

PCC Pavement Types

MDOT Design Basic Training

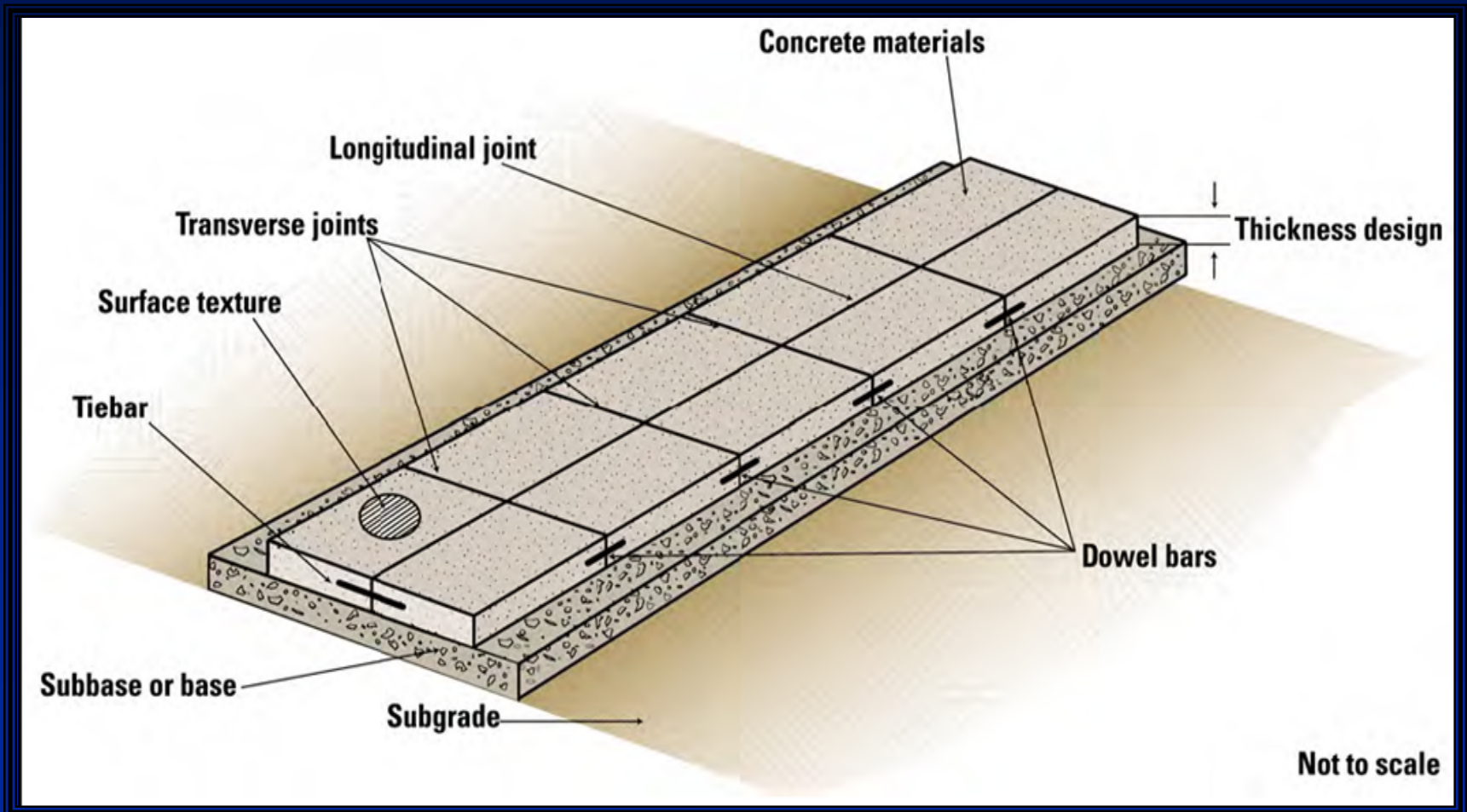
John F. Staton, P.E.

