



Chaire de recherche industrielle
du CRSNG sur l'interaction
charges lourdes-climat-chaussées



Development of an analysis tool to quantify the effect of superheavy load vehicles on pavements

Presented by **Erdrick Pérez-González**
Research director **M. Guy Doré**



UNIVERSITÉ
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Faculté des Sciences et de génie
Département de génie civil

GRINCH

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EN INGÉNIERIE DES CHAUSSÉES

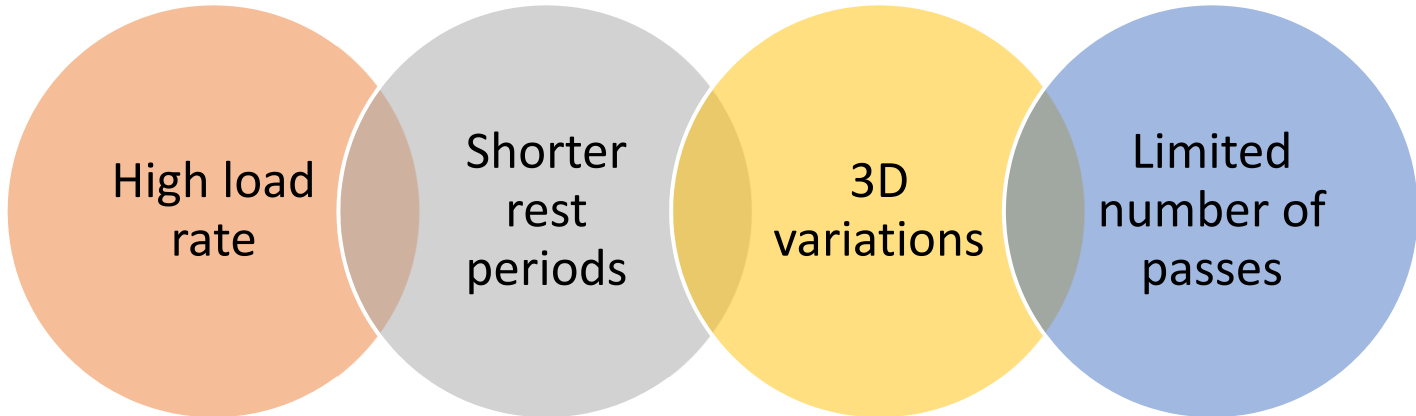


Presentation Outline

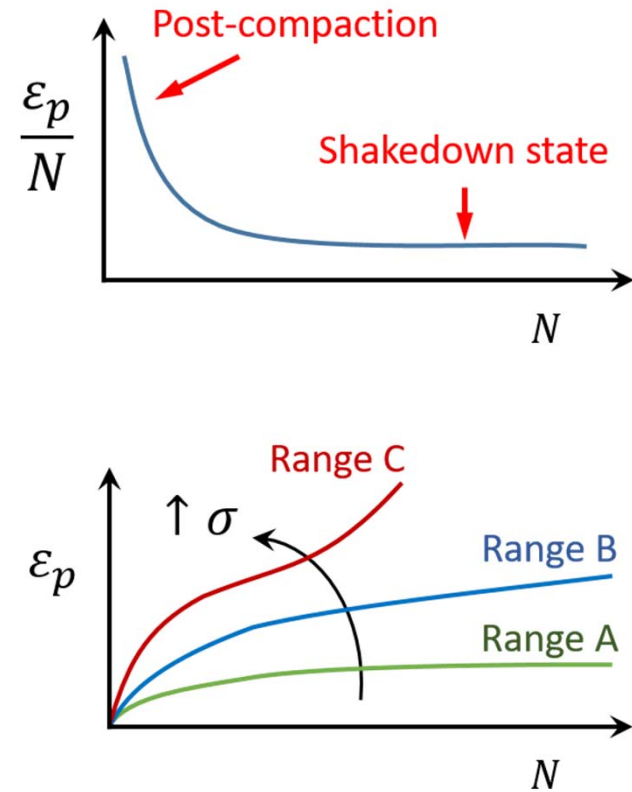
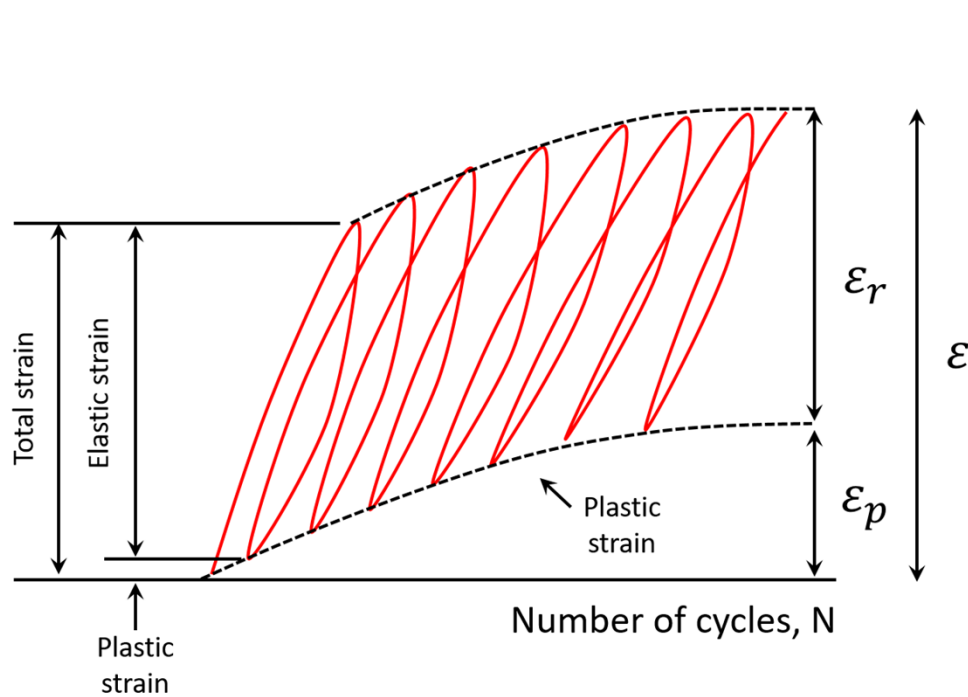
1. Introduction
 - a. Research needs and goals
2. Criteria and software development
 - a. Proposed analysis criteria
 - b. Software organization
3. Application examples
4. Conclusions and future work





