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Aston University

BIRMINGHAM UK



Transport
for London



Road Surface Damage Research

cooper
TECHNOLOGY

cooper
GROUP



Nick Thom

ADEPT

ASSOCIATION OF DIRECTORS OF ENVIRONMENT, ECONOMY
PLANNING AND TRANSPORT



Contents

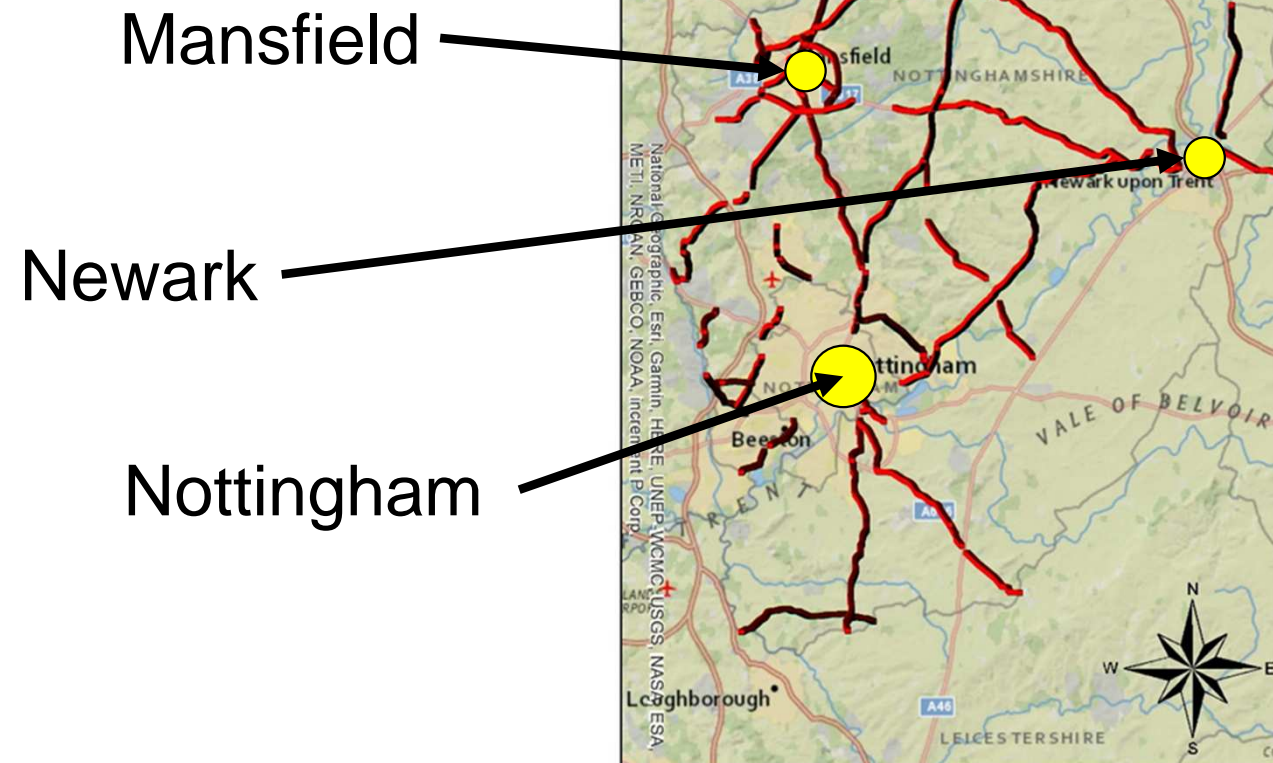
- Evidence from **condition surveys** in Nottinghamshire
- Simulation of the **tyre-road contact** in wet conditions
- The **freeze-thaw** problem



Evidence from condition surveys in Nottinghamshire



These are the roads we
are talking about





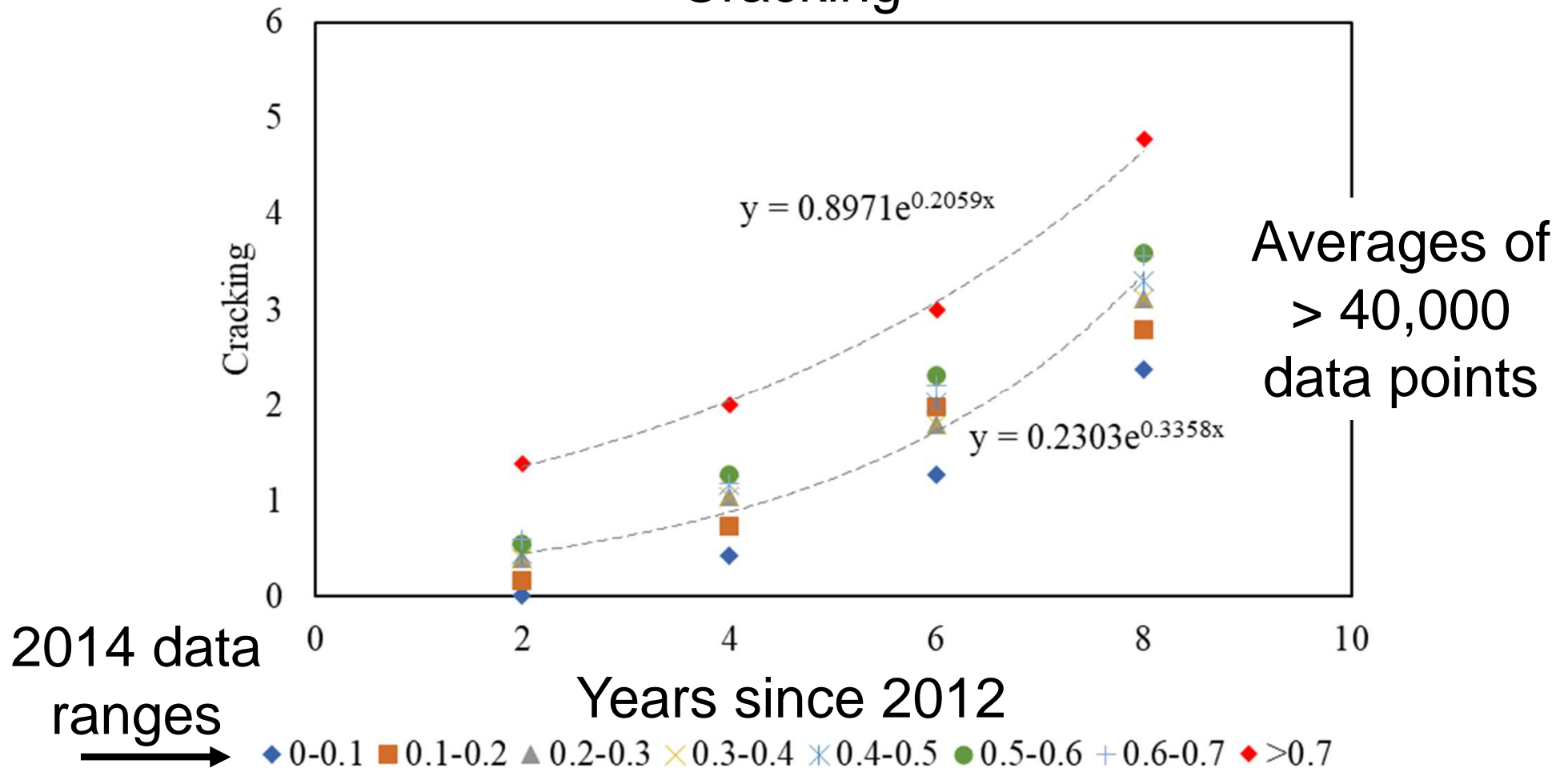
Data from SCANNER in
2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020

