

5-2008

Developing Subgrade Inputs for Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design

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DEVELOPING SUBGRADE INPUTS FOR MECHANISTIC-EMPIRICAL
PAVEMENT DESIGN

DEVELOPING SUBGRADE INPUTS FOR MECHANISTIC-EMPIRICAL
PAVEMENT DESIGN

An Honors Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for Honors Studies in
Civil Engineering

By
Meagan Berlau

May 2008
University of Arkansas

This thesis is approved for recommendation to the Honors College

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Acknowledgements

First, I would like to thank my thesis director Dr. Kevin Hall for his support and advice throughout this project. Without his guidance, this project would not be possible. Thanks are also extended to the members of my thesis committee, Dr. Robert Elliott and Dr. Norman Dennis. In addition, I could not have completed this project without the help that I have received from Trent Ellis. His support this past year has been invaluable. I would also like to thank my father, Chuck Berlau, for his constant encouragement and moral support.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Resilient Modulus (M_R) of a subgrade soil is an essential input into the flexible pavement design models contained in the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials' new pavement design guide, the Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design Guide (MEPDG). For most inputs required for pavement design, there are three levels of input that can be used within the MEPDG system. Level One requires the engineer to enter a value for subgrade Resilient Modulus based on the results of Resilient Modulus tests conducted in the laboratory. Level Two allows the user to input values for other soil property tests including California Bearing Ratio (CBR), and resistance value (R-Value). The program then converts these numbers to Resilient Modulus values using empirical correlations. When a pavement designer does not have access to detailed data about the subgrade soil, Level Three inputs can be used. These inputs are educated guesses for the Resilient Modulus of the subgrade soil based on the AASHTO soil type entered.

While Level Three inputs may not provide accurate data to allow an engineer to design pavements with a high reliability, the tests required to use Level One inputs are costly, time consuming, and are rarely run for a variety of reasons. Because soil environmental conditions can affect the results of a resilient modulus test; it is imperative that laboratory tests be performed on soil samples that replicate the moisture content, density, stress state, and degree of saturation of soil in the field. The expense and difficulty of mimicking in situ soil conditions for a subgrade soil makes running laboratory resilient modulus tests an uncommon practice.

This leaves Level Two as the likely method of determining resilient modulus for use in the MEPDG system. The correlations used in the MEPDG procedure, however, are based upon test data run on soil samples from across the country. Since soil properties vary greatly across the country, the default correlation equations contained in Level 2 models of the MEPDG are most likely a poor representation of soils commonly found throughout the state of Arkansas. The sheer volume of soils all over the country and the extreme variance in the properties between different soil types leads to a rather poor R-value correlation in the design guide for soils specifically found in the state of Arkansas.

If the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department continues favoring R-value correlations as the Level 2 soil property input in MEPDG, correlations that apply specifically to the soils found in the state of Arkansas should be developed. If no acceptable correlation can be developed, it may be in the best interest of the AHTD to abandon using R-value correlations and, either: (a) adopt a new method of determining resilient modulus, perhaps through backcalculation of Falling Weight Deflectometer data; or (b) expand the current resilient modulus testing program

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Resilient Modulus

In 1986, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) updated its original design guide to begin using Resilient Modulus as a measure of subgrade soil strength instead of the soil support value that had previously been used. The subgrade support value was the first attempt to include subgrade soil properties in pavement design and ranged from 1 to 10. The 1986 AASHTO guide introduced the following relationship between resilient modulus and the subgrade support value:

$$S_i = 6.24 \times \log_{10} M_R - 18.72 \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Where: S_i = Subgrade Support Value

M_R =Resilient Modulus (psi)

The 1986 design guide also proposed that correlations should be developed between resilient modulus and either California Bearing Ratio values or R-value since, at that time, many state transportation agencies did not have the equipment necessary to run resilient modulus tests. The original correlations proposed in the design guide are extremely basic and are based on the bulk stress of the soil sample, but they represent the first step taken by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials to incorporate resilient modulus into the pavement design equation.

The resilient modulus of subgrade soils has evolved from its less-than-perfect inclusion in the 1986 design guide into the required subgrade input to the MEPDG design system for flexible pavement. The resilient modulus estimates the elastic modulus of a subgrade soil; it is a measure of the stress to strain ratio for quickly applied loads. This

loading is similar to the loading conditions that a subgrade soil will experience in the field. When a load is quickly applied and released, the strain is divided into resilient, or recoverable, strain and permanent, or plastic, strain (Woodbridge).

The most common way to measure the resilient modulus of a subgrade soil is using a repeated load triaxial test in which vertical load pulses are applied for 0.1 second durations with 0.9 second rest periods (NAPA). There is a marked difference in the stiffness exhibited by a subgrade soil in the conventional triaxial test compared the stiffness from the repeated load test. In the repeated load test, the soil sample is exposed to a cyclic vertical loading cycle and constant horizontal pressure (Farrar, et al.). From the test, the recoverable, or resilient, strain in the soil specimen is measured as “the rebound deformation resulting from removal of the the deviator stress divided by the original height of the sample (Woodbridge).” The Resilient Modulus is then calculated

as

$$M_R = \frac{\sigma_d}{\epsilon_R} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

where: M_R = Resilient Modulus

σ_D =repeatedly applied deviator stress

ϵ_R =recoverable axial strain (NAPA)

The resilient modulus can also be described as the slope of the hysteresis loop developed in the stress vs. strain plot once there is no further significant increase in permanent strain due to cyclic loadings and elastic strain is the only type the specimen undergoes (Farrar, et al.). The importance of determining the resilient modulus of a subgrade soil lies in its ability to predict the rutting potential of a subgrade soil; the resilient modulus test most

closely replicates the traffic loading conditions experienced by subgrade soils once used in highway construction.

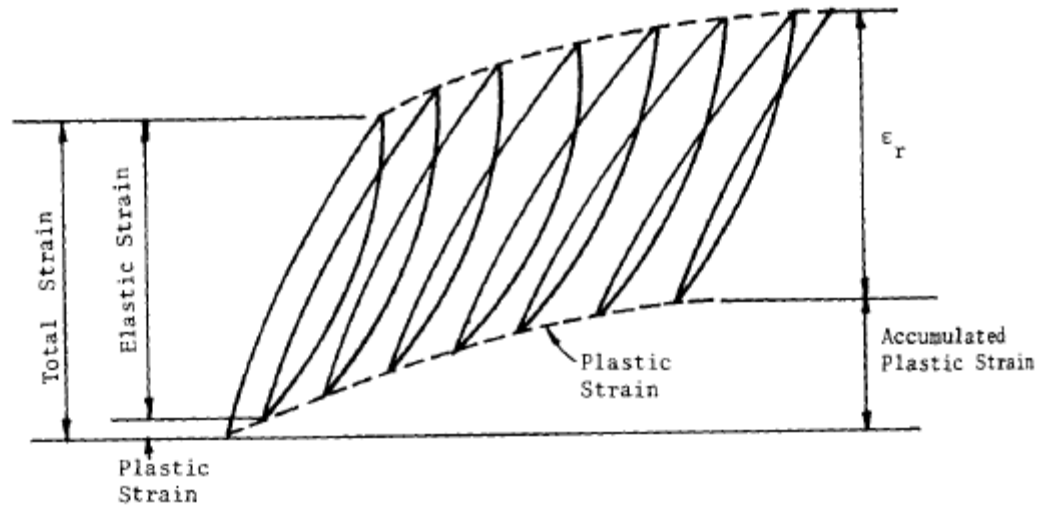


Figure 1. Resilient Strain Example (Huang)

The results of the resilient modulus test is dependent on a large number of factors including stress duration, frequency, grain size, void ratio, saturation, confining pressure, and stress level (Thornton). There is no significant correlation between any single soil property (grain size, plasticity, clay and silt content) and resilient modulus. However, according to research done by Su, et al., as moisture content increases, resilient modulus decreases. The degree of saturation, a property that combines the density and moisture content of a soil, exhibits the same effect on resilient modulus as moisture content. The deviator stress also affects the resilient modulus of a soil in both cohesive and cohesionless soils; as deviator stress increases, resilient modulus decreases (Su, et al.), particularly in cohesive soils.

It is imperative that deviator stress levels used during the resilient modulus test are determined based on the traffic loading anticipated (Su, et al.). It is also noted in the

research, however, that once a confining pressure of approximately 6 psi is reached, the curve of the plot relating deviator stress to resilient modulus becomes flatter, so a confining stress of 6 psi is appropriate for almost all tests. Even though there is no true correlation between any single soil index property and resilient modulus, the effect that index properties can have on the results of a resilient modulus test needs to be considered.

2.2 Index Property Correlations

Since the Resilient Modulus test is not often run due to the cost and time necessary to get accurate results for soil samples that mimic the properties of the subgrade soil encountered in road construction, much research has been done on finding new ways to correlate various soil properties that are simple to obtain to the Resilient Modulus value of a soil.

Carmichael and Stuart attempted to derive a correlation for resilient modulus using soil index properties and measurements taken during a triaxial test. Their results, however, showed that a general equation could not be written for all soil types. Fine grained and coarse grained soils were separated and distinct correlations were developed for each soil type. The equations for both coarse (Equation 3) and fine grained soils (Equation 4) are based on the plasticity index, water content, percent passing the No. 200 sieve, confining stress, deviator stress, and bulk stress used during the triaxial test, and a correction for soil type (Carmichael, et al.).

$$M_R = 37.431 - 0.4566(PI) - 0.6179(\%W) - 0.1424(s_{200}) + 0.1791(CS) \dots\dots\dots(3) \\ - 0.3248(DS) + 36.422(CH) + 17.097(MH)$$

$$\log(M_R) = 0.523 - 0.0225(\%W) + 0.544(\log T) + 0.173(SM) + 0.197(GR) \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

where:

MR= Resilient Modulus (ksi)

PI= Plasticity Index

%W= Water Content (%)

CS= Confining Stress (psi)

DS= Deviator Stress (psi)

T= Bulk Stress (psi) (DS+3CS)

DD= Dry Density (pcf)

S200=Percentage Passing No. 200 Sieve

SS= Soil Suction

CH=1 for CH Soil, 0 otherwise (MH, ML, or CL soil)

MH=1 for MH soil, 0 otherwise (CH, ML, or CL soil)

SM = 1 for SM Soil, 0 otherwise

GR = 1 for GR Soil, 0 otherwise

A study performed by Woodbridge found that plasticity index, clay content, and optimum moisture content contributed most to determining resilient modulus of cohesive soils. From her study, Woodbridge developed various correlations between soil index properties resilient modulus for cohesive soils throughout Arkansas. Her equations using only the inputs deemed significant, include:

For deviator stresses of 4 psi:

$$M_R = 10.71 + 0.1961PI + 0.1799CL - 0.7126W \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

For deviator stresses of 8 psi

$$M_R = 9.18 + 0.1601PI + 0.1393CL - 0.5860W \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

where:

MR= Resilient Modulus (psi)

PI = Plasticity Index (percent)

CL = Clay Content (percent)

W = Optimum Moisture Content (percent)

Woodbridge also developed additional equations that include various other soil properties, but proposed that including these additional properties in the correlations did not greatly improve the correlation.

According to Farrar, et al., the San Diego Road test provided the majority of data used in determining resilient modulus correlations for fine grained soils, specifically an A-7-6 clay. From the San Diego Road Test data, Jones and Witczak developed the following correlation:

$$\log M_R = -.111(w\%) + .0217(S\%) + 1.179 \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

where:

M_R= Resilient Modulus (ksi)

S%=Degree of Saturation

w%= Water Content

According to Thompson and Robnett, degree of saturation was determined to be the most important soil property predictor of resilient modulus. They determined resilient modulus as a function of degree of saturation for fine grained soils based upon the following equations:

For soils at 95% AASHTO T99 maximum dry density:

$$M_R = 32.9 - .334(S\%) \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

For soils at 100% AASHTO T99 maximum dry density:

$$M_R = 45.2 - .428(S\%) \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

where:

M_R = Resilient Modulus (ksi)

$S\%$ = Degree of Saturation

Farrar and Turner studied various methods for determining resilient modulus from both R-value of Wyoming soils and index properties of the soils. However, their research included running modified R-value tests in addition to the standard Hveem test. The modified tests were run on samples that were not prepared in accordance with AASHTO T190. Instead, the samples were prepared from material passing the 3/4" sieve and a given amount of water to create a certain moisture content (Farrar, et al). From their research, Farrar and Turner recommend the following equation for use with typical Wyoming subgrade soils:

$$M_R = 34280 - 359 * (S\%) - 325(\sigma_d) + 236(\sigma_3) + 86PI + 107(S200) \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

where: M_R = Resilient Modulus (psi)

$S\%$ = Degree of Saturation

σ_d = deviator stress (psi)

σ_3 = confining stress (psi)

PI = plasticity index

S_{200} = percent passing No. 200 sieve by weight

In addition to the recommended equation using soil index properties, Farrar and Turner also developed Equation 11 using R-value data:

$$\ln(M_R) = 7.157 + .039R_{VM} - 0.049\sigma_d + 0.04\sigma_3 + 1.013X_c \dots \dots \dots (11)$$

where: $\ln(M_R)$ = natural logarithm resilient modulus (psi)

R_{VM} = modified R-value

X_c = 1 for clay soils and 0 otherwise

σ_d = deviator stress (psi)

σ_3 = confining stress (psi)

The equation including the R-value did not provide as tight of a correlation as the correlation corresponding to index properties. However, Farrar and Turner's analysis showed that the results of their prediction equation fit with previous attempts at correlating soil properties with resilient modulus; any difference was noted as the equations being written for Wyoming subgrade soils specifically.

The California Bearing Ratio test is a common test used for correlations. The CBR test measures "the percentage of the soil load required to produce a .1 inch deflection compared to a standard crushed stone (Thornton 6)." The test is run with a standard piston with an area of 3 in² penetrating the soil at a rate of .05 inches/minute. At each 0.1 inch interval up to 0.5 inches, pressure is measured. To determine the CBR value, the ratio of the recorded pressure to the pressure necessary to produce the same

penetration in a high-quality crushed stone is calculated. The CBR value is most often calculated at 0.1 inch penetration is used unless the ratio at 0.2 inches is greater. The CBR Test is run in accordance with AASHTO T-193. Currently, MEPDG models Resilient Modulus as (NCHRP):

$$M_R = 2555(CBR)^{.64} \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

Where: M_R = Resilient Modulus (psi)

CBR= California Bearing Ratio (percent) as determined by AASHTO T-193

According to Woodbridge, Resilient Modulus has also been predicted as:

$$M_R = B * CBR \dots\dots\dots(13)$$

Where: M_R = Resilient Modulus (psi)

$B = 1500$ for $CBR \leq$ although value may vary from 750 to 3000

CBR= California Bearing Ratio (percent)

However, Woodbridge warns that the CBR test cannot accurately mimic the repeated load effects with which Resilient Modulus is associated. Additionally, she states that sometimes CBR can be so unreliable as to exhibit an inverse relationship with Resilient Modulus.

2.3 R-Value Test

Using the R-value test and subsequent correlations to estimate the Resilient Modulus is a source of contention amongst academics. In the early 1930s, F.N. Hveem used a modified triaxial test to attempt to develop a relationship between the vertical load applied to a soil specimen and the horizontal stresses that are induced if the material is horizontally confined. The device he constructed based on a triaxial test setup was

originally used as a way to measure stability of bituminous paving specimens, thus his machine became known as the Stabiliometer. Hveem's original experiments involved subjecting a paving specimen to loads representing typical traffic loads that are frequently repeated over a period of time. In the stability test, horizontal stress is measured at every 1000 pounds of vertical load up to 6000 pounds (400 psi), which Hveem believed to be the ultimate stress developed from truck traffic (Farrar, et al.).

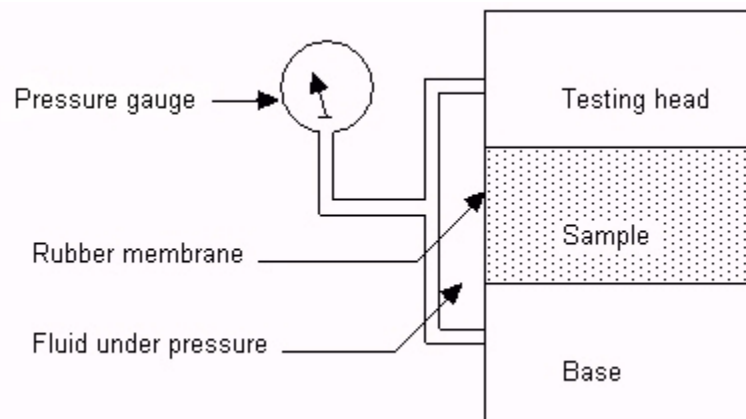


Figure 2. Stabiliometer Diagram

<http://pavementinteractive.org/index.php?title=Image:Stabilometer.jpg>

The stabilimeter was then used to measure the same properties in subgrade soils, a value Hveem coined as the “R-value.” The R-value test measures the resistance a soil offers to transmitting vertical load in the horizontal direction (Thornton) and is specified by ASTM D2884 and AASHTO T190. When a passing wheel load exerts a downward vertical force on a subgrade soil, the soil resists the force through friction between soil particles. However, if the vertical force is greater than the frictional force offered by

supporting soil particles, the soil moves in the only path available for movement, the lateral direction (Doyle). During the test, when the vertical stress on the soil specimen reaches 160 psi, horizontal stress is measured. The value of 160 psi holds significance as the “average value of vertical stress developed in a typical pavement subgrade (Farrar, et al. 8).” But, according to studies performed by Hveem, the number holds no influence on the output of the equation. Similar R-values were calculated with vertical pressure values ranging from 100 to 400 psi. Data from the test is converted to an R-value with the relationship:

$$R = \frac{100}{\frac{2.5}{D} \left(\frac{P_V}{P_H} - 1 \right) + 1} \dots\dots\dots(14)$$

where: R= Resistance Value

P_H=Horizontal Stress at P_V=160 psi

P_V= Vertical Stress (160 psi)

D= lateral displacement due to horizontal pressure measured as the displacement of the stabilometer fluid necessary to increase horizontal pressure from 5 to 100 psi measured as number of turns of stabilometer pump handle

This relationship presents a soil’s resistance to plastic flow as a ratio of vertical pressure to horizontal pressure on a scale of 0 to 100. A value of 0 indicates that the soil has no shear resistance, much like a liquid, and all applied vertical load is converted to a lateral pressure. A value of 100 indicates that the soil is able to resist all applied vertical loads without transmitting the loads to horizontal pressure (Doyle). This relationship,

however, includes slight modification to account for the roughness of the soil specimen.

If the correction for this roughness factor was ignored, the equation would simplify to:

$$R = \left(1 - \frac{P_H}{P_V}\right) * 100 \dots\dots\dots(15)$$

where: R= Resistance Value

P_H =Horizontal Stress at P_V =160 psi

P_V = Vertical Stress (160 psi)

which truly is a direct representation of R-value as simply applied vertical pressure and the horizontal pressure that results (Farrar, et al.).

Some stipulations must be followed before running the test, however. The test is only to be used on materials that pass the #4 sieve and is not valid for materials that possess high resistance to lateral deformation (Thornton). Additionally, soil specimens are compacted at moisture contents that will cause them to be nearly saturated at exudation pressures of approximately 300 psi. In order to make the test best mimic subgrade soil conditions, it is imperative that the soil be compacted with an apparatus that mimics the loading conditions and the kneading motion of rollers and tires. The compactor invented by Hveem to accomplish this condition is now known as the California kneading compactor.



Figure 3. California Kneading Compactor

http://www.asphaltwa.com/wapa_web/modules/05_mix_design/05_hveem.htm

The tamping foot of the compactor has an area of approximately 3 square inches and provides stresses similar to those a steel drum or rubber-tired pneumatic roller would exert on a subgrade soil (Farrar, et al.), however pressure can be adjusted to achieve the correct soil unit weight.

During testing, the exudation pressure in the sample must mimic the state of density and water content that the material may be subject to in the field (Thornton). This exudation pressure is defined as the pressure when moisture exudes from the soil sample with any additional increase in load, or when the soil specimen is loaded to saturation and any additional load is carried by pore water instead of soil particles (Farrar, et al.). An exudation pressure of 300 psi is seen as presenting the worst case moisture content and density that is experienced in the field (Farrar, et al.); however this exudation pressure causes moisture contents that are higher than are found in Colorado highways (Hines). Some studies show that A-7-6 soils compacted at 300 psi exudation pressure were 9.1% over optimum. When performing R-value tests to be used for correlations with Resilient

Modulus, it is important to consider what moisture content is used. Different highway departments use R-values that correspond to different moisture contents and densities.

2.4 R-Value Correlations

The relationship between R-value and resilient modulus is not as well studied as the relationship between Resilient Modulus and California Bearing Ratio (CBR). As a result, the correlation between R-value and Resilient Modulus has been adjusted to fit with the better known test (Woodbridge). The original correlation determined from data from the San Diego Road Test,

$$M_R = 772 + 369R \dots\dots\dots(16)$$

was altered to

$$M_R = 1155 + 555R \dots\dots\dots(17)$$

to better correlate with data from the CBR test (Farrar, et al.). Other states have developed correlations based upon the soils found locally. For instance, Idaho developed two correlations (Su, et al.):

$$M_R = 1455 + 57R \text{ for fine grained soils} \dots\dots\dots(18)$$

$$M_R = 1600 + 38R \text{ for coarse grained soils} \dots\dots\dots(19)$$

For fine-grained soils in Idaho, mainly low plasticity silts, the following correlation was developed for a deviator stress of 6 psi, bulk stress of 3 psi, and an R-value over 20 (Farrar, et al.):

$$M_R = 1.6 + .038 * R \dots\dots\dots(20)$$

According to tests run by the Colorado Department of Transportation, plotting resilient modulus against the average R-value from tests run on a sample both before and after the resilient modulus test presented a correlation of (Su, et al.):

$$M_R = 3500 + 125R \dots\dots\dots(21)$$

According to the report, this correlation is very similar to the current correlation used in design for fine grained soils when the R-value is less than 50. However, when the R-value is higher than 50, the modulus calculated from the equation is significantly lower than what is predicted with the current design standard.

3. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

Data was gathered from the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department representing various soils throughout the state of Arkansas. AHTD ran both R-value and resilient modulus tests on soil samples from various locations across the state. Soil types contained in the data are:

A-2-Silty or Clayey Gravel

A-4-Silt

A-6-Clay

A-7-6-Clay

“Ran” and “Reported” values for both R-value and Resilient Modulus tests were both provided reported. The “Reported” value for a test is the lowest Resilient Modulus value given (and therefore not appropriate for developing a correlation), so for determining a correlation, Resilient Modulus Ran and R-value Ran values were used. A new correlation between R-value and resilient modulus will be attempted by plotting resilient modulus against R-value. This approach was attempted for all soils, as well as splitting the data by soil type (fine grained vs. coarse grained). Additionally, the data was to be plotted against various combinations of the R-values and resilient modulus values as follows (plots can be found in Appendix A):

1. $R\text{-value}^2$
2. $R\text{-value}^3$
3. $R\text{-value}^4$
4. Mr^2
5. Square Root R-value

6. Square Root Resilient Modulus
7. log R-value
8. log Mr
9. ln R-value
10. ln Mr
11. Mr/R-Value
12. Mr²/R-value

in an attempt to determine the most accurate correlation. Resilient modulus values calculated from any new correlations were compared to the reported values from the AHTD data and the correlation currently used by the MEPDG software (NCHRP),

$$M_R = 1155 + 555R \dots\dots\dots(22)$$

Further analysis of the sensitivity of MEPDG to changes in R-value was also evaluated using two pavement designs as shown in Figures 4 and 5.