Concrete Paving Operations

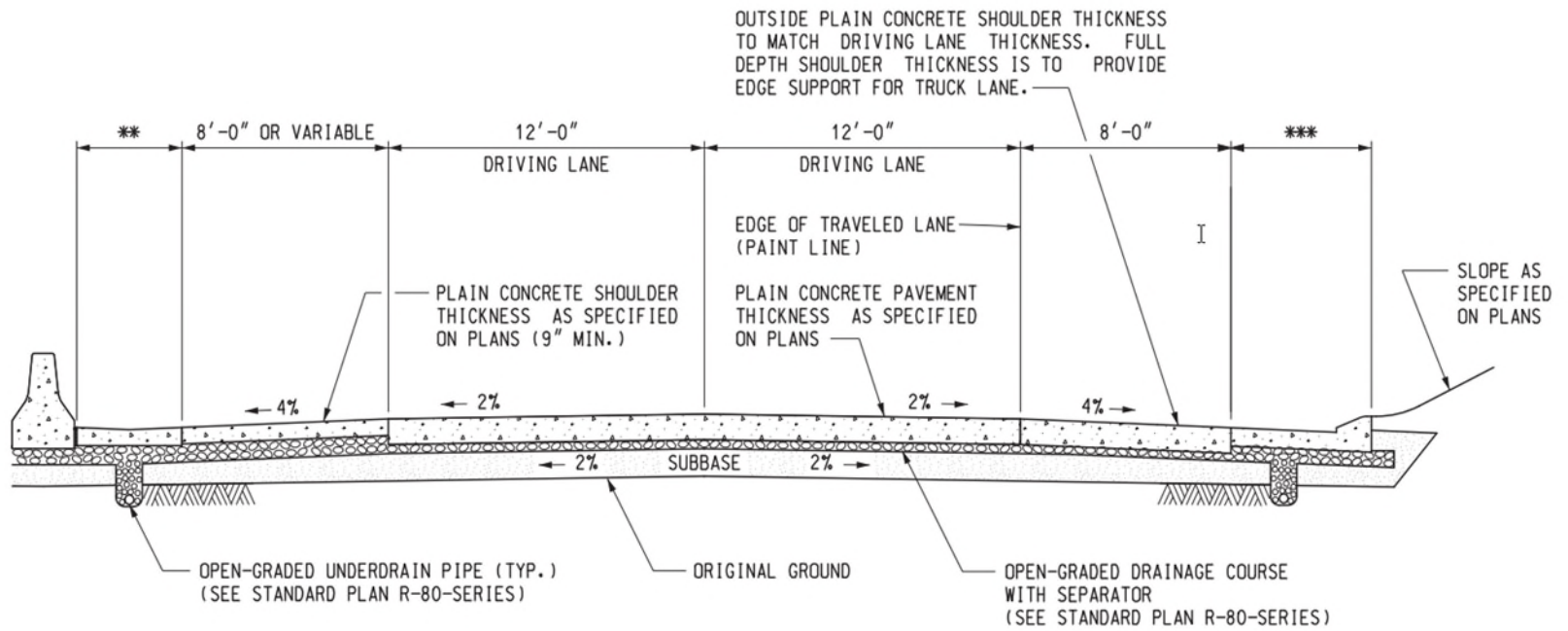
Materials Section Manager

Construction Field Services Division

General Features of a PCC Pavement



MDOT Urban Freeway with Plain Concrete Pavement



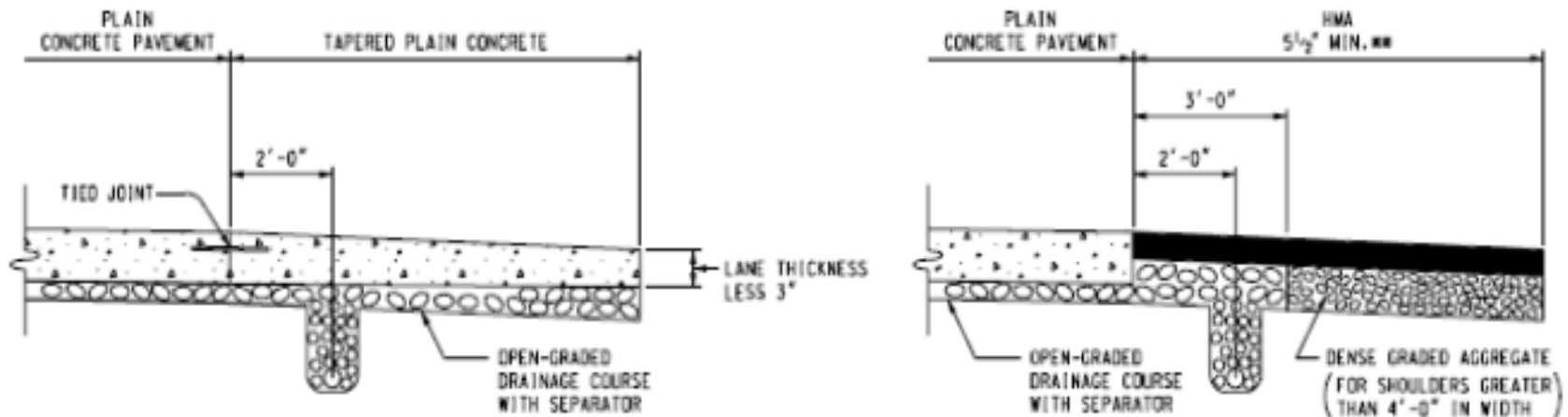
** CONCRETE VALLEY GUTTER (SEE STANDARD PLAN R-33-SERIES)

*** CONCRETE VALLEY GUTTER OR URBAN FREEWAY CURB (SEE STANDARD PLAN R-33-SERIES)

URBAN FREEWAY WITH PLAIN CONCRETE PAVEMENT

(SHOWN WITH CONCRETE MEDIAN BARRIER INSIDE AND URBAN FREEWAY CURB OUTSIDE)

MDOT Freeway Shoulders with Plain Concrete Pavement



- RIGHT (OUTSIDE): CONSIDER 12' PAVED SHOULDER WHERE TRUCK TRAFFIC EXCEEDS 250 DDHV.
- LEFT (MEDIAN): FOR THREE OR MORE DRIVING LANES, USE A 10' PAVED SHOULDER SECTION. CONSIDER 12' PAVED SHOULDER WHERE TRUCK TRAFFIC EXCEEDS 250 DDHV AND THREE OR MORE DRIVING LANES EXIST.
- SHOULDER THICKNESS DETERMINATION MUST ALSO FOLLOW OTHER DEPARTMENT GUIDELINES INCLUDING THE HMA MIXTURE AND SELECTION GUIDELINES.