Looking at: Rutting
 Cracking
 Texture

Sections subject to maintenance excluded

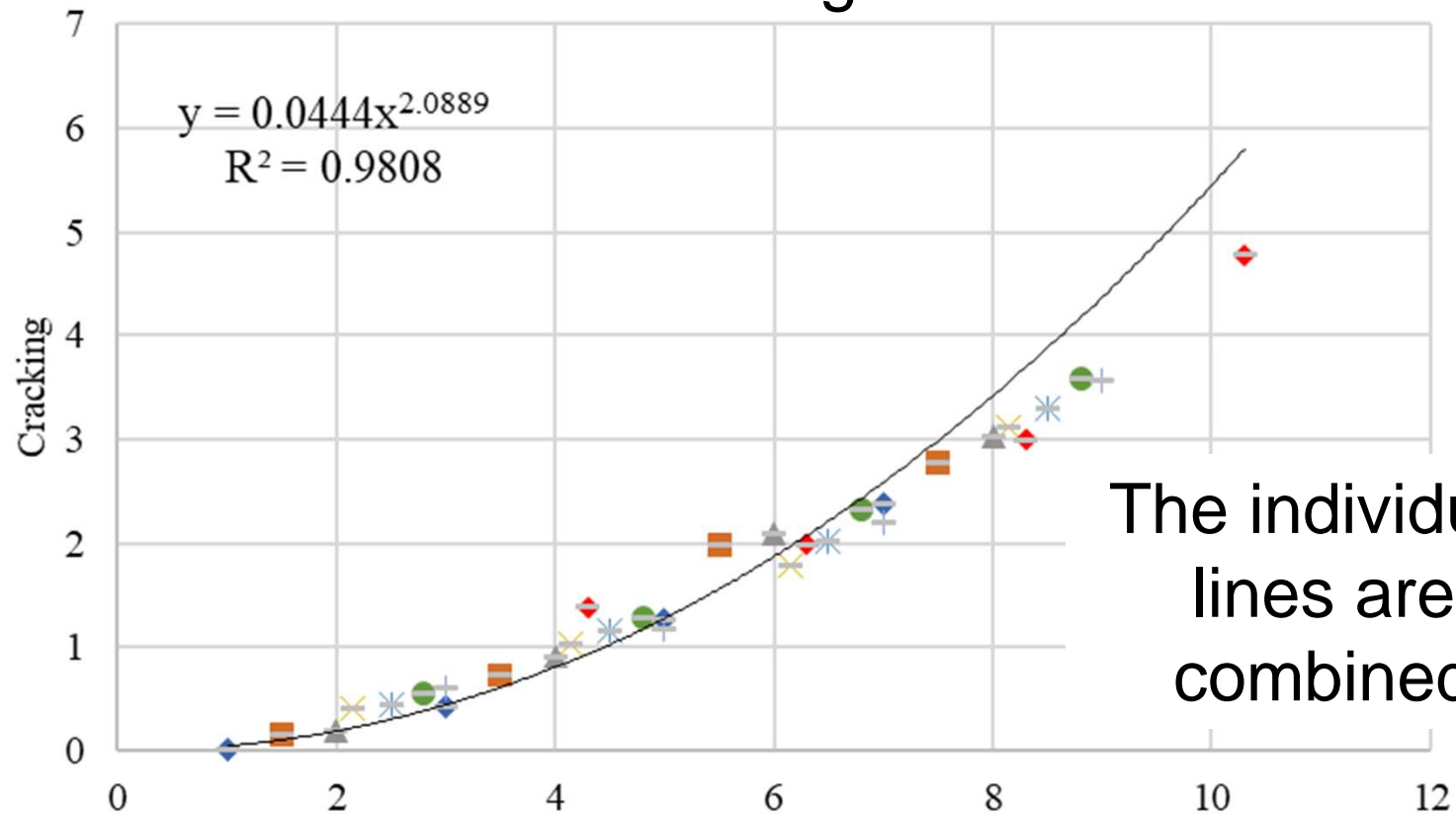


Cracking





Cracking

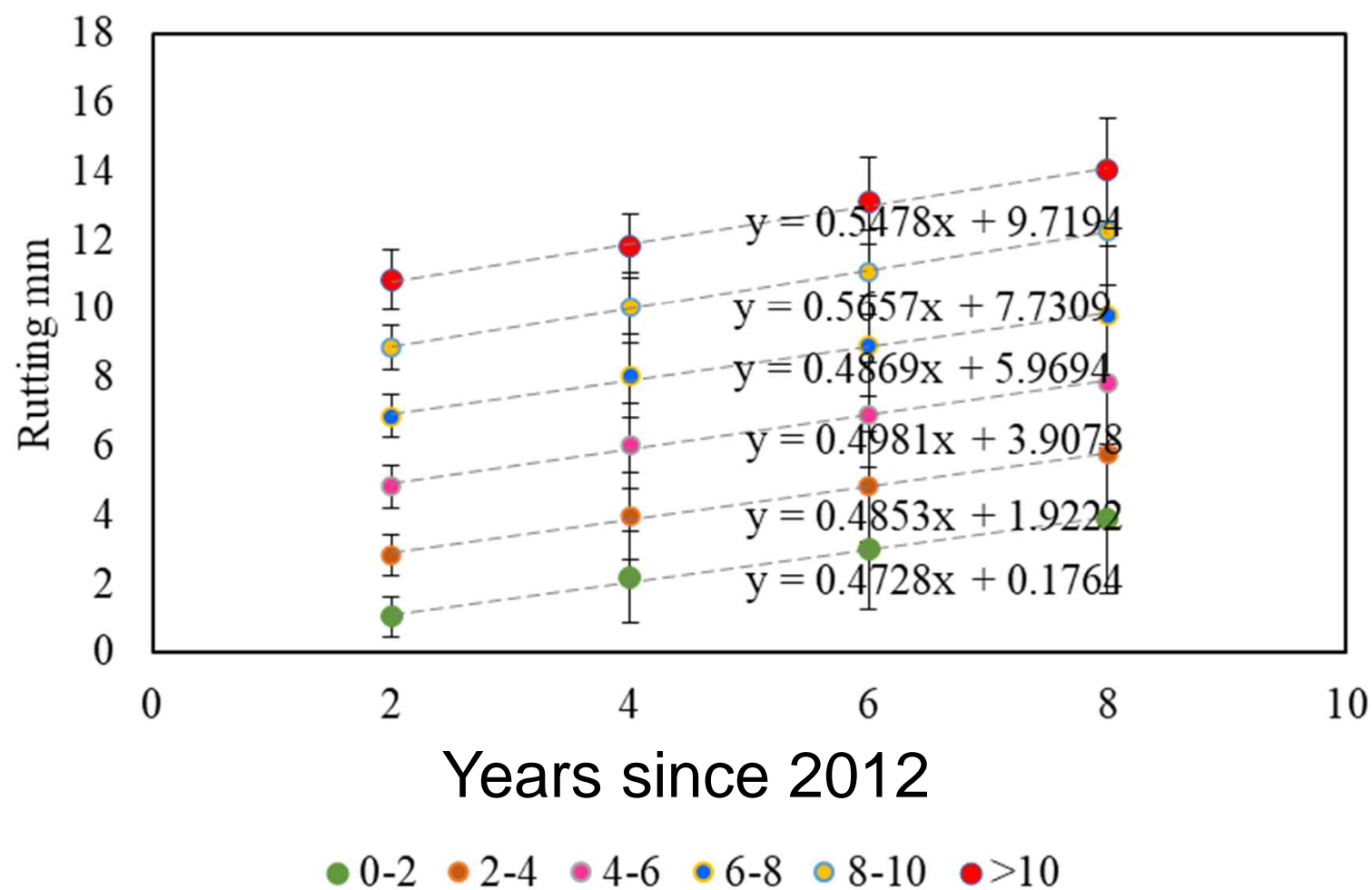


The individual
lines are
combined

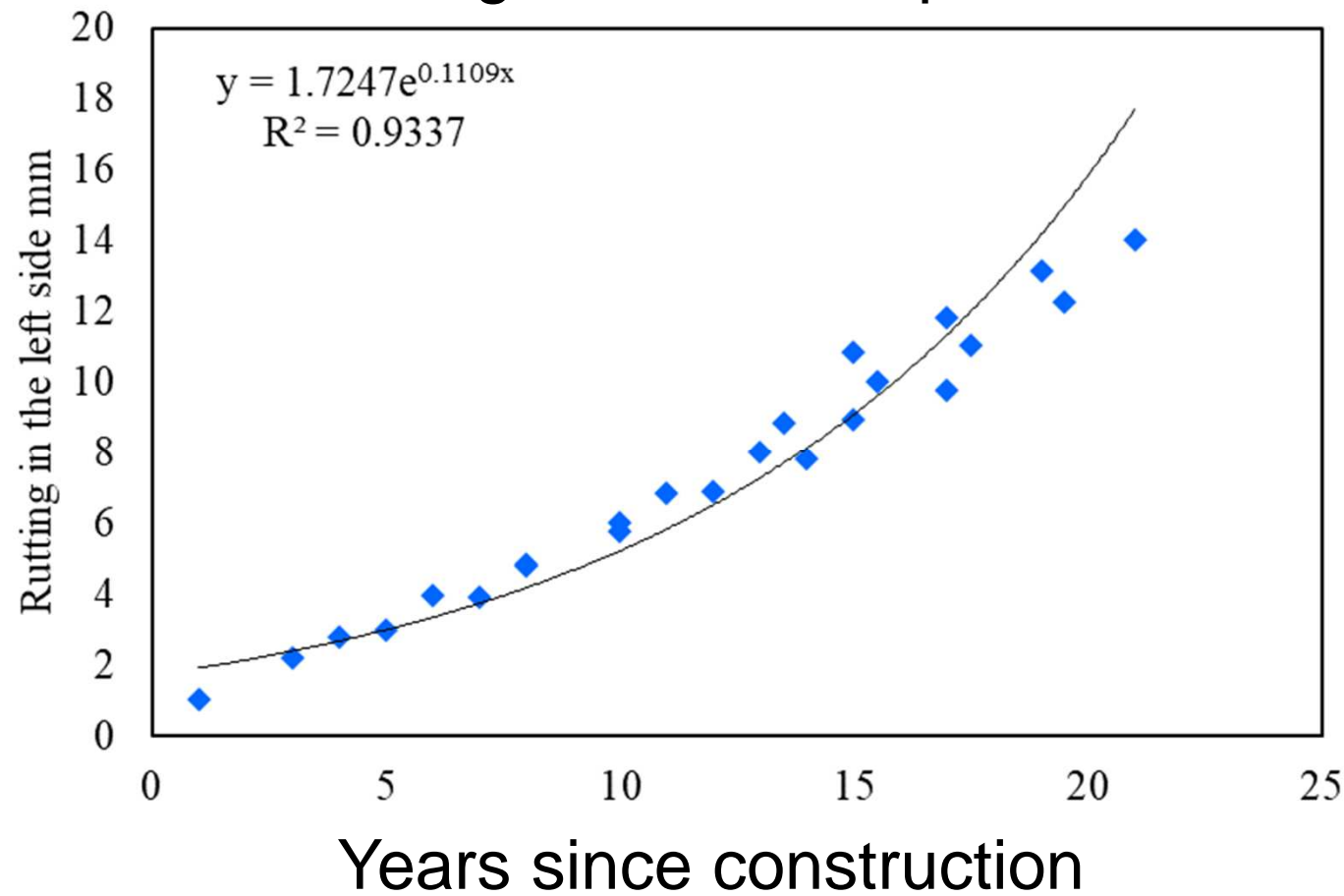
Years since construction

◆ 0-0.1 ■ 0.1-0.2 ▲ 0.2-0.3 ✕ 0.3-0.4 ✱ 0.4-0.5 ● 0.5-0.6 + 0.6-0.7 ◆ >0.7

