

# 11<sup>th</sup> University Transportation Centers Spotlight Conference Rebuilding and Retrofitting the Transportation Infrastructure

## Track 3: Rapid Repair & Keeping Things Moving

### **RAPID/OVERNIGHT RENEWAL OF AMERICA'S HIGH VOLUME ROADWAYS USING THE INNOVATIVE PRECAST CONCRETE PAVEMENT TECHNOLOGY**



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*Precast Concrete Pavement - A recently developed technology that continues to be refined*

*This is a ripe area for innovations to improve productivity, efficiencies in design, and reduce cost - well suited for academia & UTC involvement*

# *First, the Problem*

- Thousands of miles of concrete pavements were constructed during the Interstate construction during 1960's and 1970's and many thousands before that and after that
- Many of these concrete pavements and also asphalt pavements are in need of repair/rehabilitation or reconstruction
- In high traffic urban areas, we cannot afford to close lanes to perform the repairs/rehab – these have to be done during short night-time work windows
- In addition, a Resilient transportation system requires that any recovery from major disruptions can be handled effectively and rapidly without significant lane closures

# *Pavement Rehab Under Heavy Traffic*

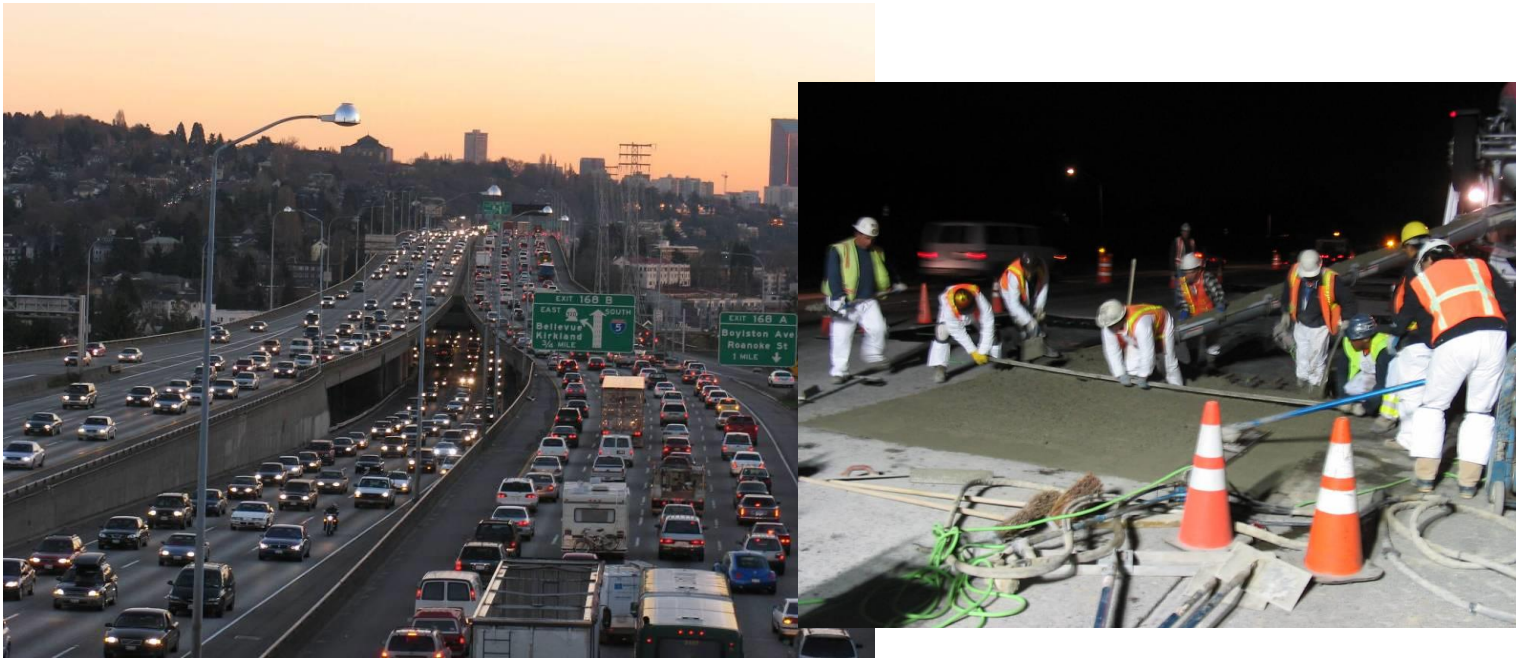
A very serious issue throughout urban US



**Congestion problem relates to capacity, but we as pavement engineers and technologists should not compound the problem by designing and constructing poorly performing pavements and repair/rehabilitation.**

# *Serious Need - Rapid & Longer Lasting Rehab Under Heavy Urban Traffic*

A very challenging issue throughout urban US



Shorter closures may possibly lead to shorter service life

Longer service life techniques, but typically require longer closures

# *Serious Need - Rapid & Longer Lasting Rehab Under Heavy Traffic*

The challenge: shorter lane closure & longer service life

The use of precast concrete pavement addresses this challenge



For pavement repair & rehabilitation, shorter life cannot be accepted as the price of rapid renewal