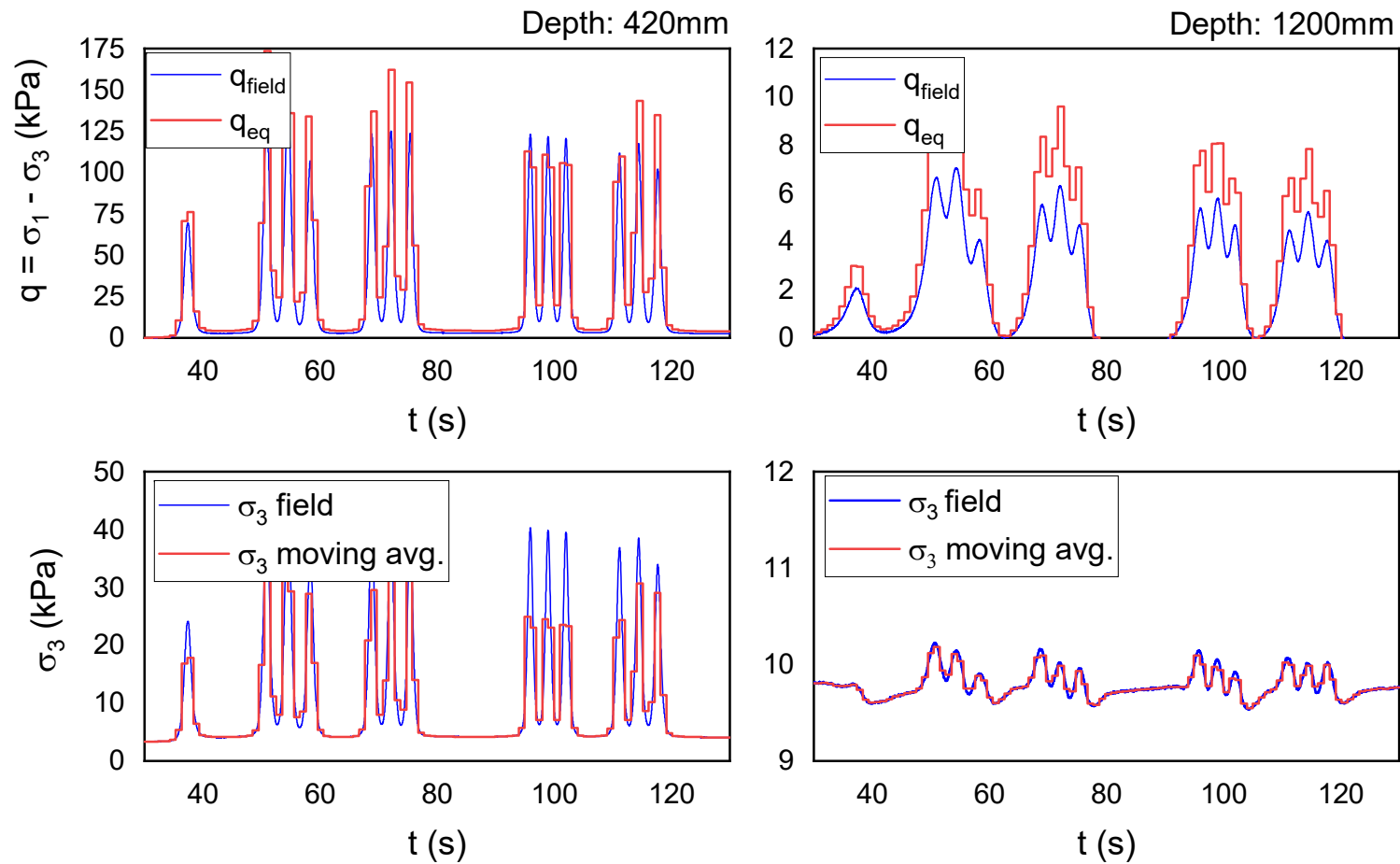


Problem Statement: Research needs and goals

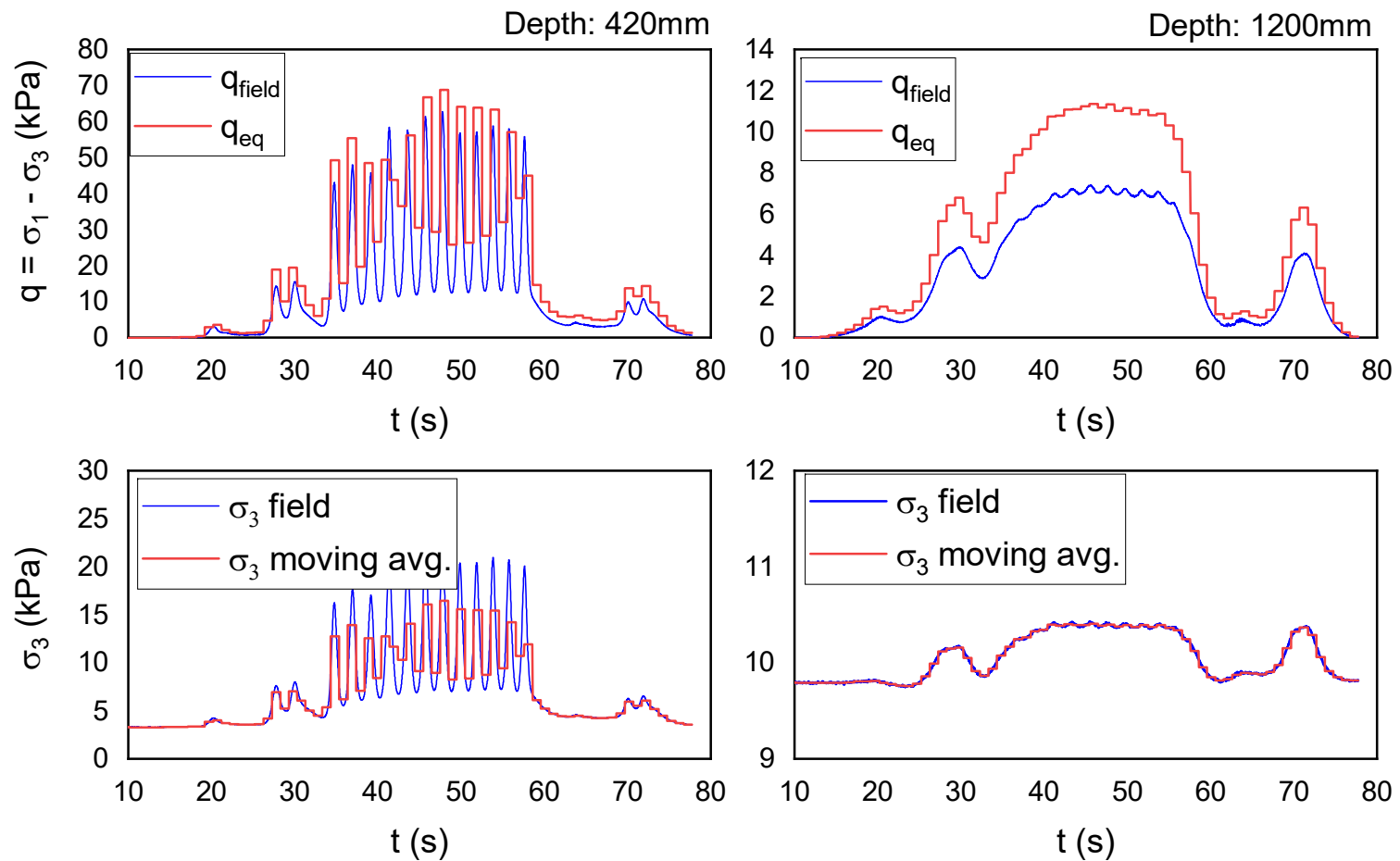


Based on: Lekarp & Dawson, 1998; Dawson & Wellner, 1999; Werkmeister et al., 2001; Rahman & Erlingsson, 2015.

Problem Statement: Research needs and goals



Problem Statement: Research needs and goals



Presentation Outline

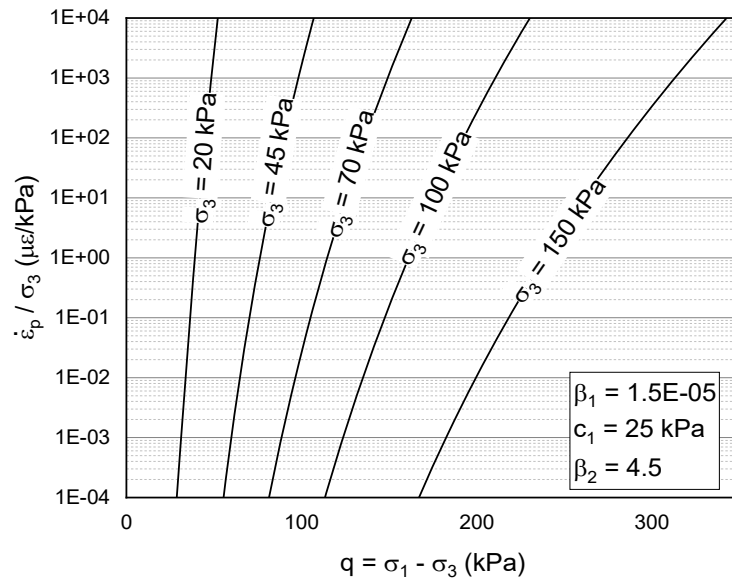
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Criteria and software development: Proposed analysis criteria

