

Foamed-Asphalt Base Stabilization: A Review of Alaska's Experience

by

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Stabilized Base Course Policy

• Bound stabilized bases, containing:

- Asphalt cement (ATB)
- Emulsion asphalt (EATB)
- Lime (LTB)
- Portland cement (CTB)
- Mixture of RAP & base course material
- Foamed-asphalt cement (FASB)
using *Full Depth Reclamation (FDR)*

The Reclaimer

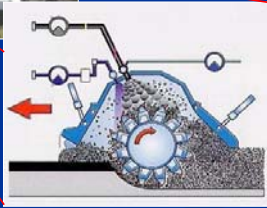
WIRTGEN (WR2500), CMI, Caterpillar Paving



The Drum

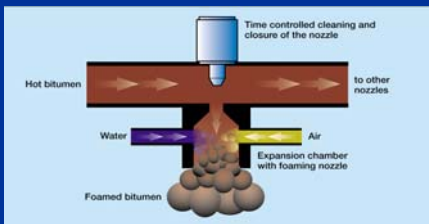


10-ft wide
20-in deep cutting rotor



Expansion Chamber

- Cold water & air are injected simultaneously into the hot asphalt
- Hot asphalt foams explosively & shoots down into the mixing chamber



Foaming process

- The asphalt expands up to 15 times its original volume
- Foaming increases the asphalt surface area:
 - reduces asphalt viscosity
 - mixes well and binds fine aggregates
- Asphalt: 2.5% - 3.5% (> 160C = 320F)
- Water: 2.0% - 2.5% by weight of asphalt
- 6% - 20% Fines (P200):
proper dispersion of the foamed asphalt

One Pass Operation

In one pass of the reclaimer, the following is achieved:

- Pulverizes the old asphalt wearing course and part of the base course (typical depth 5" to 10")
- Injects foamed asphalt (asphalt & water) : 2% - 4%
- Lays down the product ready to be spread, shaped, graded and compacted; wearing course added
- Portland Cement spreading on the existing wearing course before starting the pulverization

Some AK Foamed-Asphalt Projects

- East and West Hill Roads – Homer (AK Road Builders, 2002)
- St. Paul Airport (QAP, 2002)
- Red Dog Zinc Mine (Knik Const. Co., 2002)
- Parks Hwy MP 325-351 (Wilder, 2005)
- St. George Airport (QAP, 2005)
- Kalifornsky Beach Rd MP 4.3-11 (QAP, 2006)
- Seward Hwy MP 0-8 (QAP, 2006)
- Seward Hwy MP 37-43 (QAP, 2007)

Homer East Hill & West Hill Roads



West Hill & East Hill Roads - Homer

- Central Region, Alaska RoadBuilders, 2002
- Extensive moisture damage in the sub layers



East Hill & West Hill Roads - Homer

- Existing 2" HMA + 4" base course
- $P_{200} = 5\%$
- Cement = 1%
- Mix Design
- West Hill Road: $3.0\% \pm 0.3\%$ foamed asphalt
- East Hill Road: $2.5\% \pm 0.3\%$

The Train



Pad-foot compaction



Foamed-Asphalt Base Material



**Pad-foot Compaction
Then
Grading, Shaping**



**Watering
and
Steel Drum Compaction**



FASBC covered with HMA



Before & After



FWD Evaluation



**Red Dog Zinc Mine - Tech Cominco
Knik Construction Co. , 2002**





- Haul truck: 240 ton ~ 480k lbs, 11 axles
- 33 trucks/day; 105 psi tire pressure
- Traffic volume: 27M ESALs over a 10-year design period

Red Dog Mine – Existing Embankment



12" (1/2 – 2" size rock) ; 7" left

12" (4 – 6" size rock)

24" (12 – 15" size rock)

24" x 36" (20 – 24" size rock)









Parks Hwy MP325-351 Rehab

- Northern Region, Wilder, 2005
- FASBC (318) = 6"
- Wearing course = 4" HMA in 2 lifts
- FASBC Mix design:
 - Asphalt (PG52-28) = 3%
 - Water = 2.5%
 - Cement = 1%