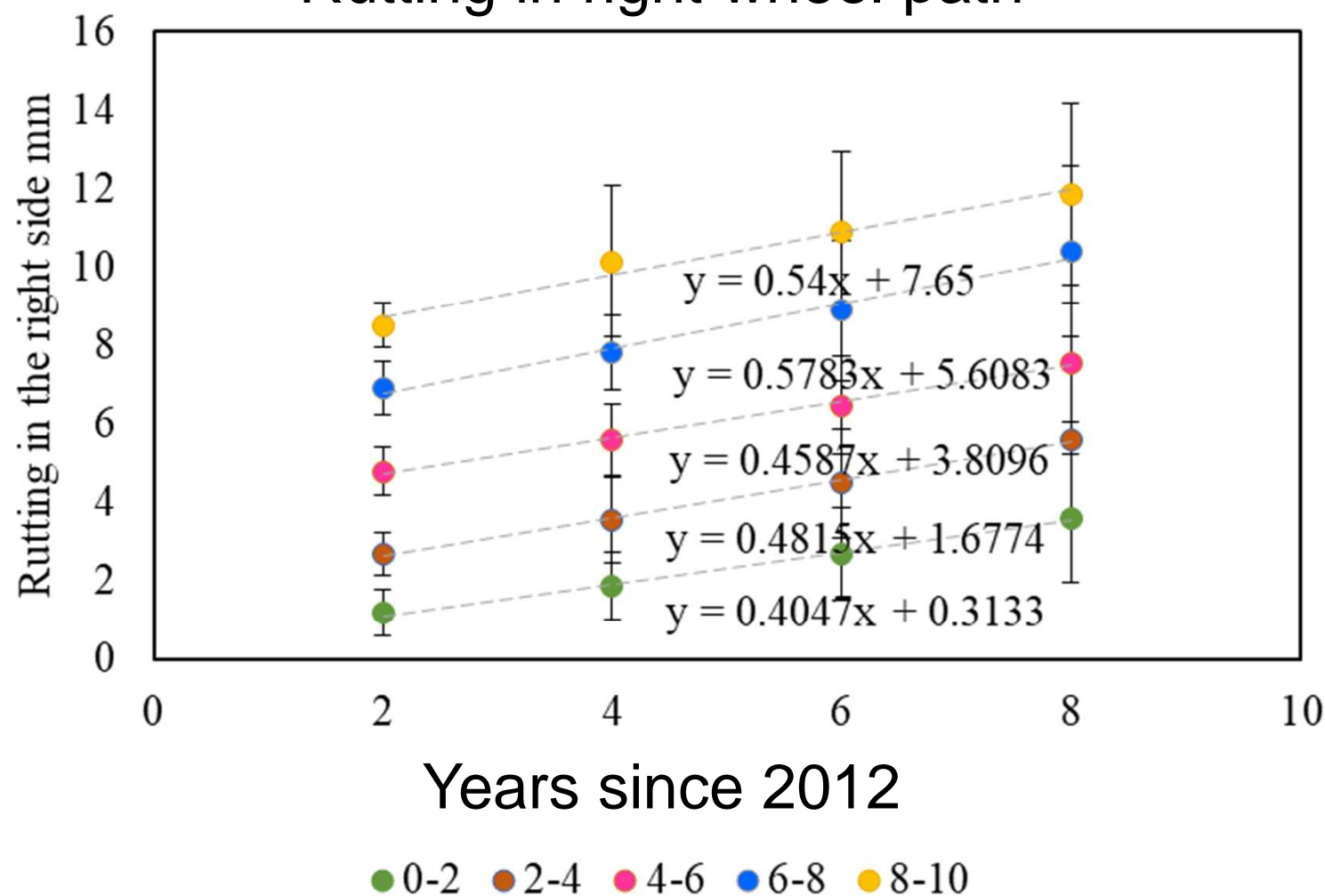
Rutting in left wheel path



Rutting in left wheel path

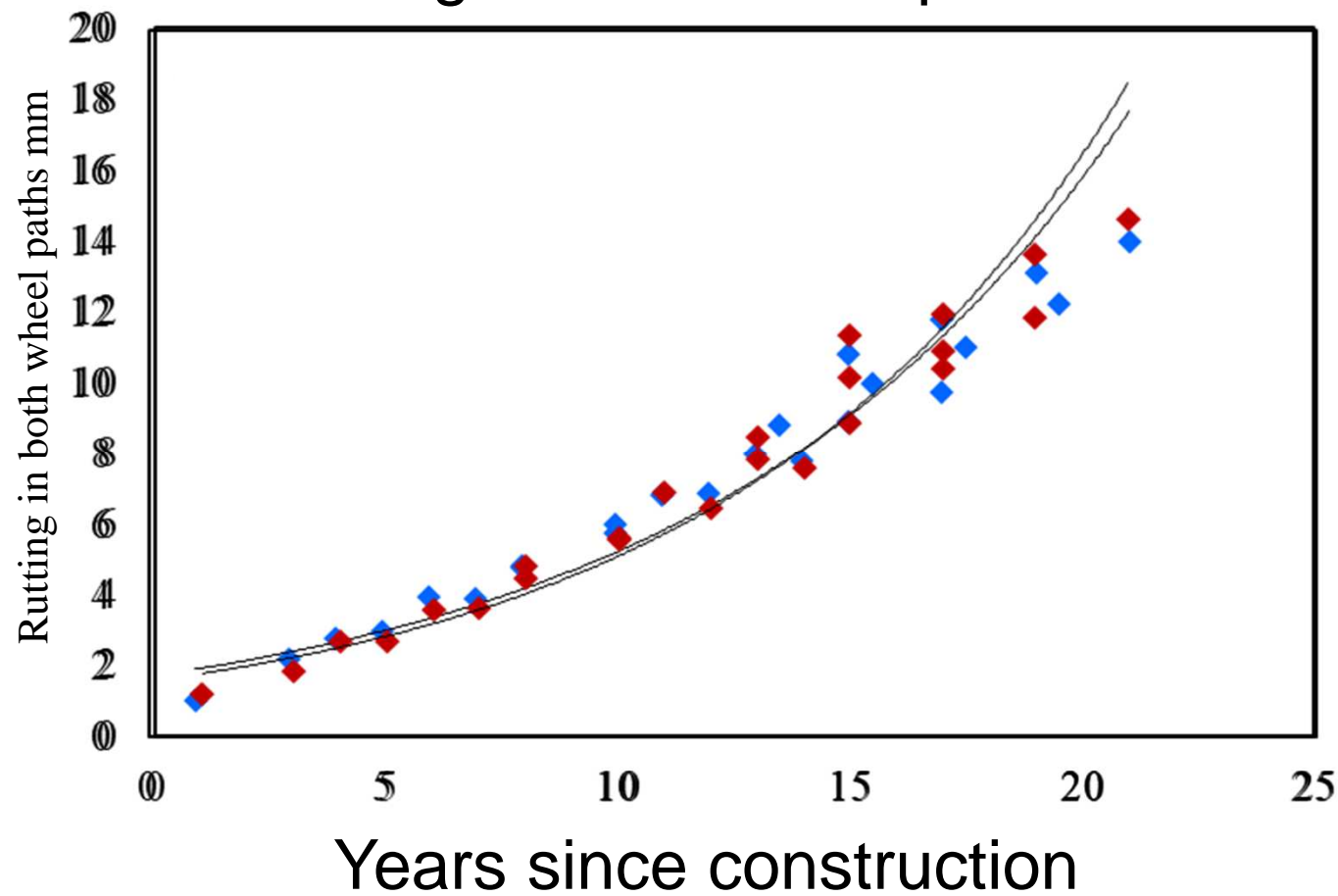


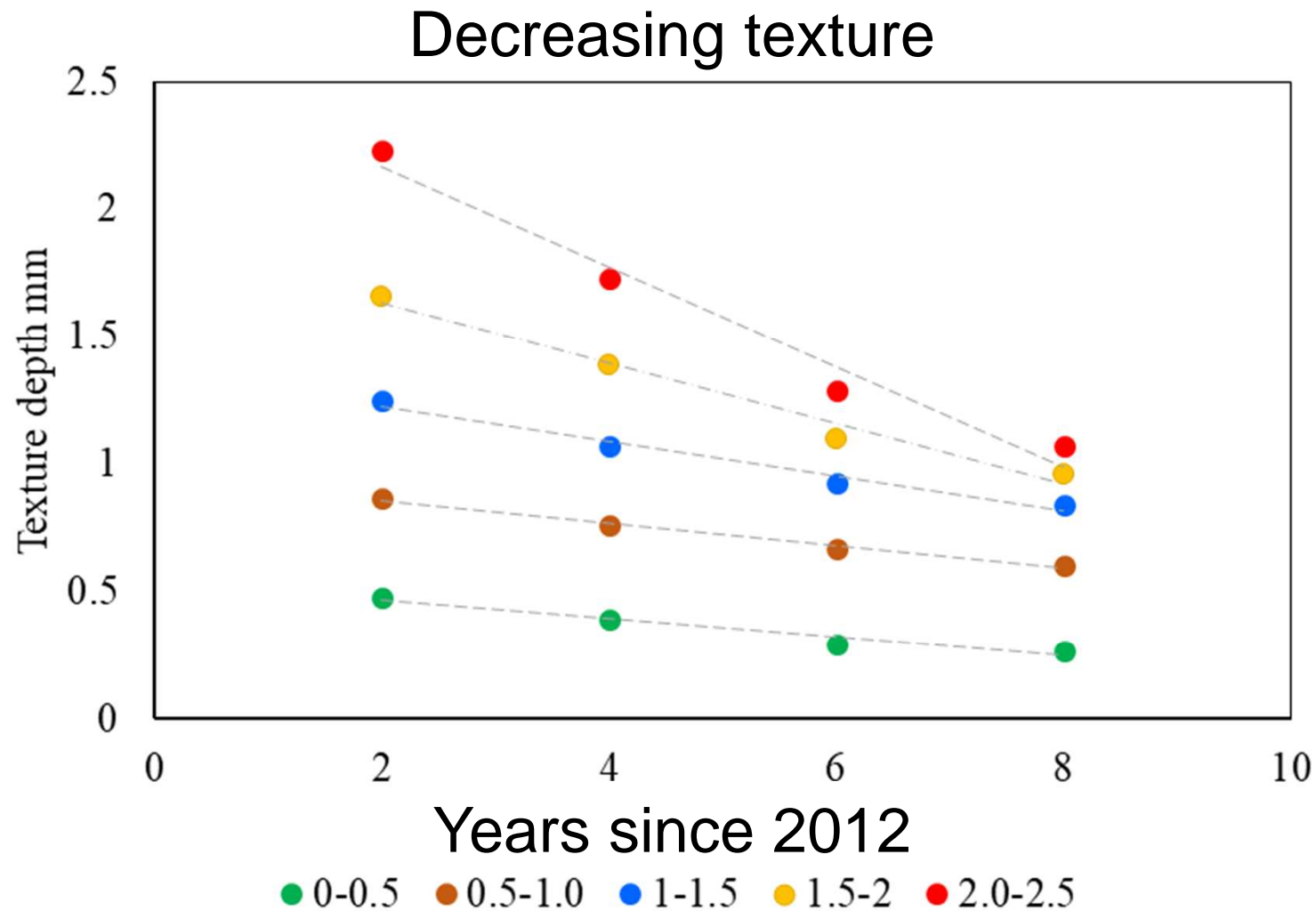
Rutting in right wheel path





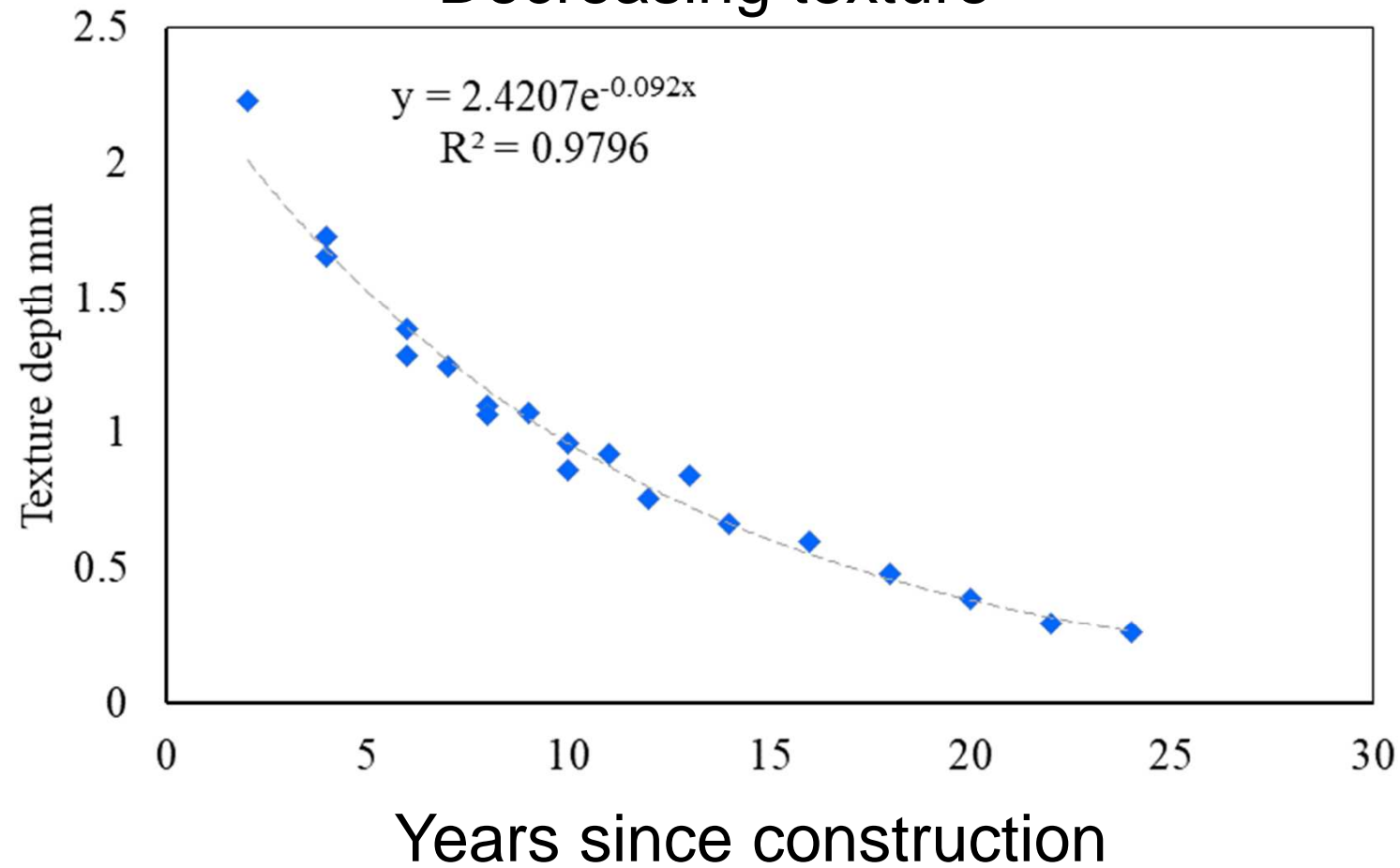
Rutting in both wheel paths





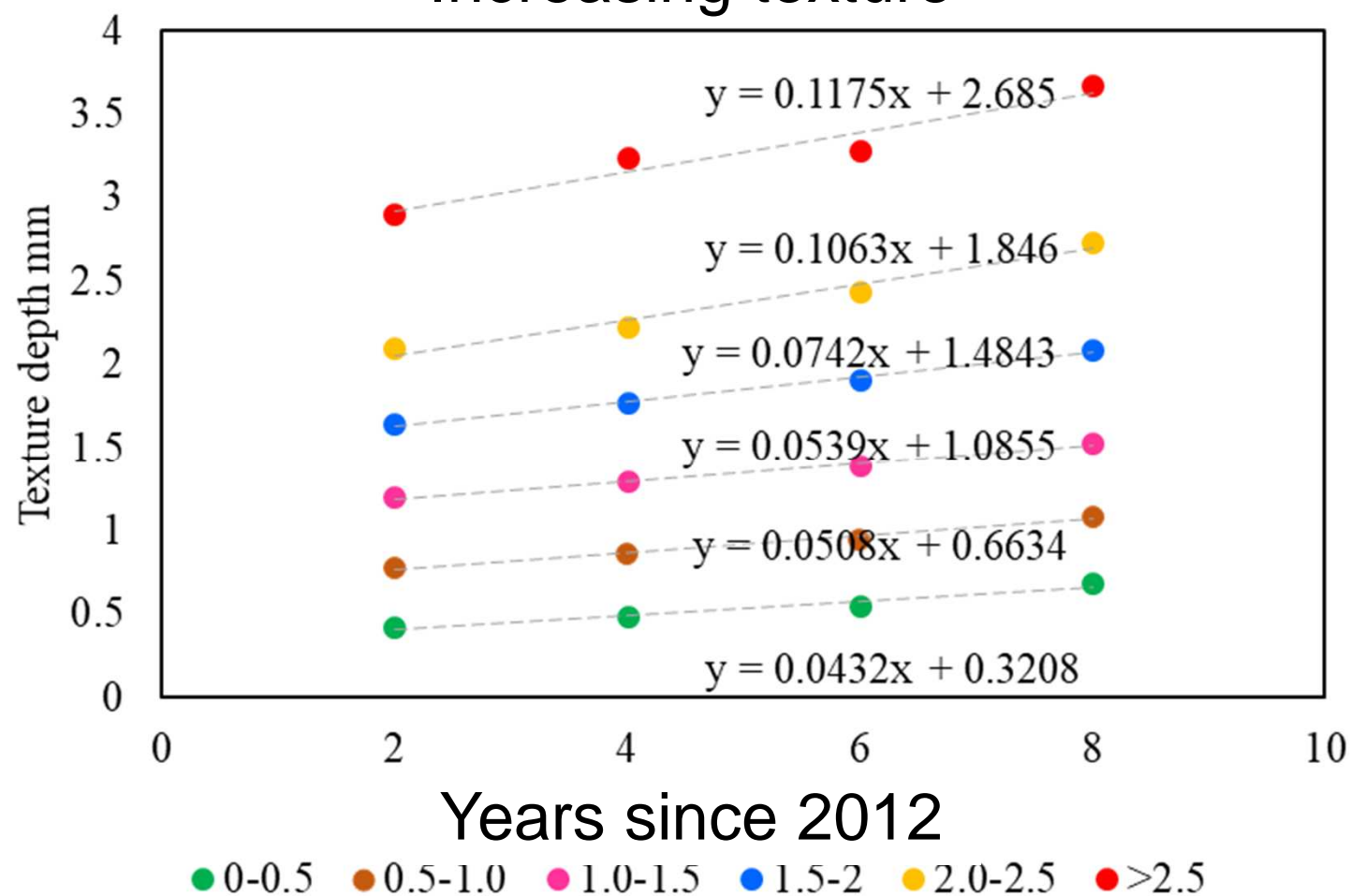


Decreasing texture