# *A Real Repair Installation*

*NJ I-295*



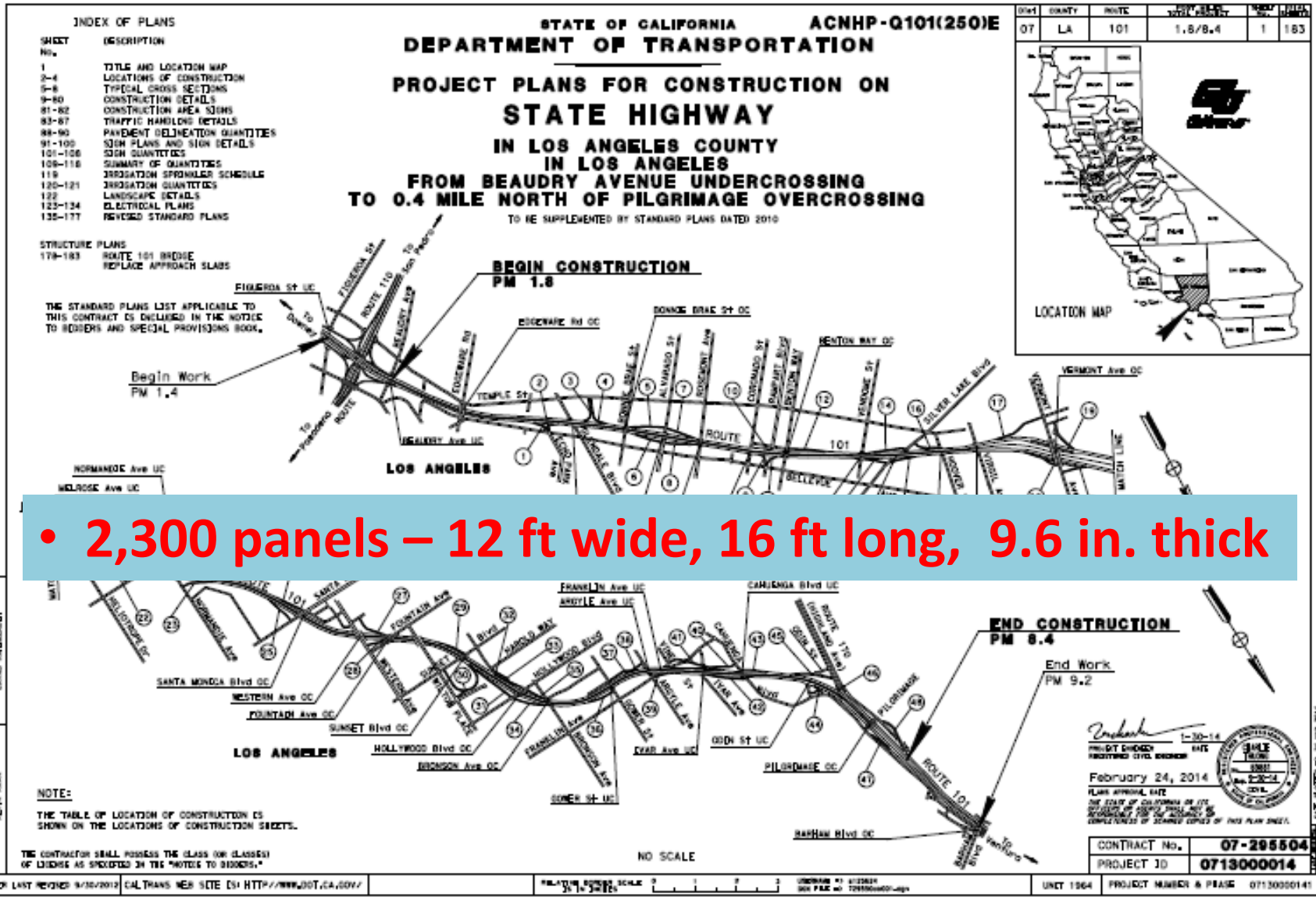
**FIRST NIGHT**

**SAME  
OR  
NEXT  
NIGHT**



# A Real Continuous Installation

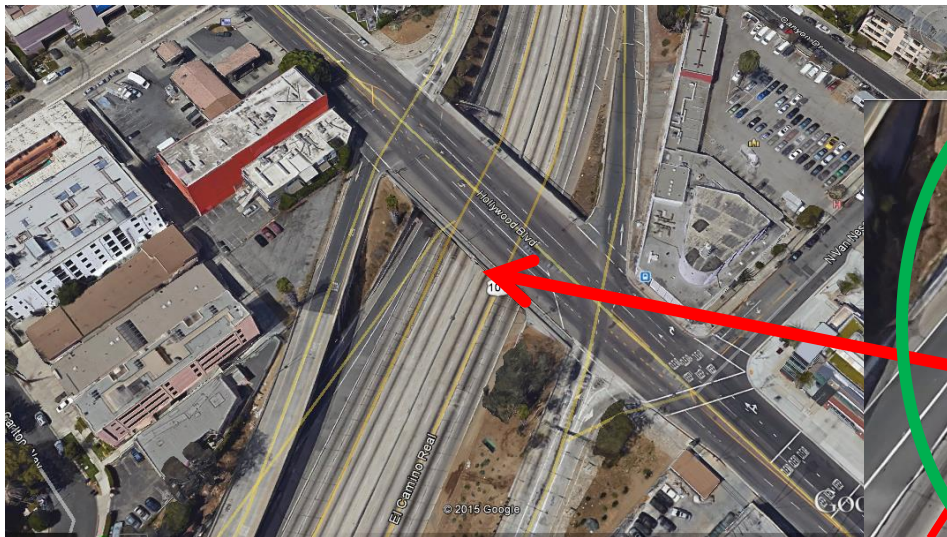
## The SH101 Project (Los Angeles Downtown)



