



Slurry/Microsurfacing Mix Design Pooled Fund Study

*Midwestern Pavement Preservation
Partnership*

Missoula, Montana
October 23-25, 2007

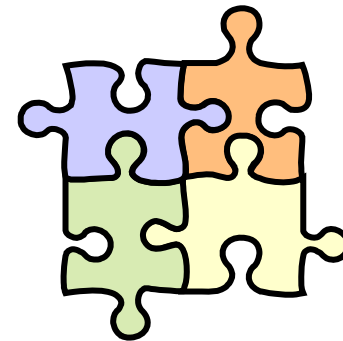


Caltrans Contract No. 65A0151



Pooled Fund Study Team

- DOT's: Caltrans, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Texas, Vermont
- FHWA
- ISSA
- Consultants
 - Fugro Consultants
 - MACTEC Engineering and Consulting
 - Consolidated Engineering Laboratories
 - Applied Pavement Technology





Project Objectives

Improve the Performance of Slurry Surfacing Systems through the Development of:

- Rational Mix Design Procedures
- Guidelines for Proper Use and Application of These Systems
- Improved Specifications





Work Plan and Study Approach

- Phase I
 - Review Literature
 - Survey Industry and Agencies
 - Develop Detailed Plans for Phases II and III
- Phase II
 - Develop and Evaluate Mix Design Procedures
- Phase III
 - Conduct Field Validation
 - Develop Guidelines & Specs
 - Develop Training Materials





Phase I – Literature Review

- Extent of Use Worldwide
- Mix Design Procedures and Laboratory Tests
 - ISSA, ASTM, TTI
- Performance of Existing Projects
 - 9 Projects in US and Canada
- Guidelines and Specifications
 - ISSA, Caltrans, TTI, CSIR, Austroads





Phase I - Surveys

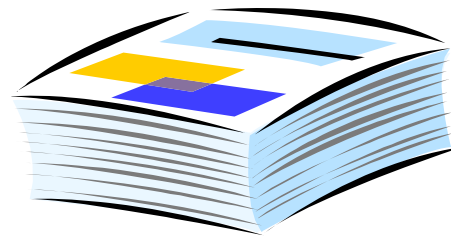
- Mix Design Method
- Extent of Use
- Benefits
- Problems
- Life Expectancy
- Tests that Relate to Performance
- Quality Assurance Testing





Phase I - Surveys

- Agencies – 21 Respondents
- Industry – 21 Respondents
- Advisory Panel – 4 Respondents





Findings

- All methods derived from the ISSA Guidelines A 105 and A143
- Extensive experience with the product is needed to ensure the success of a project
- There are concerns with the repeatability of the laboratory tests used in design





Findings (Cont'd)

- Slurry seal and microsurfacing performance data is limited to the first few years after construction
- Failures are generally a result of poor project selection – there is a need to educate users on the proper use of slurry and microsurfacing





Phase I Deliverables

- Phase I Report
- Detailed Work Plan for Phase II
- Detailed Work Plan for Phase III

- Phase I Completed

- Panel Meeting in February 2004





Phase II Activities

- Develop framework for rational mix design procedure
- Evaluate existing and proposed test methods
- Perform ruggedness testing of proposed test methods
- Finalize mix design and develop AASHTO style test protocols
- Make recommendations for a “field test” for slurry and microsurfacing





Philosophy – Mix Properties

- **Mixable** – components can be mixed, coated and applied through the machine in a continuous fashion
- **Workable** – the applied mixture sets to a rain-safe condition quickly and cures within a reasonable time to allow return of traffic without causing damage
- **Performing** – the mixture maintains good friction resistance, does not ravel, de-bond, bleed, exhibit moisture damage, or lose cohesiveness over the life of the treatment





Philosophy – Laboratory Tests

- Repeatable
- Relate to field performance
- Cover the range of temperature and humidity conditions that may occur in the field
- Easy to implement
- Low Cost





Slurry Vs. Micro | S3

- Should there be a distinction?

In terms of **performance**, the mix design method should simply show the benefit of one system over the other, e.g.: rut filling capabilities, rapid vs. slow set, etc.