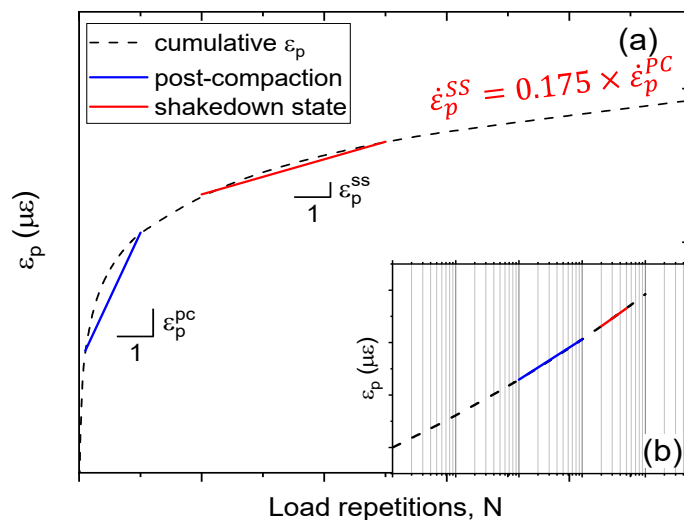


Criteria and software development: Proposed analysis criteria | Damage indicator



$$\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_p}{\sigma_3} = \beta_1 N_c \left(\frac{|q_{eq} - c_1|}{\sigma_3} \right)^{\beta_2}$$

Where, $\dot{\epsilon}_p$ is the plastic strain rate,
 q_{eq} is the deviatoric stress lab/field equivalent, in kPa
 σ_3 is the confinement stress in kPa.
 β_1, β_2 and c_1 are shape parameters
 N_c is an adjustment factor to consider S_w and ρ_d