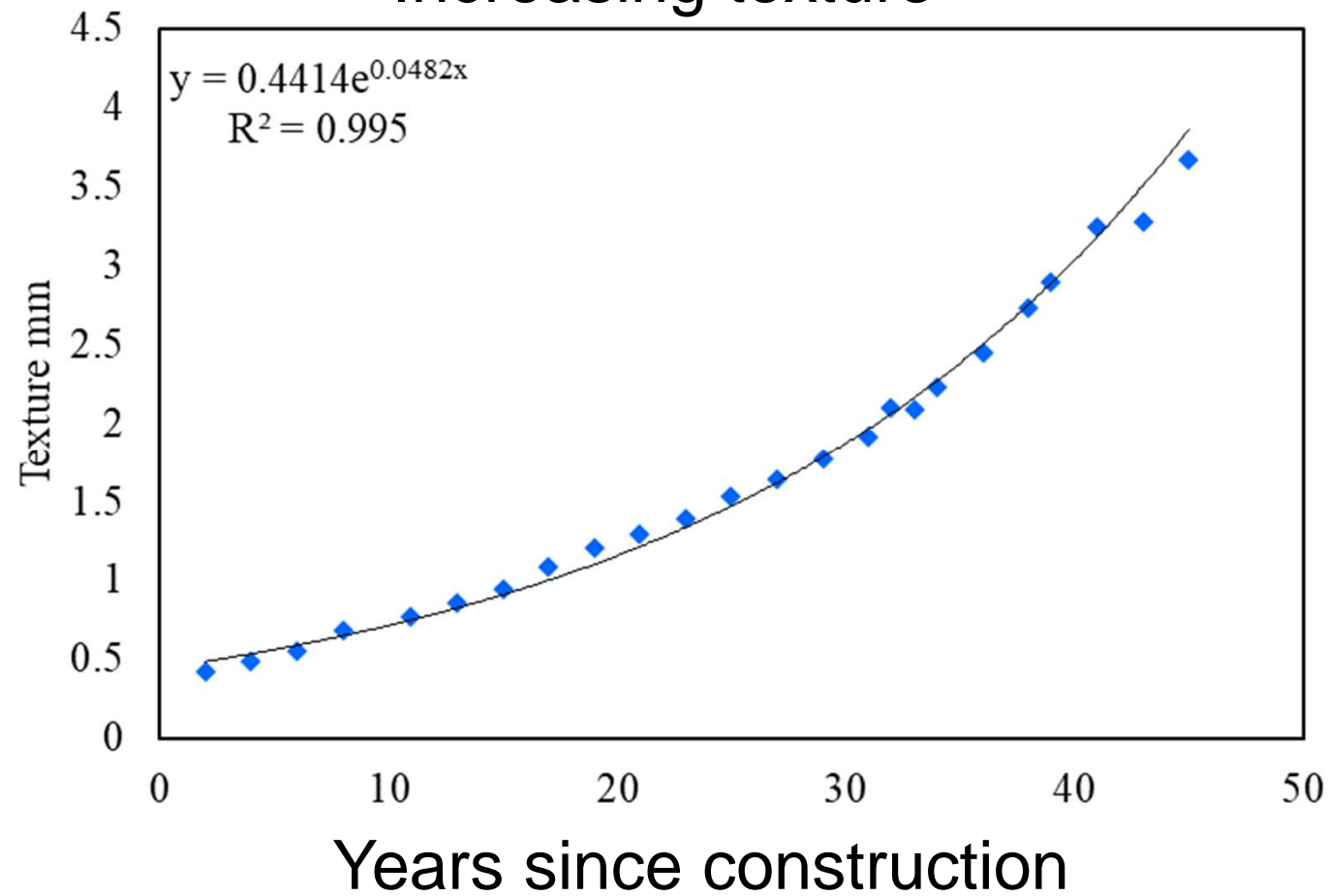


Increasing texture





Increasing texture





Simulation of the tyre-road contact in wet conditions



Dry Contact

**It hurts the asphalt, but
only in ways that it was
designed for**





Wet Contact

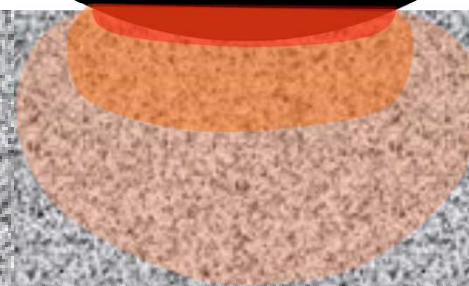
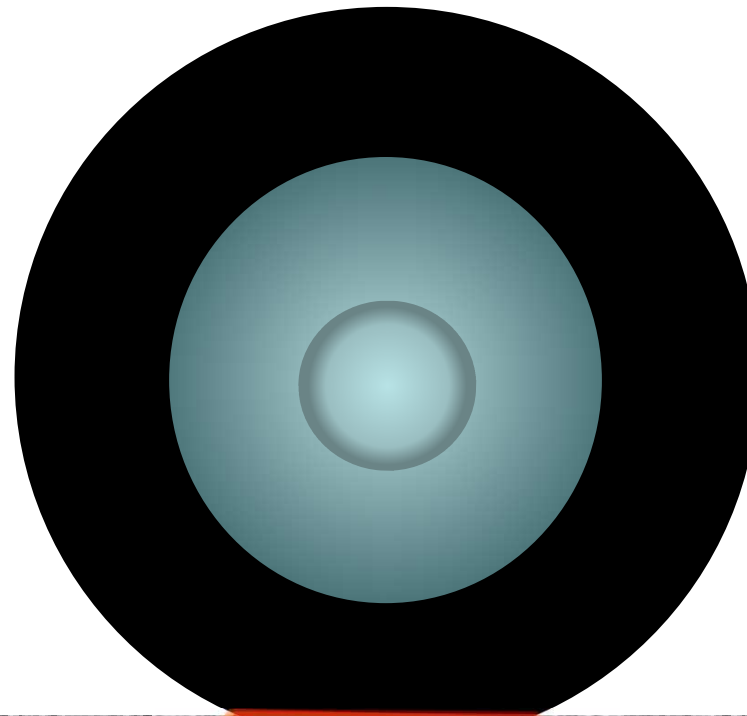
**Now the asphalt feels it
is being punched
below the belt!**