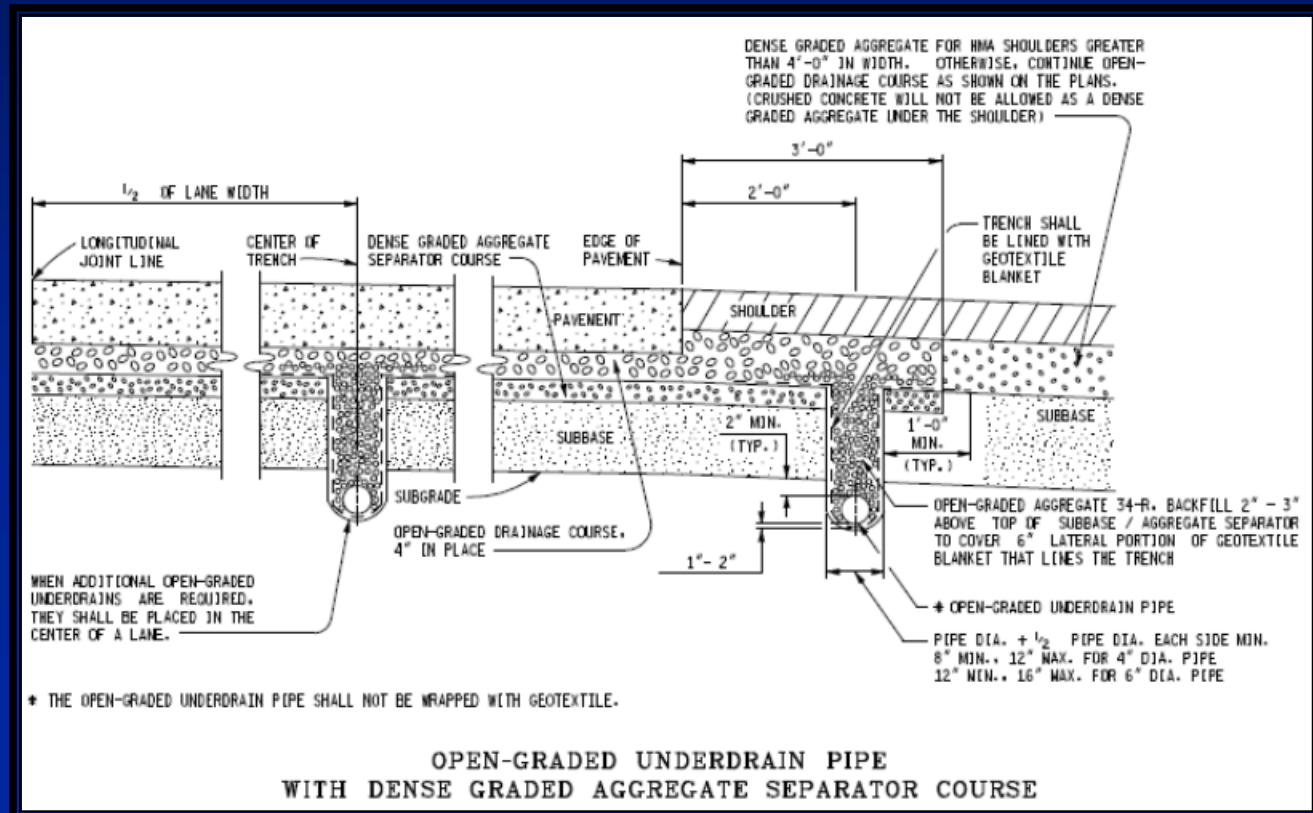
FREEWAY SHOULDER OPTIONS

(OUTSIDE SHOULDER ILLUSTRATED)

++ FREEWAY SHOULDERS CAN BE HMA OR PLAIN CONCRETE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S OPTION

Pipe OGDC Underdrains with Dense-Graded Separator

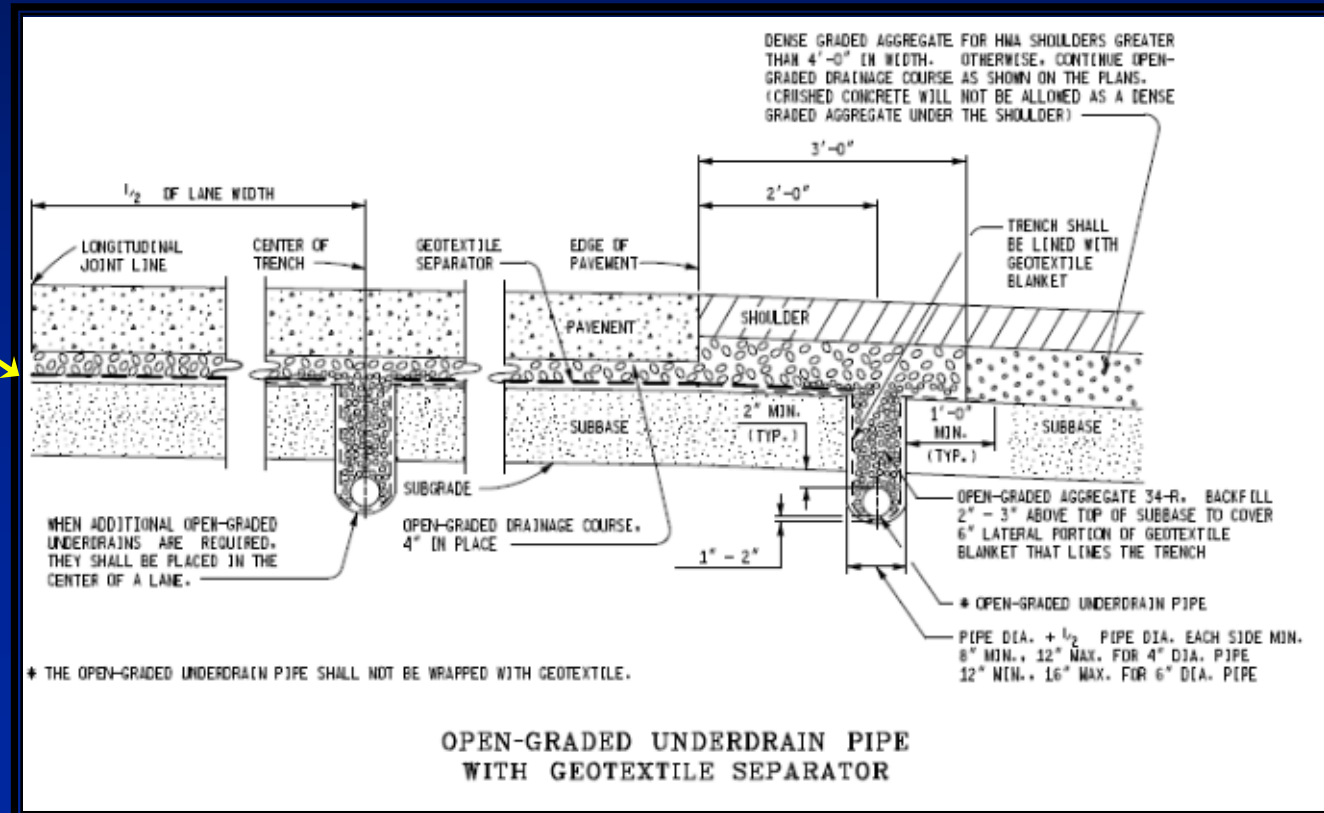
Separator prevents intermixing between base and sub base materials