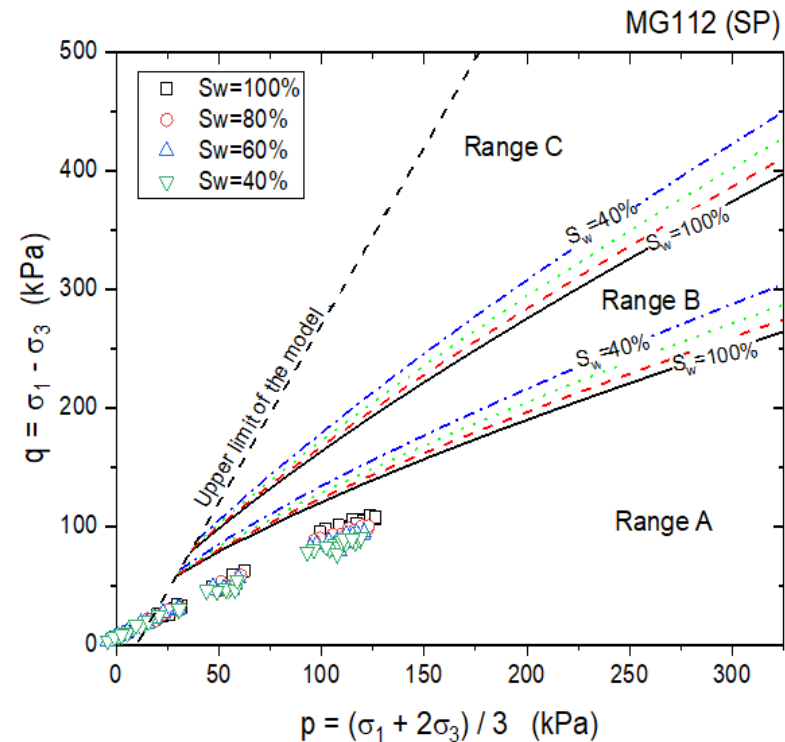
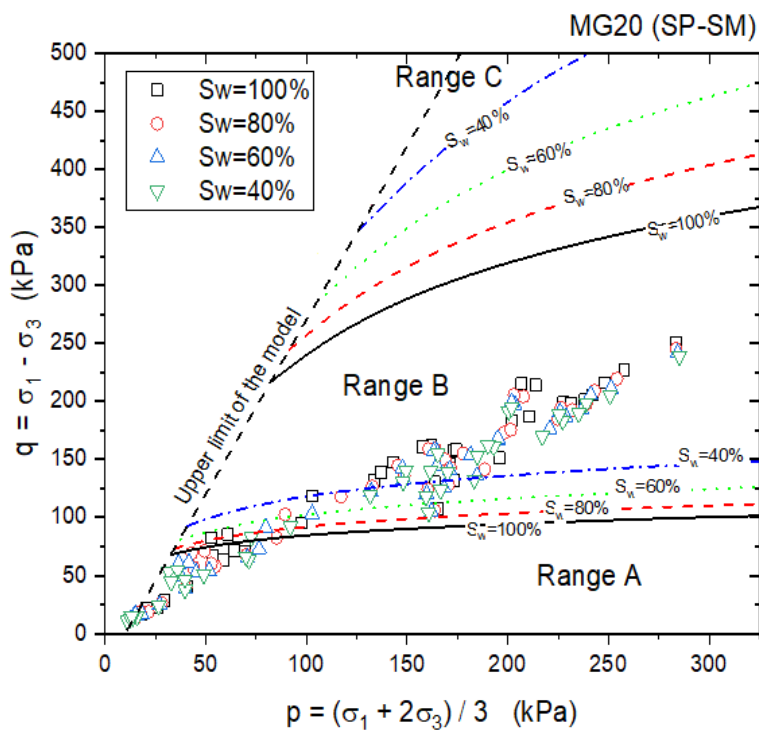


$$q_{eq} = q_{min} - \left(\frac{\pi \times (q_{avg} \times t - q_{min})}{2 \times \cos(\pi \times t)} \right)$$

$$N_c = \frac{\dot{\epsilon}_p}{\dot{\epsilon}_p^{ref}} = a_1 \times S_w \times \left(\frac{\rho_d}{\rho_w} \right) + a_2 \times S_w$$



Criteria and software development: Proposed analysis criteria | Limit state



$$q_{lim} = \sigma_3 \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}_p}{\beta_1 N_c \sigma_3} \right)^{1/\beta_2} + c_1$$