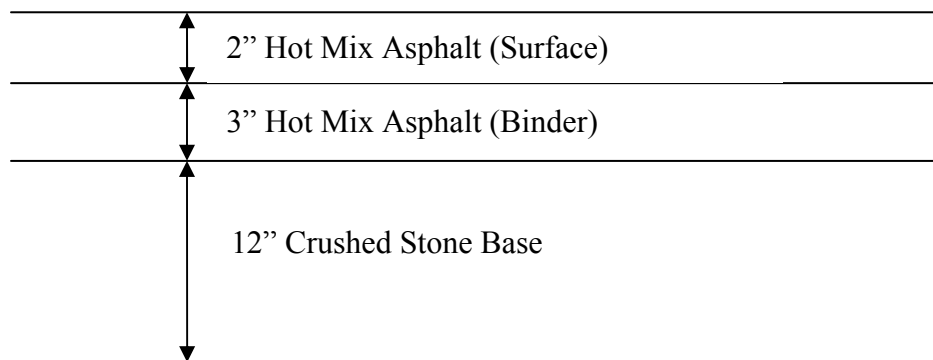


Figure 4. Thinner Pavement Cross Section

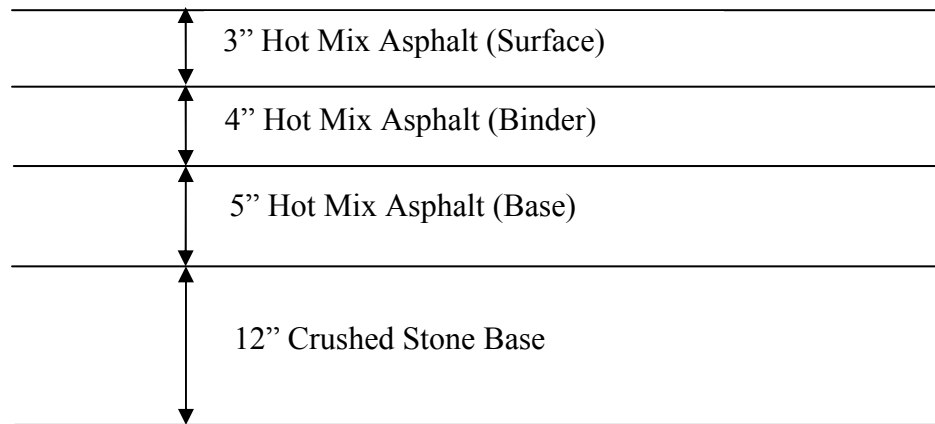


Figure 5. Thicker Pavement Cross Section

Additional information on inputs into MEPDG can be found in Appendix B.

R-values of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45 were input into the program as Level 2 correlations for resilient modulus. The pavement distresses of bottom-up fatigue cracking, IRI, and total rutting that result from the varying R-values were plotted versus time for both the thicker and thinner pavement sections. Then, the same pavement sections were used, but Resilient Modulus was input as a Level 3 correlation calculated from R-values of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45 using the correlation developed from the AHTD data. Bottom-up fatigue cracking, IRI, and total rutting were plotted vs. time. Using these plots, the sensitivity of MEPDG to variance in Level 2 R-value inputs were analyzed. Furthermore, the variance in fatigues using the correlation developed from the AHTD data to calculate Level 3 resilient modulus inputs were studied.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Correlations Involving R-Value

Plotting Resilient Modulus against R-value does not lead to very promising results. Even separating the data by soil type does not lead to any significant correlation. Furthermore, the various geometric combinations of R-value and Resilient Modulus also seem to move towards a dead end in terms of developing a usable correlation. However, once the ratio (Resilient Modulus to R)-value versus R-value for all soil types is plotted, a more significant relationship begins to develop, illustrated in Figure 6.

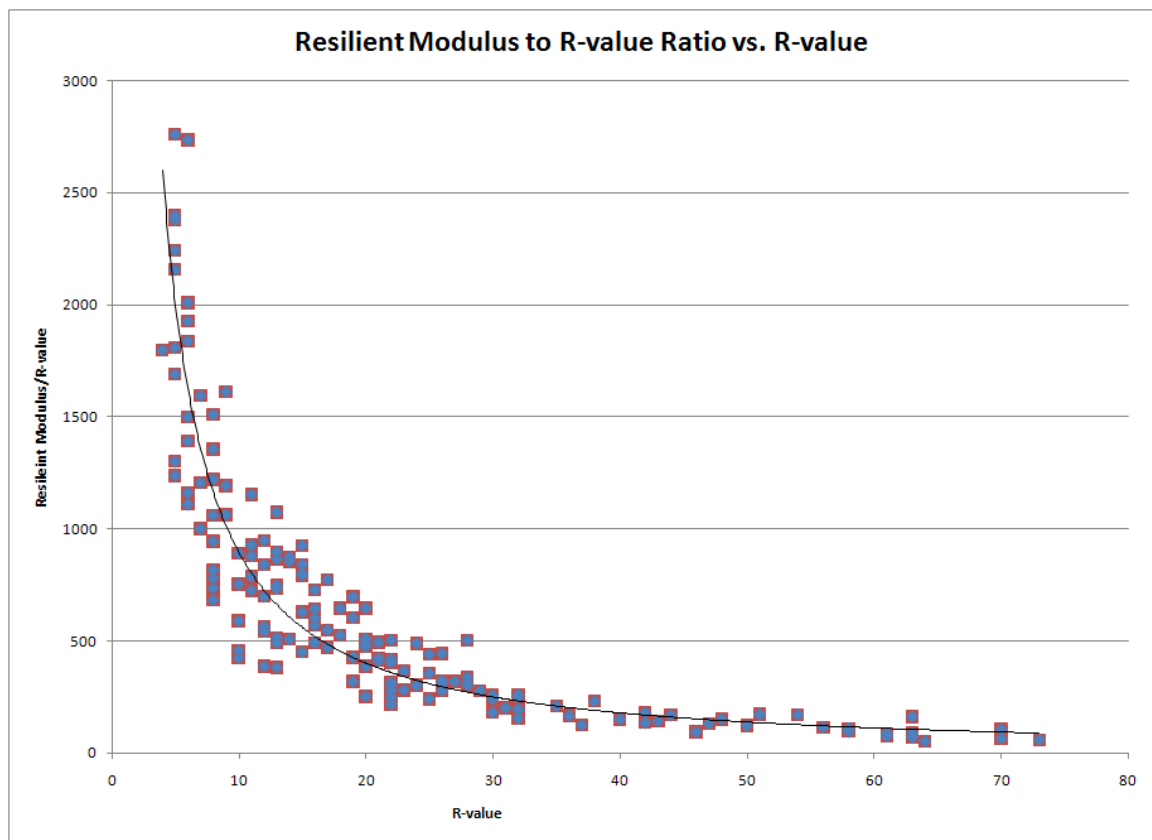


Figure 6. Relationship Between the (Resilient Modulus to R-Value) ratio and the R-value of Arkansas Soils

A power-function regression equation can be developed from this plot as follows:

$$\frac{M_R}{R} = 12998 * R^{-1.163} \dots\dots\dots(23)$$

$$R^2 = .8973$$

Where: M_R =Resilient Modulus (psi)

R=R-value

The R-squared value of this correlation seems to suggest that plotting the ratio of Resilient Modulus to R-value vs. R-value could lead to a usable correlation for Arkansas soils. In an attempt to further refine the correlation, the ratio of the square of Resilient Modulus to R-value vs. R-value is plotted (Figure 7). Contrary to what is expected, the tightness of this of this correlation seems to diminish as evidenced by the lower R-squared value.

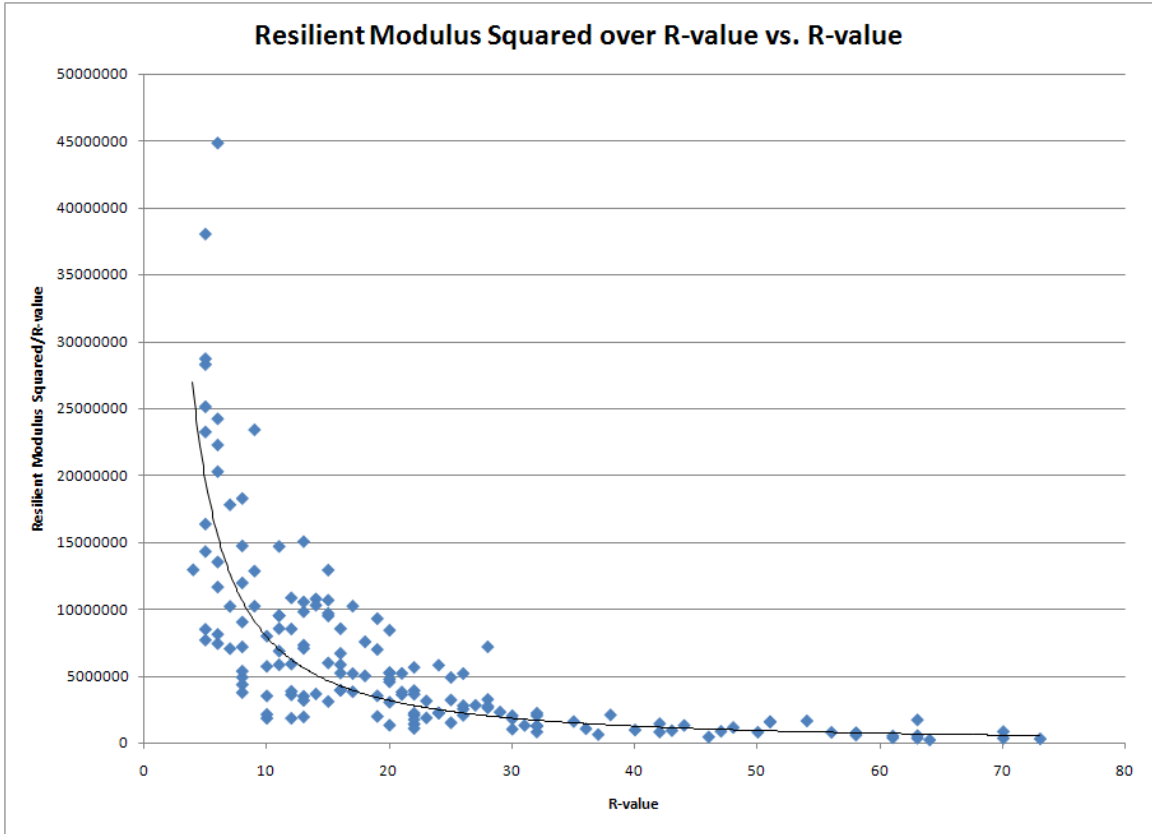


Figure 7. M_R^2/R Plot

A power-function regression was developed as follows:

$$\frac{M_R^2}{R} = 200000000R^{-1.3226} \dots\dots\dots(24)$$

$$R^2 = .7391$$

Where: M_R =Resilient Modulus (psi)

R=R-value

Subdividing the data by soil type did not result in a more refined correlation, as shown in Figures 23-34 in Appendix B.

To try to further refine the correlation, the data was split into soils with R-values below 25 and those with R-values above 25. Different plots were developed for each soil group. Figure 8 shows the plots of Resilient Modulus/R-value vs. R-value split by soil group.

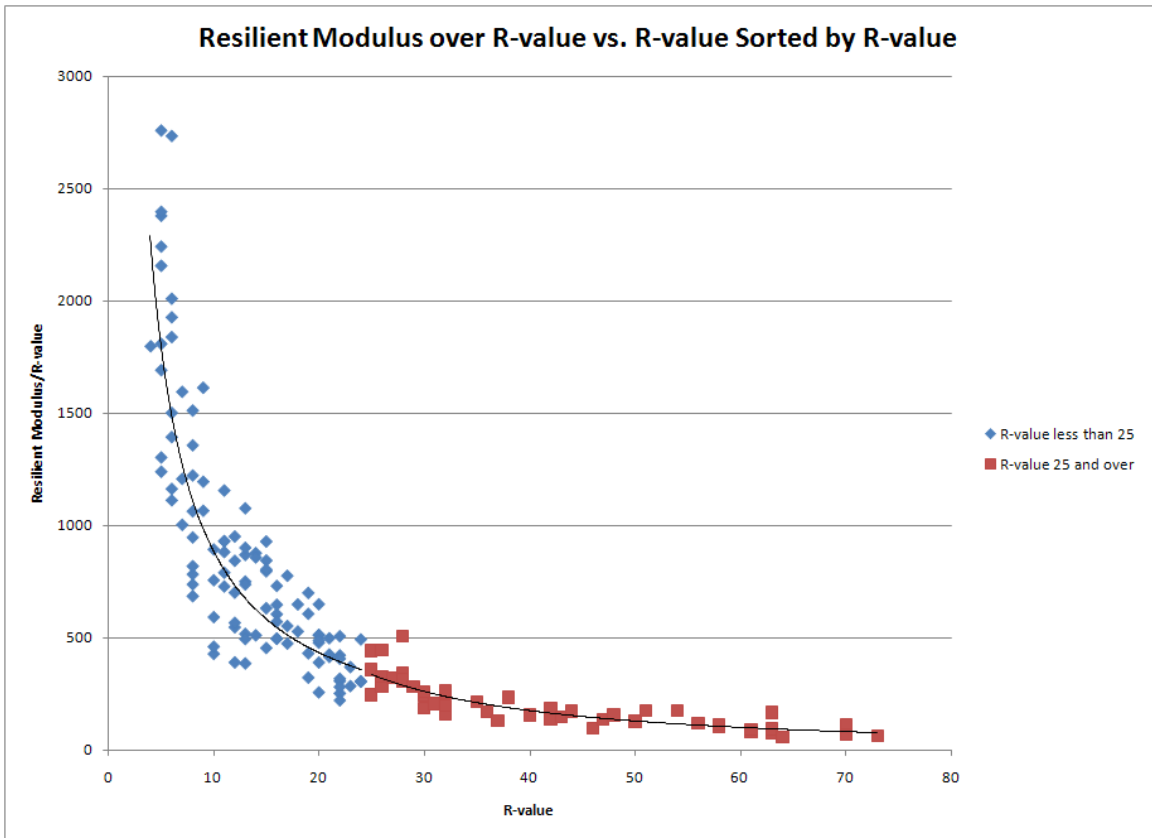


Figure 8. Resilient Modulus over R-value vs. R-value Sorted by R-value

The correlations developed from these plots include:

For $R < 25$:

$$\frac{M_R}{R} = 9605.9R^{-1.033} \dots\dots\dots(25)$$

$$R^2 = .7536$$

For $R \geq 25$:

$$\frac{M_R}{R} = 30522R^{-1.401} \dots\dots\dots(26)$$

$$R^2 = .7991$$

Contrary to what is expected, splitting up the data does not further refine the correlation.

In fact, the attempt at refinement seemed to make the correlation worse.

4.2 Analyzing Correlations

The Mr/R correlation seems to have the tightest fit of the data. A regression line fit through the origin yields a slope of .9298, which is relatively close to a unity equation that would be expected in the predicted and actual M_R/R values were equivalent.

However, when the predicted (M_R/R) is plotted against actual (M_R/R) depending on R-value, the correlation appears to become less robust when the ratio exceeds 1000 (Figure 9).

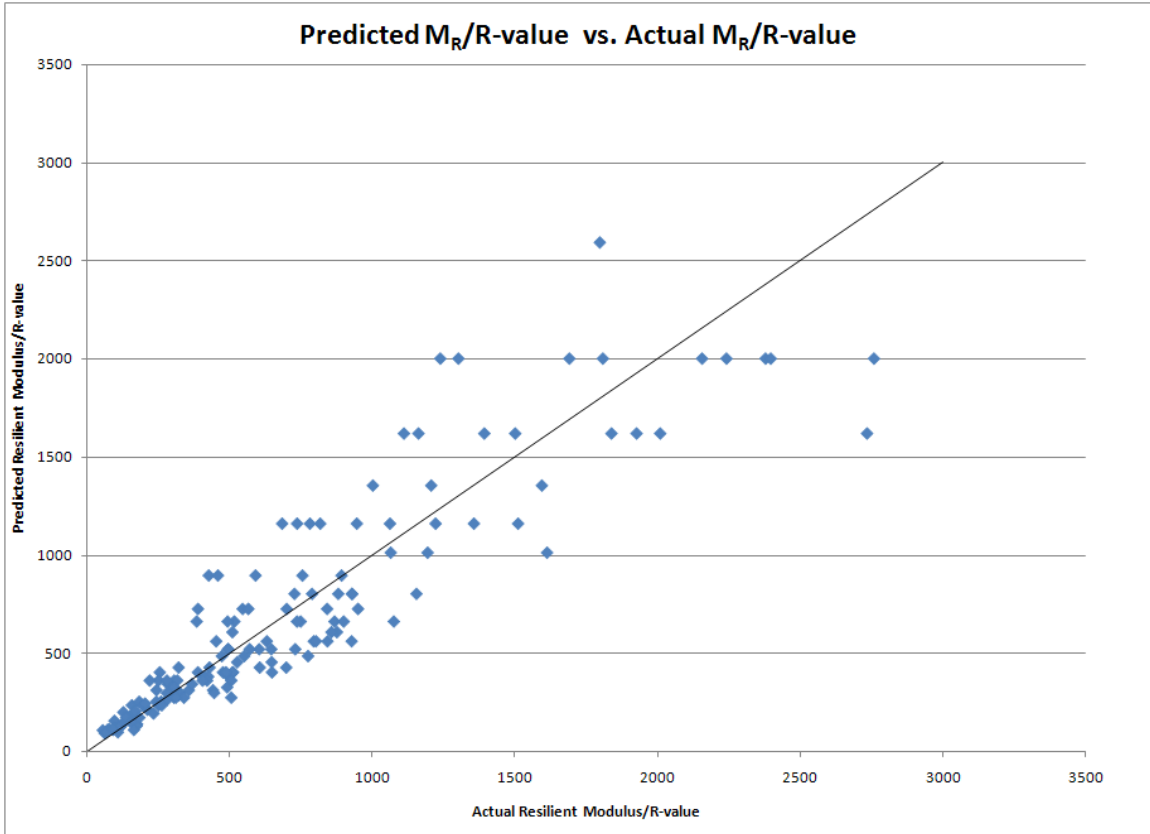


Figure 9. Comparison of Predicted M_r/R and Actual M_r/R

The Resilient Modulus generated from the correlation currently in use in MEPDG (Equation 22) was compared to the M_r/R correlation developed using Arkansas data (Equation 23). Figure 10 shows how incorrectly the MEPDG correlation predicts Resilient Modulus using R-value for soils commonly seen in Arkansas. The M_r/R correlation is a much tighter fit for soils in Arkansas.

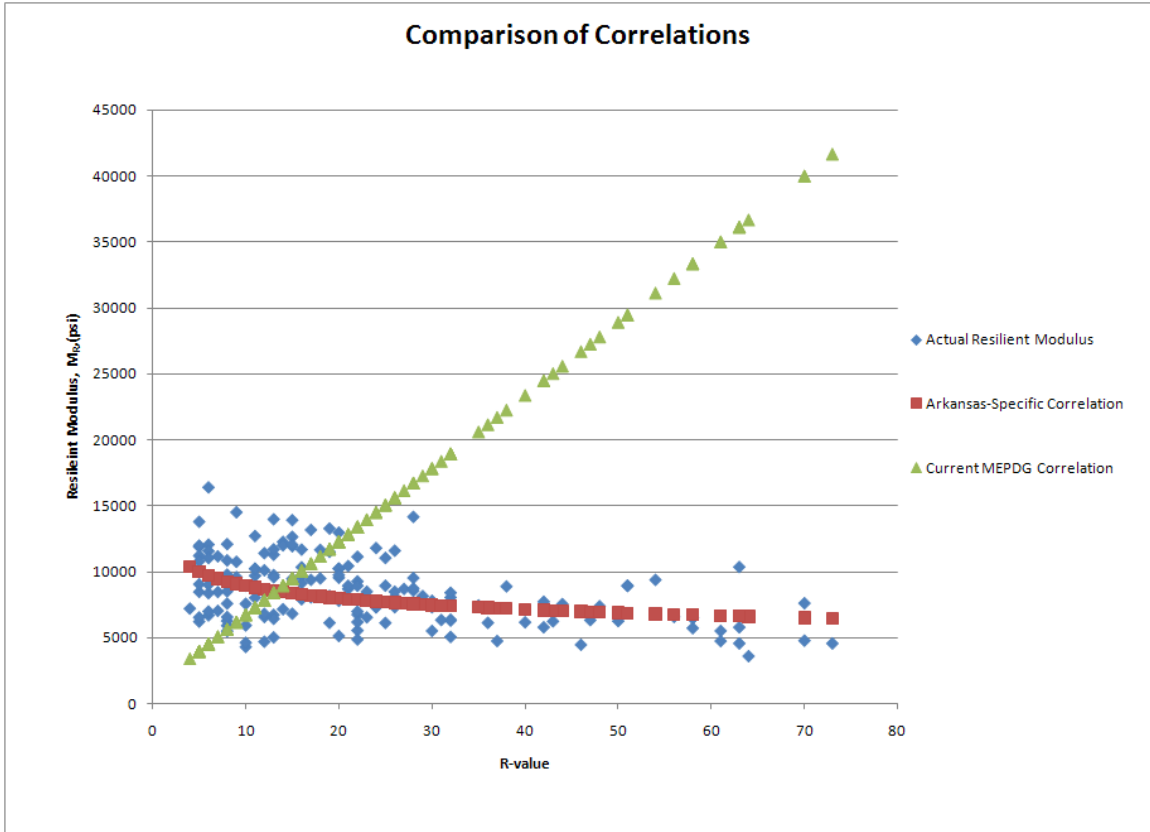


Figure 10. Comparison of Correlations

4.3 MEPDG Tests

The potential importance of the new subgrade soil correlation is highlighted by running MEPDG trials. The sections which follow describe the results of an MEPDG-based study.

4.3.1 Current MEPDG Correlation

4.3.1.1 Thicker Cross Section

Figure 11 shows the MEPDG estimate of total rutting with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil (Level 2 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 11 leads to the following observations:

- Total rutting is significantly affected by the R-value
- Total rutting decreases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in total rutting (the effect of varying R-value) decreases.

