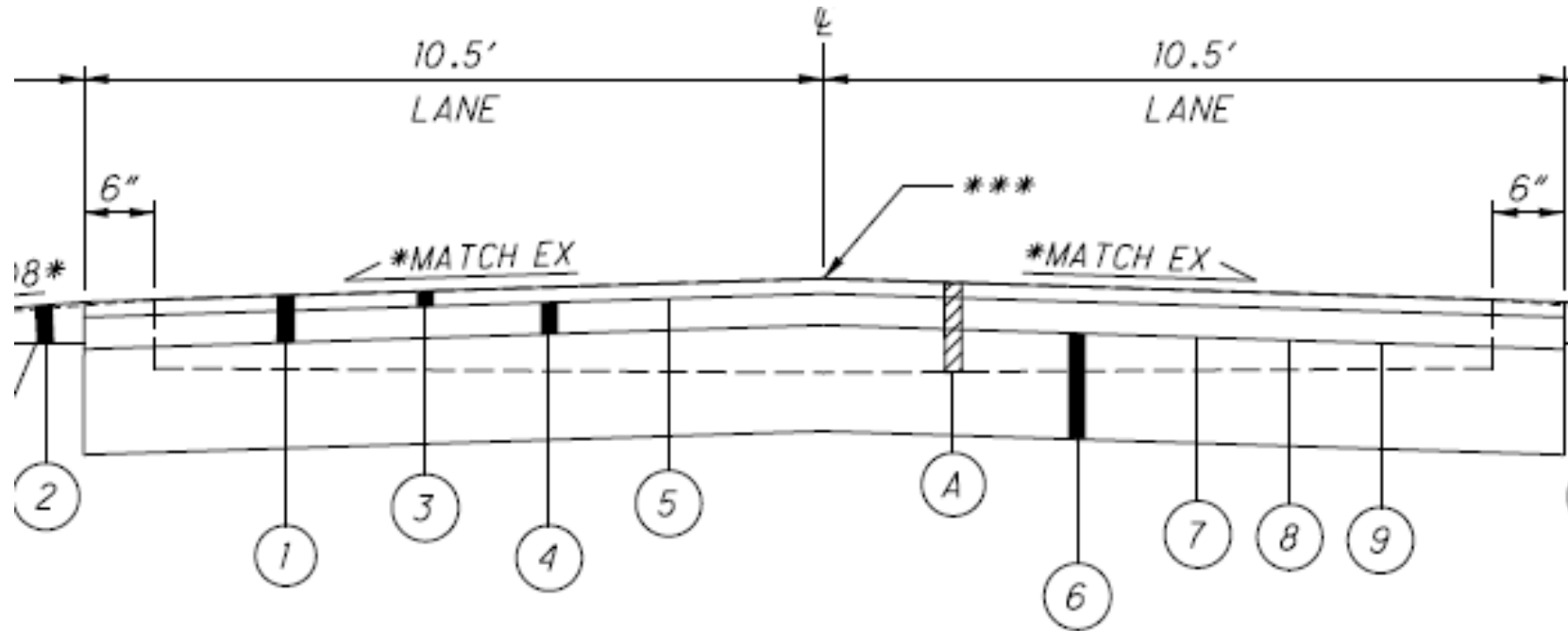


CASE STUDY 3 - FDR WITH CEMENT

- Deterioration
- Aggregate Base gradation



CASE STUDY 3 - FDR WITH CEMENT



CASE STUDY 3 - FDR WITH CEMENT

- MOE 26 Construction



SUMMARIZE

- Each section needs consideration
- Determine what is cost effective
- MOT can drive up costs and practicality
- Investigation helps understand good rehabilitation approach
- Length of time needed for investigations are reasonable to accommodate

QUESTIONS

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