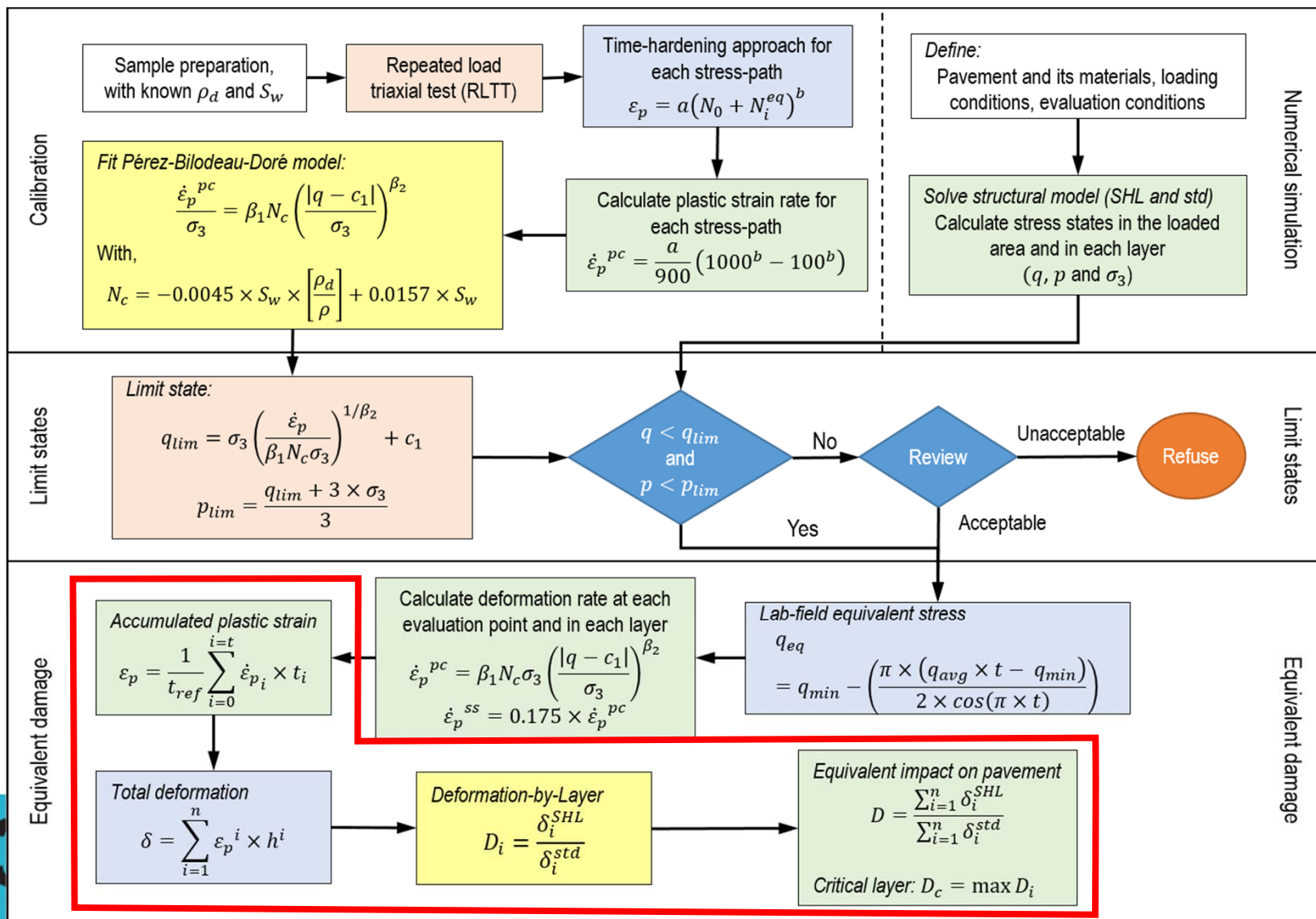
$$p_{lim} = \frac{q_{lim} + 3 \times \sigma_3}{3}$$

Limit	PD accumulation between 3000 and 5000 cycles	Deformation rate ($\dot{\epsilon}_p$)
Range A – Range B	45 $\mu\epsilon$	2.25 10^{-2} $\mu\epsilon$ /cycle
Range B – Range C	450 $\mu\epsilon$	2.25 10^{-1} $\mu\epsilon$ /cycle

Source: CEN, 2003



Criteria and software development: Proposed analysis criteria | Analysis criteria



Criteria and software development: i3C-SHL software



i3C-SHL

Version 1.00

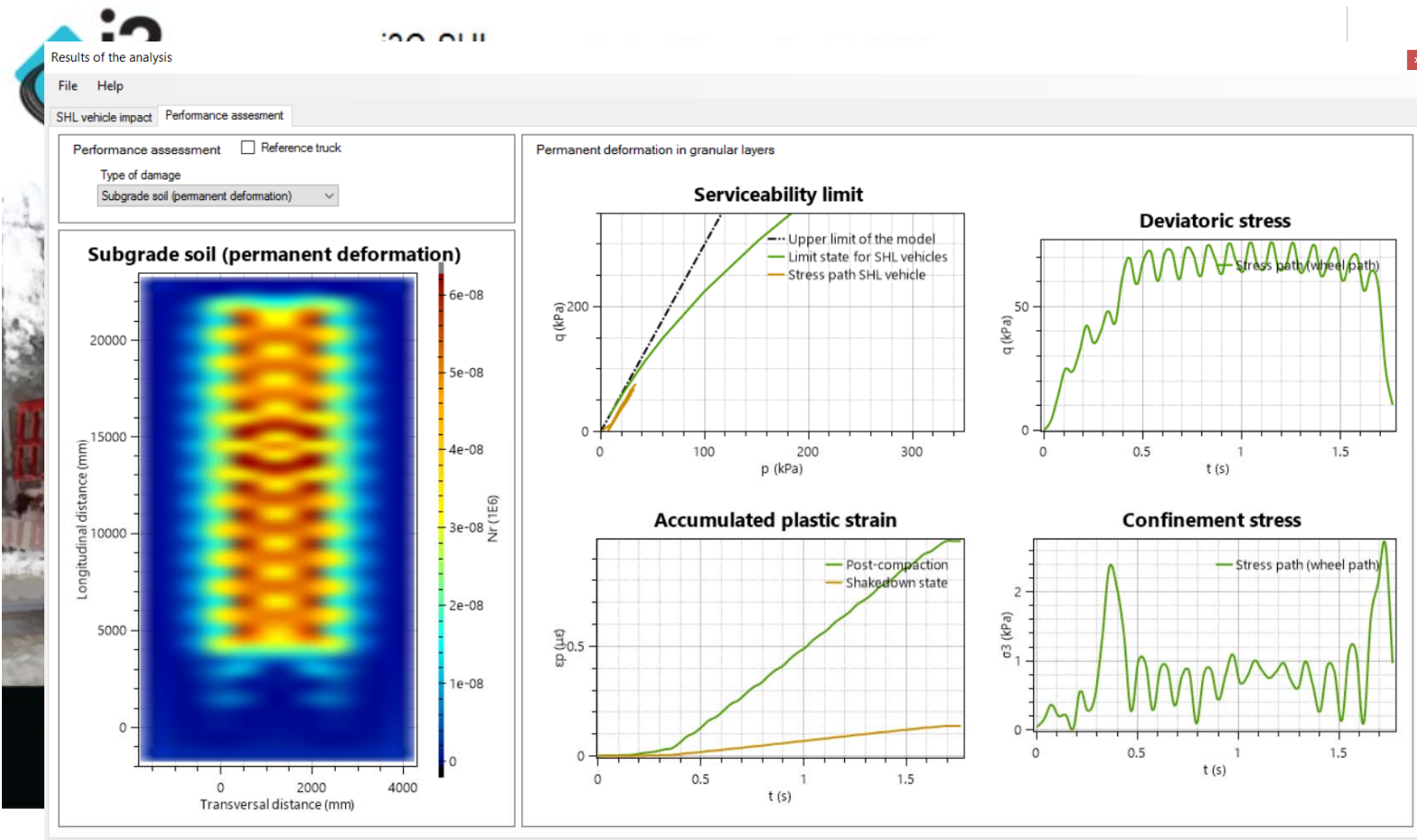
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Analysis tool to quantify the effect of superheavy vehicles on pavements