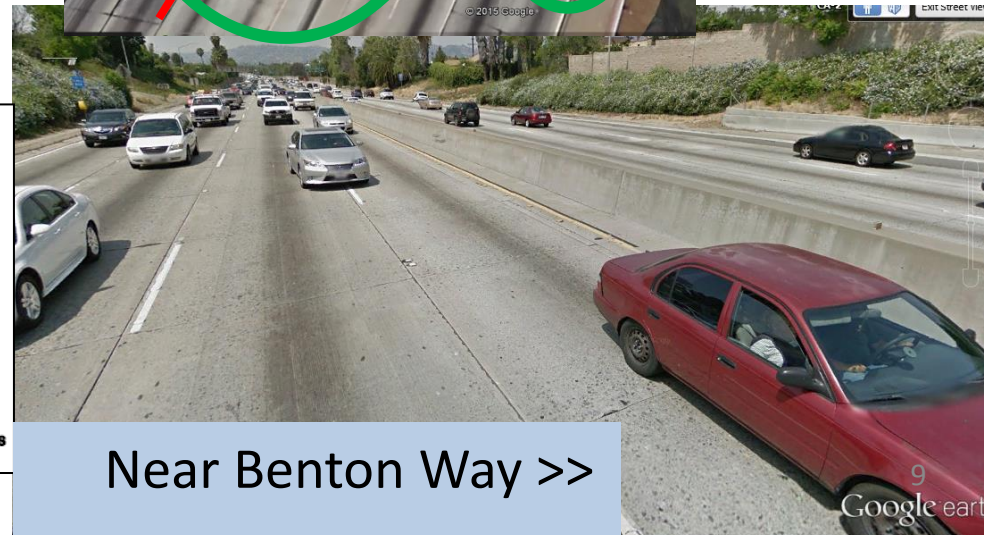


# Overall Site Views

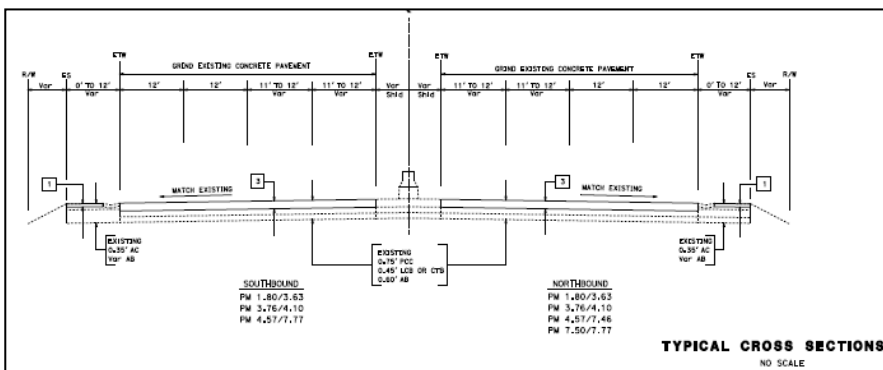
*(typically 4 lanes in each direction; work in outside two lanes; heavy traffic; challenging work areas)*



