



## About the Presenter



- **Brett Trautman** works for the Missouri Department of Transportation as the Physical Laboratory Director
- He has worked for MoDOT for over 30 years. The first 6 years he worked in the Materials Section of the Central District before joining the Construction and Materials Division as a Field Materials Engineer. In 2013, Brett was promoted to his current position where he oversees the testing of concrete, bituminous mixtures, aggregates, rebar, and other highway construction materials
- He serves as the Departments representative and voting member of the AASHTO Committee on Materials and Pavements (COMP) and is the Vice-Chair for Technical Subcommittee 3a Hydraulic Cement and Lime
- Brett is the current Chair of the NRRA Rigid Team
- Brett graduated from the University of Missouri – Columbia with a degree in Civil Engineering and is a registered professional engineer in Missouri



## What is the NRRA?

- A pool fund focusing on solving problems that impact highway agencies
  - Minnesota lead state
- Highway agencies provide input and participate in decision making needed for future construction and research
- Industry and academia provide their knowledge and experience
  - Barriers to implementation



## National Road Research Alliance (NRRA) Project Update



Brett Trautman  
Physical Laboratory Director  
Missouri DOT

2020 Fall National Concrete Consortium  
September 3, 2020



## Agency Members

- 10 Total
- California (CalTran), Illinois DOT, Illinois Tollway, Iowa DOT, Michigan DOT, Minnesota DOT, Minnesota Local Road Research Board, Missouri DOT, North Dakota DOT, and Wisconsin DOT



## Slide 1

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**BT1**

Brett Trautman, 8/19/2020

## Associate Members

- 60 Total
- 17 Academia
- 7 Associations
- 36 Private



## Rigid Team Efforts

### 2017 Synthesis (2)

- Design & Performance of Concrete Unbonded Overlays
- Repair of Joints Associated Distress in Concrete Pavement

### 2017 Projects (4)

- Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Pavement
- Evaluation of Long-Term Impacts of Early Opening of Concrete Pavements
- Reduced Cementitious Materials in Optimized Concrete Mixtures
- Compacted Concrete for Local Streets



## Structure

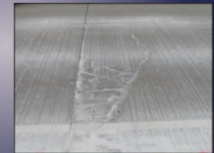
- Executive Committee
- 2 members per agency
- 5 Teams



## Rigid Team Efforts

### 2019 Projects (5)

- Solutions to Mitigate Dowel/Tie-Bar Propagated Cracking
- Construction Report for Jointless FRC Roundabout in Minnesota
- Incorporate Joint Faulting Model into BCOA-ME
- Blending of Higher Strength Aggregates with Recycled Concrete and Marginal Aggregates to Improve Concrete Properties
- Performance of Concrete Overlays over Full Depth Reclamation (FDR)

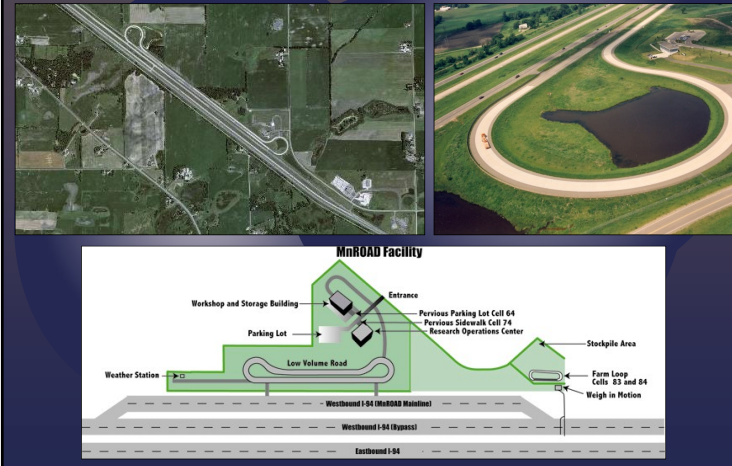


## 2020 NRRA Initiatives

- Call for Innovations
  - Additional funding available
  - Evaluated several projects
  - Three select for funding
  - Pavement Specific Structural Synthetic Fibers
- Call for Construction
  - For associate members
  - Fund construction
  - MnROAD monitors
  - Satellite locations considered