Pipe OGDC Underdrains with Geotextile Separator

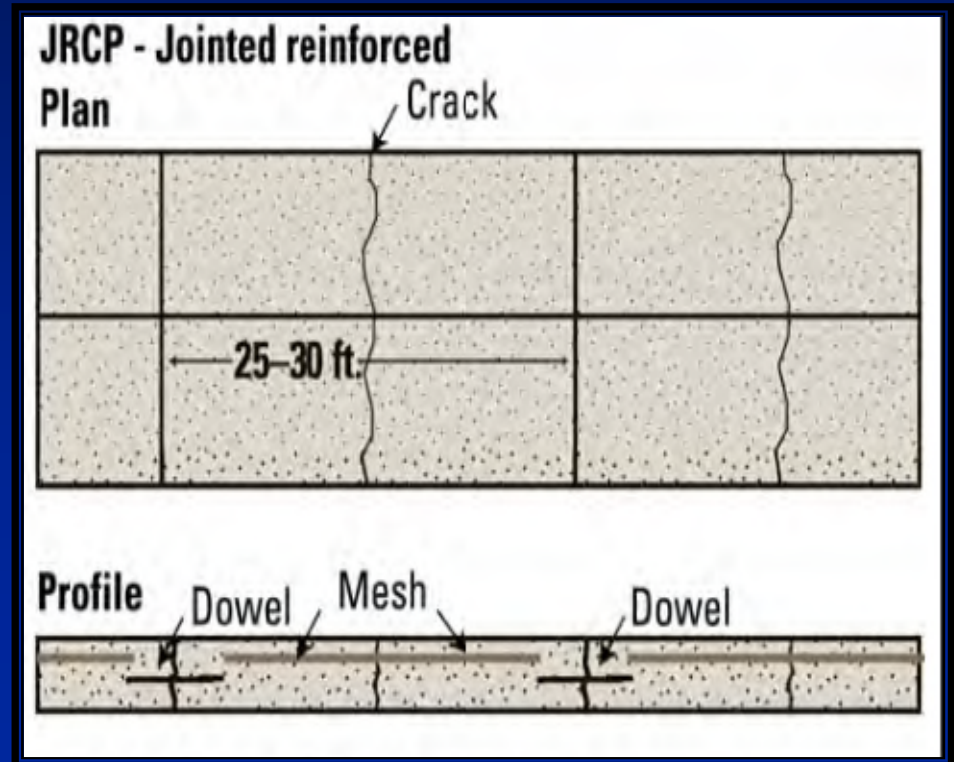
Separator prevents intermixing between base and subbase materials

CFS has observed improved long-term performance using geotextile compared to dense-graded separator layer