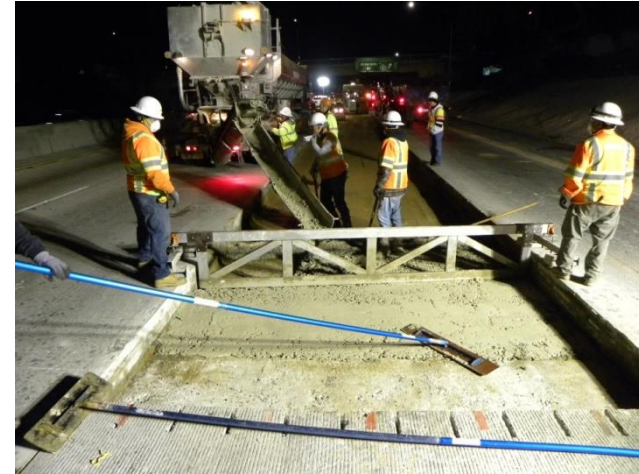
<< At Hollywood Blvd



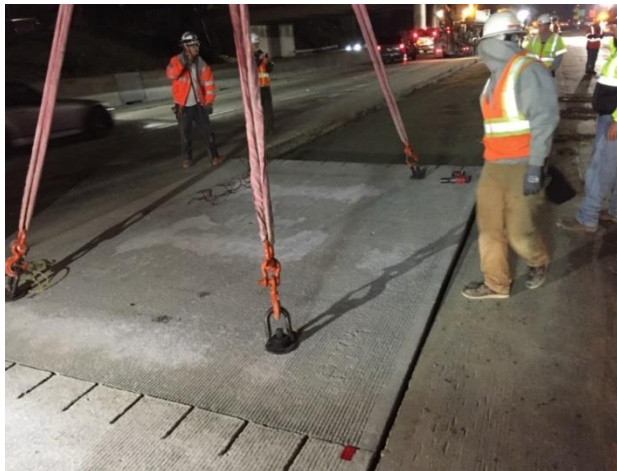
Near Benton Way >>



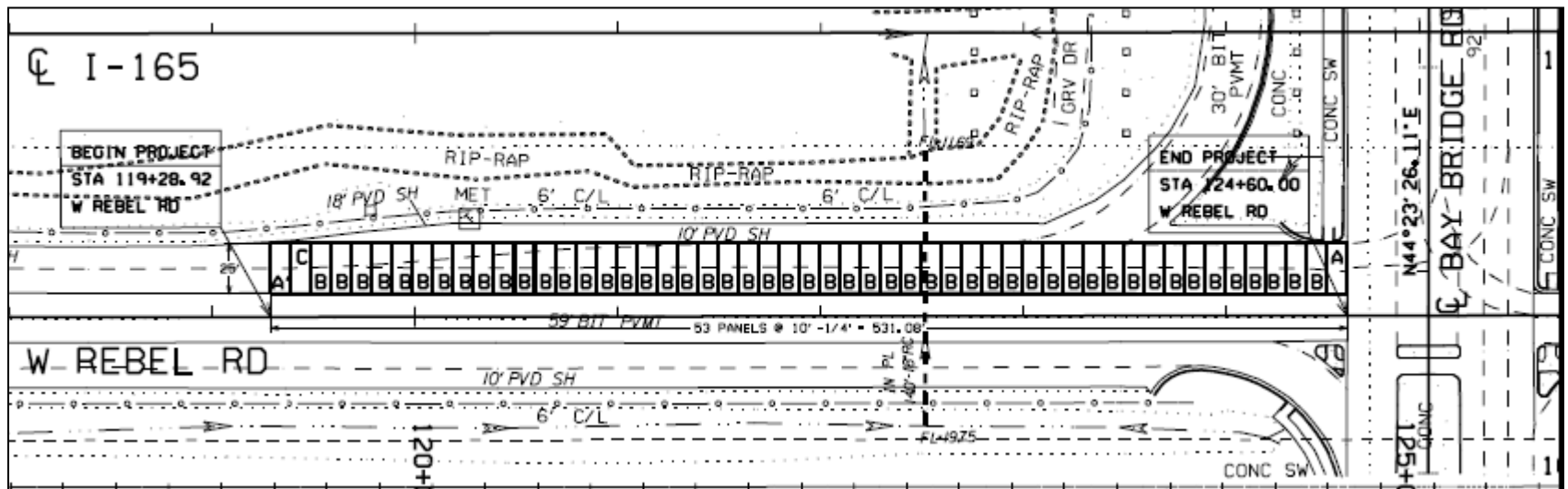
# California SH 101 Panel Installation



- Weekend nights only; up to 50 panels/night
- New rapid setting Lean Concrete Base; leveling lifts



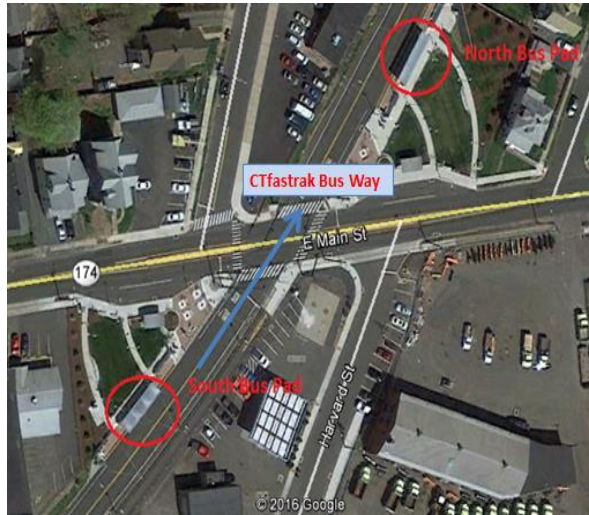
# Rehab of a Heavily Trucked Rutted AC Ramp - (Dual left turn lane to a port facility) September 2017



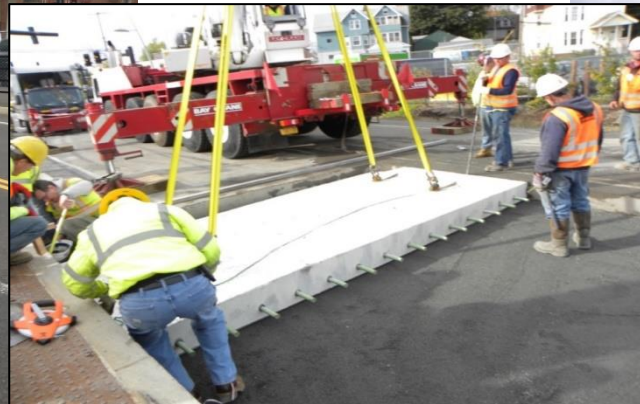
# *Rehab of a Heavily Trucked Rutted AC Ramp - (Dual left turn lane to a port facility) Under Construction - September 2017*