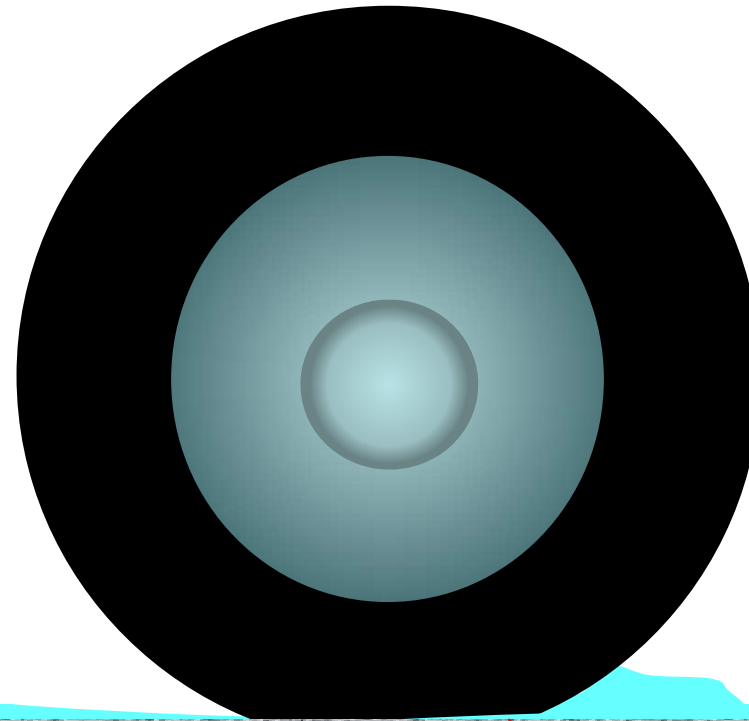




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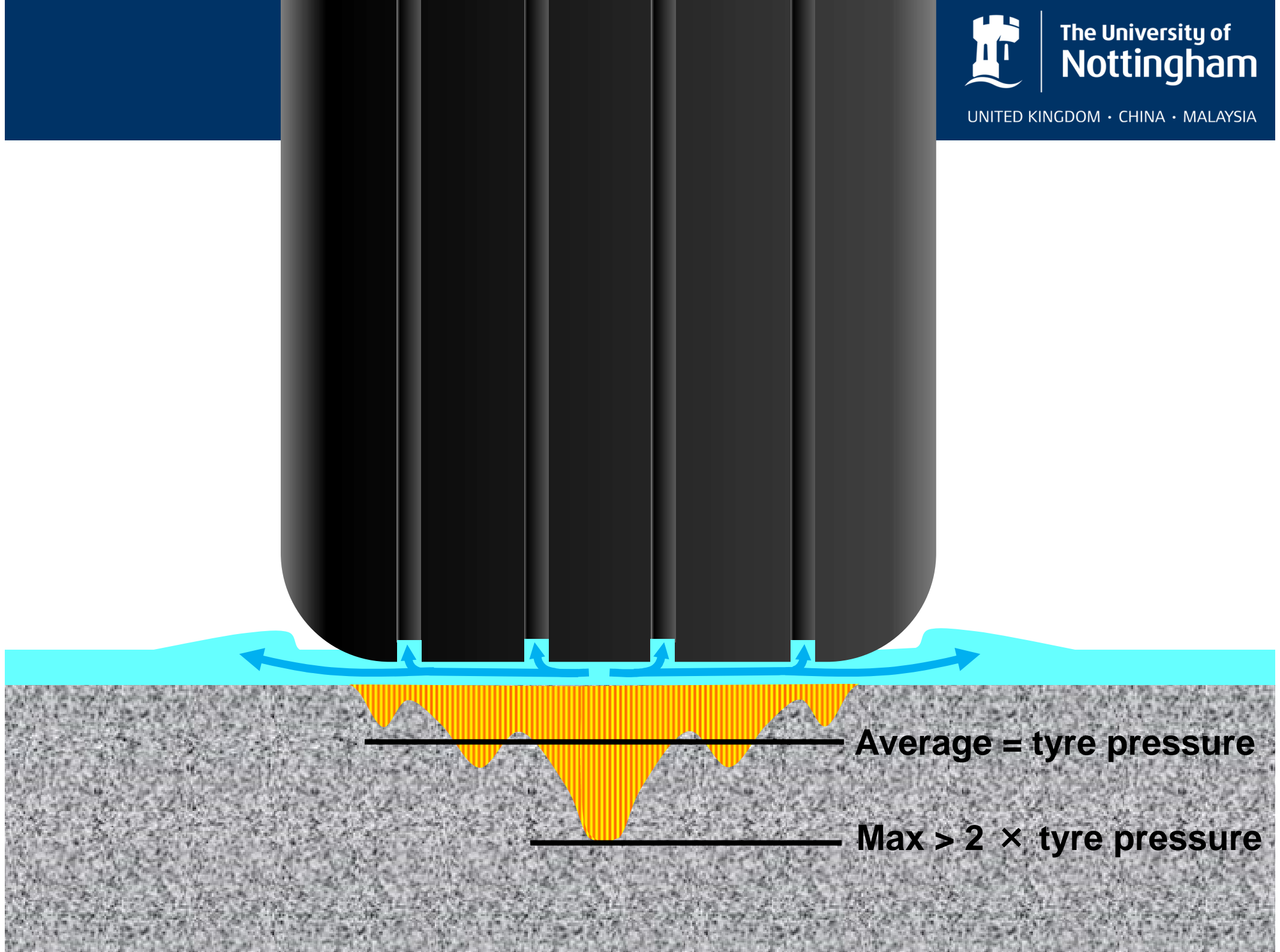


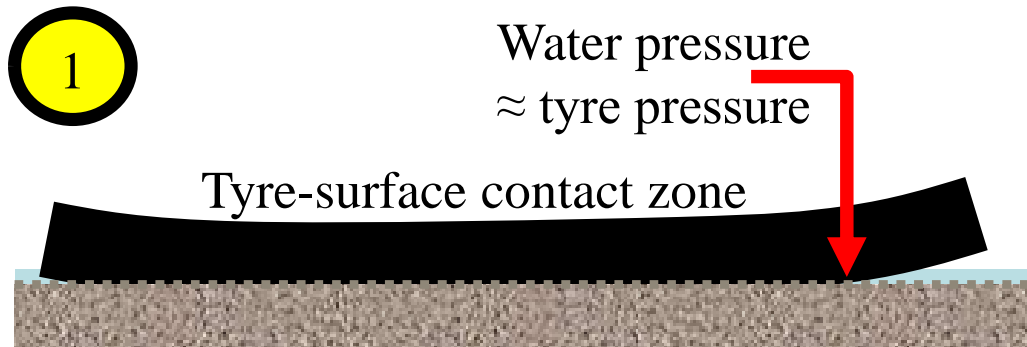
**This is a
key area**



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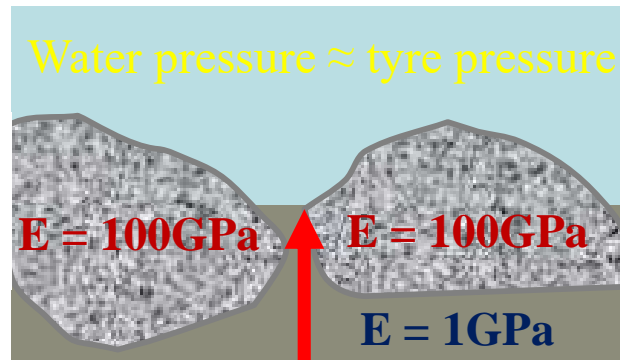
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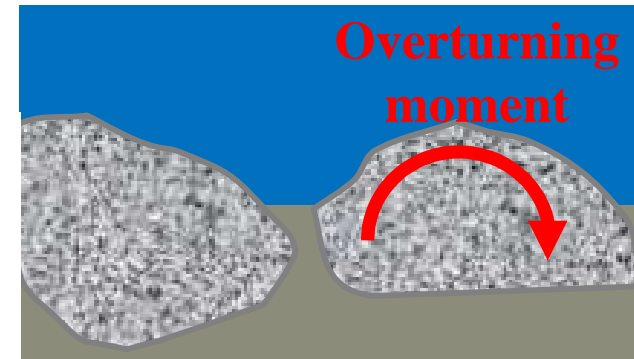
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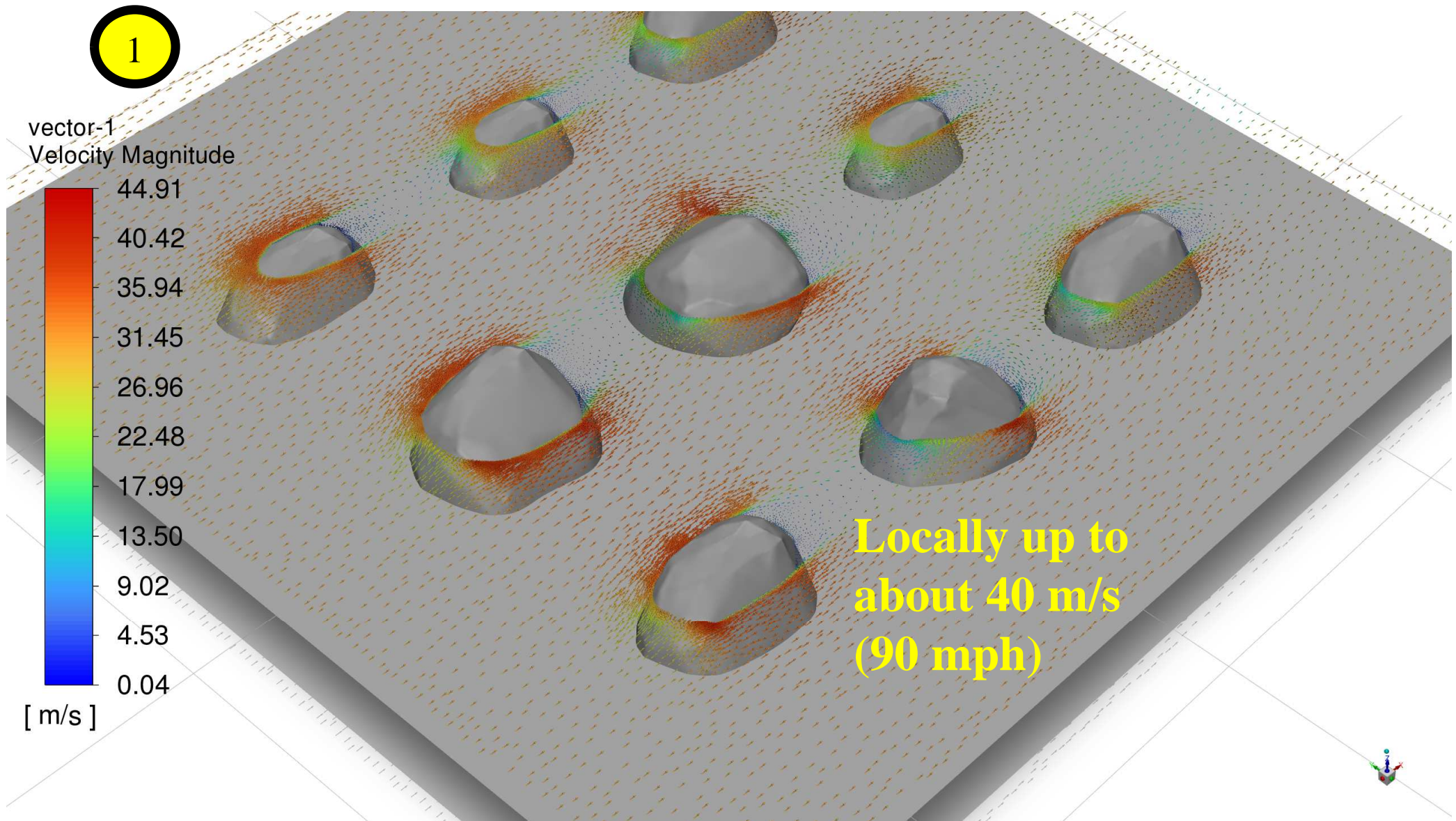
a



Very high stress
(infinite in theory)

b



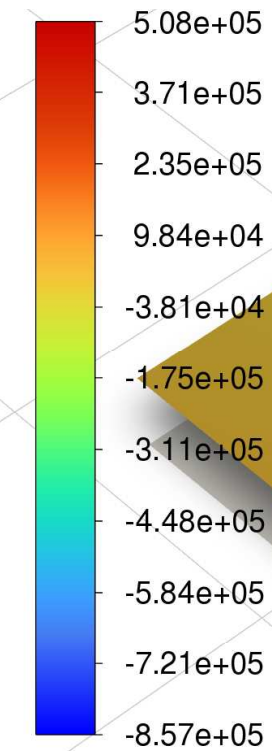




1

contour-1

Dynamic Pressure



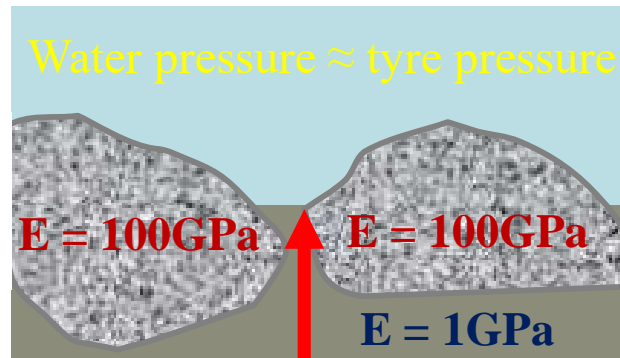
[Pa]

**Locally up to
about 0.8MPa
on stones**



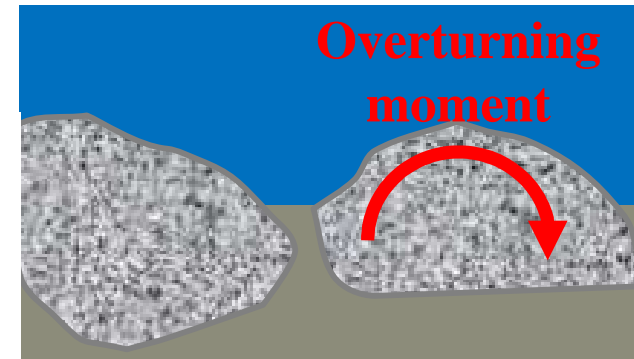
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a