Constructability issues are the same for both

- Team's recommendation:

Slurry = Micro = **Slurry Surfacing Systems (S3)**





Strawman Specification

Set Time	Test or field Condition	Units	Traffic			Temperature			Humidity	
			Hi	Med	Low	Hi 35 C	Med 25 C	Low 10 C	Hi 90%	Normal 50%
Rapid	PFS-1 (Mixing) Mixing Torque - maximum	kg-cm	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Mixing time - minimum	sec.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	Spread index - maximum @ 120 sec.	kg-cm	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Blot test - 30 sec.	-	clear water	clear water	N/A	clear water	clear water	clear water	clear water	clear water
	Coating	-	100%	100%	95%	95%	95%	100%	100%	95%
	PFS-2 (Wet Cohesion) 30 min. cohesion - minimum	kg-cm	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	60 min. cohesion - minimum	kg-cm	23	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	90 min. cohesion - minimum	kg-cm	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	12 hr. cohesion - minimum	kg-cm	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	PFS-3 (Abrasion Loss) 30 min. loss - maximum	g/m ²	200	200	400	300	300	300	300	300
1hr. loss - maximum	g/m ²	100	100	300	100	200	100	100	200	
3 hr. loss - maximum	g/m ²	100	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
Slow	PFS-1 (Mixing) Mixing Torque - maximum	kg-cm	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Mixing time - minimum	sec.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	Spread index - maximum @ 120 sec.	kg-cm	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Blot test - 30 sec.	-	clear water	clear water	N/A	clear water	clear water	clear water	clear water	clear water
	Coating	-	100%	100%	95%	95%	95%	100%	100%	95%
	PFS-2 (Wet Cohesion) 30 min. cohesion - minimum	kg-cm	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	60 min. cohesion - minimum	kg-cm	23	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	90 min. cohesion - minimum	kg-cm	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	12 hr. cohesion - minimum	kg-cm	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	PFS-3 (Abrasion Loss) 30 min. loss - maximum	g/m ²	200	200	400	300	300	300	300	300
1hr. loss - maximum	g/m ²	100	100	300	100	200	100	100	200	
3 hr. loss - maximum	g/m ²	100	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	





Summary of Proposed Major Changes

CURRENT	PROPOSED
ISSA TB 113 – Trial Mix Procedure for Slurry Seal Design	Automated Mixing Test (AMT)
ISSA TB 100 – Test Method for Wet Track Abrasion of Slurry Surfaces (WTAT)	Cohesion-Abrasion Test (CAT)
ISSA TB 139 – The Modified Cohesion Tester	Automated Cohesion Test (ACT)
Tests run at standard laboratory temperature and humidity conditions	Tests run over a range of temperature and humidity conditions