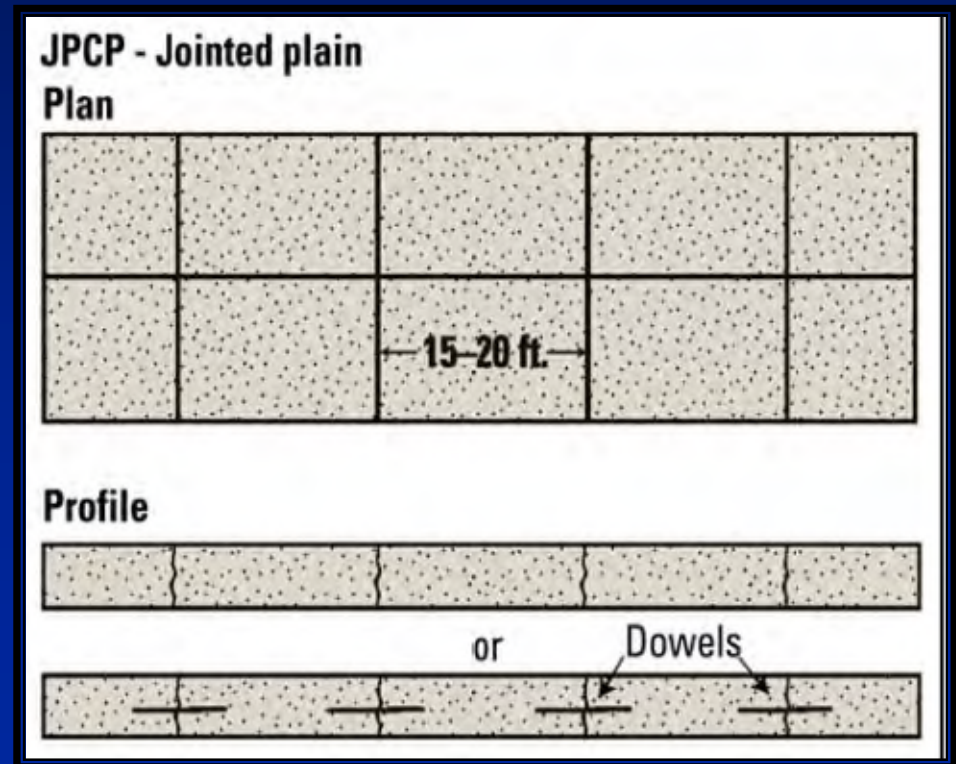
Jointed Reinforced Concrete Pavement (JRCP)

- MDOT standard pavement type prior to the early 2000's
- MDOT joint spacing, vintage date of official adoption:
 - Prior to 1965 – 99 ft
 - 1966 to 1975 – 71 ft
 - 1976 to 1979 – 70 ft
 - 1979 to 1996 – 41 ft
 - 1996 to 2002 – 27 ft



Jointed Plain Concrete Pavement (JPCP)

- Generally, JPCP is a national standard
- First official JPCP in Michigan - 1996
- Officially adopted by MDOT in 2002
- MDOT does not recognize non-dowelled JPCP for mainline use



Jointed Plain Concrete Pavement (JPCP)

- *Single lift construction*
- *No mesh*
- *Joint spacing is based on pavement thickness (Std. Plans Series R-43-P)*
 - *6.5" to 8.75" – 12 ft*
 - *9.0" to 11.75" – 14 ft*
 - *12" or more – 16 ft*
- *Short joint spacing does not reduce cracking ... it controls transverse crack locations*
- *More joints ... more emphasis must be placed on concrete and materials quality*
- *High performance concrete mixture (Grade P1M)*



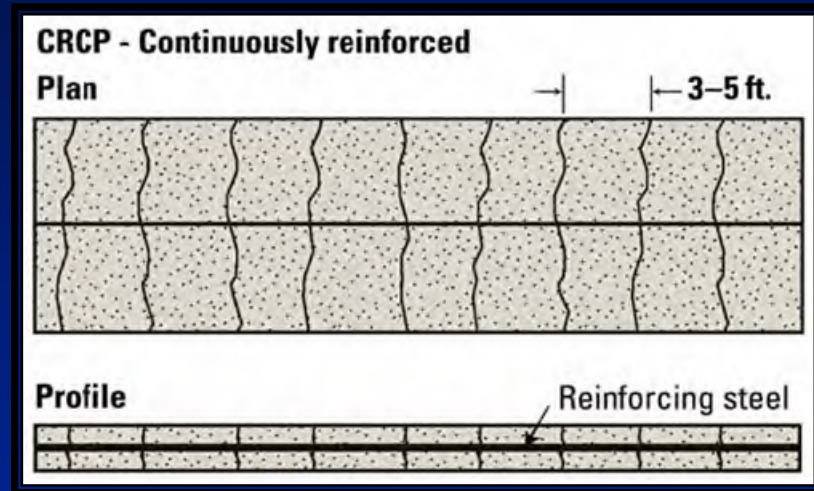
JPCP on Stabilized Permeable Base

- “Premium” high performance pavement structure
- 19 projects, to date;
 - 13 - (1990 –1995)
 - 11 – Asphalt emulsion stabilized
 - 2 – Portland cement stabilized
 - 2 - (ARRA, 2010)
 - 2 - (Long-life pavement demos, 2017-18)
 - 2 - (I-75 Monroe Co., 2016-20)
- Performance of these bases is outstanding !!