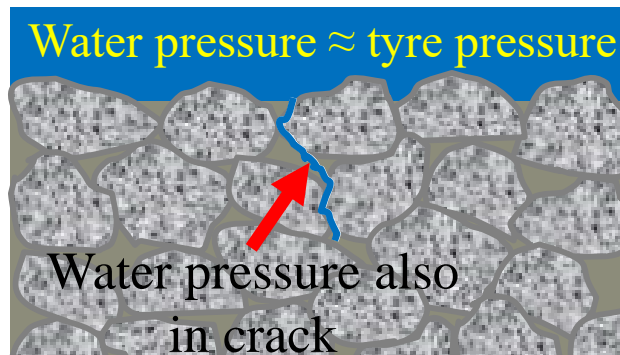


Very high stress
(infinite in theory)

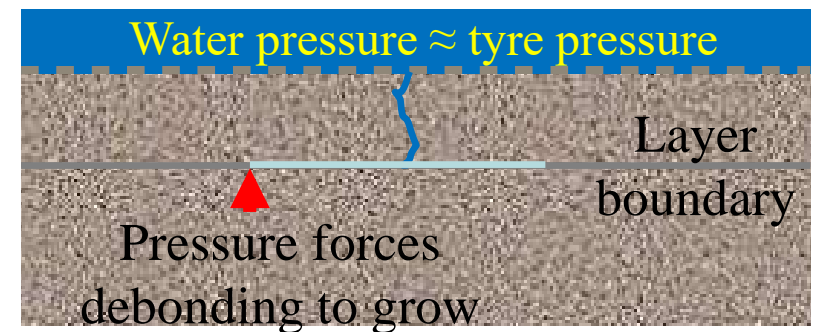
b



c

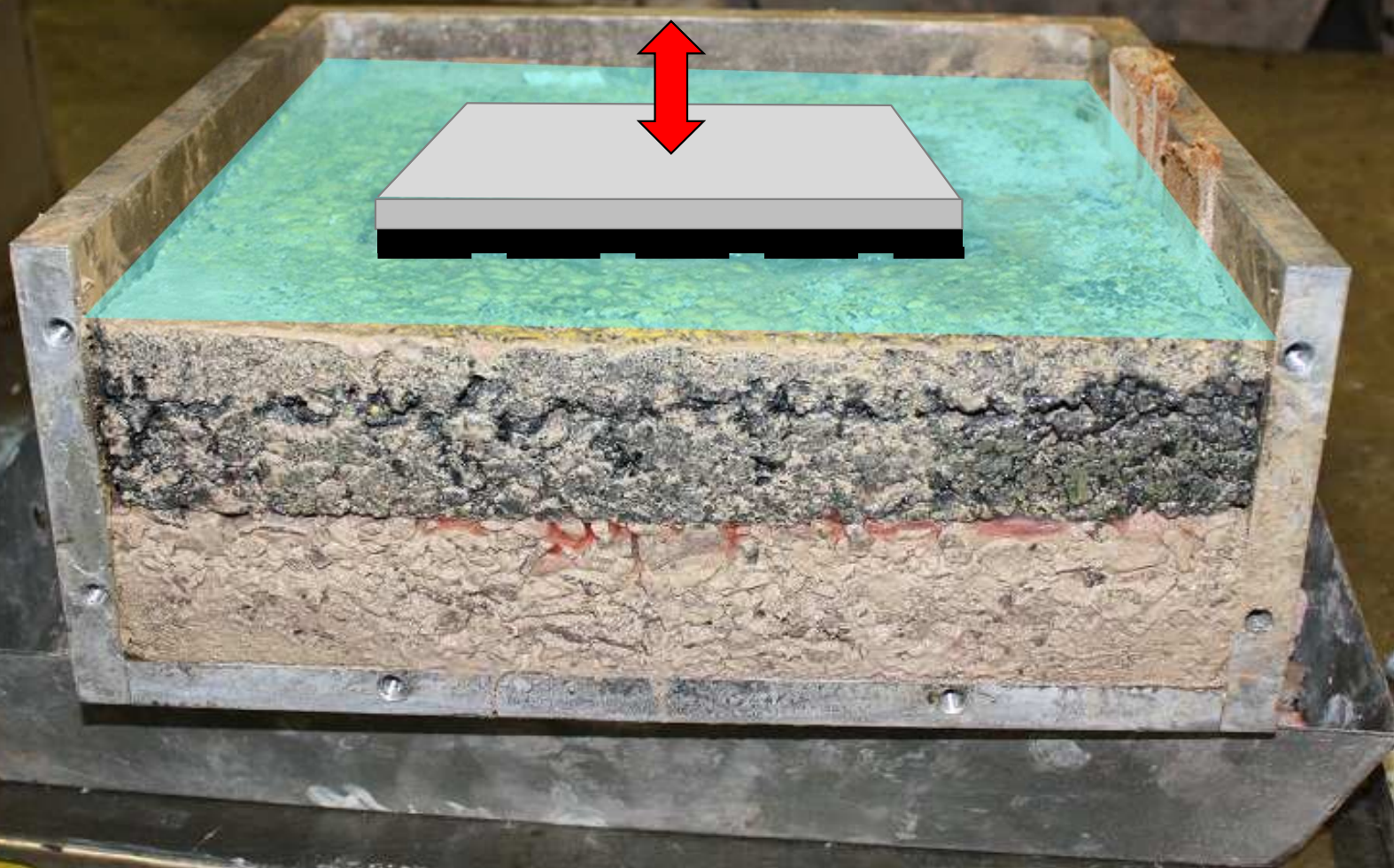


d



Lab experiment to prove the point

1

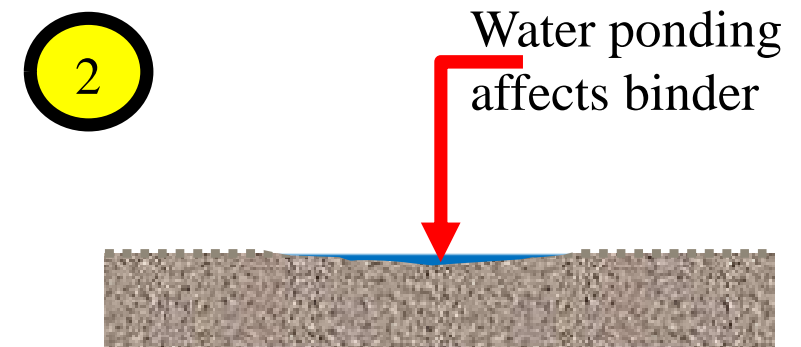
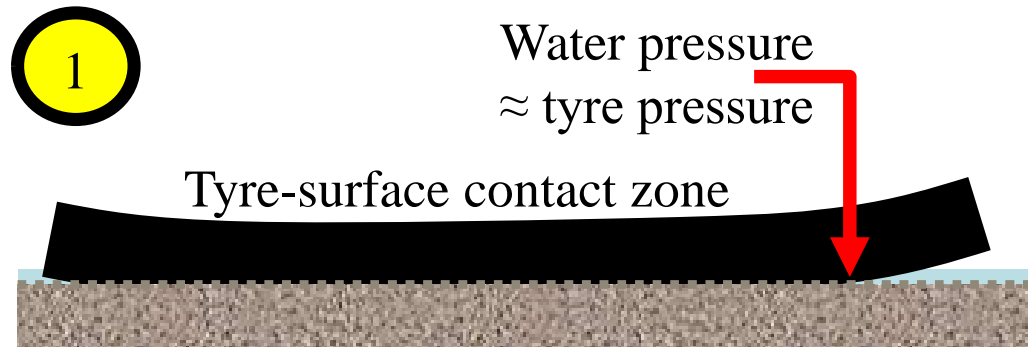


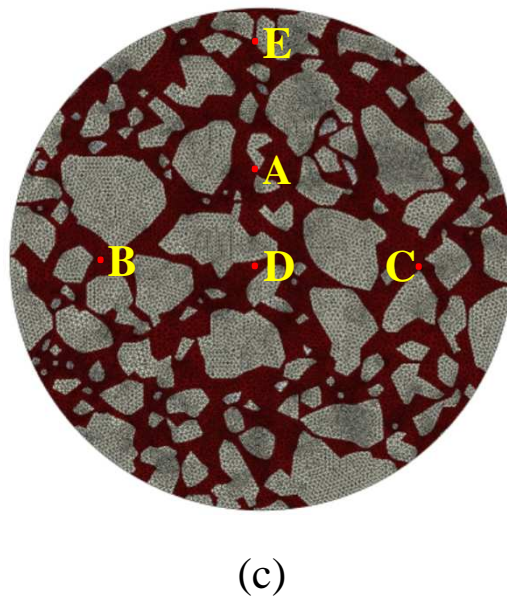
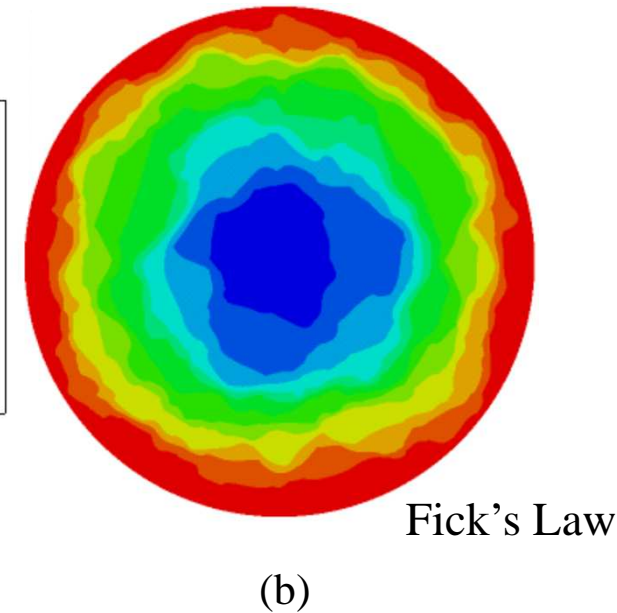
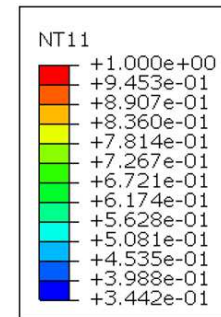
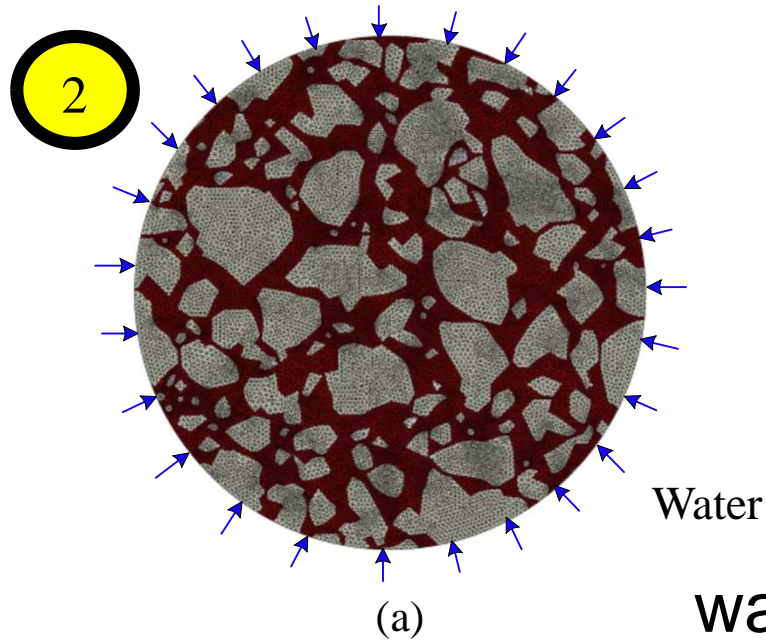