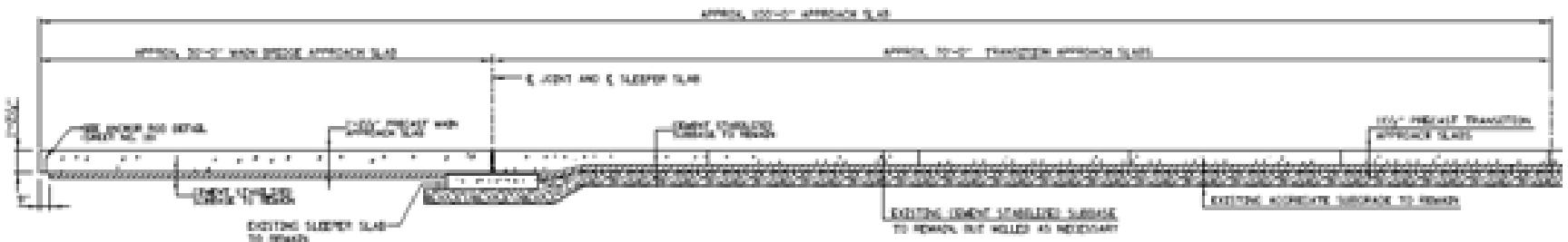
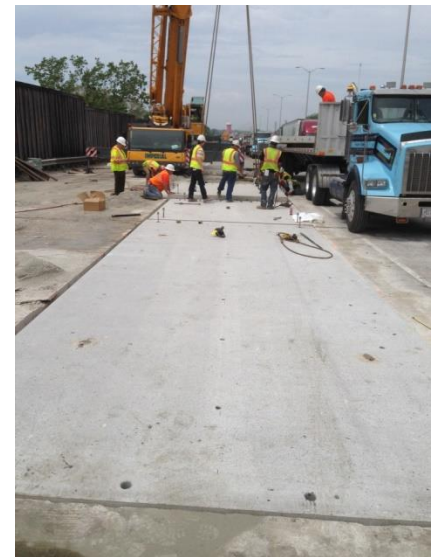
# Bus Pads - Connecticut (2016)



- Rehabilitation of two recently constructed rutted AC bus pads along the CTfastrak busway in New Britain
- Custom designed system with bottom slot panels and leveling lifts, 24 panels
- Panels – 15 ft wide, 9 ft long. 10 in. thick
- Both bus pads replaced over a weekend



# Illinois Tollway Bridge Approach Slab Rehab



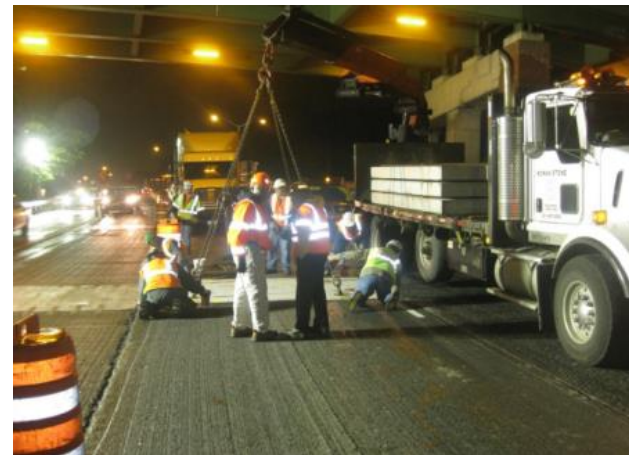
# *PCP Initiatives in the US*

*(Actively undertaken since mid-1990's)*

- **FHWA (since mid-1990's)**
- **Highway and airport agencies (since 2001)**
- **Industry (since 2001)**
- **AASHTO TIG (mid-2000's)**
- **SHRP2 Project R05 (2008 – 2012)**
  - **Guidelines for PCP developed**
- **FHWA/AASHTO - SHRP2 Project R05 products implementation program (2013 - current)**
  - **Active technical support for wider implementation of PCP**
  - **Financial support to a few highway agencies for demo projects and for implementation support**

# *PCP Background*

- PCP is a recent technology – in use since 2001
- Used primarily for RAPID repair & rehabilitation & longer-lasting treatments
  - Panels fabricated off-site, transported to project site & installed on a prepared foundation
  - Only minimal field curing time required
- Typically, night-time work & short work windows
- Typically, repair/rehab along a single lane
  - Multiple-lane repair/rehab possible based on site constraints





# *Where to Use Precast Pavement?*

## *(Open to Traffic the Next Morning!!!)*

### ➤ Primary Applications (90%+ use)

- Heavily-traveled main line interstate/primary system & urban roadways - A critical need on US's aging system
- Interstate/primary system & urban ramps - Often no alternative routes and heavy traffic

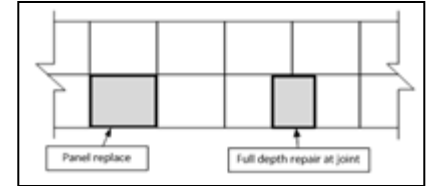
### ➤ Special Applications

- Intersections - Where traffic needs to be maintained
- Bridge approach slabs - A large no. of approach slabs across country need to be rehabilitated under traffic
- Bus pads/bus lanes - Where alternative bus stop locations or re-routing are not acceptable, bus pads/bus lanes can be replaced overnight
- Underpasses - Where height restrictions may limit rehab options
- Utility “bridges” - Over failed drainage pipes & culverts
- Airfield Applications - A developing market?