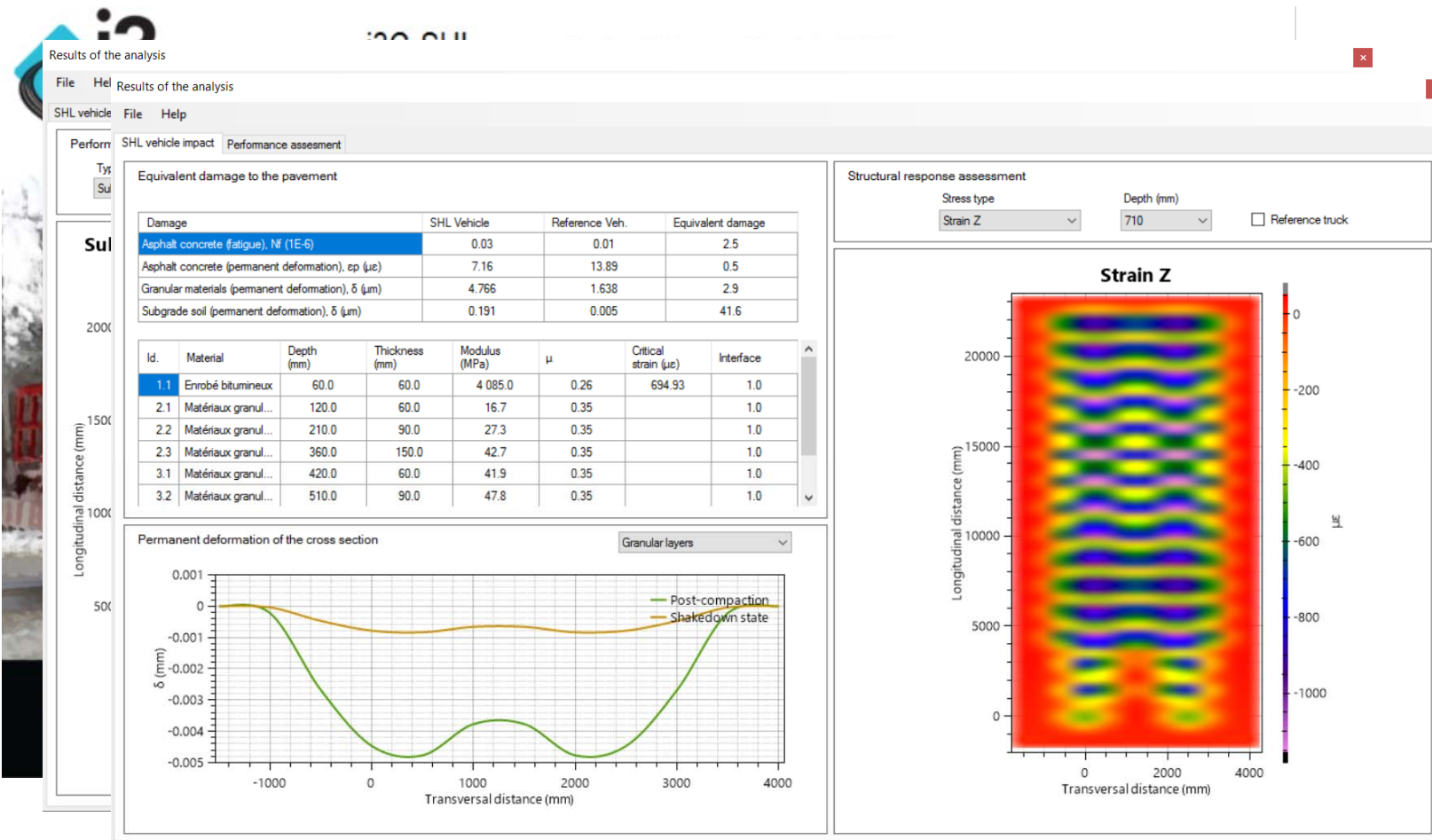
Develop by Erdrick Pérez-Gonzalez; Jean-Pacal Bilodeau, PhD; and Guy Doré, PhD



Criteria and software development: i3C-SHL software



Criteria and software development: i3C-SHL software



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Application examples (field measurement) : La route de la Baie-James (RBJ)

Truck A: Winter conditions

Multi-line truck with 18 axles
Platform with eight wheels per axle
Axle load (avg) : 150 kN