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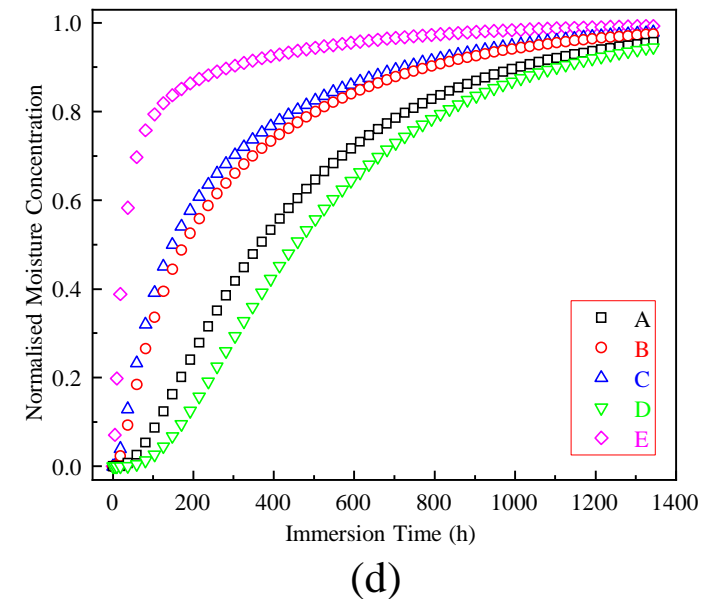
**Red dye marks
the path of water
through the
asphalt**



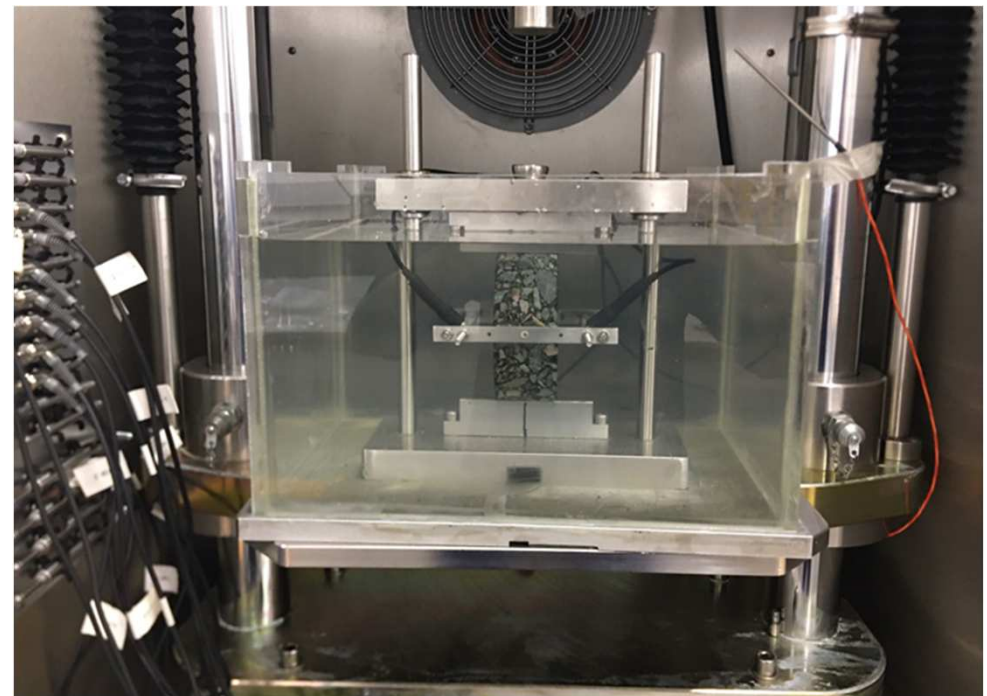
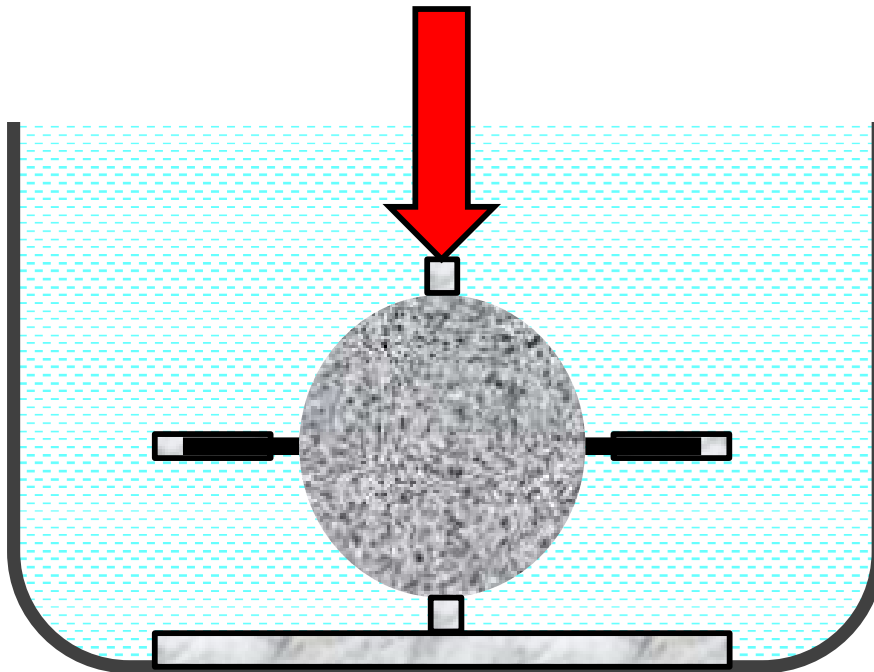


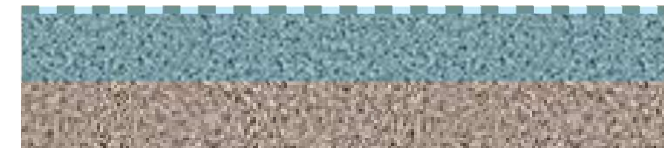
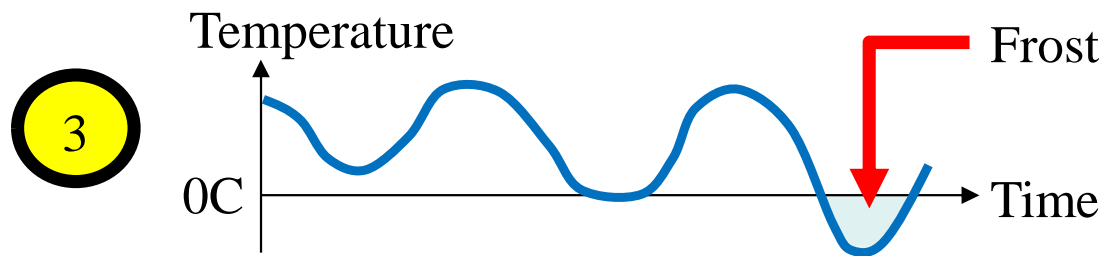
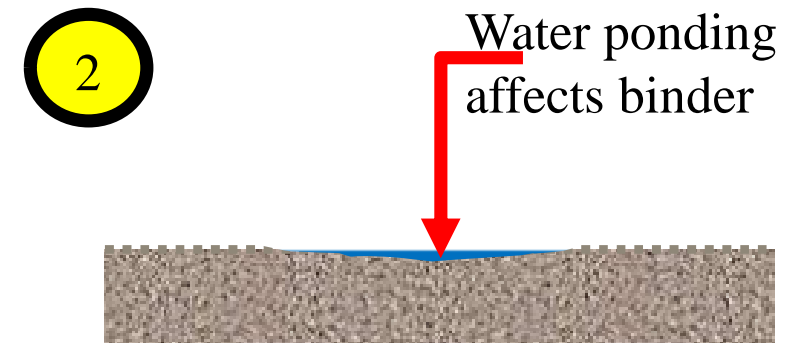
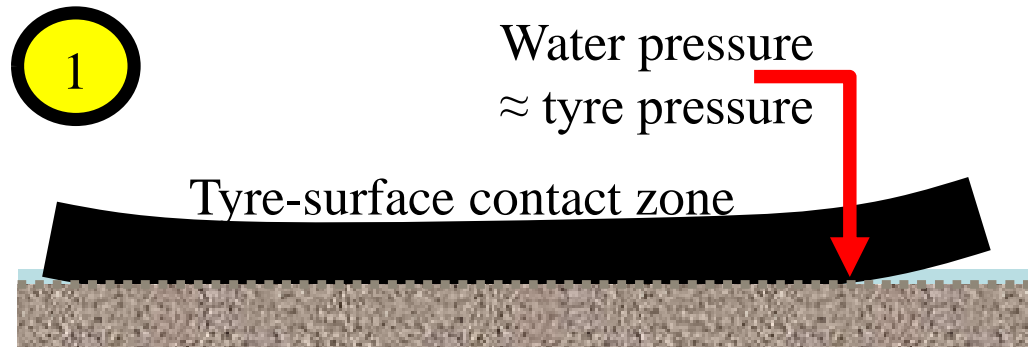