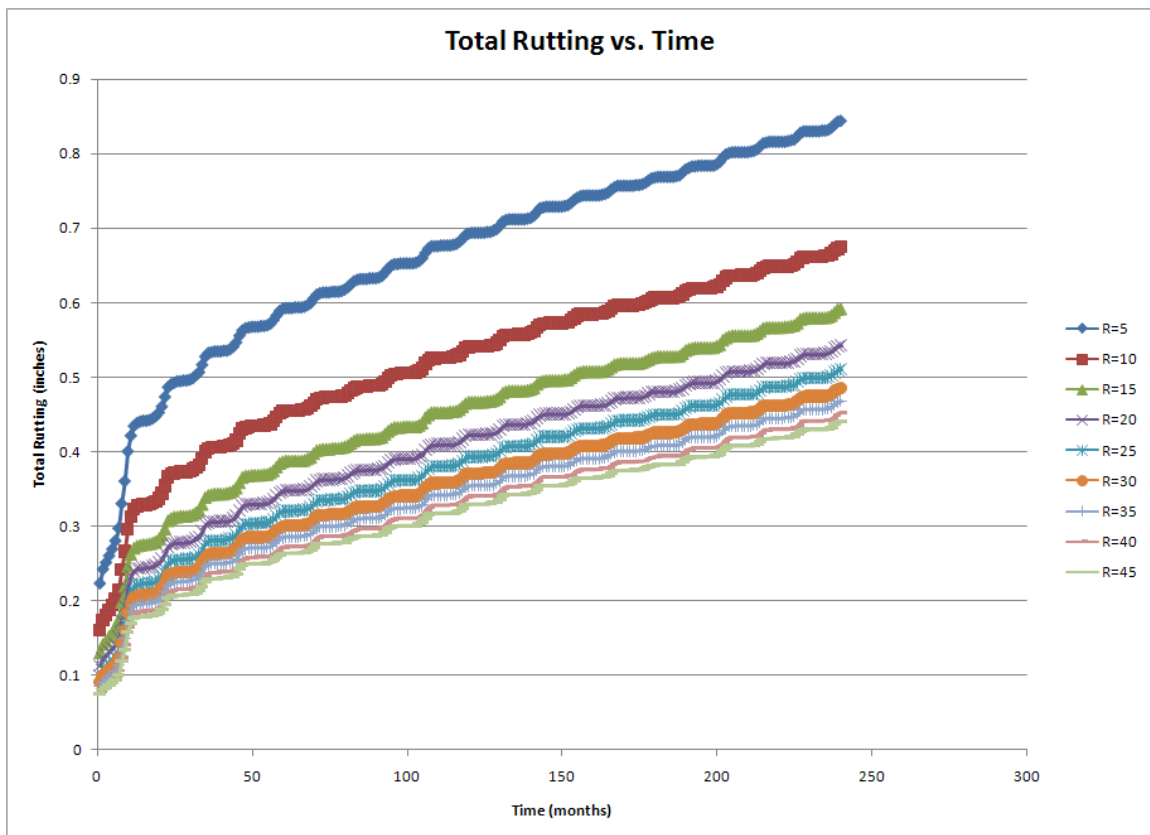


Figure 11. Total Rutting vs. Time, Thicker Cross Section, Current Correlation

Figure 12 shows the MEPDG estimate of bottom up cracking with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil (Level 2 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 12

leads to the following observations:

- Bottom up cracking is significantly affected by the R-value
- Bottom up cracking decreases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in bottom up cracking (the effect of varying R-value) decreases.

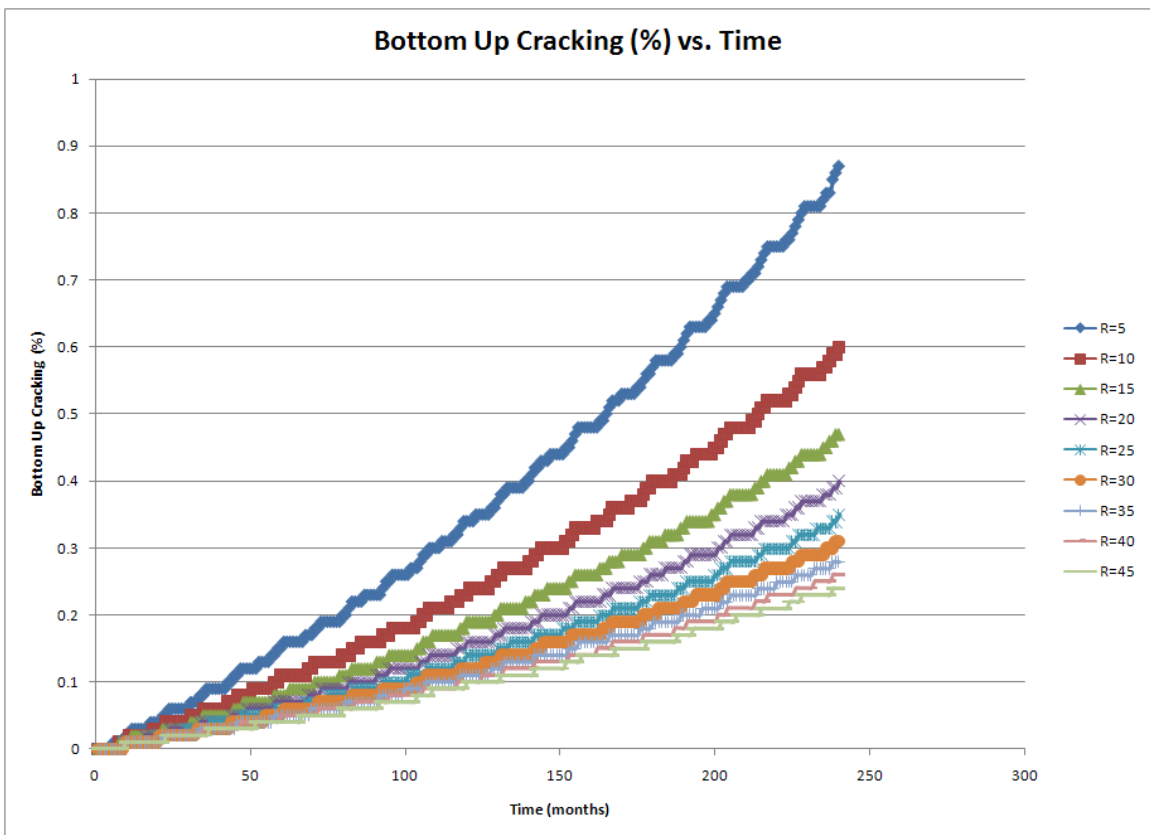


Figure 12. Bottom-Up Cracking vs. Time, Thicker Cross Section, Current Correlation

Figure 13 shows the MEPDG estimate of IRI with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil (Level 2 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 13 leads to the following observations:

- IRI is affected by the R-value
- IRI decreases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in IRI (the effect of varying R-value) decreases.

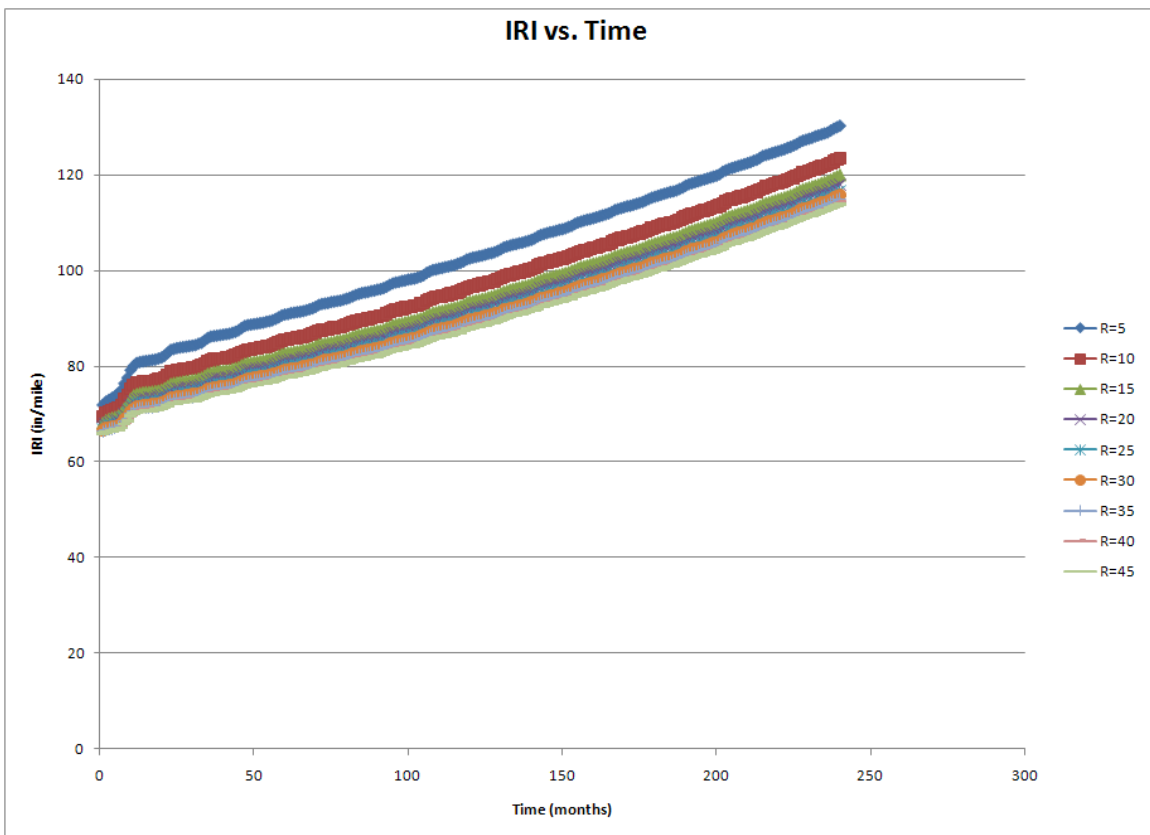


Figure 13. IRI vs. Time, Thicker Cross Section, Current MEPDG Correlation

4.3.1.2 Thinner Cross Section

Figure 14 shows the MEPDG estimate of Total Rutting with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil (Level 2 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 14 leads to the following observations:

- Total rutting is significantly affected by the R-value
- Total rutting decreases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in total rutting (the effect of varying R-value) decreases.

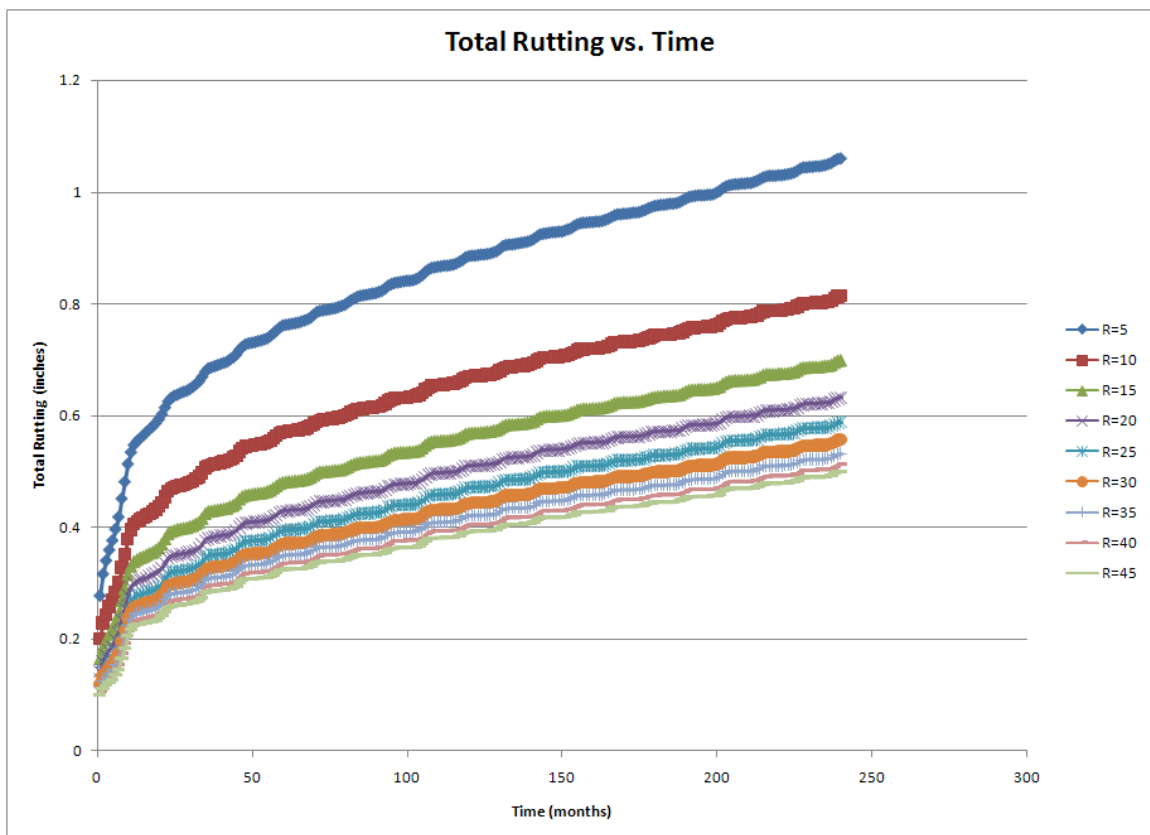


Figure 14. Total Rutting vs. Time, Thinner Cross Section, Current Correlation

Figure 15 shows the MEPDG estimate of Bottom Up Cracking with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil (Level 2 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 15

leads to the following observations:

- Bottom Up Cracking is affected by the R-value
- Bottom Up Cracking decreases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in Bottom Up Cracking (the effect of varying R-value) decreases.

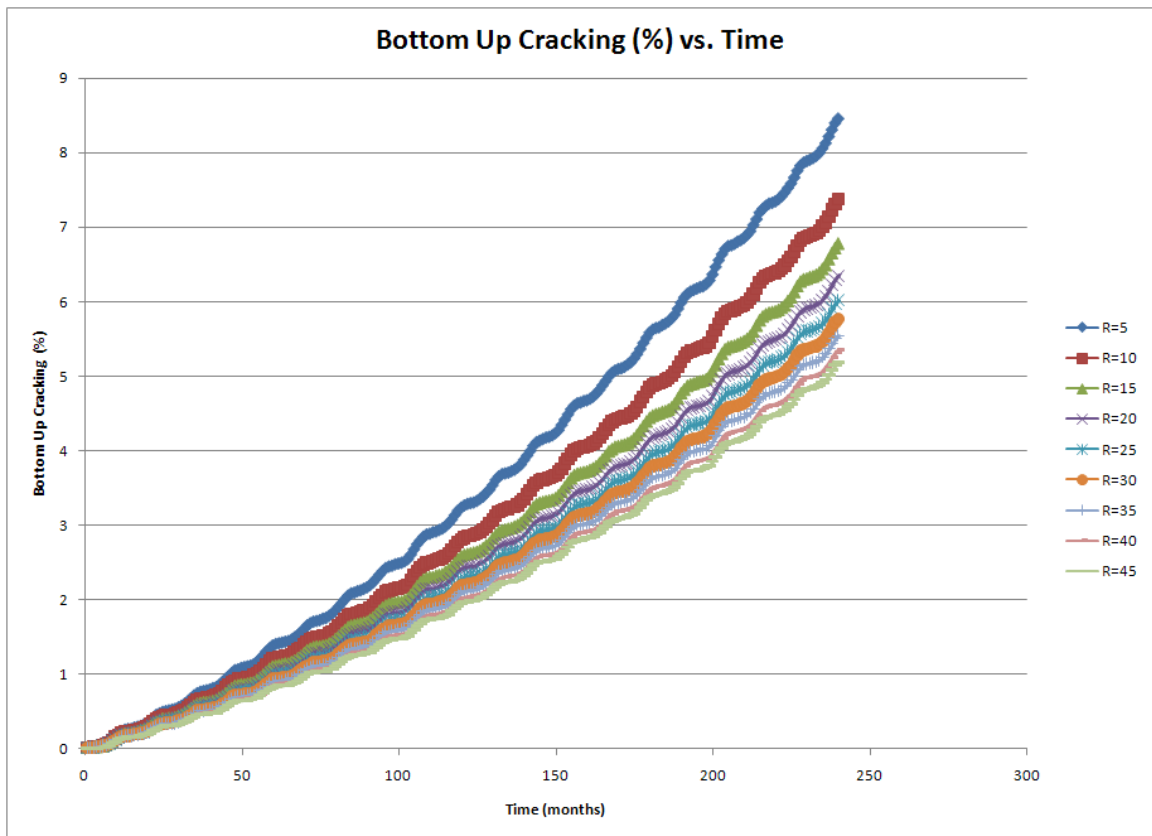


Figure15. Bottom-Up Fatigue vs. Time, Thinner Cross Section, Current Correlation

Figure 16 shows the MEPDG estimate of IRI with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil (Level 2 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 16 leads to the following observations:

- IRI is affected by the R-value in the long run
- IRI decreases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in IRI (the effect of varying R-value) decreases.

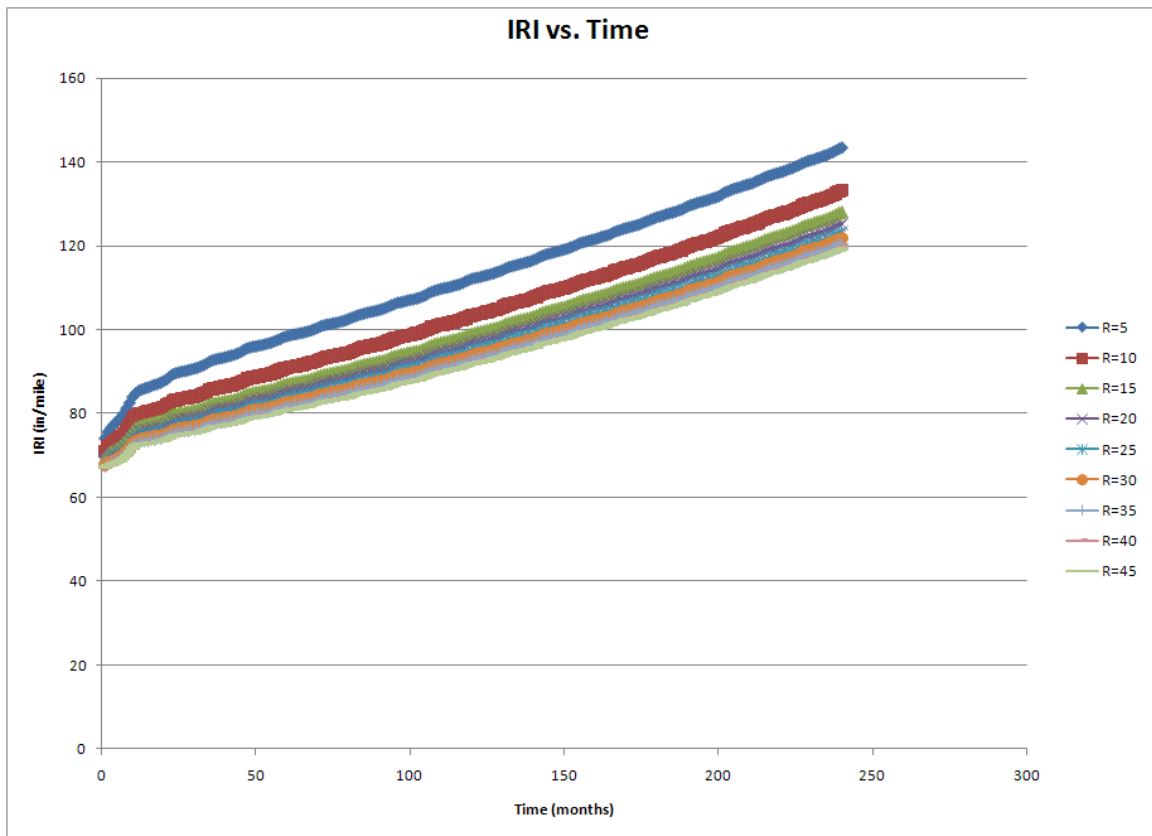


Figure 16. IRI vs. Time, Thinner Cross Section, Current Correlation

4.3.2 Pavement Failures with New Correlation

4.3.2.1 Thicker Cross Section

Figure 17 shows the estimate of Total Rutting with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil using the Arkansas-specific correlation (Level 3 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 17 leads to the following observations:

- Total rutting is slightly affected by the R-value
- Total rutting increases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in total rutting (the effect of varying R-value) decreases.

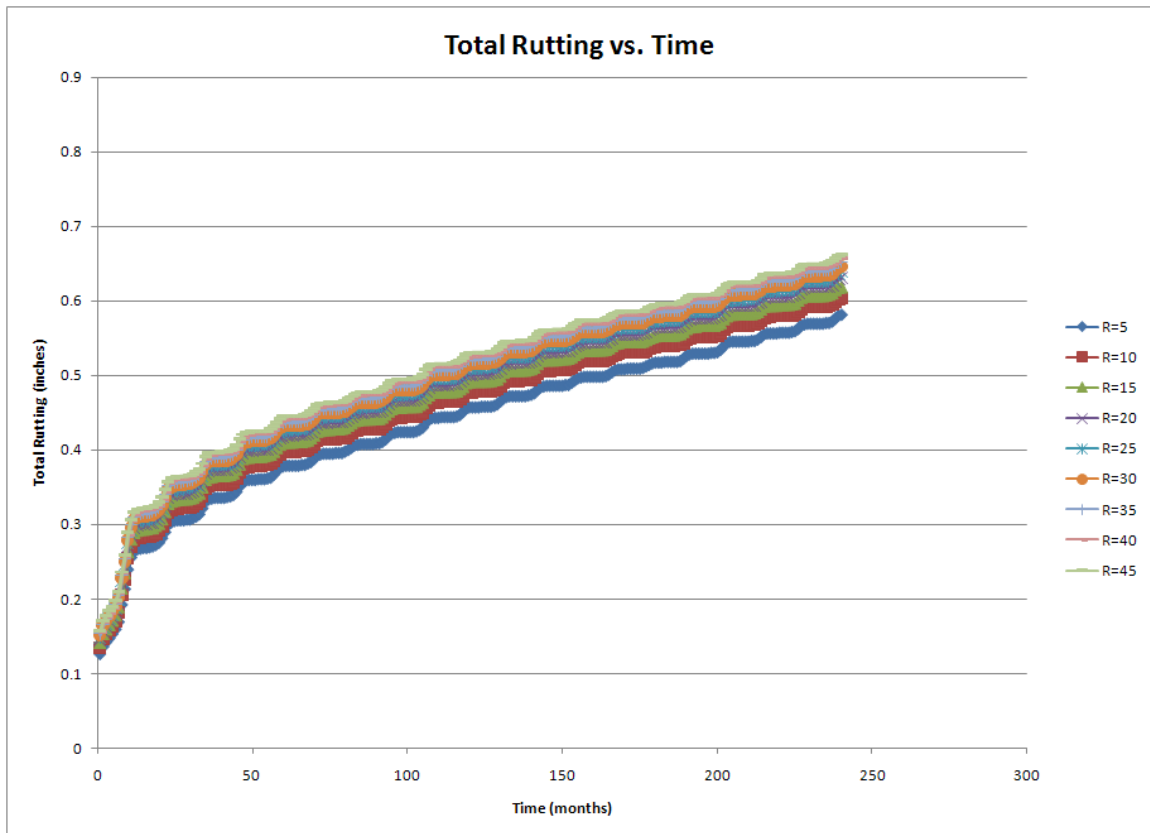


Figure 17. Total Rutting vs. Time, Thicker Cross Section, New Correlation

Figure 18 shows the estimate of Bottom-up Cracking with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil using the Arkansas-specific correlation (Level 3 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 18 leads to the following observations:

- Bottom-up Cracking is affected by the R-value
- Bottom-up Cracking increases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in Bottom-up Cracking (the effect of varying R-value) decreases.