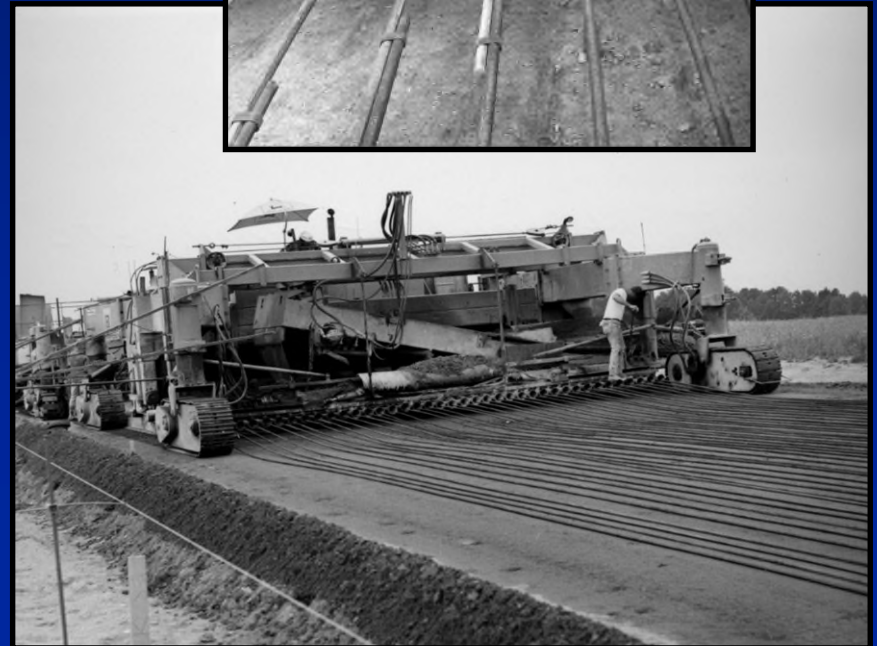
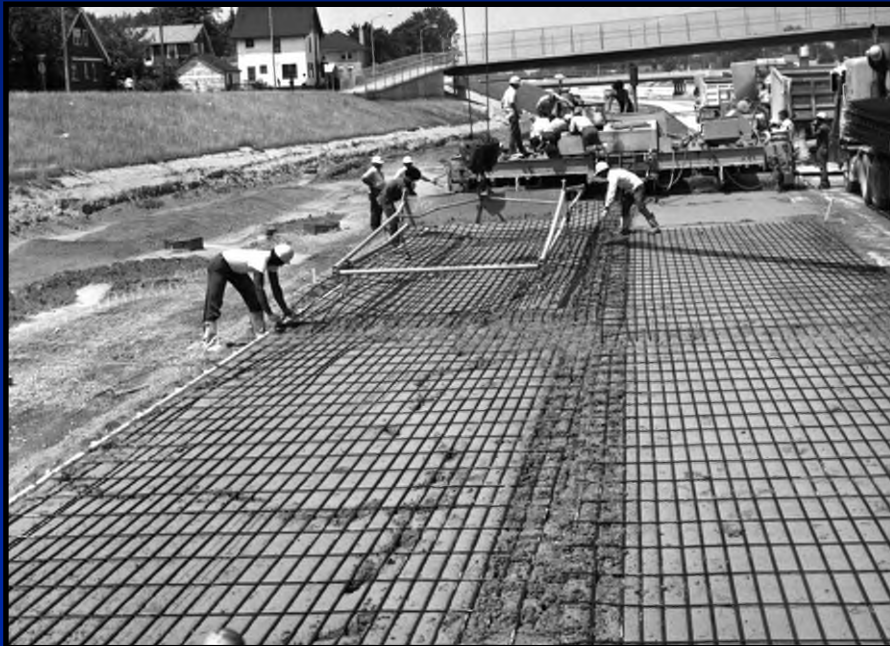
Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP)

- MDOT constructed 341 (two-lane) miles of CRCP
- First CRCP in Michigan – 1958
 - I-96 from M-66 to Portland Road
- Concept
 - Jointless pavement
 - Terminal joints
 - Fine cracks at 3-5 ft. held tight by reinforcement
 - Reduced concrete thickness
- CRCP is still being constructed outside Michigan



Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP)

- *Michigan Historical Issues with CRCP*
 - *Contractor proposed innovations*
 - *Extruding Longitudinal Steel*
 - *Elimination of transverse steel*
 - *Hand placing steel mats with two-lift paving*



Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP)



- Long-term consequences in Michigan
 - Uncontrolled steel – blowups, and surface spalling due to corrosion
 - Cutting CRCP into short panels prior to HMA overlay resulted in blowups
- CRCP got a bad rap in Michigan



Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP)

- *Recent CRCP in Michigan*
 - *I-94 Jackson, 2019*
 - *2000+ feet long*
 - *Bridging abandoned coal mines*