# PCP Applications

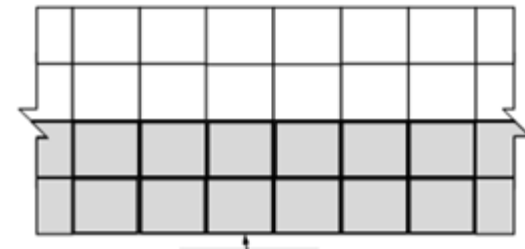
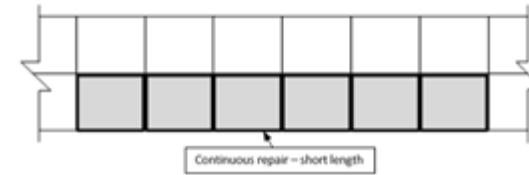
## ➤ Intermittent repairs

- Nominally reinforced panels (common)
- Prestressed panels (typically longer/wider panels)



## ➤ Continuous Applications

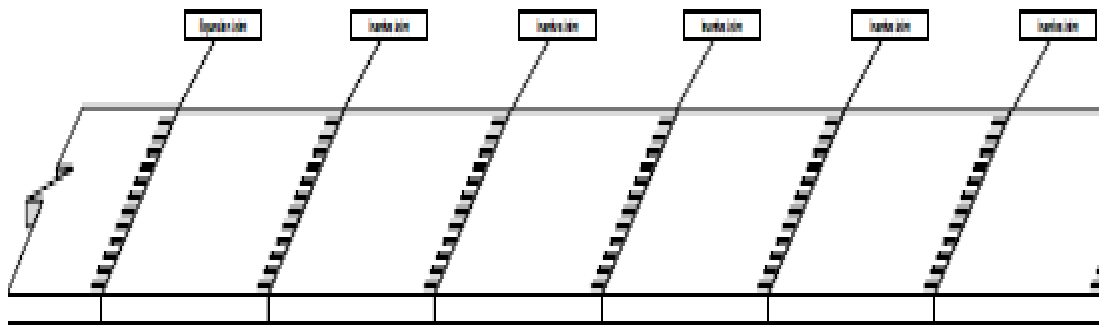
- Jointed PCP systems (JPrCP)
  - Nominally reinforced panels
  - Prestressed panels (typically longer/wider panels)
- Post-tensioned systems (PPCP) - fewer active joints; longer sections
  - Nominally reinforced panels
  - Prestressed panels (typically longer/wider panels)



# PCP Applications



Repair Panels – A current concept



From FHWA



Conventional Jointed PCP System – top or bottom dowel slots

# *State of Practice - Jointed Systems*

## Overall Approaches for PCP Systems

### Support Condition

- 1. Grade supported** - panels are placed directly on grade
  - Cemented bedding layer may be used (**<1/2 in.**)
  - Surface grinding almost always required
- 2. Bedding grout supported** - panels are set above base grade using leveling bolts (or shims) and high strength bedding grout is used to fill gap under the panel (**Gap > 1/4 in. & typically < 1 in.**)
  - Surface grinding may not be necessary

# *State of Practice - Jointed Systems*

## **Overall Approaches for PCP Systems**

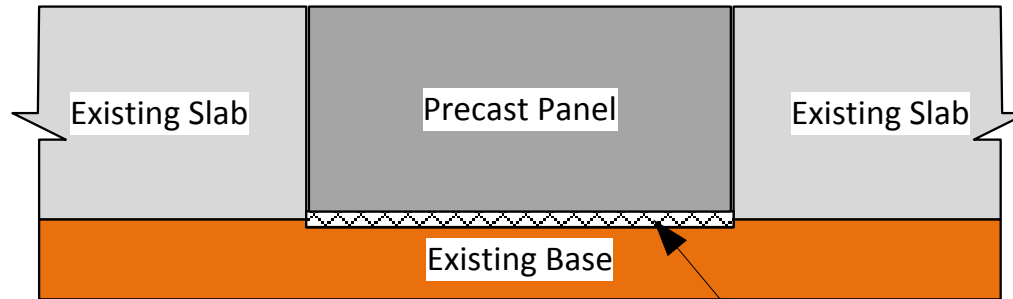
### **Load Transfer System**

- 1. Using slots at the panel surface (several generic variations)**
- 2. Using slots at the panel bottom (one patented system)**
- 3. Using ducts (generic & patented systems)**