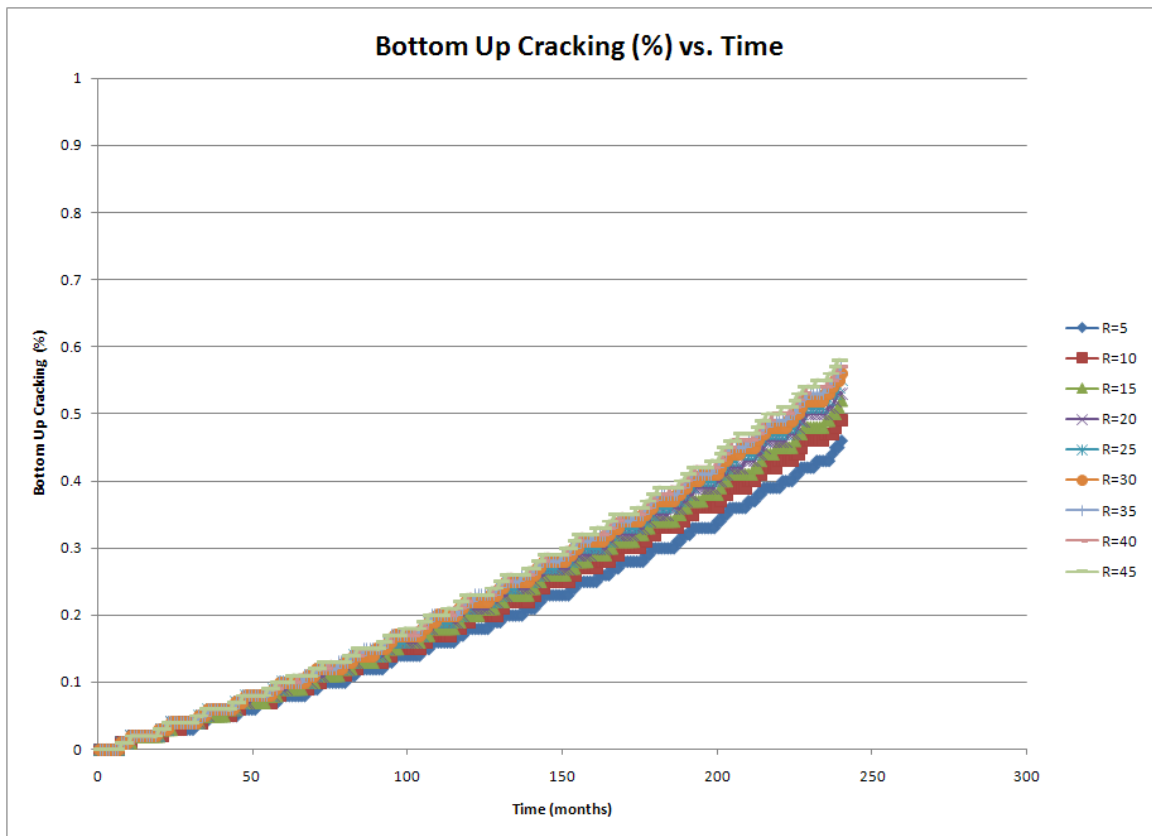


Figure 18. Bottom Up Cracking vs. Time, Thicker Cross Section, New Correlation

Figure 19 shows the estimate of IRI with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil using the Arkansas-specific correlation (Level 3 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 19 leads to the following observations:

- IRI is not significantly affected by the R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in IRI (the effect of varying R-value) shows no significant change.

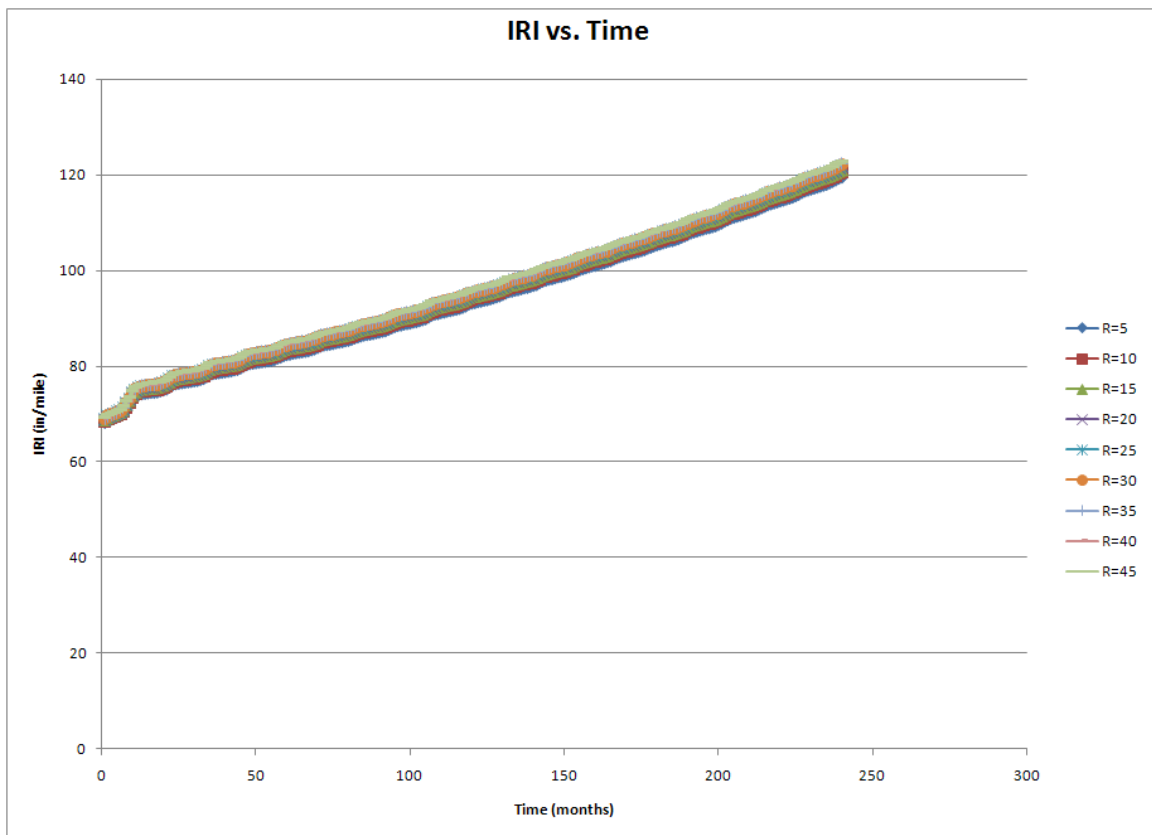


Figure 19. IRI vs. Time, Thicker Cross Section, New Correlation

4.3.2.2 Thinner Cross Section

Figure 20 shows the estimate of Total Rutting with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil using the Arkansas-specific correlation (Level 3 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 20 leads to the following observations:

- Total rutting is slightly affected by the R-value
- Total rutting increases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in total rutting (the effect of varying R-value) decreases.

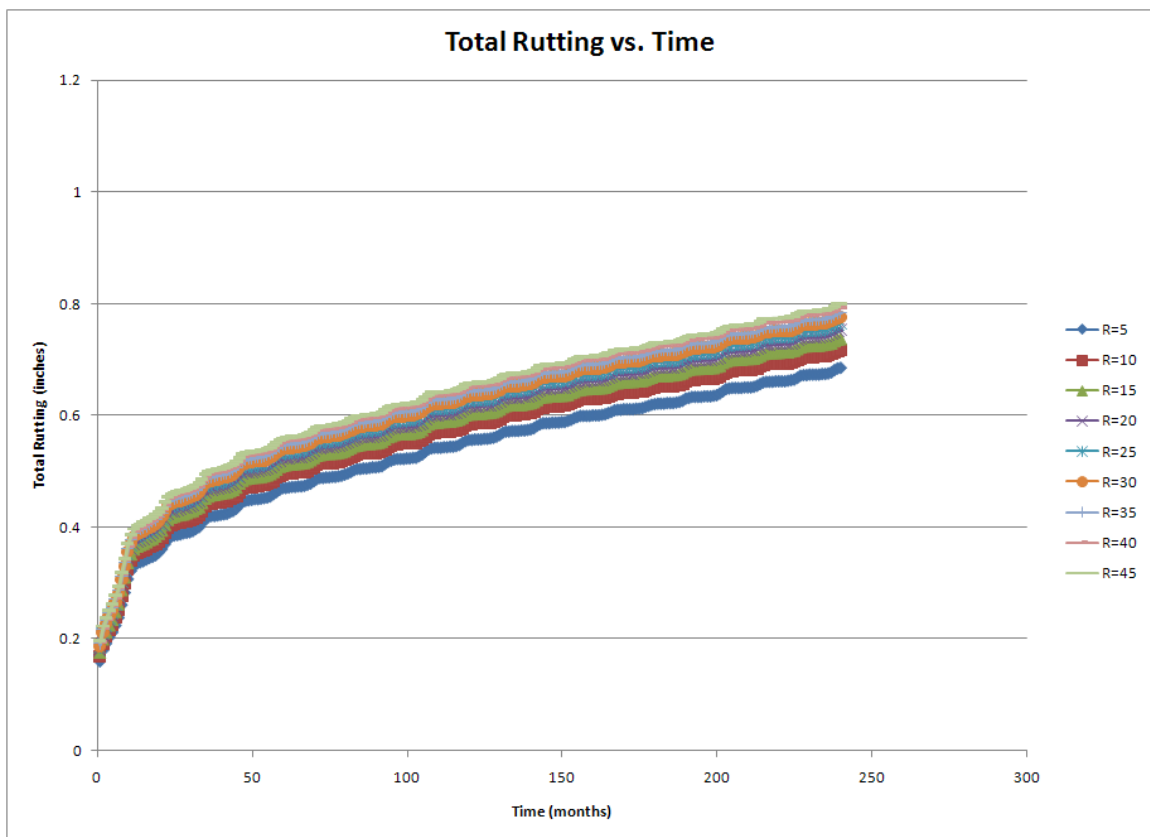


Figure 20. Total Rutting vs. Time, Thinner Cross Section, New Correlation

Figure 21 shows the estimate of Bottom Up Cracking with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil using the Arkansas-specific correlation (Level 3 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 21 leads to the following observations:

- Bottom Up Cracking is slightly affected by the R-value
- Bottom Up Cracking increases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in Bottom Up Cracking (the effect of varying R-value) remains constant.

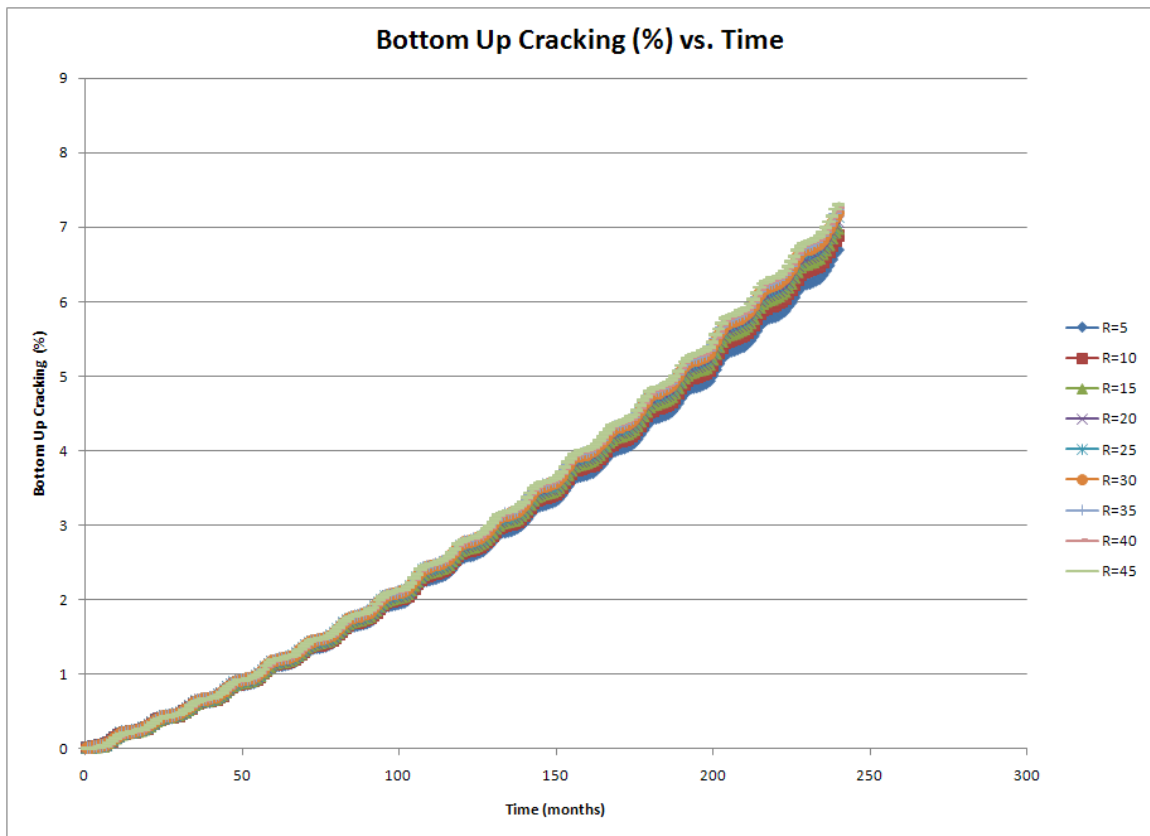


Figure 21. Bottom Up Cracking vs. Time, Thinner Cross Section, New Correlation

Figure 22 shows the estimate of IRI with varying levels of R-value for the subgrade soil using the Arkansas-specific correlation (Level 3 input). Inspection of the curves shown in Figure 22 leads to the following observations:

- IRI is slightly affected by the R-value
- IRI increases with an increase in R-value
- As R-value increases, the difference in IRI (the effect of varying R-value) remains constant.

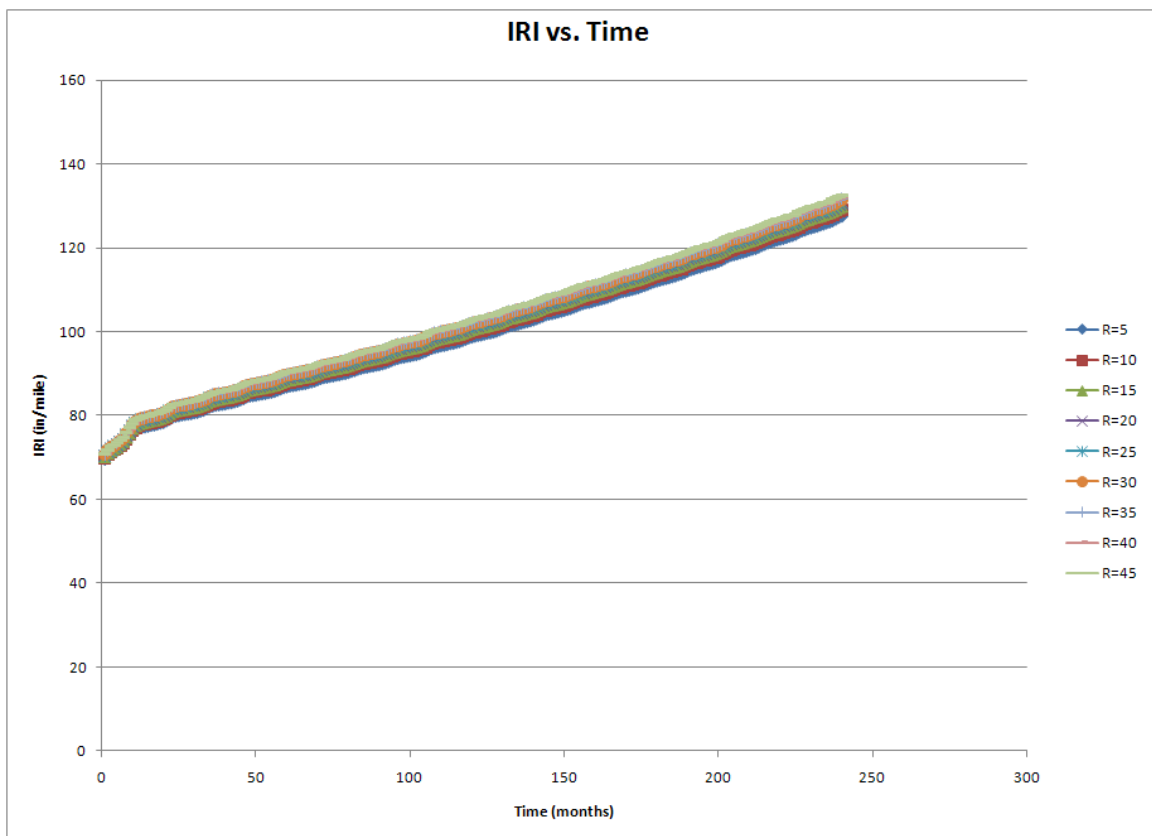


Figure 22. IRI vs. Time, Thinner Cross Section, New Correlation

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the current R-value to Resilient Modulus MEPDG correlation may lead to significantly under-designed pavements when R-value for Arkansas soils is beyond approximately 25, especially in thinner pavements and over-designed pavements when R-value is 10 or below. There seems to be little true correlation between R-value and Resilient Modulus at all; even the newly developed correlation begins to break down at higher R-values due to a lack of data and the mathematical manipulations performed on the data when developing the correlation. When using the current MEPDG correlation, there is a significant difference in pavement failures over the course of 20 years for both the thin and thick pavement sections for varying R-values. When a soil has a low R-value, the effect of R-value on predicted pavement performance is pronounced. The thinner pavement does not have the same capacity to diminish the applied traffic loads and the loading effects are increased. Any slight variance in the lower R-values can lead to very different failures than what is expected from the MEPDG output. This means that a pavement that is even slightly underdesigned with regards to R-value with the current MEPDG correlation can experience extreme rutting failures more quickly.

Interestingly, the Arkansas-specific correlation exhibits an inverse trend: Resilient Modulus decreases with increasing R-value. Even though the new R-value correlation drastically improves using R-value as a predictor of Resilient Modulus, it is important to keep in mind that the R-value test is a static test measuring how a soil reacts to a vertical load in a lateral direction while Resilient Modulus measures how a soil reacts to a cyclic loading pattern much like what a soil would experience under a pavement. Using a static test to predict a dynamic soil property will not provide the most accurate results, but it

seems that the two soil properties should exhibit a direct correlation. Additionally, the correlations was developed using a limited amount of data. In order to develop the best possible correlation, additional data should be gathered. Because of this discontinuity in the data and the lack of data, the testing procedures used to obtain both Resilient Modulus and R-value should be reviewed to make sure the measured values are correct and more R-value and Resilient Modulus tests should be run.

If the data is deemed correct and if AHTD chooses to continue using R-value correlations as their way to determine Resilient Modulus in MEPDG, consideration must be given to abandoning the default MEPDG correlation and using a more Arkansas soil specific correlation. While the new correlation is not a perfect solution and certainly does not match the accuracy of using Resilient Modulus test data as a Level 3 input in MEPDG, it is a much closer match for soils commonly found throughout the state of Arkansas. Since the new correlation more closely follows the pattern of data and does not show much variance in Resilient Modulus with changes in R-value, the variances in R-value do not cause the dramatic separation in data that the current MEPDG correlation causes for both thin and thick pavement cross sections. If the R-value of a soil is measured slightly higher than the actual R-value of the soil, the effect on pavement failures will not be as dramatic as what could happen if the incorrect R-value was input to MEPDG using the current correlation.

6. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

AHTD DATA

Table A1. AHTD Soil Properties

AHTD RESILIENT MODULUS TEST RESULTS (5/4/04-4/1/07)															
DOCK #	LAB #	JOB NAME	DATE TEST	SOILS TYPE	% PASS #200	LL	PI	MAX DEN	OPT MOIST	FIELD MOIST.	STA #	CO.	RV REPORTED	RV RAN	JOBNAME
20041115	RV324	061026	5/3/04	A-6 (7)	65	35	14	113	14	22	106+00	60	5	5	OAK ST. LOOP RD. (GRAHAM RD.) (JACKSONVILLE)
20041125	RV329	020048	5/4/04	A-4 (3)	84	22	06	112	15	20	6+00	35	8	8	PLUM BAYOU (BR & APPRS)(S)
20041216	RV378	020384	5/11/04	A-4 (0)	88	ND	NP	108	13	23	6+00	35	5	40	MAIN DITCH STR & APPRS. (S)
20041211	RV372	070237	5/11/04	A-6 (6)	66	28	14	107	13	6	249+00	10			PIKE CO LINE - EAST (S)
20041210	RV371	070237	5/11/04	A-6 (7)	80	28	11	104	19	19	209+00	10			PIKE CO LINE - EAST (S)
20041209	RV370	070237	5/11/04	A-4 (0)	63	16	02	122	10	15	113+00	10		58	PIKE CO LINE - EAST (S)
20041213	RV374	070237	5/11/04	A-4 (2)	75	24	06	111	15	25	369+00	10			PIKE CO LINE - EAST (S)
20041212	RV373	070237	5/11/04	A-6 (10)	81	29	15	114	14	21	321+00	10	5	<5	PIKE CO LINE - EAST (S)
20041312	RV395	040420	5/14/04	A-4 (6)	87	27	09	113	14	21	143+00	72	15	22	TOWNSHIP RD. - FUTRALL DR (GREGG AVE. FAYETTEVILLE)
20041359	RV418	061104	5/21/04	A-4 (0)	56	20	06	121	12	15	201+00	60	20	20	FOXROFT RD-MISS AVE SAFETY IMPVTS
20041355	RV414	110131	5/21/04	A-4 (5)	67	ND	NP	114	14	18	20+00	48	10	10	T-40 OVERPASS
20041323	RV406	050146	5/24/04	A-4 (8)	91	29	10	106	16	21	23+00	67	24	24	HWY 62/HWY 175 SPUR SIG&INTERS IMPVTS(CHEROKEE VLG
20041320	RV403	061085	5/24/04	A-6 (6)	71	30	11	112	16	15	184+00	60	11	11	HWY 5 - HWY 107 STR & APPRS (S)
20041401	RV439	110463	5/27/04	A-4 (2)	73	41	25	100	19	35	138+00	18	5	5	40 NORTH WIDENINGS
20041415	RV453	040416	6/10/04	A-4 (1)	62	24	06	118	12	18	110+00	65	10	10	HWY 451 PLANTERS RD SIG & INTERS IMPVTS
20041412	RV450	040397	6/11/04	A-4 (4)	61	27	10	111	17	20	315+00	72	11	20	LINCOLN PRAIRIE GROVE
20041411	RV449	040397	6/11/04	A-4 (5)	70	27	10	107	14	21	219+00	72			LINCOLN PRAIRIE GROVE
20041410	RV448	040397	6/11/04	A-4 (1)	45	23	08	116	14	16	114+00	72			LINCOLN PRAIRIE GROVE
20041641	RV505	100566	6/23/04	A-6 (10)	68	33	18	108	16	17	288+00	28	5	5	PARAGOULD-BIG SLOUGH DITCH (F)
20041640	RV504	100566	6/23/04	A-6 (4)	58	27	13	114	14	14	224+00	28			PARAGOULD-BIG SLOUGH DITCH (F)
20041639	RV504	100566	6/23/04	A-6 (8)	77	31	12	106	17	22	160+00	28			PARAGOULD-BIG SLOUGH DITCH (F)
20041642	RV507	100566	6/23/04	A-4 (0)	63	20	03	114	12	13	312+00	28		37	PARAGOULD-BIG SLOUGH DITCH (F)
20041688	RV549	090153	6/30/04	A-7-6(20)	78	43	27	95	23	20	115+00	4	5	5	LITTLE SUGAR CREEK STRS & APPRS
20041660	RV525	100433	6/30/04	A-4 (2)	89	25	04	112	14	25	419+00	16	10	54	GREEN COUNTY LINE-SOUTH STRS & APPRS (S)
20041650	RV515	100570	6/30/04	A-4 (3)	85	24	05	110	15	29	207+00	28	25	58	HOOKER-WEST STR & APPRS (S)
20041649	RV514	100570	6/30/04	A-4 (0)	65	ND	NP	117	12	12	115+00	28			HOOKER-WEST STR & APPRS (S)
20041714	RV565	30078	7/12/04	A-6 (9)	67	34	17	107	18	38	184+00	29			I-30-AVE. A (HWY 278 B) (HOPE) (S)
20041713	RV564	30078	7/12/04	A-6 (14)	79	38	19	105	17	20	112+00	29	7	7	I-30-AVE. A (HWY 278 B) (HOPE) (S)
20041835	RV602	030295	7/20/04	A-4 (3)	57	28	10	104	16	15	BORING				JEFFERSON AVE & HWY 245 INTERCHANGE IMPVTS
20041834	RV601	030295	7/20/04	A-4 (0)	63	20	05	118	12	26	1+00	46	13	13	JEFFERSON AVE & HWY 245 INTERCHANGE IMPVTS
20041972	RV650	020044	7/30/04	A-7-6(24)	81	49	29	95	24	21	316+00	21	<5	<5	MCGEHEE-MCARTHUR BR & APPRS. (S)