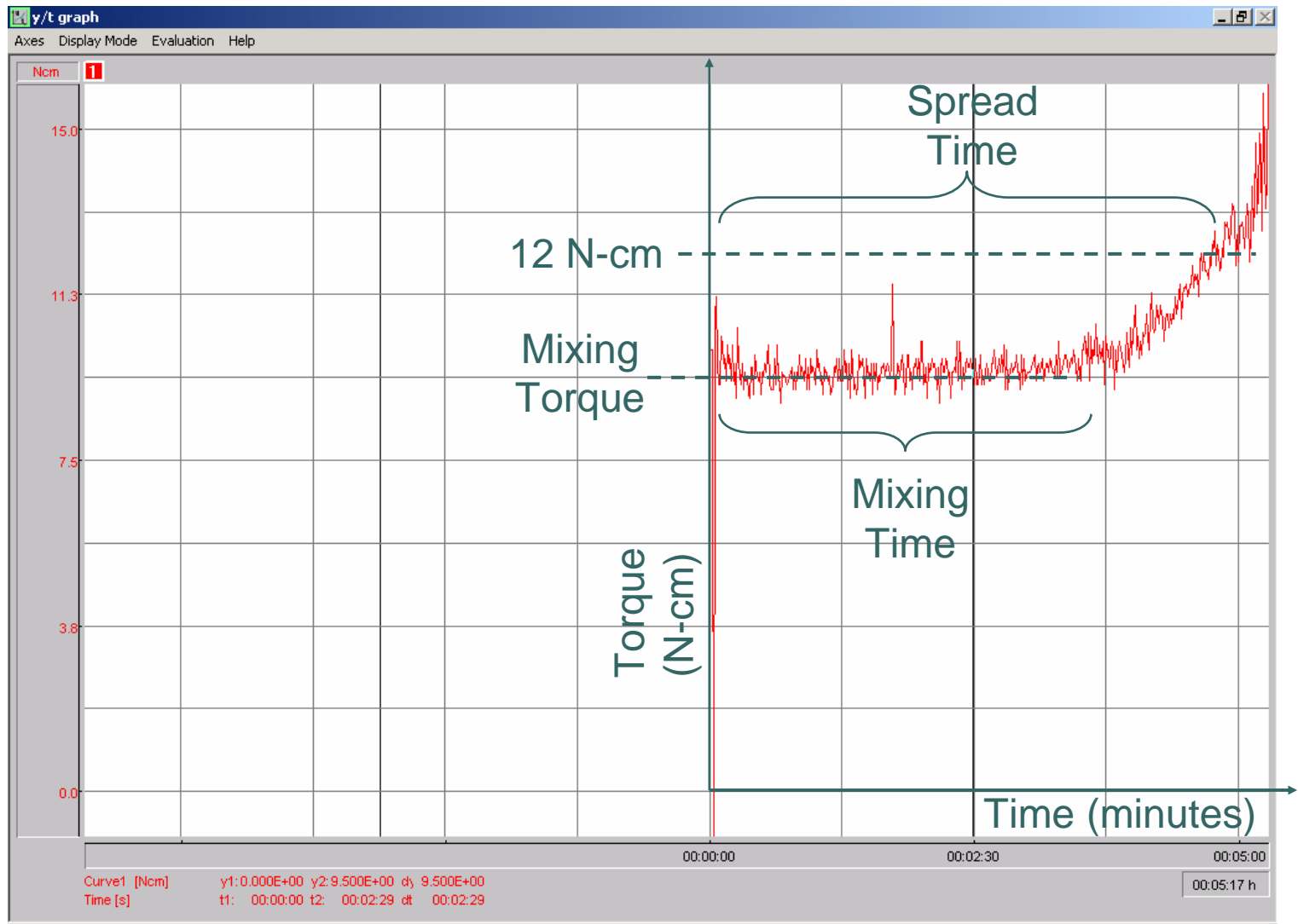


Automated Mixing Test (AMT)





AMT Results





Cohesion-Abrasion Test (CAT)





CAT Evaluation

- 300 tests on 5 slurry surfacing systems at 3 temperatures and 2 humidity levels; with and without compaction; with and without conditioning (soaking + oven cure)
- Major findings:
 - Compaction does not influence the results
 - Temperature, Humidity and Curing Time are affecting the abrasion resistance of non-soaked specimens and predictive models can be developed to estimate these effects