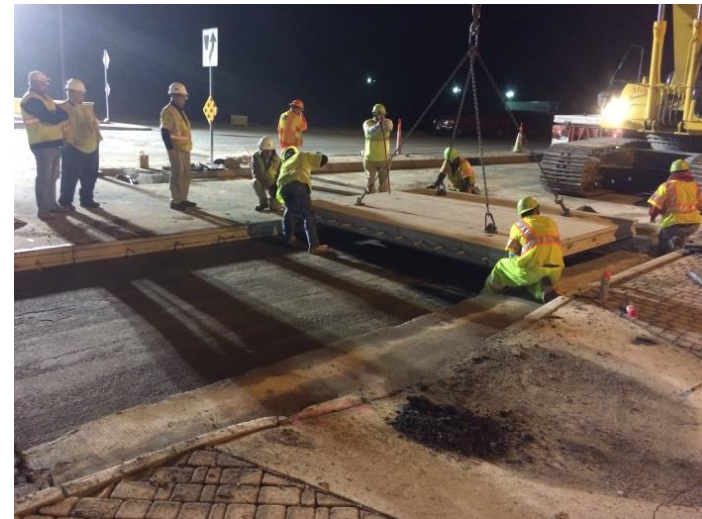
# Panel Installation Options

*(Grade Supported - Repair & Continuous)*

*Use of thin granular bedding over finished base*

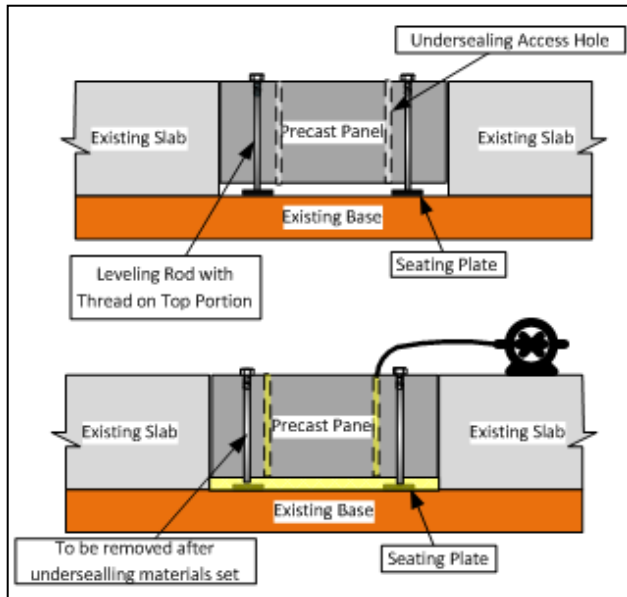


Recommend use of cemented sand bedding layer



# Panel Installation Options

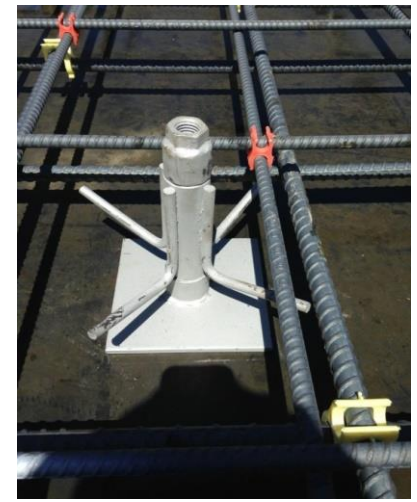
*(Bedding Grout Supported - Repair & Continuous)  
Using Levelling Bolts & Thicker Bedding (1/4 to 1/2 in)*



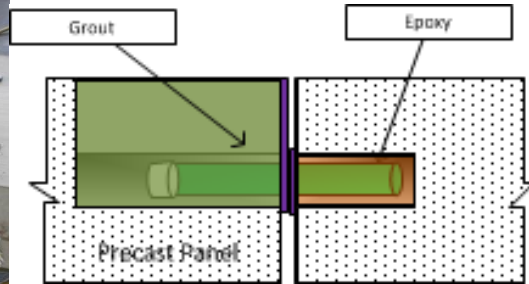
**La Guardia Airport**  
- 16 in., 12.5 by 25 ft panels  
- Generic levelling bolt/plate system & cementitious grout



**California current - )**  
- proprietary levelling bolt/plate system & high strength rapid setting cementitious bedding



# PCP Load Transfer - Top/Bottom Slots





# *PCP Technical Considerations*

- a. General Details
- b. Concrete Requirements
- c. Jointing and Load Transfer
- d. Support Conditions
- e. Surface Characteristics (smoothness & texture)

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS SHARE  
MANY COMMON FEATURES AND  
REQUIREMENTS

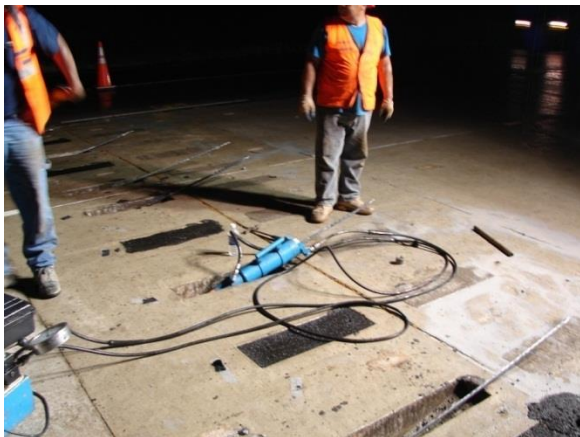
BUT, THIS IS WHERE THEY DIFFER

ONCE INSTALLED, PCPs BEHAVE SIMILAR TO CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE PAVEMENTS.