AHTD RESILIENT MODULUS TEST RESULTS (5/4/04-4/1/07)															
DOCK #	LAB #	JOB NAME	DATE TEST	SOILS TYPE	PASS #200	LL	PI	MAX DEN	OPT MOIST	FIELD MOIST	STA #	CO.	RV REPORTED	RV RAN	JOBNAME
20041971	RV649	020044	7/30/04	A-6 (7)	76	30	11	112	14	21	214+00	21			MCGEHEE-MCARTHUR BR3 & APPRS. (S)
20041970	RV648	020044	7/30/04	A-4 (6)	80	28	10	115	14	22	113+00	21			MCGEHEE-MCARTHUR BR3 & APPRS. (S)
20041996	RV656	040005	7/30/04	A-6 (9)	82	31	12	108	16	10	14+63	72	<5		TOWN BRANCH STR. & APPS. (S GARLAND AVE.)
20041943	RV638	R20097	7/30/04	A-7-6(18)	78	42	24	108	16	30	261+00	9			HWY 82(LAKE VILLAGE) FAIR VIEW (F)
20041942	RV637	R20097	7/30/04	A-4 (2)	80	24	04	110	15	20	173+00	9			HWY 82(LAKE VILLAGE) FAIR VIEW (F)
20041941	RV636	R20097	7/30/04	A-4 (3)	81	25	06	111	15	19	101+00	9	7		HWY 82(LAKE VILLAGE) FAIR VIEW (F)
20041944	RV639	R20097	7/30/04	A-7-6(21)	80	45	27	96	23	23	285+00	9			HWY 82(LAKE VILLAGE) FAIR VIEW (F)
20042009	RV669	040423	8/5/04	A-6 (8)	82	27	12	116	13	18	190+00	72			HWY-16 (FAYETTEVILLE) (S)
20042008	RV668	040423	8/5/04	A-4 (3)	73	25	07	114	14	14	126+00	72	12		HWY-16 (FAYETTEVILLE) (S)
20042153	RV681	110422	8/5/04	A-7-6(29)	74	61	39	95	25	52	144+00	18	<5		14TH ST-HWY 38 (WEST MEMPHIS) (S)
20042189	RV691	050044	8/9/04	A-6 (9)	80	30	14	111	14	21	151+00	73	10		MAIN STR -GROSS STR. (SEARCY) (S)
20042399	RV717	061146	8/25/04	A-4 (0)	67	ND	NP	108	16	22	58+00	60	25		HWY 70 GRADE REVISION (NLR) (S)
20042466	RV759	070261	9/6/04	A-4 (0)	47	ND	NP	123	10	8	103+00	10	25		HWY 67 DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS (ARKADELPHIA)
20042462	RV751	110229	9/8/04	A-6 (13)	78	38	18	102	21	20	154+00	39	6		N MARIANNA-UNION PACIFIC OVERPASS (S)
20042461	RV750	110229	9/8/04	A-4 (8)	88	31	10	108	17	24	76+00	39	6		N MARIANNA-UNION PACIFIC OVERPASS (S)
20042460	RV749	110229	9/8/04	A-6 (13)	97	37	12	104	19	22	20+00	39			N MARIANNA-UNION PACIFIC OVERPASS (S)
20042616	RV826	C456	9/15/04	A-4 (4)	86	27	06	113	15	29	MM+0.5	47	12		COUNTY RD. E764 FROM HWY 61S TO HWY 239
20042647	RV798	030182	9/17/04	A-7-6(7)	57	45	15	107	17	28	204+00	37			RED RIVER - HWY 29
20042646	RV797	030182	9/17/04	A-7-6(17)	75	41	25	104	19	22	172+00	37	<5		RED RIVER - HWY 29
20042645	RV796	030182	9/17/04	A-4 (0)	64	22	03	115	14	21	116+00	37			RED RIVER - HWY 29
20042649	RV800	030182	9/17/04	A-4 (0)	87	ND	NP	109	15	25	372+00	37			RED RIVER - HWY 29
20042631	RV835	090165	9/21/04	A-4 (4)	68	28	08	107	16	36	116+00	4	22		PINNACLE HILLS PKWY./HORSEBARN RD. WIDENING(ROYERS)
20042698	RV816	061015	9/22/04	A-4 (2)	58	25	07	116	14	25	174+00	60	19		KELLOGG CREEK-BAYOU METRO (S)
20042697	RV815	061015	9/22/04	A-6 (5)	63	32	11	120	12	11	118+00	60	10		KELLOGG CREEK-BAYOU METRO (S)
20042651	RV842	FA2607	9/23/04	A-4 (4)	66	30	09	108	17	15	116+00	26	8		LITTLE MAZARN CREEK (S)
20042706	RV853	061135	9/26/04	A-4 (0)	50	ND	NP	121	11	8	125+00	26	16		QUACHITA RIVER-NORTH (HOT SPRINGS) (S)
20042745	RV885	090162	9/30/04	A-7-6(28)	69	65	42	95	24	28	121+00	5	<5		BRANCH OF HUIZZAH CREEK STR. APPRS. (S)
20042764	RV884	100306	10/5/04	A-4 (0)	41	ND	NP	122	11	11	206+00	16	20		HWY 158-ST FRANCIS RIVER (S)
20042763	RV883	100306	10/5/04	A-7-6(16)	70	43	26	104	21	38	166+00	16			HWY 158-ST FRANCIS RIVER (S)
20042965	RV900	061135	10/21/04	A-4 (6)	76	32	09	113	14	10	150+00	26			QUACHITA RIVER-NORTH (HOT SPRINGS) (S)
20042974	RV904	070244	10/27/04	A-4 (0)	36	ND	NP	121	11	20	135+00	76	25		SALINE RIVER STR. & APPRS.
20043254	RV984	040130	11/19/04	A-4 (0)	77	ND	NP	114	13	19	577+00	17	10		I-540/HWY 59 INTERCHANGE MOD.& FRONTAGE RDS. (VAN)
20043223	RV974	100569	11/30/04	A-6 (14)	93	37	14	111	17	24	116+00	16	8		BIG CREEK DITCH STR.& APPRS. (S)
20043180	RV948	061035	12/1/04	A-4 (0)	57	18	03	120	11	15	274+00	62	8		HWY 367-I-530 (S)
20043179	RV947	061035	12/1/04	A-4 (2)	58	23	08	117	13	18	234+00	62			HWY 367-I-530 (S)
20043178	RV946	061035	12/1/04	A-4 (2)	59	24	08	116	13	17	178+00	62	4		HWY 367-I-530 (S)
20043182	RV950	061035	12/1/04	A-4 (0)	60	ND	NP	120	12	14	378+00	62	63		HWY 367-I-530 (S)
20043181	RV949	061035	12/1/04	A-4 (0)	37	16	02	117	13	14	322+00	62			HWY 367-I-530 (S)
20043214	RV971	030285	12/2/04	A-6 (9)	70	35	16	111	16	20	83+00	31	10		HWY 369-EAST (S)
20043213	RV970	030285	12/2/04	A-7-5(43)	89	76	41	79	45	51	27+00	31	<5		HWY 369-EAST (S)
20043240	RV970	INFO	12/5/04	A-7-5(43)	89	76	41	79	45	51	27+00	60	11		FOR INFORMATION ONLY
20043422	RV1022	030026	12/21/04	A-4 (2)	68	22	06	116	13	14	166+00	66	11		HWY 45 REALIGNMENT (BACKBONE MTN.)
20043421	RV1021	030026	12/21/04	A-4 (1)	52	20	07	122	11	17	102+00	66	13		REDWING-DEQUEEN
20043420	RV1020	030026	12/21/04	A-4 (4)	78	17	10	116	13	21	62+00	66			REDWING-DEQUEEN
20043423	RV1023	030026	12/21/04	A-6 (11)	79	32	16	113	16	19	222+00	66	5		REDWING-DEQUEEN
20043541	RV1055	R20150	1/5/05	A-4 (7)	98	29	07	109	16	25	146+00	40	8		NORTH GRADY-SOUTH GRADY (S)
20043540	RV1054	R20150	1/5/05	A-6 (14)	96	33	15	106	18	30	82+00	40			NORTH GRADY-SOUTH GRADY (S)
20043539	RV1053	R20150	1/5/05	A-7-6(19)	70	48	29	97	26	28	50+00	40	<5		NORTH GRADY-SOUTH GRADY (S)

AHTD RESILIENT MODULUS TEST RESULTS (5/4/04-4/1/07)

DOCK #	LAB #	JOB NAME	DATE TEST	SOILS TYPE	% PASS #200	LL	PI	MAX DEN	OPT DEN	FIELD MOIST	STA #	CO	RV REPORTED	RV BAN	JOBNAME
20043542	RV1056	R20150	1/5/05	A-7.6(21)	81	44	27	101	22	27	186+00	40			NORTH GRADY-SOUTH GRADY (S)
20050156	RV9	050158	2/1/05	A-4 (4)	89	24	07	110	14	22	201+00	73	20	32	HWY 87 DRAINAGE IMPRV (HIGGINSON) (S)
20050244	RV34	090154	2/14/05	A-7.6(13)	53	51	32	102	20	20	380+00	4		13	GENTRY-SOUTH (S)
20050243	RV33	090154	2/14/05	A-6 (13)	78	36	18	107	18	31	300+00	4			GENTRY-SOUTH (S)
20050242	RV32	090154	2/14/05	A-6 (6)	71	30	11	108	16	23	260+00	4	11	11	GENTRY-SOUTH (S)
20050497	RV106	040111	3/21/05	A-2.4 (0)	19	ND	NP	108	13	12	119+00	65	28	73	CHEROKEE CREEK STR & APPRS (S)
20050450	RV97	R60080	3/21/05	A-5 (6)	73	34	12	105	22	35	334+00	60	10	22	I-40-MCCAIN BLVD & WILDWOOD-KIEHL AVE (F)
20050448	RV96	R60080	3/21/05	A-6 (6)	75	27	11	114	14	18	149+00	60		44	I-40-MCCAIN BLVD & WILDWOOD-KIEHL AVE (F)
20050492	RV128	090148	3/22/05	A-4 (8)	88	29	10	108	16	22	246+00	4	10	19	HWY 412- NORTH (S)
20050491	RV127	090148	3/22/05	A-4 (5)	85	28	07	108	15	19	174+00	4			HWY 412- NORTH (S)
20050490	RV126	090148	3/22/05	A-4 (5)	86	29	07	108	15	24	111+00	4			HWY 412- NORTH (S)
20050698	RV149	060286	4/26/05	A-4 (0)	53	ND	NP	122	11	10	15+00	75	10	47	CARTER CREEK STR & APPRS (S)
20050777	RV153	020419	4/27/05	A-4 (0)	62	ND	NP	113	14	20	15+00	40	15	70	WELLS BAYOU STR & APPRS (S)
20050913	RV184	003948	5/4/05	A-4 (0)	46	18	02	122	11	13	388+00	66	13	51	HWY 70-RED WING (S)
20050912	RV183	003948	5/4/05	A-3 (0)	9	ND	NP	105	14	5	300+00	66		26	HWY 70-RED WING (S)
20050911	RV182	003948	5/4/05	A-4 (3)	80	23	07	117	12	29	236+00	66		51	HWY 70-RED WING (S)
20050986	RV192	061156	5/11/05	A-4 (2)	53	29	09	114	14	14	25+00	26	15	<5	COOPER CREEK STR & APPRS (S)
20050983	RV189	061155	5/12/05	A-7.6(42)	88	66	44	90	24	41	107+00	62	<5	<5	BRANCH OF DEPOIT CREEK STR & APPRS
20051120	RV215	090178	5/20/05	A-6 (12)	90	31	14	110	15	18	301+00	4	8	8	HWY 72 WIDENING & HWY 112/8TH ST INTER.
20051119	RV214	090178	5/20/05	A-6 (19)	92	38	21	104	20	32	119+00	4	8	8	HWY 5-HOT SPRINGS VILLAGE (PASSING LANES)(S)
20051193	RV241	060776	5/27/05	A-7.6(22)	79	52	26	97.7	23	26	368+00	26	16	42	HWY 5-HOT SPRINGS VILLAGE (PASSING LANES)(S)
20051192	RV240	060776	5/27/05	A-4 (1)	64	23	06	116.7	13	11	254+00	26			GEORGIA RIDGE ROAD-EAST (WIRE ROAD) (MULBERRY) (S)
20051256	RV263	040351	6/8/05	A-6 (6)	74	27	11	116.1	13	10	89+00	17	12	24	GEORGIA RIDGE ROAD-EAST (WIRE ROAD) (MULBERRY) (S)
20051255	RV262	040351	6/8/05	A-6 (10)	80	35	14	110.4	17	18	49+00	17	12	24	BRANCH OF CADRON CREEK STRS. & APPRS.
20051262	RV268	040437	6/17/05	A-4 (4)	66	27	09	116.4	14	12	61+20	73	18	18	BRANCH OF CADRON CREEK STRS. & APPRS.
20051421	RV303	050163	6/17/05	A-4 (4)	66	25	10	111.2	16	12	6987+00	23	15	15	I40/HWY25: HWY64 INCHG (GR & STR)
20051372	RV299	080223	6/17/05	A-4 (4)	66	24	06	112.6	17	16	10+00	23	15	15	I40/HWY25: HWY64 INCHG (GR & STR)
20051530	RV352	061118	7/13/05	A-6 (9)	89	30	11	105.3	17	10	10+00	60	12	12	FOURCHE CREEK STR & APPRS. (HINDEMAN G.C.)
20051485	RV344	090179	7/13/05	A-6 (8)	91	26	11	111.1	15	24	306+00	4	12	16	GREENHOUSE RD HWY 71B
20051484	RV343	090179	7/13/05	A-6 (12)	88	31	15	111.5	16	21	281+00	4	12	12	GREENHOUSE RD HWY 71B
20051483	RV342	090179	7/13/05	A-6 (9)	78	32	14	106.9	18	23	233+00	4		25	GREENHOUSE RD HWY 71B
20051649	RV408	100611	7/27/05	A-4 (3)	79	24	06	112.0	13	20	297+00	16			VALLEY VIEW-GIBSON (S)
20051648	RV407	100611	7/27/05	A-4 (3)	72	24	08	115.7	13	15	210+00	16			VALLEY VIEW-GIBSON (S)
20051647	RV406	100611	7/27/05	A-6 (10)	94	30	12	106.8	17	21	250+00	16	5	5	VALLEY VIEW-GIBSON (S)
20051784	RV422	R30050	8/2/05	A-2.4 (0)	31	ND	NP	119.5	12	6	150+00	31	19	63	HWY 27 HEMPSTEAD CO LINE (NASHVILLE) (S)
20051829	RV444	R30011	8/8/05	A-6 (7)	81	26	12	112.8	15	20	34+00	50	<5	<5	HWY 24- CLARK CO. LINE (S)
20051828	RV443	R30011	8/8/05	A-4 (0)	48	20	05	119.1	12	28	79+00	50			HWY 24- CLARK CO. LINE (S)
20051827	RV442	R30011	8/8/05	A-4 (2)	97	19	05	118.2	12	15	26+00	50	10	56	HWY 24- CLARK CO. LINE (S)
20051975	RV469	R70058	8/16/05	A-2.4 (0)	32	ND	NP	116.6	11	12	81+00	70	30	64	HWY 167 IMPROVEMENTS (JUNCTION CITY) (F)
20052006	RV472	110469	8/18/05	A-6 (9)	71	32	16	105.7	15	19	111+00	48	6	6	CYPRESS CREEK STR & APPRS (S)
20052044	RV485	061039	8/23/05	A-6 (10)	69	38	16	101.5	18	33	134+00	62	15	22	HWY 35 RAILROAD OVERPASS BENTON (S)
20052043	RV484	061039	8/23/05	A-2.4 (0)	26	ND	NP	121.4	12	12	118+00	62	32	32	HWY 35 RAILROAD OVERPASS BENTON (S)
20052145	RV532	020137	9/6/05	A-4 (4)	98	20	7	107.4	16	23	306+00	40	22	22	SOUTH GRADY - NORTH GOULD
20052144	RV531	020137	9/6/05	A-5 (25)	99	33	27	104.6	19	24	225+00	40			SOUTH GRADY - NORTH GOULD
20052143	RV530	020137	9/6/05	A-7.6(28)	97	43	28	96.8	22	16	161+00	40	<5	<5	SOUTH GRADY - NORTH GOULD
20052198	RV567	020415	9/8/05	A-4 (1)	61	22	04	118.0	12	14	301+00	2	10	27	HAMBURG-NORTH (PASSING LANES) (S)
20052197	RV566	020415	9/8/05	A-4 (2)	98	22	04	118.0	12	14	257+00	2			HAMBURG-NORTH (PASSING LANES) (S)
20052196	RV565	020415	9/8/05	A-5 (12)	83	35	16	105.0	19	28	165+00	2		<5	HAMBURG-NORTH (PASSING LANES) (S)
20052362	RV610	080236	9/20/05	A-4 (0)	83	21	03	116.6	13	13	301+00	58	14	26	HWY 247 WIDENING
20052361	RV609	080236	9/20/05	A-4 (3)	75	23	07	112.8	16	19	253+00	58			HWY 247 WIDENING
20052360	RV608	080236	9/20/05	A-4 (5)	83	25	08	113.8	15	11	189+00	58			HWY 247 WIDENING
20052363	RV611	080236	9/20/05	A-6 (7)	81	29	11	110.6	16	25	20RT	58	14	14	HWY 247 WIDENING
20052441	RV644	080204	9/21/05	A-4 (1)	96	25	2	107.5	16	7	511+00	58		30	HWY 7 EAST & I-40 SOUTH (RUSSELLVILLE BY PASS)
20052440	RV643	080204	9/21/05	A-4 (7)	93	26	9	108.0	17	13	455+00	58		20	HWY 7 EAST & I-40 SOUTH (RUSSELLVILLE BY PASS)
20052439	RV642	080204	9/21/05	A-4 (2)	69	22	7	116.2	13	17	131+00	58			HWY 7 EAST & I-40 SOUTH (RUSSELLVILLE BY PASS)

AHTD RESILIENT MODULUS TEST RESULTS (5/4/04-4/1/07)