Truck B: Summer conditions

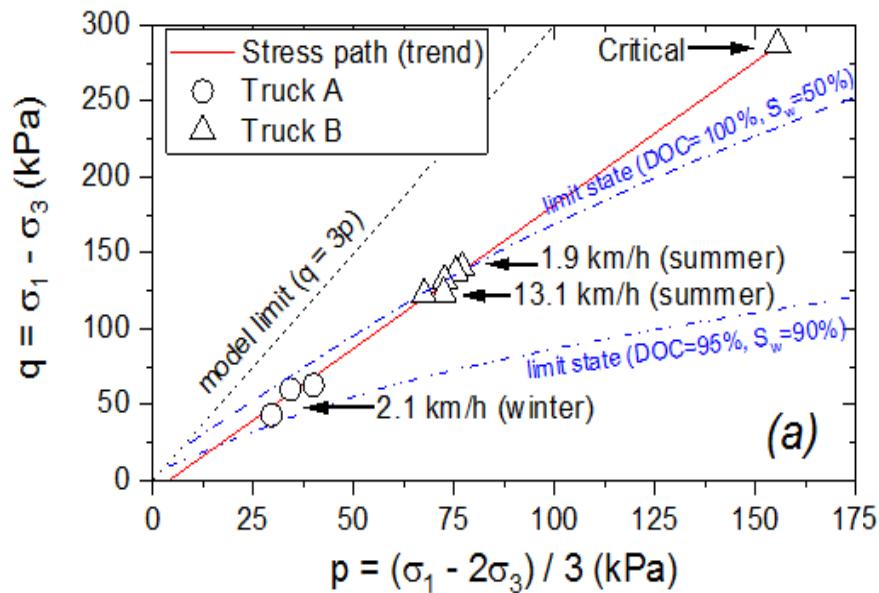
Truck with 13 axles
Platform with four wheels per axle
Axle load (avg) : 130 kN



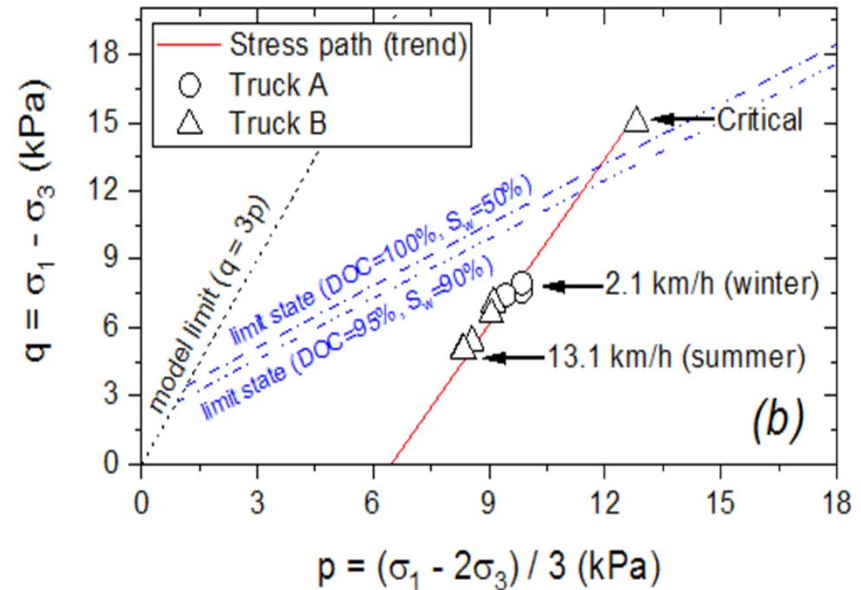
Case	1	2	3	4	5	
Season	Winter	Summer				
Vehicle type	Truck A	Truck B			Critical	
Number of passes	3	2	1	2	1	
Speed. (km/h)	Mean	2.1	1.9	6.1	13.1	2.5
	Std.Dev	0.550	0.282	-	0.712	0.125