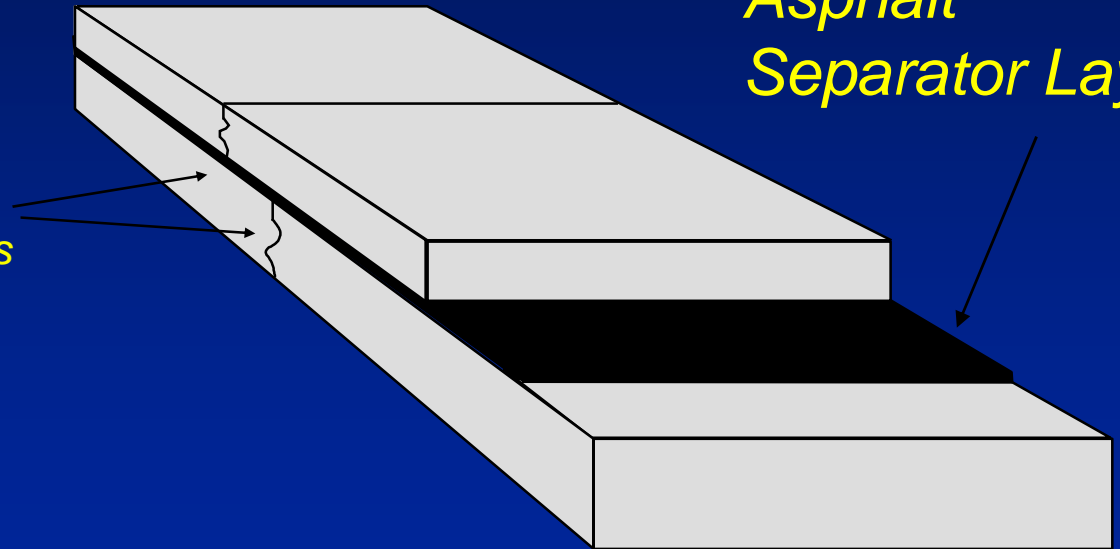


Unbonded Concrete Overlay

New Concrete Overlay

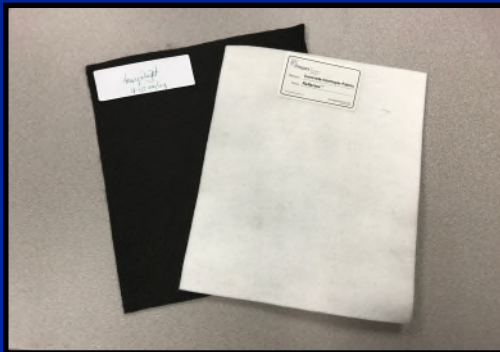
*Asphalt
Separator Layer*

*No need to
match joints*



Old Concrete Pavement

Geotextile Interlayer



Unbonded Concrete Overlay

- *First “modern” unbonded concrete overlay*
 - 1984
 - I-96, Ionia County
 - Still in service (25+ years)
- *Early accounts back to the 1950’s*
- *To date, 237 (roadbed) miles (23 projects) constructed in Michigan*
- *Nationally, MDOT has perhaps the most experience with unbonded overlays*
- *“Guide to Concrete Overlays”*
 - <http://www.cptechcenter.org>
- *LCCA Equivalent to HMA Rubblization*

Unbonded Concrete Overlay

(Rural Application)

- *Prior: Uniform concrete pavement on variable thickness HMA separator layer*
- *Today: Variable thickness concrete pavement on 1-inch thick HMA separator layer*
- *Can profile mill prior to separator to reduce corrections*
- *High performance concrete mixture (Grade P1M)*
- *Sealing joints is important*



Unbonded Concrete Overlay

(Urban Application)

- *Uniform 1-inch open-graded HMA separator*
- *Can profile mill prior to separator to reduce corrections*
- *High performance concrete mixture (Grade P1M)*
- *Sealed and non-sealed section*



Two-Lift Demonstration Project, (Kansas DOT 2008)

- *Demonstration projects in Kansas and other states*
- *Wet-on-wet construction*
- *Current two-lift focus is for lower quality materials to be incorporated into bottom lift and higher quality materials to be used in top half of concrete pavement*
- *MDOT's JRCP could be considered an early form of two-lift paving*
- *MDOT's 1993 "European Pavement" Demonstration is considered one of the first two-lift technology*



PCC for Intersections

- *Resistant to deformations:*
 - *Braking and turning*
 - *Rutting and shoving*
 - *Heavy truck corridors*
 - *Extend past brake zone*

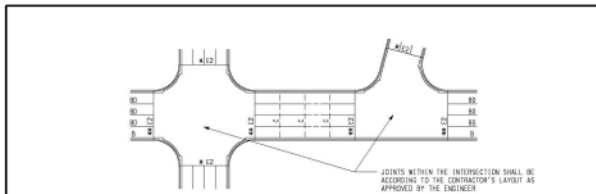


PCC Inlay over HMA or Composite Pavement

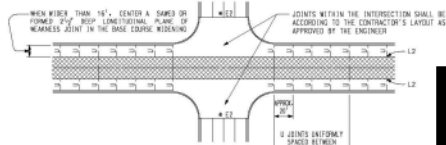
- *Option for rutted intersections*
- *Heavy trucked pavements*
- *Comparable to a mill-and-fill*
- *Bonded inlay on composite pavement*
- *Important to match joints and cracks*
- *Again, Extend past brake zone*