DOCK #	LAB #	JOB NAME	DATE TEST	SOILS TYPE	% PASS #200	LL	PI	MAX MOIST	FIELD MOIST	STA #	CO.	RV REPORTED	RV RAN	JOBNAME	
20043542	RV1056	R20150	1/5/05	A-7.6(21)	81	44	27	101	22	37	186+00	43		NORTH GRADY-SOUTH GRADY (S)	
20052682	RV692	060529	10/11/05	A-6 (17)	94	37	18	95.0	22	33	143+00	43		HWY 70 NORTH (HWY 13) (CARLISLE)(S)	
20052691	RV691	060529	10/11/05	A-6 (18)	95	39	18	102.1	18	21	111+00	43	<5	HWY 70 NORTH (HWY 13) (CARLISLE)(S)	
20052687	RV662	061126	10/11/05	A-4 (2)	54	28	10	112.5	15	23	113+00	60	10	HWY 67 VANDERBURG BLVD (JACKSONVILLE)(S)	
20052644	RV677	090024	10/11/05	A-4 (6)	81	26	10	110.8	15	20	LM 94	4	21	HWY 412 IMPROVEMENTS (SILOAM SPRINGS)(S)	
20052643	RV676	090024	10/11/05	A-4 (2)	81	30	3	110.5	15	16	LM 74	4		HWY 412 IMPROVEMENTS (SILOAM SPRINGS)(S)	
20052647	RV680	090024	10/11/05	A-4 (2)	50	26	9	110.5	15	20	LM 2.47	4		HWY 412 IMPROVEMENTS (SILOAM SPRINGS)(S)	
20052645	RV679	090024	10/11/05	A-4 (3)	74	26	6	115.1	14	20	LM 1.4	4	<5	HWY 412 IMPROVEMENTS (SILOAM SPRINGS)(S)	
20052646	RV678	090024	10/11/05	A-6 (15)	82	37	20	108.3	17	22	LM 1.1	4		HWY 412 IMPROVEMENTS (SILOAM SPRINGS)(S)	
20052648	RV655	SA6242	10/19/05	A-4 (0)	46	19	3	124.0	11	14	107+00	62	10	25	HURRICANE CREEK STR. & APPRS (S)
20052717	RV701	100609	10/19/05	A-4 (6)	88	26	08	110.9	15	0	459+00	29	<5	HOPE EMMETT STRS. & APPRS (S)	
20052835	RV726	030152	10/27/05	A-6(6)	61	30	15	101.2	19	0	217+00	28	<5	HOPE EMMETT STRS. & APPRS (S)	
20052834	RV725	030152	10/27/05	A-7.6(38)	91	61	37	91.7	24	0	11+00	29	<5	HOPE EMMETT STRS. & APPRS (S)	
20053247	RV867	090116	1/4/06	A-6(15)	88	36	18	109.8	17	18	444+00	44	10	15	WASHINGTON CO LINE - HWY 45(F)
20053245	RV866	090116	1/4/06	A-6(15)	76	39	21	106.3	17	24	396+00	44		WASHINGTON CO LINE - HWY 45(F)	
20053246	RV865	090116	1/4/06	A-4(3)	60	30	9	99.1	20	25	311+00	44		WASHINGTON CO LINE - HWY 45(F)	
20053249	RV869	090116	1/4/06	A-4(0)	59	ND	NP	110.8	16	27	566+00	44	21	21	WASHINGTON CO LINE - HWY 45(F)
20053243	RV868	090116	1/4/06	A-4(4)	81	24	7	114.1	14	7	508+00	44		WASHINGTON CO LINE - HWY 45(F)	
20053254	RV873	080284	1/9/06	A-4(5)	76	29	8	111.8	16	14	LM 0.2	58	5	9	HWY644(HWY64)RD (RUSSELLVILLE)(S)
20060056	RV650	020399	1/17/06	A-4(6)	91	27	8	112.9	14	20	124+00	2	12	16	HWY 133 NORTH - CO RD. 411 (S)
20060055	RV49	020399	1/17/06	A-4(2)	62	22	7	119.6	12	16	12+00	2			HWY 133 NORTH - CO RD. 411 (S)
20060149	RV73	100608	1/31/06	A-6(11)	79	31	16	107.9	17	18	509+00	61	<5	<5	PARK ST. - HWY 90 (POCAHONTAS)(S)
20060148	RV72	100608	1/31/06	A-6(10)	93	31	11	107.5	18	16	334+00	61			PARK ST. - HWY 90 (POCAHONTAS)(S)
20060202	RV104	080283	2/13/06	A-6(6)	67	33	12	110.5	17	20	402+00	71	10	28	HWY 65B SOUTH - HWY 336 (CLINTON)(S)
20060201	RV103	080283	2/13/06	A-6(4)	55	30	12	113.4	16	22	314+00	71			HWY 65B SOUTH - HWY 336 (CLINTON)(S)
20060254	RV139	009702	2/14/06	A-4(4)	66	21	3	116.5	13	21	242+00	8			HWY 103 SOUTH - HWY 311 (GREEN FOREST)(S)
20060253	RV138	009702	2/14/06	A-4(4)	63	33	9	107.1	18	23	122+00	8	6	6	HWY 103 SOUTH - HWY 311 (GREEN FOREST)(S)
20060501	RV250	030321	3/2/06	A-4(0)	52	ND	NP	111.1	13	24	445+00	46			GREENWICH VILLAGE - CO RD 13 (S)
20060500	RV249	030321	3/2/06	A-4(0)	83	ND	NP	112.2	14	15	405+00	46			GREENWICH VILLAGE - CO RD 13 (S)
20060499	RV248	030321	3/2/06	A-4(1)	40	30	9	111.8	16	17	349+00	46	15	38	GREENWICH VILLAGE - CO RD 13 (S)
20060504	RV253	030321	3/2/06	A-6(13)	80	37	17	106.8	18	18	591+00	46			GREENWICH VILLAGE - CO RD 13 (S)
20060503	RV252	030321	3/2/06	A-2(40)	32	ND	NP	115.9	14	10	533+00	46			GREENWICH VILLAGE - CO RD 13 (S)
20060502	RV251	030321	3/2/06	A-6(7)	72	31	13	112.1	16	19	493+00	46			GREENWICH VILLAGE - CO RD 13 (S)
20060509	RV255	030321	3/2/06	A-6(8)	64	37	16	110.5	17	20	717+00	46			GREENWICH VILLAGE - CO RD 13 (S)
20060505	RV254	030321	3/2/06	A-4(2)	47	27	10	117.5	13	11	629+00	46			GREENWICH VILLAGE - CO RD 13 (S)
20060642	RV282	R60081	3/17/06	A-6 (16)	90	32	19	109.6	17	24	480+00	60	<5	<5	PRAIRE CR STR & APPRS (EAST B ST) (RUSSELLVILLE)(S)
20060710	RV302	060920	3/23/06	A-6 (5)	53	33	15	115.7	13	14	104+00	60	15	15	HWY 444-REDMOND RD (PHI) F
20060732	RV317	050162	3/24/06	A-4 (2)	70	24	6	115.7	13	21	109+00	73			WHITE OAK BAYOU - I40 (F)
20060771	RV338	060497	3/24/06	A-6 (9)	71	36	14	107.7	18	10	129+00	60	16	16	SEARCY CITY LIMITS-NORTH (S)
20060788	RV354	050159	3/30/06	A-4 (1)	54	23	8	118.2	12	18	107+00	32	15	15	BEAR PAW DRIVE - BROCKINGTON ROAD (S)
20060828	RV369	020417	4/3/06	A-6 (12)	93	33	13	107.2	17	24	226+00	1	6	6	LA GRUE BAYOU & RELIEF STR & APPRS (S)
20060828	RV362	040443	4/3/06	A-6 (9)	79	31	14	110.1	16	20	412+00	65	6	6	BRANCHFORTHBURKREEK&APPRS (SOUTH OF HWY 10)(S)
20061194	RV451	020275	5/11/06	A-6(4)	56	28	12	112.3	15	17	237+25	27			HWY 167 BYPASS (SHERIDAN)(S)
20061193	RV450	020275	5/11/06	A-6(10)	75	34	16	110.9	16	19	220+00	27	17	17	HWY 167 BYPASS (SHERIDAN)(S)
20061192	RV449	020275	5/11/06	A-6(12)	79	35	17	101.1	20	19	148+00	27			HWY 167 BYPASS (SHERIDAN)(S)
20061197	RV454	020275	5/11/06	A-6(5)	69	27	11	114	15	22	428+35	27			HWY 167 BYPASS (SHERIDAN)(S)
20061196	RV453	020275	5/11/06	A-4(3)	69	26	8	112.1	16	23	382+35	27			HWY 167 BYPASS (SHERIDAN)(S)
20061199	RV456	020275	5/11/06	A-7.6(21)	79	46	27	98.3	23	32	502+00	27	12	12	HWY 167 BYPASS (SHERIDAN)(S)
20061198	RV455	020275	5/11/06	A-4(3)	70	26	7	114.1	14	21	415+00	27			HWY 167 BYPASS (SHERIDAN)(S)
20061324	RV557	X02023	5/17/06	A-6(10)	83	29	14	109.7	16	19	12+00	21	5	5	DITCH 6 ROUTE 54 (DRAINAGE REVIEW)
20061366	RV565	FA2418	5/26/06	A-7.6(20)	80	46	25	101.7	20	12	103+00	24	7	7	HWY 186-EASTRECONIST(S)
20061387	RV573	090225	6/2/06	A-4(0)	77	ND	NP	114.9	12	19	13+85	5	10	32	HWY 186-EASTRECONIST(S)
20061545	RV552	080305	6/5/06	A-7.6(20)	84	47	23	98.1	25	21	398+00	23	6	6	HWY64 WEST S CHURCH (GR&STR)(VILONIA BYPASS)
20061544	RV551	080305	6/5/06	A-6(6)	75	26	12	113.5	15	28	399+30	23			HWY64 WEST S CHURCH (GR&STR)(VILONIA BYPASS)
20061543	RV550	080305	6/5/06	A-6(8)	73	29	14	112.8	16	17	309+00	23	<5	<5	HWY64 WEST S CHURCH (GR&STR)(VILONIA BYPASS)
20061547	RV554	080305	6/5/06	A-4(1)	72	20	5	116.7	13	20	584+75	23	8	8	HWY64 WEST S CHURCH (GR&STR)(VILONIA BYPASS)
20061546	RV553	080305	6/5/06	A-7.6(20)	85	47	22	99.1	23	21	524+75	23			HWY64 WEST S CHURCH (GR&STR)(VILONIA BYPASS)
20062014	RV651	080306	7/13/06	A-4(3)	62	25	9	117.0	14	15	833+00	23	23	23	S CHURCH RD - HWY 64 EAST (GR&STR)(VILONIA BYPASS)
20062013	RV652	080306	7/13/06	A-6(9)	79	32	13	108.4	19	19	745+00	23	6	6	S CHURCH RD - HWY 64 EAST (GR&STR)(VILONIA BYPASS)
20062012	RV650	080306	7/13/06	A-6(7)	63	34	15	109.0	18	20	654+85	23			S CHURCH RD - HWY 64 EAST (GR&STR)(VILONIA BYPASS)

AHTD RESILIENT MODULUS TEST RESULTS (5/14/04-4/1/07)

DOCK #	LAB #	JOB NAME	DATE TEST	SOILS TYPE	% PASS #200	LL	PL	PI	MAX DEN	OPT MOIST	FIELD MOIST	STA.#	CO	RV REPORTED	RV BAN	JOBNAME
20062096	RV684	090073	7/18/06	A-6(8)	66	35	15	104.2	18	14	26+00	8	12	12	12	HWY 12/EUREKA SPRINGS (PASSING LANES)(S)
20062105	RV693	090197	7/20/06	A-6(9)	78	28	14	115.4	13	17	113+15	8	9	9	9	OSAGE CREEK STR & APPRS (S)
20062311	RV815	040026	7/31/06	A-4(0)	53	18	04	119.2	12	13	114+00	17	20	20	20	HURRICANE CR & COUCH BRANCH STRS & APPRS(S)
20062466	RV805	090196	7/31/06	A-6(12)	66	40	22	104.4	18	24	235+00	4	<5	<5	<5	ILLINOIS RIVER - HWY 412(S)
20062463	RV804	090196	7/31/06	A-7-6(25)	68	60	38	96.2	24	23	131+00	4	<5	<5	<5	ILLINOIS RIVER - HWY 412(S)
20062517	RV863	090196	7/31/06	A-4(1)	44	31	10	100.3	20	23	35+00	4	35	35	35	ILLINOIS RIVER - HWY 412(S)
20062516	RV862	R30052	8/4/06	A-6(16)	84	36	21	105.4	18	10	253+00	46	8	8	18	HWY 71 - GREENWICH VILLAGE (S)
20062521	RV867	030342	8/7/06	A-4(0)	61	ND	NP	118.3	11	12	104+00	46	20	20	30	NIX CREEK STR & APPRS (PRESTON)(TEXARKANA)(S)
20062620	RV910	070268	8/16/06	A-2-4(0)	20	ND	NP	121.9	11	13	230+00	7				OUACHITA RIVER - BANGS SLOUGH (S)
20062619	RV909	070268	8/16/06	A-2-4(0)	33	19	06	120.0	11	24	158+00	7				OUACHITA RIVER - BANGS SLOUGH (S)
20062618	RV908	070268	8/16/06	A-4(0)	47	23	07	117.0	14	18	118+00	7	8	8	26	OUACHITA RIVER - BANGS SLOUGH (S)
20062621	RV911	070268	8/16/06	A-6(10)	80	29	16	106.1	19	23	310+00	7	<5	<5	<5	OUACHITA RIVER - BANGS SLOUGH (S)
20062746	RV961	040439	8/28/06	A-7-6(20)	78	49	25	98.3	23	18	192+00	65	<5	<5	5	HWY 59 - HWY 255 (S)
20062745	RV960	040439	8/28/06	A-6(9)	82	30	13	109	18	35	148+00	65	10	10	10	HWY 59 - HWY 255 (S)
20062975	RV1050	040442	8/29/06	A-6(10)	72	31	17	106.4	18	0	133+00	72	5	5	5	BALLARD CREEK STR & APPRS(S)
20062758	RV973	008818	8/30/06	A-4(0)	56	ND	NP	113	13	12	205+00	58	61	61	61	LITTLE CREEK & ILLINOIS BAYOU STR & APPRS (S)
20062982	RV1041	090207	8/30/06	A-6(14)	54	26	11	116.6	13	14	114+00	58	13	13	13	LITTLE CREEK & ILLINOIS BAYOU STR & APPRS (S)
20063139	RV1126	R20092	9/16/06	A-7-6(32)	93	47	33	105.5	20	18	169+00	21	15	15	15	HWY112/HWY264 E SIG&INTERSLMPUTS(CAVE SPRINGS)(S)
20063138	RV1125	R20092	9/16/06	A-4(0)	96	ND	NP	108	16	14	93+00	21	<5	<5	<5	SOUTH GOULD - HWY 159 W. DUMAS(S)
20063190	RV1138	030299	9/11/06	A-4(2)	58	24	09	114.6	14	12	109+00	29	8	8	8	SOUTH GOULD - HWY 159 W. DUMAS(S)
20062915	RV1033	040440	9/12/06	A-4(0)	45	21	05	111.6	14	6	227+00	72	25	25	42	HWY45-CITYLIMITS-FAYETTEVILLE(S)
20062914	RV1031	040440	9/12/06	A-2-4(0)	59	25	08	109	15	18	187+00	72	61	61	61	HWY45-CITYLIMITS-FAYETTEVILLE(S)
20063198	RV1146	R30026	9/13/06	A-4(5)	34	ND	NP	119.1	12	15	43+00	72	7	7	7	HWY 67 - ASH ST. (PRESCOTT)
20063294	RV1160	090198	9/19/06	A-7-6(24)	53	27	09	109.7	16	21	132+00	50	<5	<5	<5	HWY67/HWY62 INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS BELFONTE (S)
20063614	RV1284	090229	10/16/06	A-4(0)	70	ND	NP	118.6	12	16	522+00	8	6	6	14	GREEN FOREST EAST (S)
20063613	RV1283	090229	10/16/06	A-4(0)	46	ND	NP	117.2	13	24	522+00	8				GREEN FOREST EAST (S)
20063447	RV1245	061059	10/20/06	A-4(2)	48	29	09	111	15	20	315+00	26				HOT SPRINGS WEST PASSING LANES
20063446	RV1244	061059	10/20/06	A-4(0)	42	ND	NP	105.9	18	18	259+00	26				HOT SPRINGS WEST PASSING LANES
20063445	RV1243	061059	10/20/06	A-7-6(24)	91	49	24	93.5	25	16	142+00	26				HOT SPRINGS WEST PASSING LANES
20063450	RV1248	061059	10/20/06	A-7-6(15)	87	44	15	99	23	17	576+00	26				HOT SPRINGS WEST PASSING LANES
20063449	RV1247	061059	10/20/06	A-4 (3)	62	29	9	109.5	16	8	495+00	26				HOT SPRINGS WEST PASSING LANES
20063448	RV1246	061059	10/20/06	A-6(9)	73	36	14	101.5	21	19	447+00	26	7	7	7	HOT SPRINGS WEST PASSING LANES
20063765	RV1370	090003	11/6/06	A-7-6(10)	56	48	22	100.2	19	42	298+00	5				BURLINGTON-BEAR CREEK SPRINGS BASE & SURF
20063764	RV1369	090003	11/6/06	A-7-6(20)	78	50	24	87.6	29	26	230+00	5	16	16	16	BURLINGTON-BEAR CREEK SPRINGS BASE & SURF
20063763	RV1368	090003	11/6/06	A-7-6(18)	74	49	24	91.1	26	26	174+00	5				BURLINGTON-BEAR CREEK SPRINGS BASE & SURF
20063768	RV1373	090003	11/6/06	A-4(0)	47	23	05	110.8	16	26	458+00	5				BURLINGTON-BEAR CREEK SPRINGS BASE & SURF
20063767	RV1372	090003	11/6/06	A-7-6(32)	79	63	39	91.4	28	16	374+00	5				BURLINGTON-BEAR CREEK SPRINGS BASE & SURF
20063766	RV1371	090003	11/6/06	A-6(9)	69	31	16	109.4	15	18	322+00	5	<5	<5	<5	BURLINGTON-BEAR CREEK SPRINGS BASE & SURF
20063985	RV1386	020326	11/13/06	A-6(19)	91	34	23	105.9	18	25	167+00	1	<5	<5	<5	U.P. RAILROAD OVERPASS (STUTTIGART)(S)
20063882	RV1292	040441	11/13/06	A-4(0)	42	ND	NP	117.1	12	12	114+75	24	16	16	32	MULBERRY RIVER STR&APRS NORTH OF PARADISE (S)
20063986	RV1480	020448	12/12/06	A-6(13)	98	30	14	103	19	19	648+00	76				HWY 65 IMPROVEMENTS (GOULD) (S)
20063984	RV1478	020448	12/12/06	A-4(0)	97	ND	NP	108.6	16	21	580+00	76				HWY 65 IMPROVEMENTS (GOULD) (S)
20063983	RV1481	020448	12/12/06	A-6(11)	90	30	13	107.4	17	22	512+00	76	<5	<5	<5	HWY 65 IMPROVEMENTS (GOULD) (S)
20063987	RV1482	020448	12/12/06	A-4(2)	84	23	05	110.6	15	23	752+00	76				HWY 65 IMPROVEMENTS (GOULD) (S)
20064157	RV1504	080296	12/14/06	A-4(0)	92	ND	NP	106.1	15	20	708+00	76				HWY 65 IMPROVEMENTS (GOULD) (S)
20064156	RV1503	080296	12/14/06	A-4(0)	61	24	07	118.1	13	6	699+00	23	15	15	15	I-40 / HWY 25 & HWY 64 INTERCHANGE (GR & STR)
20064159	RV 1505	080296	12/14/06	A-4(3)	65	26	08	115.2	14	11	7013+00	23				I-40 / HWY 25 & HWY 64 INTERCHANGE (GR & STR)
20070068	RV12	050175	1/18/07	A-6(7)	60	30	17	111.5	14	11	148+00	12	19	19	19	HWY 110 EAST - SUNNY MEADOW (HEBER SPRINGS) (S)

AHTD RESILIENT MODULUS TEST RESULTS (5/4/04-4/1/07)															
DOCK #	LAB #	JOB NAME	DATE TEST	SOILS TYPE	% PASS.#200	LL	PI	MAX DEN	OPT MOIST	FIELD MOIST.	STA #	CO.	RV REPORTED	RV RAN	JOBNAME
20070085	RV17	070305	1/19/07	A-6(8)	79	26	13	113.9	15	18	25+00	10	12	28	HWY67/HWY51 INTERS IMPVTS ARKADDELPHIA
20070113	RV28	080273	1/23/07	A-6(7)	74	29	13	111.5	16	23	169+00	23	<5	<5	HWY 266 - BRUCE ST. (CONWAY) (S)
20070161	RV35	040469	2/5/07	A-6(13)	81	35	18	106.6	20	21	108+00	65	5	5	HWY71DENVER/MTZION/SIG&INTERS IMPVTS(GREENWOOD)(S)
20070269	RV41	030323	3/5/07	A-4(0)	39	ND	NP	119.4	12	18	102+00	50	8	8	TERRE ROUGE CREEK STR & APPRS
20070284	RV53	080204	3/8/07	A-4(0)	57	ND	NP	119.8	11	18	517+00	58		63	HWY 7 EAST & I-40 SOUTH (RUSSELLVILLE BY-PASS)
20070283	RV62	080204	3/8/07	A-6(9)	76	31	14	108.8	18	16	437+00	58		8	HWY 7 EAST & I-40 SOUTH (RUSSELLVILLE BY-PASS)
20070286	RV65	040431	3/9/07	A-6(6)	61	33	13	107.1	18	0	162+00	17		9	I540-HWY 64B (S)
20070289	RV68	040431	3/9/07	A-4(3)	62	28	09	112.4	15	0	318+00	17	14	14	I540-HWY 64B (S)
20070288	RV67	040431	3/9/07	A-4(0)	66	ND	NP	109.1	12	0	266+00	17		48	I540-HWY 64B (S)
20070484	RV75	040475	3/28/07	A-6(4)	54	31	13	104.5	17	24	19+00		15	26	LITTLE SANDY CREEK STR & APPRS. SPRINGDALE
20070469	RV70	P06070	3/28/07	A-6(13)	91	37	13	106.5	18	12	LM 3.45	26	12	24	SHADY GROVE RD -HWY 270
20070570	RV98	040474	4/13/07	A-4(0)	46	ND	NP	114	15	27	44+00	72	15	19	W FORK WHITE RIVER (FAYETTEVILLE) (S)
20070686	RV110	009784	4/19/07	A-2-4(0)	28	25	09	117.4	14	12	138+00	51	15	25	BUFFALO RIVER BR. & APPRS (PRUITT)(S)
20070679	RV119	090213	4/20/07	A-6(12)	67	39	21	103.8	18	8	124+00	51	6	6	CO RD 46-BUFFALO RIVER (SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS)(S)