water diffuses
slowly into
asphalt when
there is
surface water



- 2 We are still trying to
measure fatigue under
water



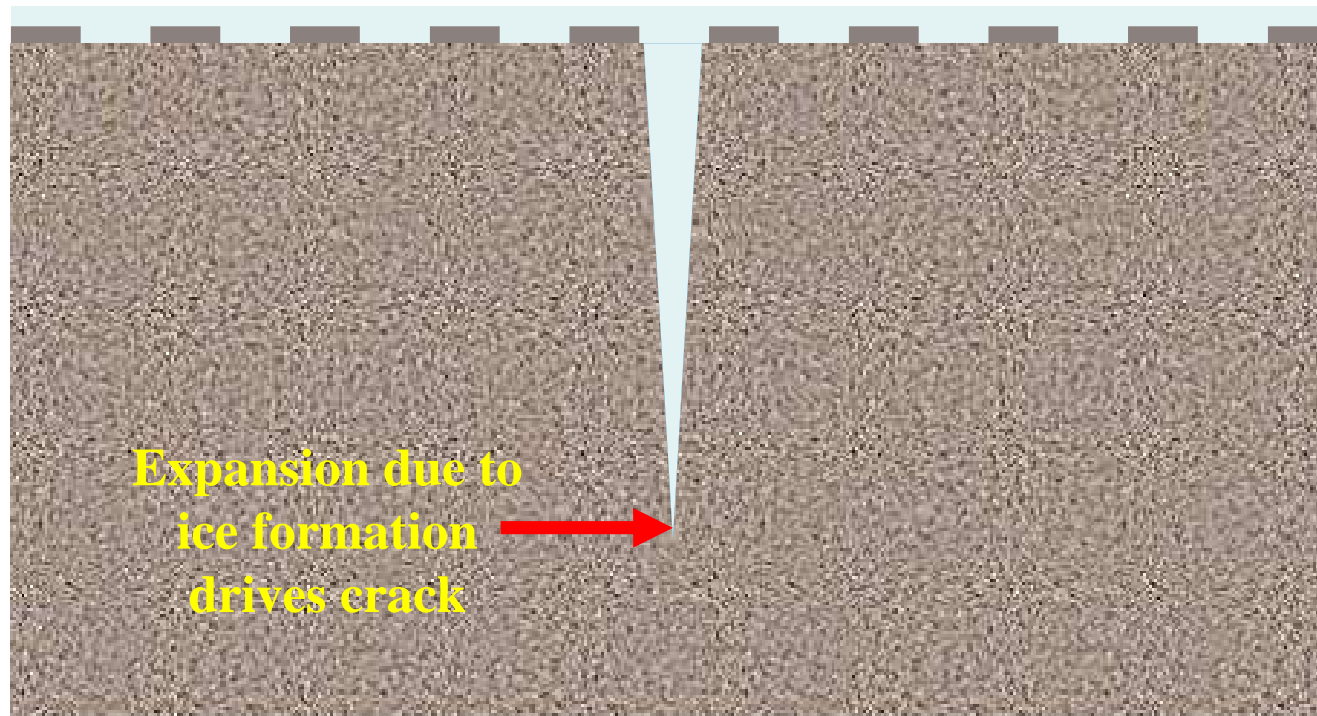


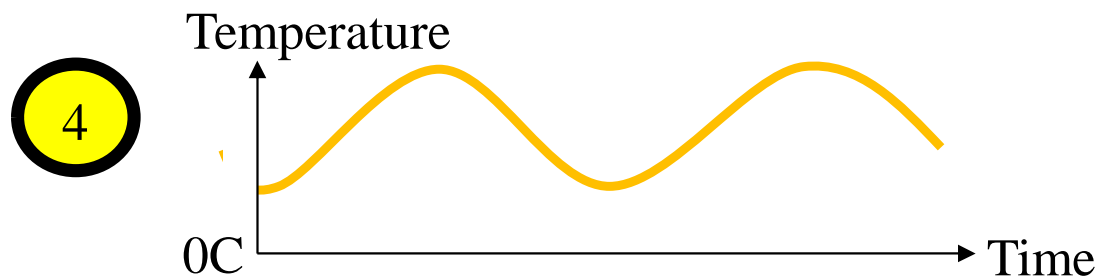
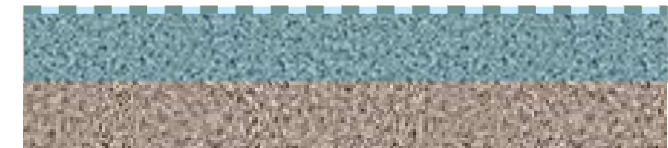
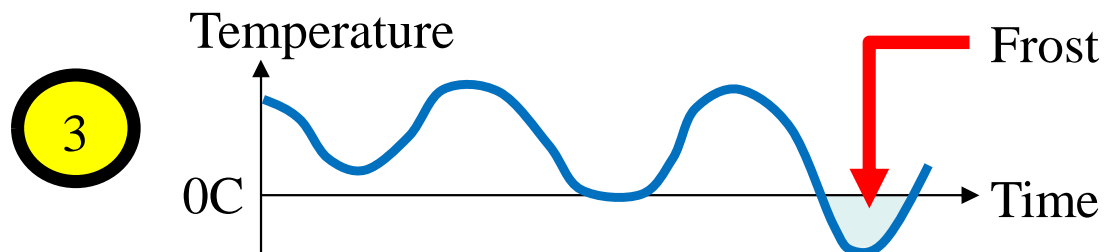
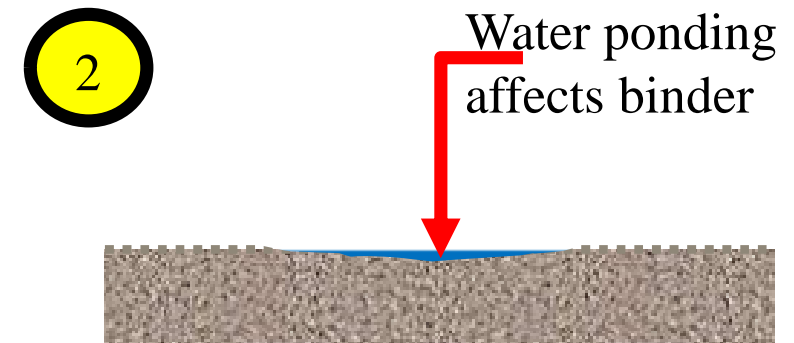
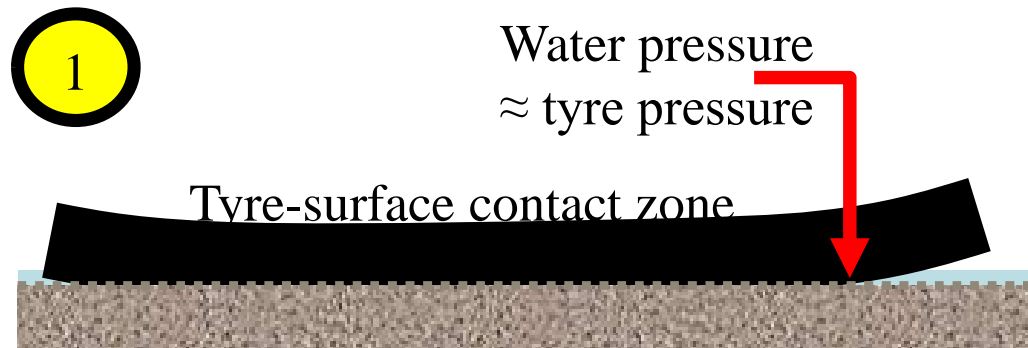


The freeze-thaw problem



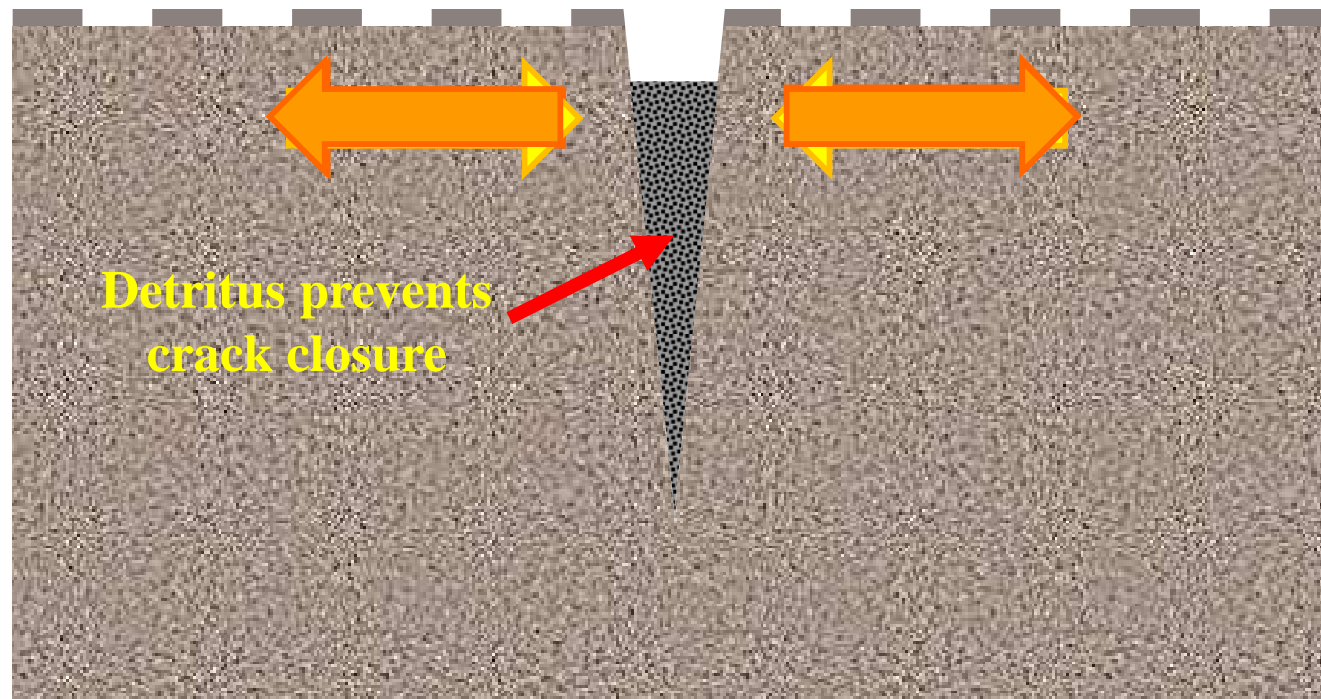
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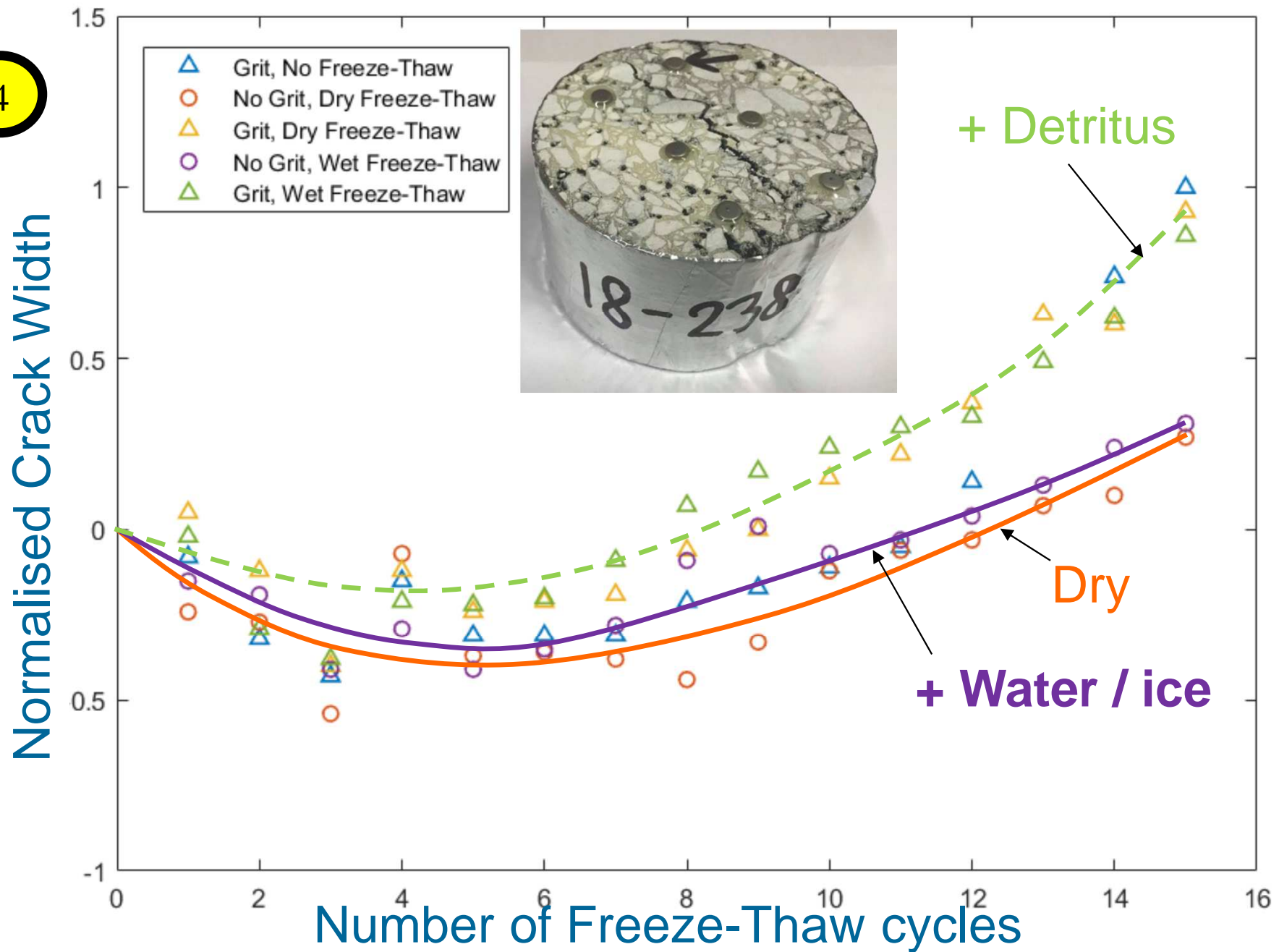




4



4





**And this is what we are
trying to fight against**





Conclusion

a) I hope we are getting there as far as understanding goes

- water diffuses and softens
- high water pressure leads to breakage
- freeze-thaw also creates very high pressures
- detritus leads to ever wider cracks



Conclusion

- b) So now it's time to think about prevention / cure
- stone size effect
 - avoiding easy routes in for water (a.k.a. joints)
 - and providing routes out (drainage)
 - road vertical geometry



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Thank you