DECEMBER 2008

07 - 1P

# RESEARCH PROJECT CAPSULE

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM

### Finite Element Simulation of Structural Performance on Flexible Pavements with Stabilized Base/Treated Sub-base Materials under Accelerated Loading

## PROBLEM

The full-scale accelerated pavement testing (APT) provides a unique tool for pavement engineers to directly collect pavement performance and failure data under heavy wheel loading. However, running a full-scale APT experiment is very expensive. Only a few selected pavement structures/materials can be tested using APT. Therefore, computer simulation of APT becomes a logical direction to expand the benefit from an APT study.

Currently, no computer programs in the literature are able (or suitable) to predict the pavement rutting performance developed in a pavement structure containing chemically stabilized base or sub-base layers, such as cement treated or stabilized soils, slag or fly-ash treated BCS materials, and lime-treated soils as investigated currently at the Louisiana Transportation Research Center (LTRC).

# **OBJECTIVES**

The objective of this research is to develop a finite element (FE) model to simulate performance of pavement structures, specifically for rutting performance of the chemically stabilized base/sub-base materials, under accelerated loading. Initial validation of the model will be performed using results from a current LTRC study: Accelerated Loading Evaluation of a Sub-base Layer on Pavement Performance (ALF Experiment 4).

# **METHODOLOGY**

First, a comprehensive literature review will be conducted on numerical modeling of asphalt pavements. Based on the results of the literature review, potential material models will be investigated, and a permanent deformation model with simple mathematical form will be proposed in this study. Parameters for the selected material model may be determined from the permanent deformation tests.

A commercial finite element program, ABAQUS, will be chosen for the FE analysis. The linear elastic FE (both two-dimensional and three-dimensional) analysis will be performed on the pavement structures of ALF Experiment 4. Pavement structural responses (vertical stresses and elastic deformations) measured from ALF Experiment 4 will be utilized in choosing, calibrating, and verifying the most representative loading scheme for the FE analysis. In addition, non-linear FE models will be developed with the optimal FE meshes and loading scheme obtained from the linear elastic analysis.

A sensitivity analysis of two-dimensional non-linear FE models will be conducted to assess the effects of material model parameters, wheel load configurations and loading schemes, and pavement structure characteristics (e.g., modulus, thickness, and etc.). A three-dimensional non-linear FE model will then be developed based on the two-dimensional analysis, calibrated, and finalized by the pavement responses

### JUST THE FACTS

Ľ

Start Date: November 1, 2006

**Duration**: 24 months

End Date: June 30, 2009

Funding: State

#### Principal Investigator:

Zhong Wu, Ph.D., P.E. Research Assistant Professor and Accelerated Pavement Research Program Manager

#### Administrative Contact:

Harold Paul, P.E. Director 225-767-9131

#### Technical Contact:

Zhongjie "Doc" Zhang, Ph.D., P.E. Pavement and Geotechnical Research Administrator 225-767-9162

#### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Problem Addressed
- Objectives of Research
- Methodology Used
- Implementation Potential



measured from ALF Experiment 4. Finally, the developed FE model will be used to predict the permanent deformation performance of typical flexible pavements with stabilized base and/or treated sub-base materials currently implemented by LADOTD.

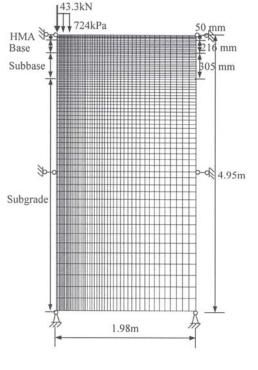


Figure 1 2-D Axisymmetric FE Model

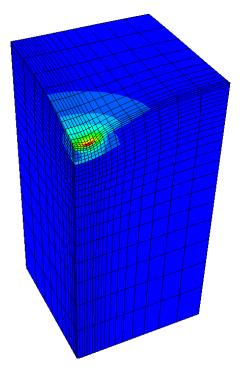


Figure 2 3-D Quarter Symmetric FE Model

### **IMPLEMENTATION POTENTIAL**

The calibrated and verified numerical simulation models may be implemented to simulate the accelerated-loading performance of flexible pavements with different base and sub-base configurations without actually conducting an APT experiment.