APPENDIX B

RESILIENT MODULUS RAN VS. R-VALUE RAN CORRELATIONS

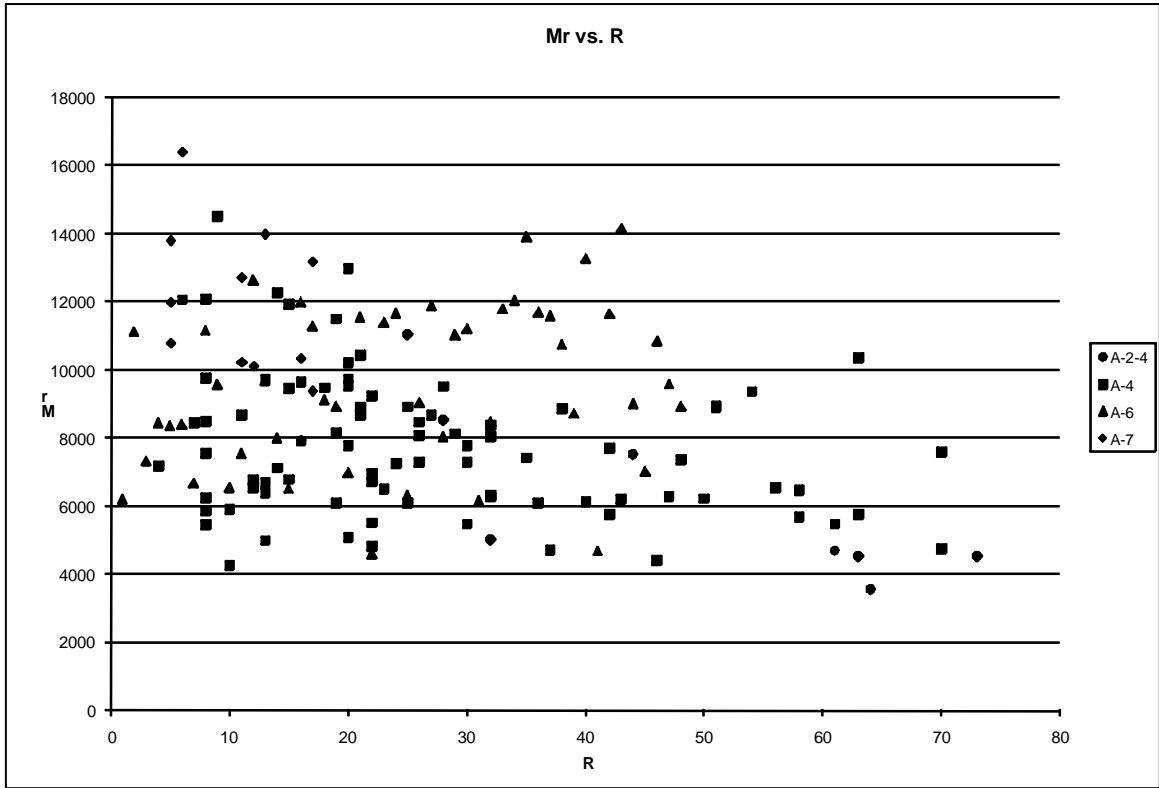


Figure 23. Resilient Modulus vs. R-value

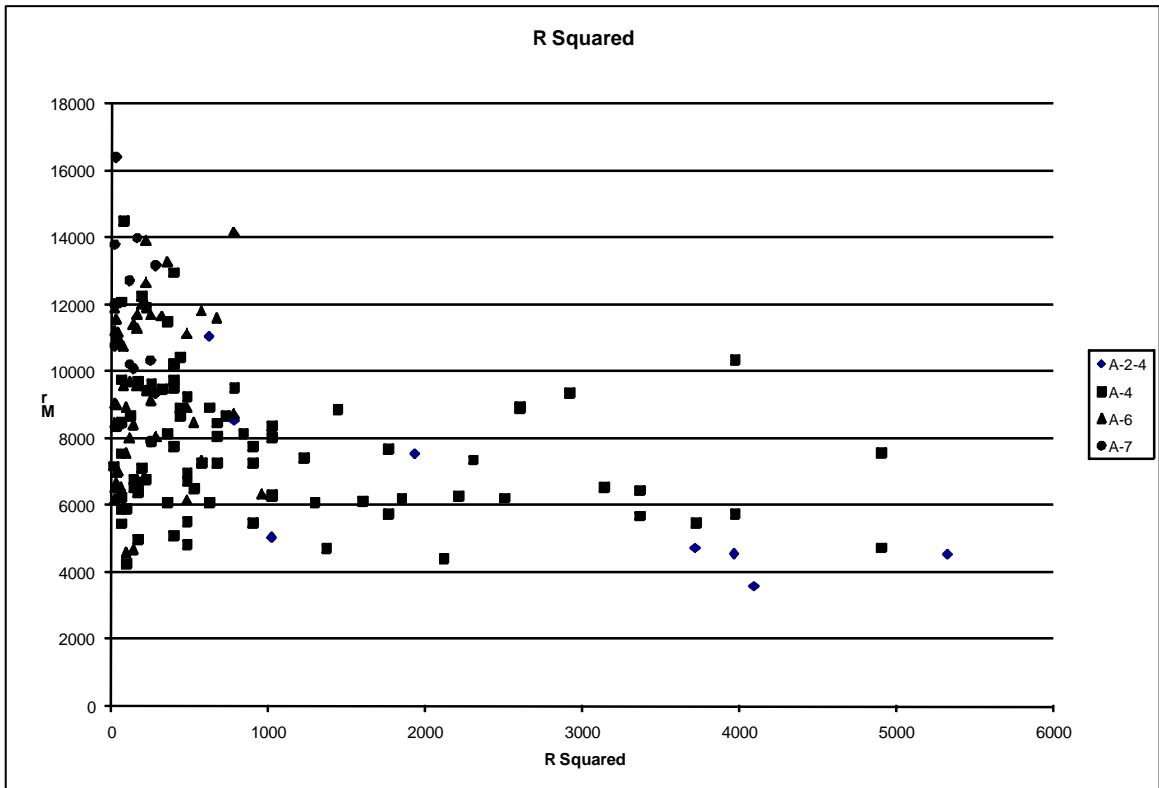


Figure 24. Resilient Modulus vs. R-value Squared

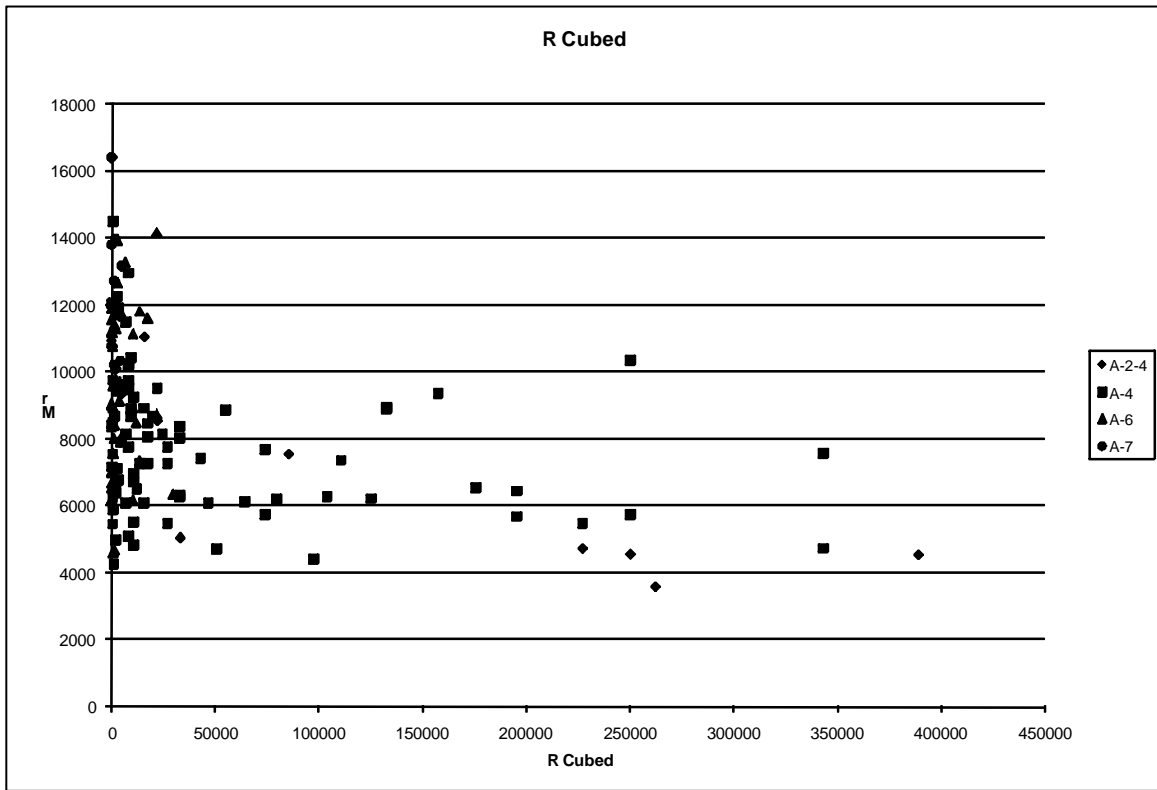


Figure 25. Resilient Modulus vs. R-value Cubed

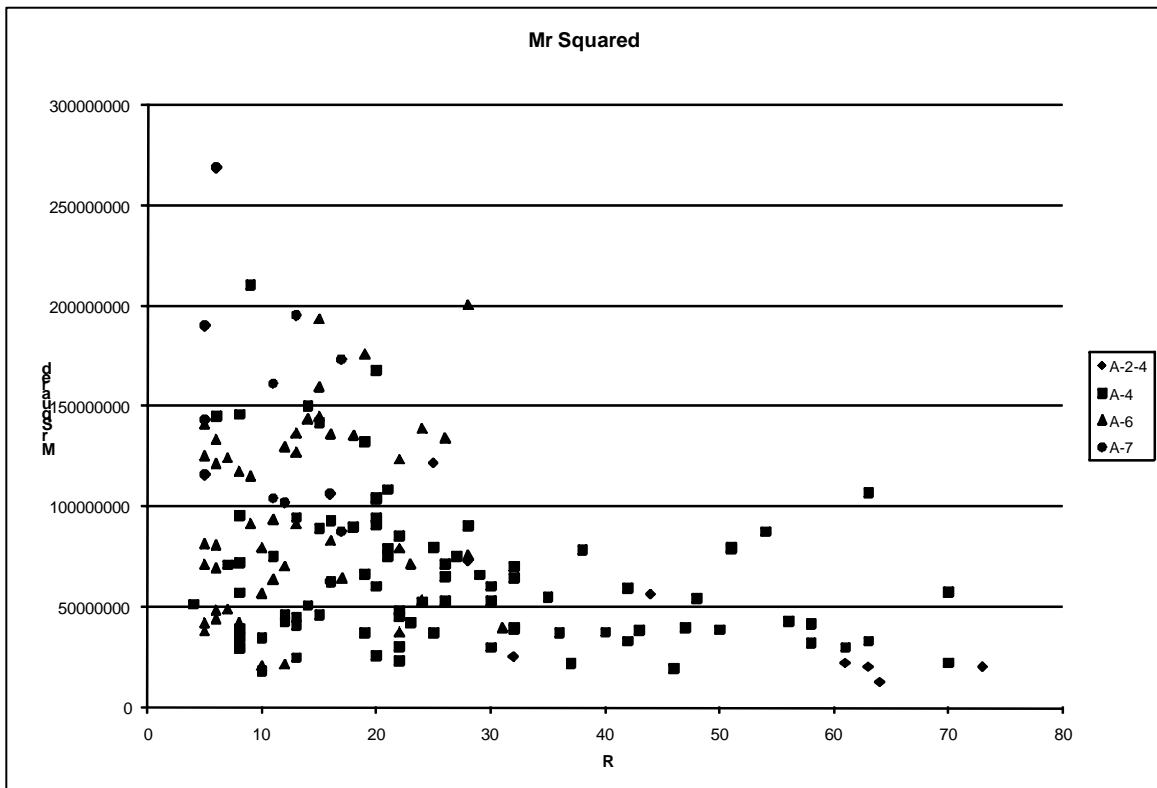


Figure 26. Resilient Modulus Squared vs. R-value

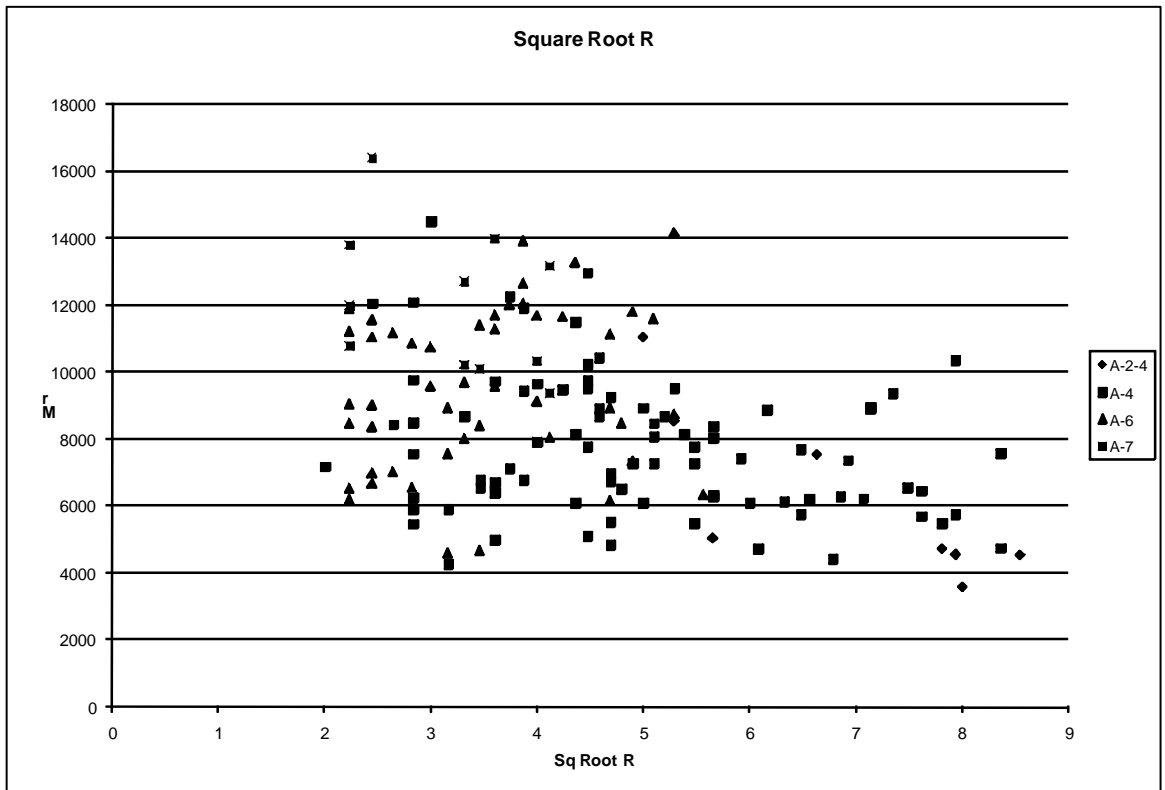


Figure 27. Resilient Modulus vs. Square Root R-value

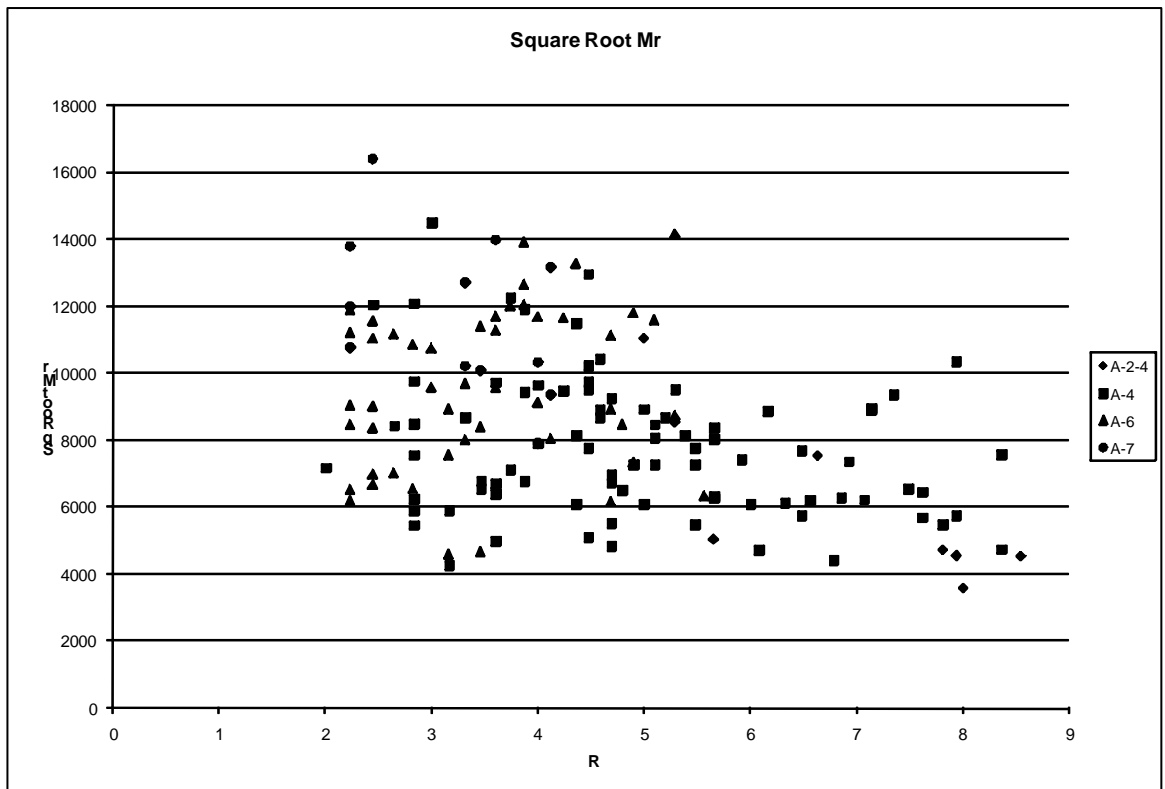


Figure 28. Square Root of Resilient Modulus vs. R-value

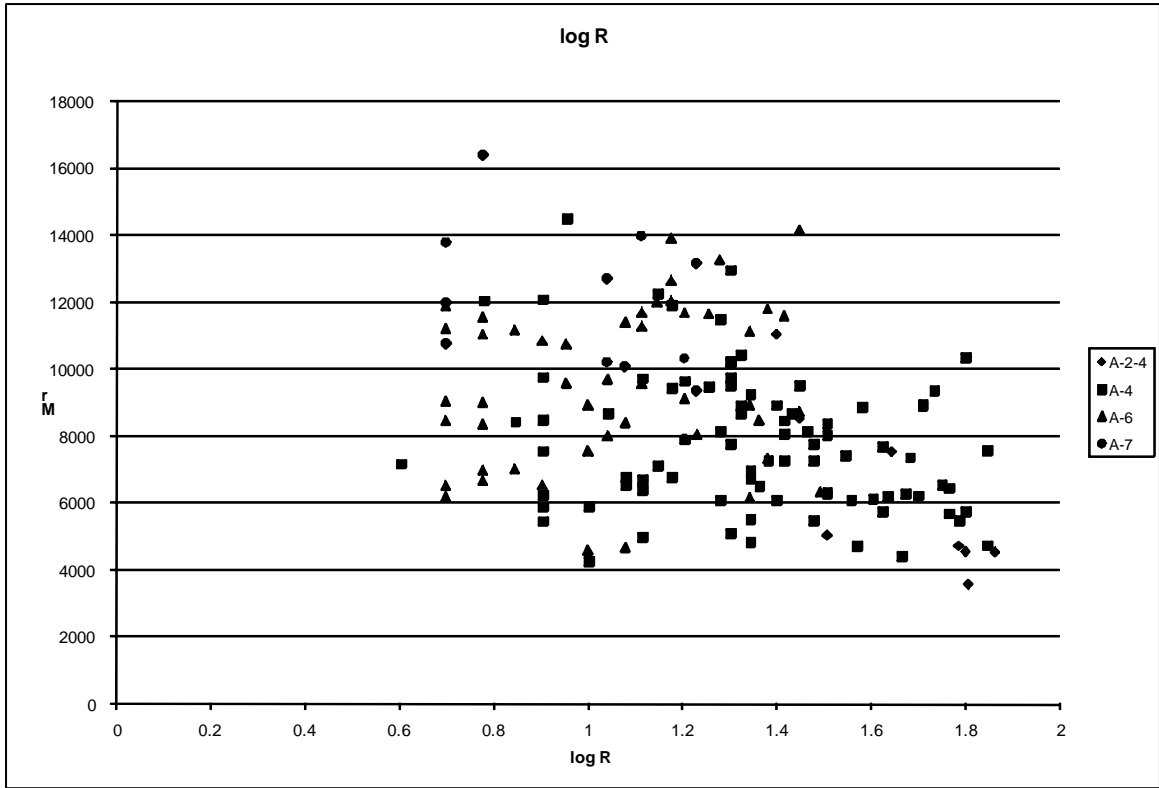


Figure 29. Resilient Modulus vs. Log(R-value)

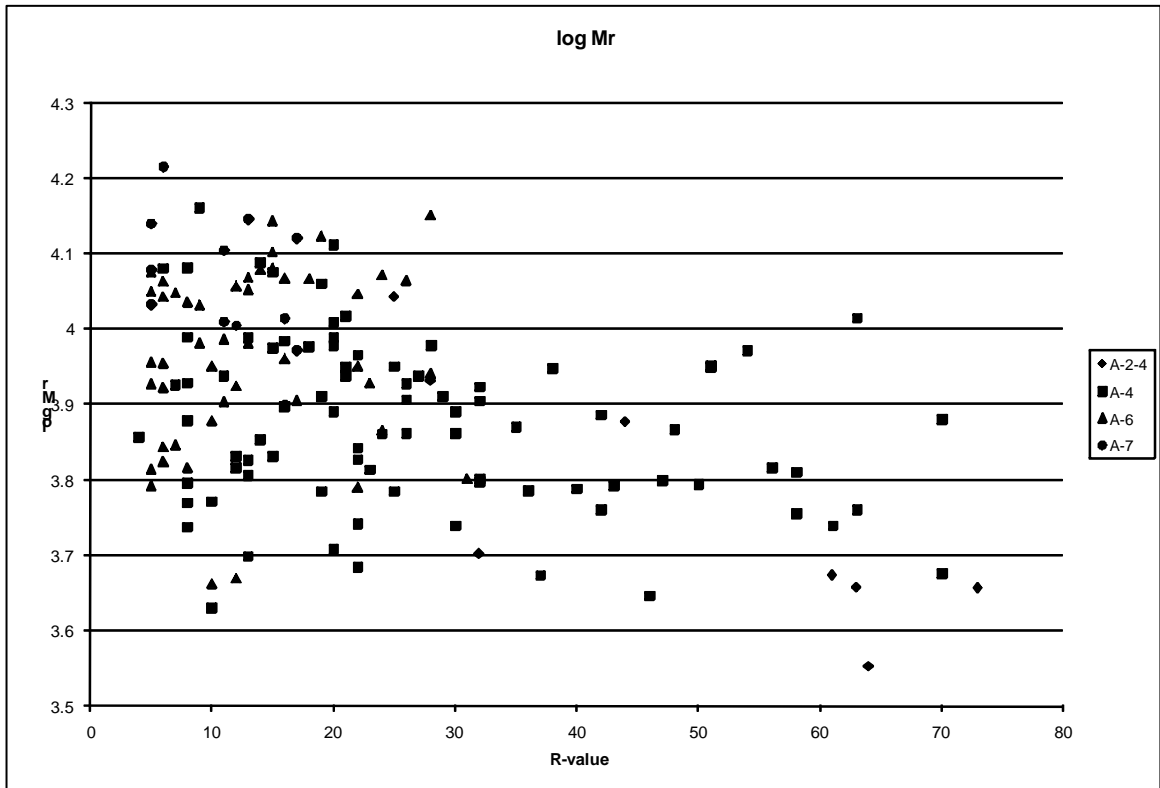


Figure 30. Log(Resilient Modulus) vs. R-value

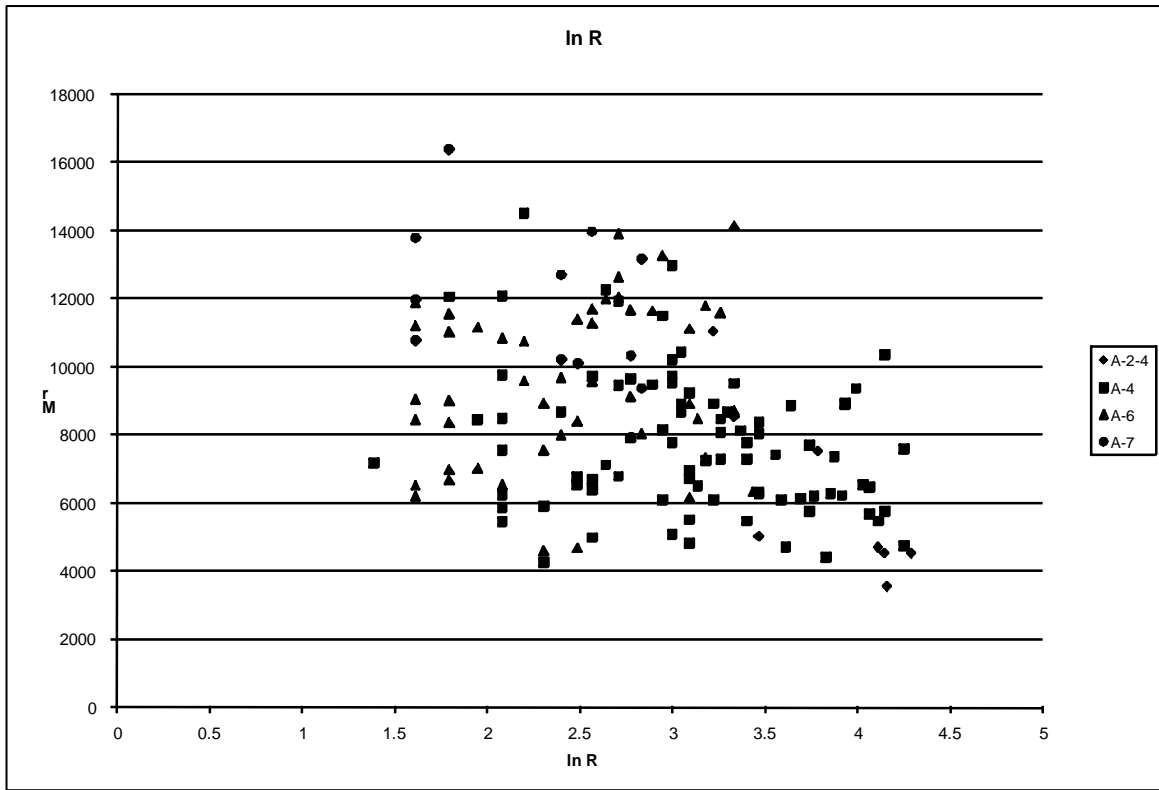


Figure 31. Resilient Modulus vs. Ln(R-value)