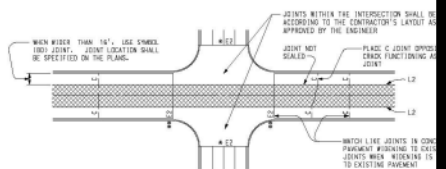
Intersection Joint Layout



JOINTS AT INTERSECTIONS



JOINTS FOR CONCRETE BASE COURSE WIDENING



JOINTS FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENT WIDENING

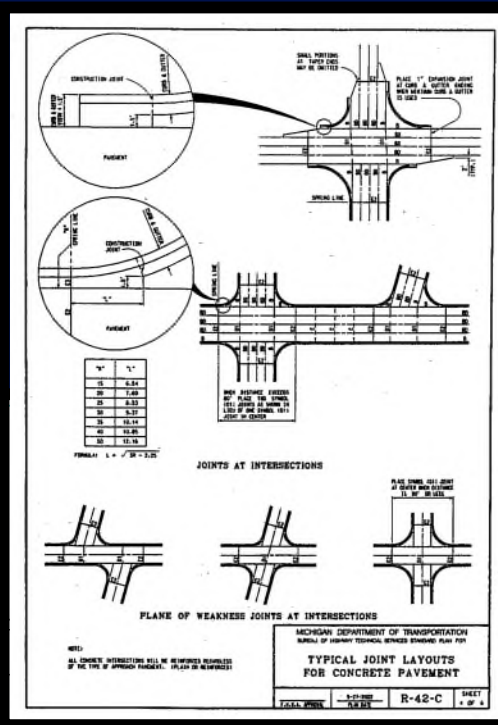
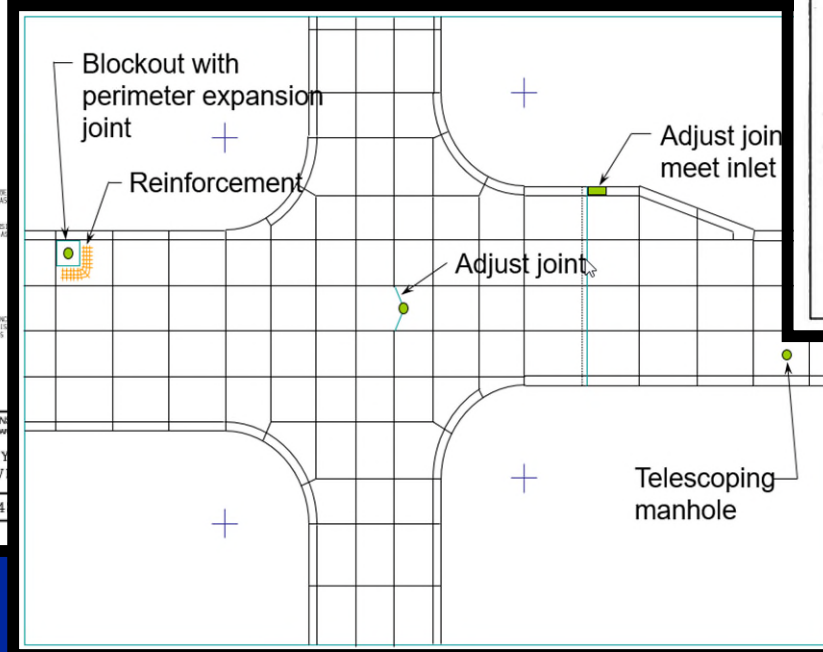
■ WHEN THE MAINLINE PAVEMENT IS BEING RECONSTRUCTED AND THE CONCRETE SIDE STREET IS LEFT INTACT, USE AN E-CO JOINT DETAILED ON STANDARD PLAN 9-44-SERIES (INSTEAD OF THE E2 JOINT). ALSO, THE E2 FOR SPREAD JOINTS IN THE SIDE STREET PAVEMENT (AT THE SPRINGPOINTS) CAN BE REPLACED WITH A CONTRACTION JOINT IF THE "E2" JOINT WHICH RAN ALONG THE EDGE OF OUTER PAVE. FROM SPRINGPOINT TO SPRINGPOINT ALONG THE MAINLINE, IS REPLACED WITH AN E2 JOINT. THERE WILL BE NO PAVEMENT FOR THIS EXTRA LENGTH OF E2 JOINT WHEN IT IS MOVED FROM THE SPRING POINT TO THE EDGE OF OUTER PAVE.

■ THE E2 JOINTS IN THE MAINLINE PAVEMENT (AT THE SPRINGPOINTS) CAN BE REPLACED WITH A CONTRACTION JOINT IF THE MAINLINE IS BEING PAVED THROUGH THE INTERSECTION IN THE SAME OPERATION AS THE NON-INTERSECTION MAINLINE.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

TYPICAL JOINT LAYOUTS FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENT

DATE: 11-20-2004
DRAWN BY: J.L.S.A. APPROVAL: R-4



JOINTS AT INTERSECTIONS

PLANE OF WEAKNESS JOINTS AT INTERSECTIONS

NOTE: ALL CONCRETE INTERSECTIONS WILL BE REINFORCED PER STANDARD PLAN 9-44-SERIES (INSTEAD OF THE E2 JOINT) IF THE MAINLINE IS BEING PAVED THROUGH THE INTERSECTION IN THE SAME OPERATION AS THE NON-INTERSECTION MAINLINE.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF HIGHWAY TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION
TYPICAL JOINT LAYOUTS FOR CONCRETE PAVEMENT

DATE: 11-20-2004
DRAWN BY: J.L.S.A. APPROVAL: R-4 SHEET 1 OF 4

PCC Roundabout

Rapidly gaining local interest



Urban Brick Pavers

- *Nostalgic*
- *Roadway pavers are not typical pedestrian pavers*
- *Vehicular pavers for heavy load applications*
- *Isolation of intersections is critical*
- *Reliable and effective subsurface drainage is critical*



Colored Stamped Slipform PCC Pavement

- *Solution to brick pavers*
- *Nearly unlimited patterns and effects*
- *Periodic Sealing*
- *Deicer concerns?*



Roller Compacted Concrete

- *New concept*
- *Limited applications*
- *Primarily for non-roadway applications*
- *Utilizes HMA equipment and concept*
 - *Paver*
 - *roller*



Pervious Concrete

- *Limited application*
- *Green !!*
 - *Reduces storm water runoff*
 - *Recharges the ground water*
- *Must have very drainable subsurface*
- *Winter deicing is a concern*
- *Attractive in southern states*



One last thing...



- *High Performance Concrete Mixture (Grade P1M)*
 - *2012 spec book reference – FUSP*
 - *Use for all freeway pavements, ramps, shoulders*
 - *Also any pavements with federal participation*
 - *Use for pavements, and other applications (as approved by the Engineer)*
 - *2020 spec book reference – Division 10 Concrete Mixtures*
- *Also, “Quality Initiative” pay item for positive pay adjustment applies only to HP pavement mixtures included as part of PWL analysis*

Thank You