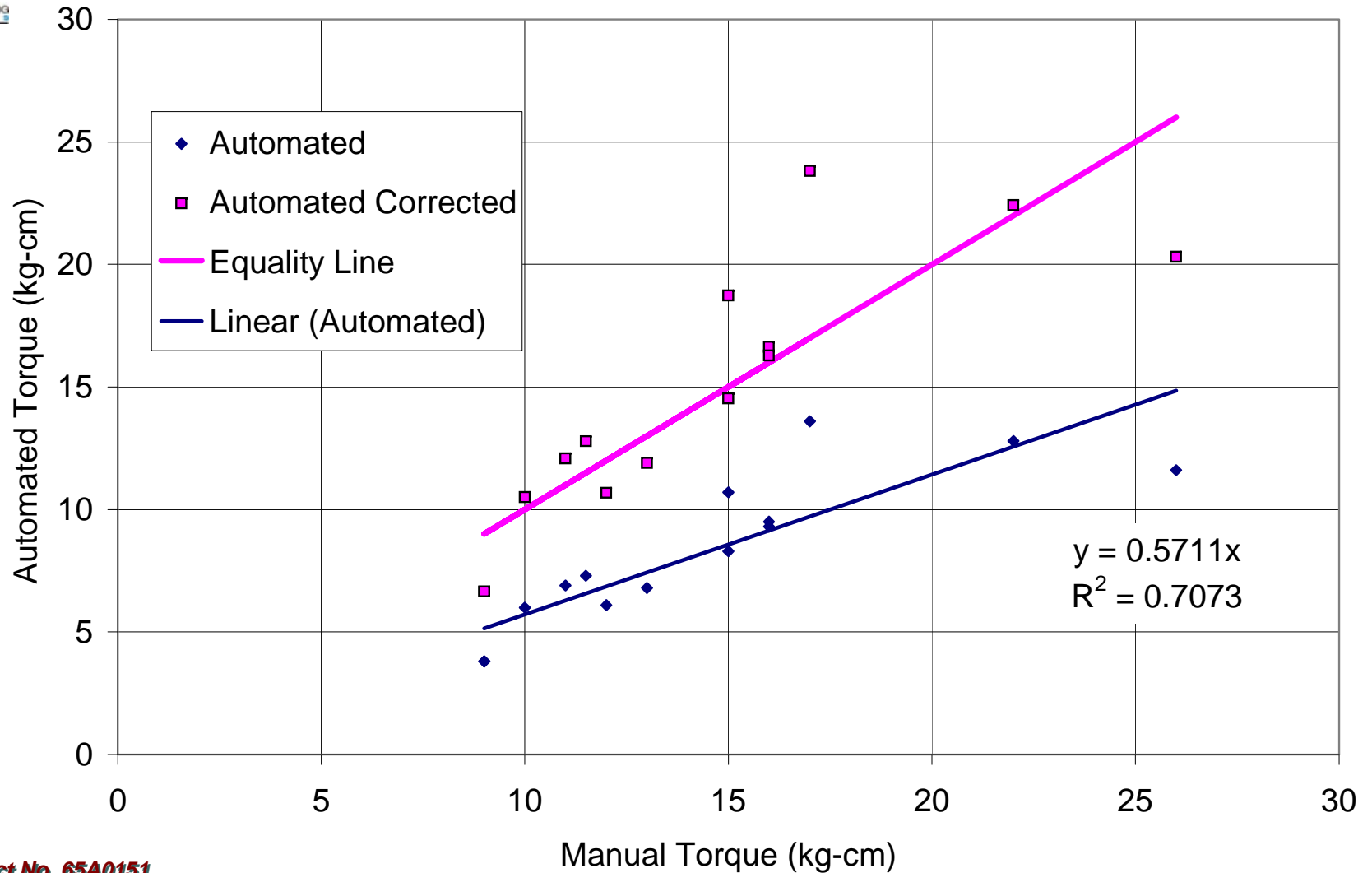
Automated Cohesion Tester (ACT)



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ACT Comparison with Modified Cohesion Tester





Field Test for Micro/Slurry

- Purpose:
 - Correlate with long term performance
 - Evaluate uniformity and conformance with mix design
 - Evaluate readiness for opening to traffic
- Approach
 - Literature Review / Select Candidate Test Methods
 - Limited Experimental Study
 - Recommendations for Future





Candidate Field Tests

- Field Cohesion Test (traffic time)
- Field Abrasion Test (performance)
- GeoGauge (traffic time)
- Infrared Camera (traffic time, uniformity)
- In Situ Shear Tester (performance)





Phase II Deliverables/Progress

- Recommended Mix Design / Strawman V.3 available
- Evaluation of promising test methods / AMT, CAT completed, ACT in progress
- Ruggedness testing / in progress
- New and Revised test methods in AASHTO format / AMT, CAT completed, ACT in progress
- Recommended Field Tests for QA purposes / in progress





Phase III – Pilot Projects

- Identify Test Sections
 - Develop Site Selection Guidelines
 - Develop Test Section Layout
 - Control / Preferred / **New (S3)**
- Develop Construction Guidelines
 - Pre-construction
 - Construction
 - Post-Construction





Phase III – Training

- 1.5-Day Training Course
 - Reference Manual
 - Visual Aids
 - Instructors Guide
 - Hands-On Workshops:
 - Use of laboratory test equipment
 - Test learning using game-style Q&A

- Pre-Job Training Module
 - Pocket Guide
 - “Tailgate” Session





Phase III - Deliverables

- Training – 95% Completed
- Guidelines – 90% Completed
- Pilot Projects/Field Validation – Will be completed by Fall of 2008





Thank you

- For more info:

www.dot.ca.gov/newtech/maintenance/slurry_micro-surface/slurry_micro-surface.htm



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