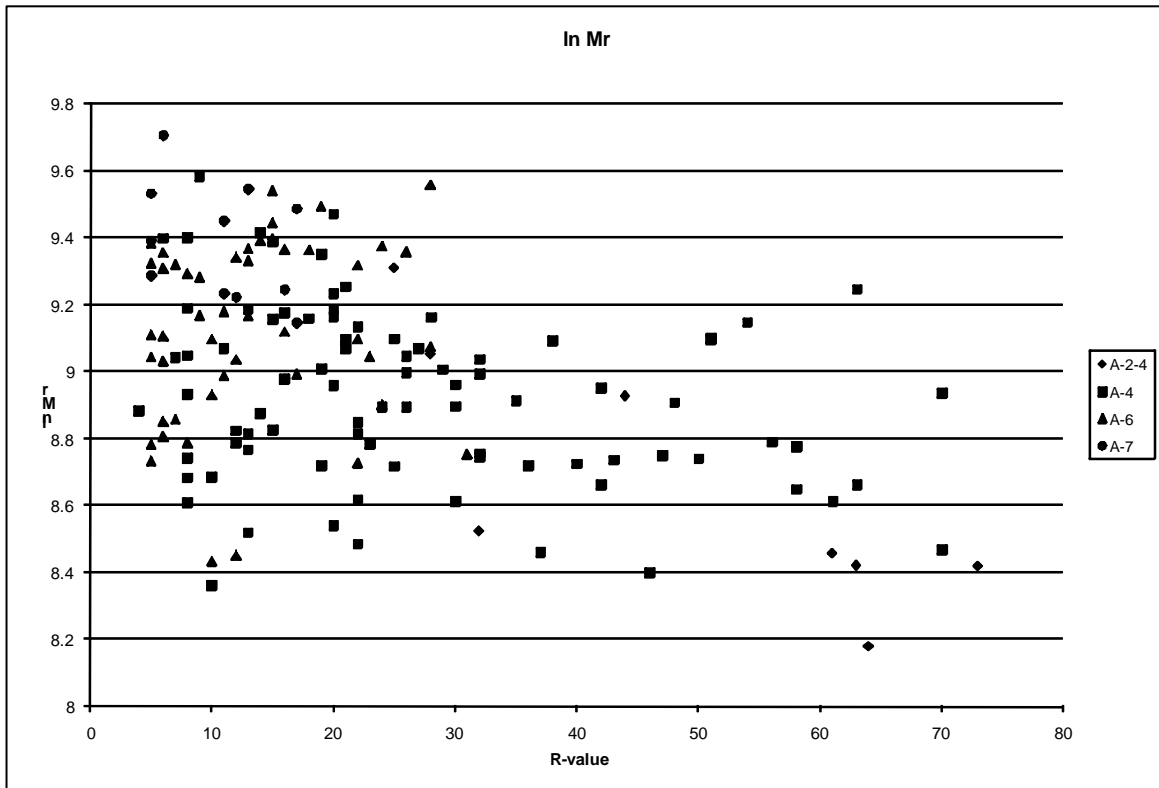


Figure 32. Ln(Resilient Modulus) vs. R-value

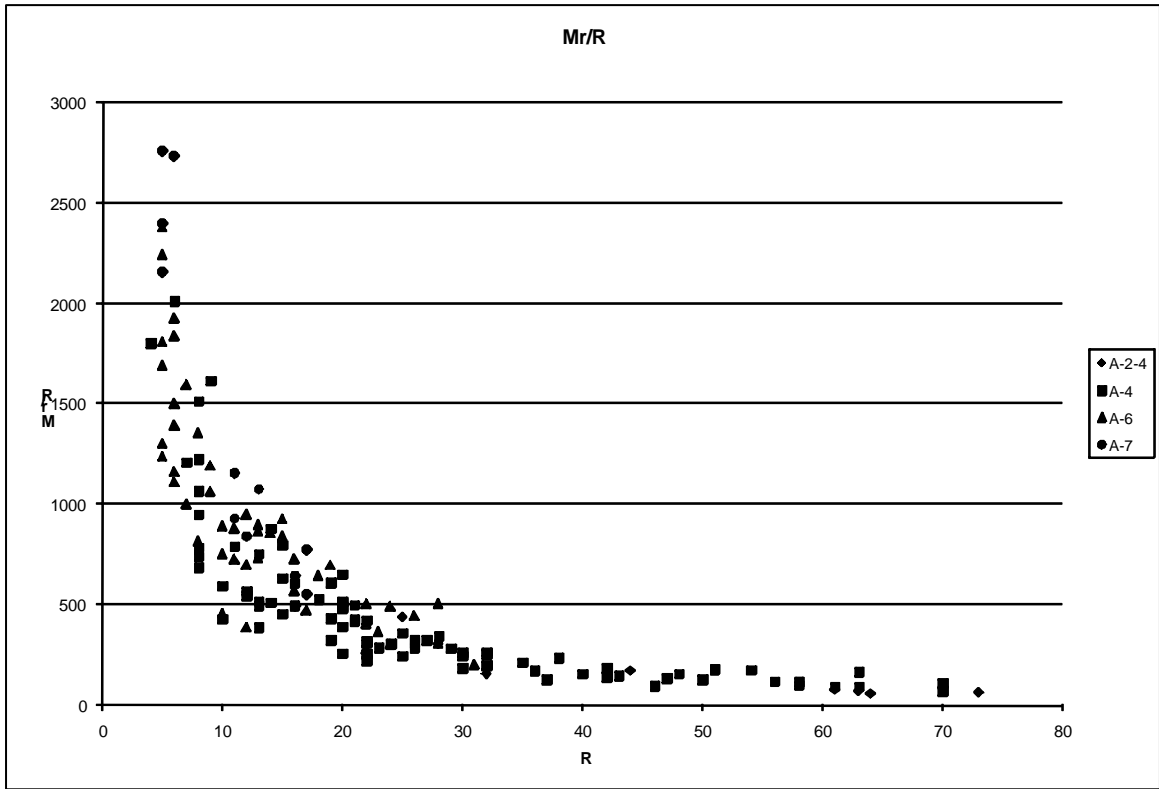


Figure 33. (Resilient Modulus/R-value) vs. R-value

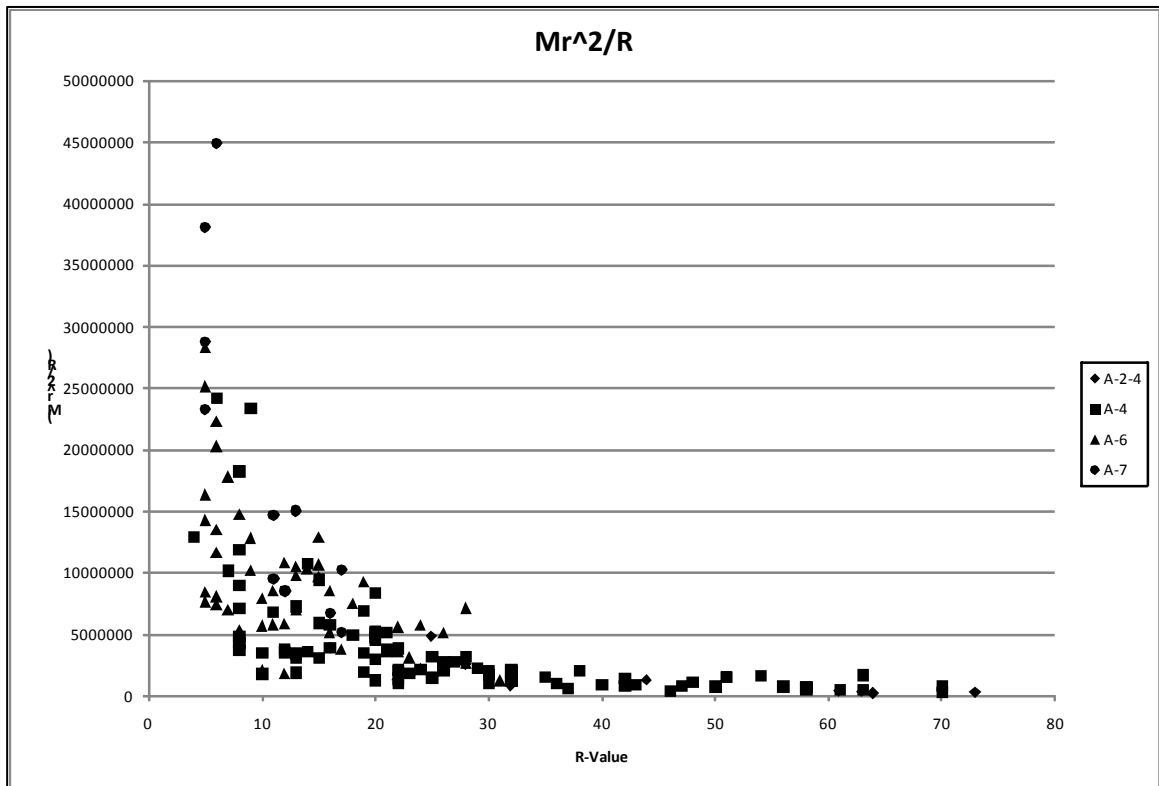


Figure 34. (Resilient Modulus Squared/R-value) vs. R-value

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE MEPDG INPUT FILES

Project: Thicker R=5 Level 3.dgp

General Information

Design Life: 20 years
 Base/Subgrade construction: August, 2006
 Pavement construction: September, 2006
 Traffic open: October, 2006
 Type of design: Flexible

Description:

Analysis Parameters

Performance Criteria

	Limit	Reliability
Initial IRI (in/mi)	63	
Terminal IRI (in/mi)	172	90
AC Surface Down Cracking (Long. Cracking) (ft/mile):	2000	90
AC Bottom Up Cracking (Alligator Cracking) (%):	25	90
AC Thermal Fracture (Transverse Cracking) (ft/mi):	1000	90
Chemically Stabilized Layer (Fatigue Fracture)	25	90
Permanent Deformation (AC Only) (in):	0.25	90
Permanent Deformation (Total Pavement) (in):	0.75	90
Reflective cracking (%):	100	

Location: Fayetteville
 Project ID: Thinner Section R=5
 Section ID:

Date: 2/22/2008

Station/milepost format:
 Station/milepost begin:
 Station/milepost end:
 Traffic direction: East bound

Default Input Level

Default input level: Level 3, Default and historical agency values.

Traffic

Initial two-way AADTT: 2500
 Number of lanes in design direction: 2
 Percent of trucks in design direction (%): 50
 Percent of trucks in design lane (%): 95
 Operational speed (mph): 60

Traffic -- Volume Adjustment Factors

Monthly Adjustment Factors

(Level 3, Default MAF)

Month	Vehicle Class									
	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Class 10	Class 11	Class 12	Class 13
January	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
February	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
March	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
April	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
May	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
June	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
July	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
August	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
September	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
October	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
November	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
December	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Vehicle Class Distribution

(Level 3, Default Distribution)

AADTT distribution by vehicle class

Class 4	1.8%
Class 5	24.6%
Class 6	7.6%
Class 7	0.5%
Class 8	5.0%
Class 9	31.3%
Class 10	9.8%
Class 11	0.8%
Class 12	3.3%
Class 13	15.3%

Hourly truck traffic distribution

by period beginning:

Midnight	2.3%	Noon	5.9%
1:00 am	2.3%	1:00 pm	5.9%
2:00 am	2.3%	2:00 pm	5.9%
3:00 am	2.3%	3:00 pm	5.9%
4:00 am	2.3%	4:00 pm	4.6%
5:00 am	2.3%	5:00 pm	4.6%
6:00 am	5.0%	6:00 pm	4.6%
7:00 am	5.0%	7:00 pm	4.6%
8:00 am	5.0%	8:00 pm	3.1%
9:00 am	5.0%	9:00 pm	3.1%
10:00 am	5.9%	10:00 pm	3.1%
11:00 am	5.9%	11:00 pm	3.1%

Traffic Growth Factor

Vehicle Class	Growth Rate	Growth Function
Class 4	4.0%	Compound
Class 5	4.0%	Compound
Class 6	4.0%	Compound
Class 7	4.0%	Compound
Class 8	4.0%	Compound
Class 9	4.0%	Compound
Class 10	4.0%	Compound
Class 11	4.0%	Compound
Class 12	4.0%	Compound
Class 13	4.0%	Compound

Traffic -- Axle Load Distribution Factors

Level 3: Default

Traffic -- General Traffic Inputs

Mean wheel location (inches from the lane marking):	18
Traffic wander standard deviation (in):	10
Design lane width (ft):	12

Number of Axles per Truck

Vehicle Class	Single Axle	Tandem Axle	Tridem Axle	Quad Axle
Class 4	1.62	0.39	0.00	0.00
Class 5	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Class 6	1.02	0.99	0.00	0.00
Class 7	1.00	0.26	0.83	0.00
Class 8	2.38	0.67	0.00	0.00
Class 9	1.13	1.93	0.00	0.00
Class 10	1.19	1.09	0.89	0.00
Class 11	4.29	0.26	0.06	0.00
Class 12	3.52	1.14	0.06	0.00
Class 13	2.15	2.13	0.35	0.00

Axle Configuration

Average axle width (edge-to-edge) outside dimensions,ft):	8.5
Dual tire spacing (in):	12

Axle Configuration

Tire Pressure (psi) :	120
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Average Axle Spacing

Tandem axle(psi):	51.6
Tridem axle(psi):	49.2
Quad axle(psi):	49.2

Climate

icm file:	C:\DG2002\Projects\StLouis.icm
Latitude (degrees.minutes)	36.01
Longitude (degrees.minutes)	-94.1
Elevation (ft)	1247
Depth of water table (ft)	10

Structure--Design Features

HMA E* Predictive Model:	NCHRP 1-37A viscosity based model.
HMA Rutting Model coefficients:	NCHRP 1-37A coefficients
Endurance Limit (microstrain):	None (0 microstrain)

Structure--Layers**Layer 1 -- Asphalt concrete**

Material type:	Asphalt concrete
Layer thickness (in):	3

General PropertiesGeneral

Reference temperature (F°):	70
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Volumetric Properties as Built

Effective binder content (%):	11.5
Air voids (%):	7
Total unit weight (pcf):	150

<u>Poisson's ratio:</u>	0.35 (user entered)
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Thermal Properties

Thermal conductivity asphalt (BTU/hr-ft-F°):	0.67
Heat capacity asphalt (BTU/lb-F°):	0.23

Asphalt Mix

Cumulative % Retained 3/4 inch sieve:	0
Cumulative % Retained 3/8 inch sieve:	25
Cumulative % Retained #4 sieve:	55
% Passing #200 sieve:	5

Asphalt Binder

Option: Superpave binder grading
 A 9.7150 (correlated)
 VTS: -3.2080 (correlated)

High temp. °C	Low temperature, °C						
	-10	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46
46							
52							
58							
64							
70							
76							
82							

Thermal Cracking Properties

Average Tensile Strength at 14°F: 393.49
 Mixture VMA (%) 18.5
 Aggregate coeff. thermal contraction (in./in.) 0.000005
 Mix coeff. thermal contraction (in./in./°F): 0.000013

Load Time (sec)	Low Temp. -4°F (1/psi)	Mid. Temp. 14°F (1/psi)	High Temp. 32°F (1/psi)
1	4.62E-07	6.83E-07	9.25E-07
2	5.02E-07	7.88E-07	1.15E-06
5	5.6E-07	9.51E-07	1.55E-06
10	6.09E-07	1.1E-06	1.93E-06
20	6.61E-07	1.27E-06	2.41E-06
50	7.38E-07	1.53E-06	3.22E-06
100	8.02E-07	1.76E-06	4.02E-06

Layer 2 -- Asphalt concrete

Material type: Asphalt concrete
 Layer thickness (in): 4

General Properties

General

Reference temperature (F°): 70

Volumetric Properties as Built

Effective binder content (%): 10.5

Air voids (%): 8

Total unit weight (pcf): 145

Poisson's ratio: 0.35 (user entered)

Thermal Properties

Thermal conductivity asphalt (BTU/hr-ft-F°): 0.67

Heat capacity asphalt (BTU/lb-F°): 0.23

Asphalt Mix

Cumulative % Retained 3/4 inch sieve: 7

Cumulative % Retained 3/8 inch sieve: 20

Cumulative % Retained #4 sieve: 35

% Passing #200 sieve: 4

Asphalt Binder

Option: Superpave binder grading
 A 9.7150 (correlated)
 VTS: -3.2080 (correlated)

High temp. °C	Low temperature, °C						
	-10	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46
46							
52							
58							
64							
70							
76							
82							

Layer 3 -- Asphalt concrete

Material type: Asphalt concrete
 Layer thickness (in): 5

General PropertiesGeneral

Reference temperature (F°): 70

Volumetric Properties as Built

Effective binder content (%): 10
 Air voids (%): 8
 Total unit weight (pcf): 140

Poisson's ratio: 0.35 (user entered)

Thermal Properties

Thermal conductivity asphalt (BTU/hr-ft-F°): 0.67
 Heat capacity asphalt (BTU/lb-F°): 0.23

Asphalt Mix

Cumulative % Retained 3/4 inch sieve: 15
 Cumulative % Retained 3/8 inch sieve: 25
 Cumulative % Retained #4 sieve: 30
 % Passing #200 sieve: 4

Asphalt Binder

Option: Superpave binder grading
 A 9.7150 (correlated)
 VTS: -3.2080 (correlated)

High temp. °C	Low temperature, °C						
	-10	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46
46							
52							
58							
64							
70							
76							
82							

Layer 4 -- Crushed stone

Unbound Material: Crushed stone
 Thickness(in): 12

Strength Properties

Input Level: Level 3
 Analysis Type: ICM inputs (ICM Calculated Modulus)
 Poisson's ratio: 0.35
 Coefficient of lateral pressure, Ko: 0.5
 Modulus (input) (psi): 30000

ICM Inputs

Gradation and Plasticity Index

Plasticity Index, PI: 1
 Liquid Limit (LL) 6
 Compacted Layer No
 Passing #200 sieve (%): 8.7
 Passing #40 20
 Passing #4 sieve (%): 44.7
 D10(mm) 0.1035
 D20(mm) 0.425
 D30(mm) 1.306
 D60(mm) 10.82
 D90(mm) 46.19

Sieve	Percent Passing
0.001mm	
0.002mm	
0.020mm	
#200	8.7
#100	
#80	12.9
#60	
#50	
#40	20
#30	
#20	
#16	
#10	33.8
#8	
#4	44.7
3/8"	57.2
1/2"	63.1
3/4"	72.7
1"	78.8
1 1/2"	85.8
2"	91.6
2 1/2"	
3"	
3 1/2"	97.6
4"	97.6

Calculated/Derived Parameters

Maximum dry unit weight (pcf): 127.2 (derived)
Specific gravity of solids, Gs: 2.70 (derived)
Saturated hydraulic conductivity (ft/hr): 0.05054 (derived)
Optimum gravimetric water content (%): 7.4 (derived)
Calculated degree of saturation (%): 61.2 (calculated)

Soil water characteristic curve parameters: Default values

Parameters	Value
a	7.2555
b	1.3328
c	0.82422
Hr.	117.4

Layer 5 -- A-6

Unbound Material: A-6
Thickness(in): Semi-infinite

Strength Properties

Input Level: Level 3
Analysis Type: ICM inputs (ICM Calculated Modulus)
Poisson's ratio: 0.35
Coefficient of lateral pressure,Ko: 0.5
Modulus (input) (psi): 9999

ICM Inputs

Gradation and Plasticity Index

Plasticity Index, PI: 16
Liquid Limit (LL) 33
Compacted Layer No
Passing #200 sieve (%): 63.2
Passing #40 82.4
Passing #4 sieve (%): 93.5
D10(mm) 0.000285
D20(mm) 0.0008125
D30(mm) 0.002316
D60(mm) 0.05364
D90(mm) 1.922

Sieve	Percent Passing
0.001mm	
0.002mm	
0.020mm	
#200	63.2
#100	
#80	73.5
#60	
#50	
#40	82.4
#30	
#20	
#16	
#10	90.2
#8	
#4	93.5
3/8"	96.4
1/2"	97.4
3/4"	98.4
1"	99
1 1/2"	99.5
2"	99.8
2 1/2"	
3"	
3 1/2"	100
4"	100

Calculated/Derived Parameters

Maximum dry unit weight (pcf): 107.9 (derived)
 Specific gravity of solids, Gs: 2.70 (derived)
 Saturated hydraulic conductivity (ft/hr): 1.95e-005 (derived)
 Optimum gravimetric water content (%): 17.1 (derived)
 Calculated degree of saturation (%): 82.1 (calculated)

Soil water characteristic curve parameters: Default values

Parameters	Value
a	108.41
b	0.68007
c	0.21612
Hr.	500

Distress Model Calibration Settings - Flexible

AC Fatigue Level 3: NCHRP 1-37A coefficients (nationally calibrated values)
 k1 0.007566
 k2 3.9492
 k3 1.281

AC Rutting Level 3: NCHRP 1-37A coefficients (nationally calibrated values)
 k1 -3.35412
 k2 1.5606
 k3 0.4791

Standard Deviation Total Rutting (RUT): 0.24*POWER(RUT,0.8026)+0.001

Thermal Fracture Level 3: NCHRP 1-37A coefficients (nationally calibrated values)
 k1 1.5

Std. Dev. (THERMAL): 0.1468 * THERMAL + 65.027

CSM Fatigue	Level 3: NCHRP 1-37A coefficients (nationally calibrated values)
k1	1
k2	1
Subgrade Rutting	Level 3: NCHRP 1-37A coefficients (nationally calibrated values)
Granular:	
k1	2.03
Fine-grain:	
k1	1.35
AC Cracking	
AC Top Down Cracking	
C1 (top)	7
C2 (top)	3.5
C3 (top)	0
C4 (top)	1000
Standard Deviation (TOP)	$200 + 2300/(1+\exp(1.072-2.1654*\log(\text{TOP}+0.0001)))$
AC Bottom Up Cracking	
C1 (bottom)	1
C2 (bottom)	1
C3 (bottom)	0
C4 (bottom)	6000
Standard Deviation (TOP)	$1.13+13/(1+\exp(7.57-15.5*\log(\text{BOTTOM}+0.0001)))$
CSM Cracking	
C1 (CSM)	1
C2 (CSM)	1
C3 (CSM)	0
C4 (CSM)	1000
Standard Deviation (CSM)	CTB*1
IRI	
IRI HMA Pavements New	
C1(HMA)	40
C2(HMA)	0.4
C3(HMA)	0.008
C4(HMA)	0.015
IRI HMA/PCC Pavements	
C1(HMA/PCC)	40.8
C2(HMA/PCC)	0.575
C3(HMA/PCC)	0.0014
C4(HMA/PCC)	0.00825