❖ Only the method of construction is different

THE CONCRETE & THE PANELS CAN BE VERY DURABLE

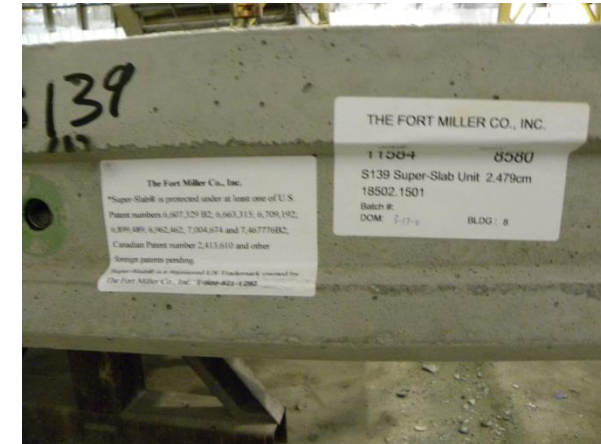
However, uniform support condition & good load transfer at joints are critical



# Panel Fabrication (Current Jointed) - Reasonably Standard & Routine 6 to 8 panels/day



Forms stripped at ~ 16 hours



# *The Panel Fabrication Process (Current)*

- *Prestressed Panels for Jointed PCP*
- *15+ panels/day (300+ ft long prestressing beds)*



Typically, steam cured –  
precast option

# *Panel Production vs. Installation Rates*

- Panel fabrication rate
  - 8 to 10 panels per day (inside plant – jointed)
- Panel installation rate
  - Repair – 15 to 20 repairs/night
  - Jointed continuous – 40 to 50 panels/night (600 to 800 ft)
- So, several weeks (months) of back-log of panels is necessary before installation can begin

## **NEAR FUTURE EXPECTATIONS**

**REPAIR APPLICATION – 30 TO 40 REPAIRS PER NIGHT  
CONTINUOUS (JOINTED OR PPCP) – 1,000 + FT/NIGHT**

# Construction Considerations

## Base preparation

### ➤ Existing bases

- Granular
- ATB
- CTB/LCB

### ➤ New base

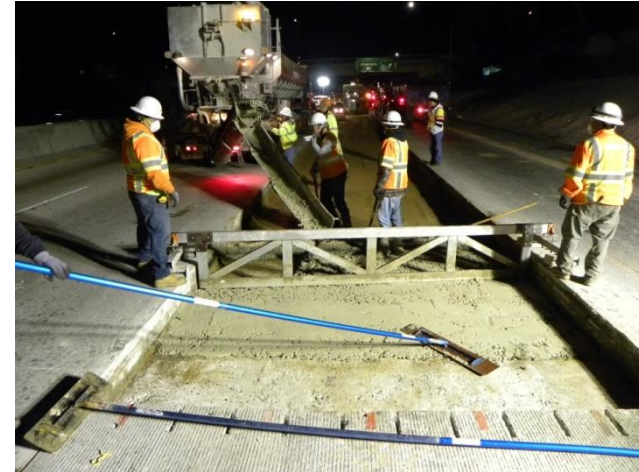
- Granular
- Rapid setting LCB (Mobile Mixture)



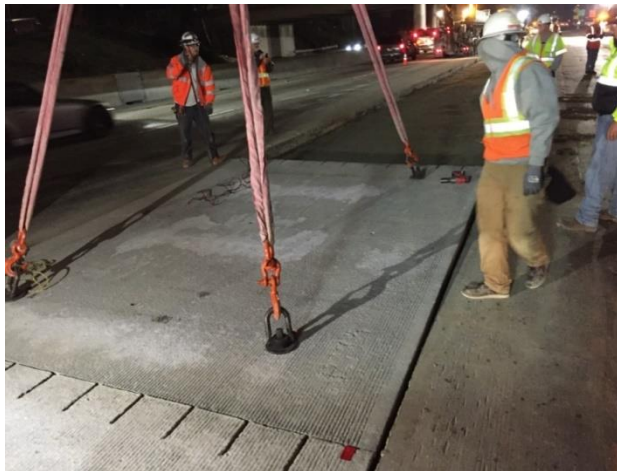
The final base surface should be graded to a smooth finish

- Panels will be grade-placed over a thin cemented bedding layer, or
- Placed over higher strength thicker bedding grout using leveling lifts

# California SH 101 Panel Installation



- Weekend nights only; up to 50 panels/night
- New rapid setting Lean Concrete Base; leveling lifts



# *PCP Performance*

- Some early installations exhibited some panel cracking early on but the reinforcement keeps the cracks tight and so no impact on performance
- **No structural performance issues at projects constructed in the last 5 to 10 years with refined PCP systems and installed well**
  - **Good deflection response at joints (low deflections indicating good load transfer across transverse joints)**
  - **Good load transfer = Very low risk of joint faulting**
  - **Grinding and use of grout supported systems result in smooth surface**



# *PCP Cost*

- Cost of implementing/using PCP is NOT high
- In 2001, about \$900/sy
- Today (2017), costs range from \$350 to \$450/sy depending on project size and other logistics
  - So, a 12 ft by 15 ft long panel (20 sy) may cost \$7,000 to \$9,000 installed
  - For 50 panel installations/night, the price would be \$350,000 to \$450,000
- More and more, new projects involve hundreds to thousands of panels
- And, with continued innovations and refinements to existing systems, costs are expected to decrease



# Summary

- PCP Technology is ready for production implementation and is being implemented on a production basis by many agencies

- Although

*Thank You!*

d,

constructed PCP systems can be installed rapidly and can be expected to provide long-term service

- This is a ripe area for innovations to improve productivity, efficiencies in design, and reduce cost – well suited for academia & UTC involvement