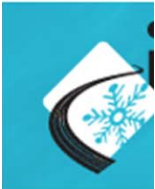
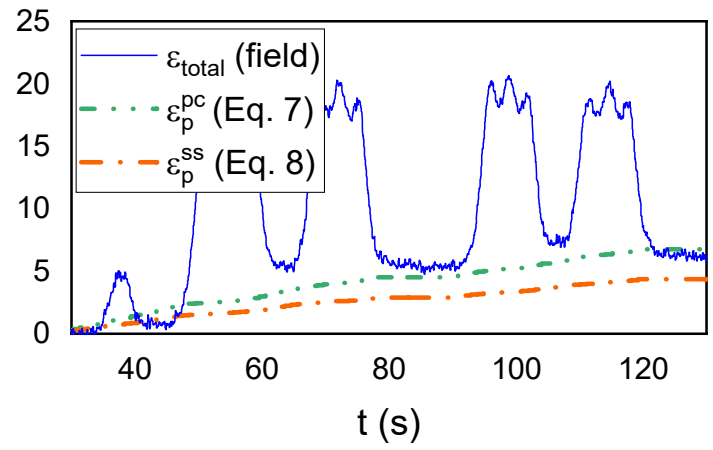
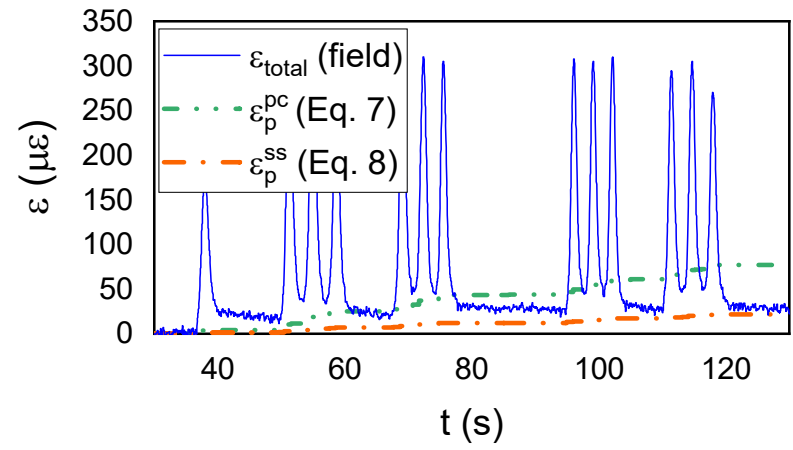
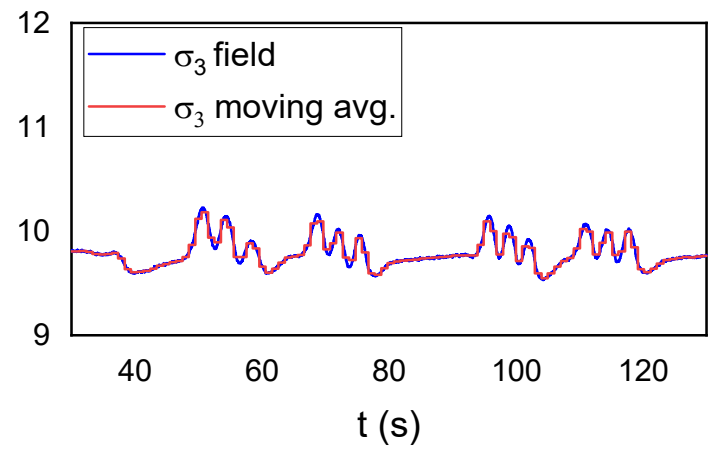
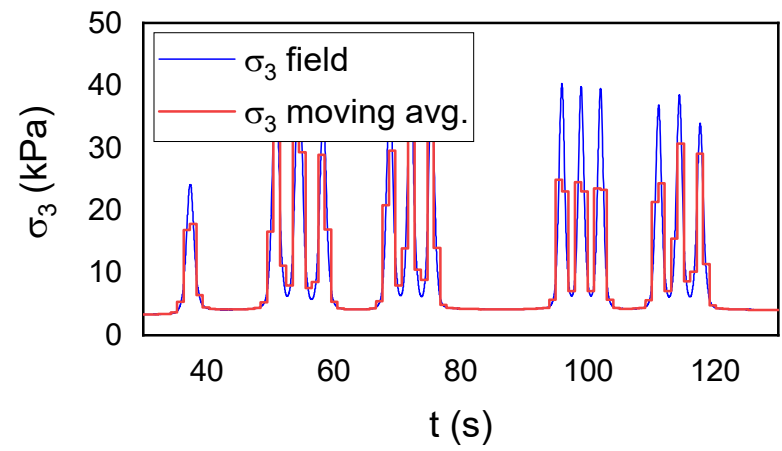
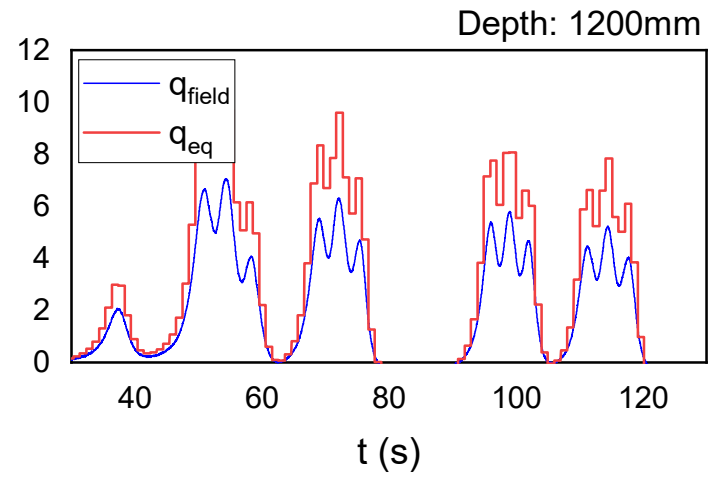
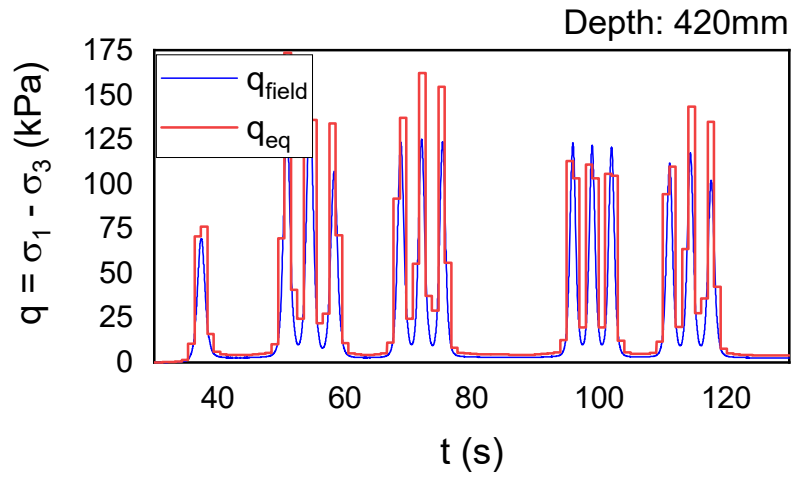
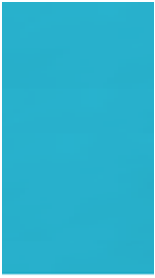
Application examples (field measurement) : RBJ | Limit state and stress paths (field measurement)

MG20 (GW) at 420mm depth



MG112(SP) at 1320mm depth





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Conclusions and future work

- **Special axle configurations = Particular mechanical response**
- A limit state, based on the Shakedown theory, can be defined for the analysis of SHL
- The permanent deformation rate offers a rational tool for the analysis of the SHL effect



Conclusions and future work

- It is still necessary to define performance models for asphalt concrete layers for SHL conditions
- It is necessary to offer alternatives to the parameters of the permanent deformation rate model at level 2 (based on material properties) and level 3 (typical values).



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Thank You!
Merci!
- Questions? -

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Partenaires