Cement Spreading - Parks MP325-351



The Train - Parks Hwy MP325-351 Rehab



Initial Compaction - Parks MP325-351



**Watering, Grading & Shaping
Parks Hwy MP325-351**



Intermediate Roller – Parks MP325-351



Finish Roller – Parks MP325-351

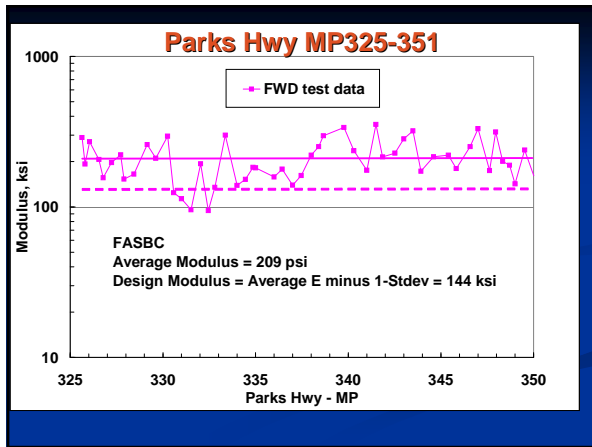


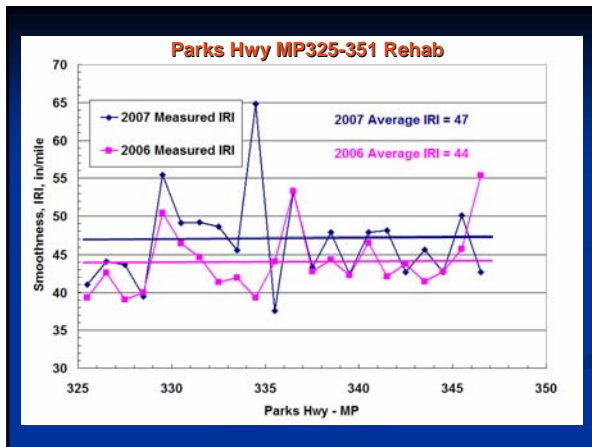
Parks Hwy MP325-351 Rehab

Finished FASBC:

- Sat for > 3-days before paving
- Performed well under traffic & rain: no potholes
- Generated low dust
- Cost: ~\$4.3M for 25 miles >>> \$170k/mile







Seward Hwy MP 37-43 Pavement Refurbishment

- Central Region, QAP, 2007
- FASBC (318) = 5" ; 140k sq.yd.
- Wearing course = 3.5" HMA in 2 lifts
- FASBC Mix design:
 - 50/50 mix, existing HMA/Base course
 - Asphalt (PG52-28) = 2%
 - Water = 3%
 - Cement = 1%

The Train



Loose Foamed-Asphalt Base Material Seward Hwy MP 37-43



Seward Hwy MP 37-43



Seward Hwy
MP 37-43



HMA paving - Seward Hwy MP 37-43



3.5" HMA
over
5" FASBC

Common Features to Foamed-asphalt Projects

1- Mix Design:

WLB 10
Foamed
Asphalt
Plant



Laboratory-scale foamed asphalt production unit to simulate the foamed asphalt produced in the field

Indirect Tension Test

1- Mix Design:



Common Features to Foamed-asphalt Projects

2- Technical Representative

3- Test Strip: to validate the mix design, equip't performance, compaction pattern

3- Weather Limitation: Temp. > 40F

4- Compactors:

- Vibratory Pad-foot roller
- Vibratory Steel drum roller
- Pneumatic roller

Conclusions - Lessons Learned

- Foamed-Asphalt technology is a cost-effective stabilizing method
- Increases the strength of base course and pavement
- Reduces water infiltration into subbase
- Reduces freeze-thaw cycling effects
- Cost of foaming:
 - Initially ~ \$10/sq.yd.
 - Lately ~ \$7.5/sq.yd.

Useful References & Websites

- **Foamed-Asphalt related:**
<https://www.wirtgenamerica.com/fa/index.html>
- **Recycling related:**
<http://www.arra.org/content/view/40/25/>
<http://www.martec.ca/>
- **ADOT&PF Newsletter – Summer 2002**
<http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwddes/research/assets/pdf/02v27n2.pdf>
- **Wirtgen Cold Recycling Manual**
2004, 2nd Edition, isbn: 3-936215-05-7



Parks Hwy MP 325-351
After foaming - Oct.2005 Blisters





Parks Hwy MP 325-351
After foaming - Oct.2005 Blisters
Cross-sectional view of affected area



Parks Hwy MP 325-351
After foaming - Oct.2005 Blisters

Field-cut samples at the office, Nov.2005



Parks Hwy MP 325-351

Traces of Salt on the roadway surface



Parks Hwy MP 325-351

Marking the affected areas, Jun. '06



Parks Hwy MP 325-351

Milling the affected areas



Parks Hwy MP 325-351

Filling milled areas with HMA



Parks Hwy MP 325-351

HMA Compaction