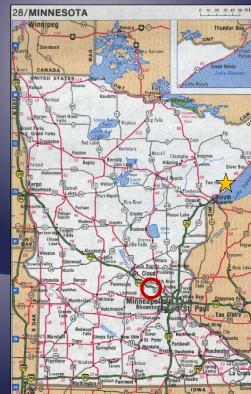


## MnROAD



## 2017 Projects

- Three constructed at MnROAD
  - 3.5 mi. Mainline
  - 3.5 mi. Bypass
  - 2.5 mi. Low Volume Road
- Live traffic
  - Interstate 94, EB & WB
- Opened in 1994



**MnROAD**  
Safer, Smarter, Sustainable Pavements Through Innovative Research

## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Objectives

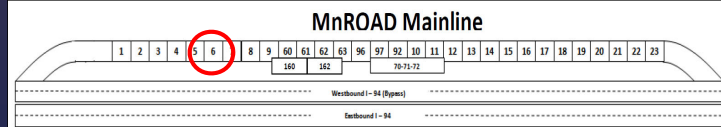
- 1) Determine contribution of fibers in reducing panel fatigue cracking
- 2) Determine contribution of fibers in mitigating joint faulting
- 3) Determine optimal panel size for thin unbonded concrete overlays
- 4) Determine minimum thickness of FRC for low-volume streets



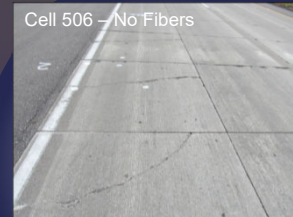
## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete

- Four Cells (506, 606, 706, & 806)
- Evaluating the impact fiber dosage has on fatigue cracking & joint faulting
- Cell lengths:

Cell No.	506	606	706	806
Length	144 ft.	138 ft.	138 ft.	138 ft.



## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete



## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Pavement Details

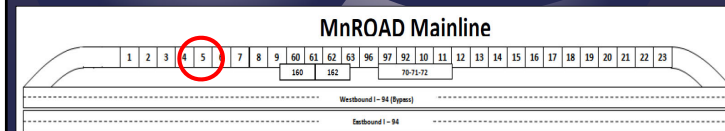
- Full depth pavement on grade
- All cells: 6' x 6' panels
- Fiber content:
  - Cell 506: No fibers (control)
  - Cell 606: 20% RSR
  - Cell 706: 30% RSR
  - Cell 806: 0.75% fibers by volume

5" Fiber Reinforced Concrete
11" Drainable aggregate base
3" Existing Class 5 base
Clay subgrade

## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete

- Two Cells (705 & 805)
- Evaluating the impact fibers have on fatigue cracking, joint faulting, & panel size
- Cell Lengths:

Cell No.	705	805
Length	144 ft.	124 ft.



## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Pavement Details

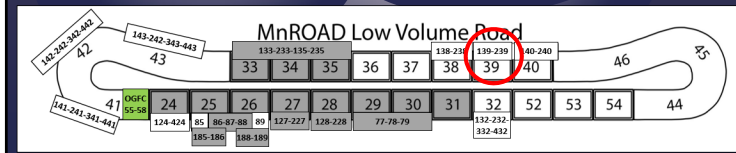
- Unbonded Overlay
  - Non-woven geotextile fabric interlayer
- Cell 705
  - 14'W x 12'L & 12'x12' panels
- Cell 805
  - 6' Wx12'L & 8'Wx12'L panels
- Fiber content: 20% RSR

5" Fiber Reinforced Concrete
0.20" Fabric
Existing 7.5" PCC
3" Class 4 Base
27" Class 3 Base
Clay subgrade

## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete

- Two cells (139 & 239)
- Evaluate using fiber-reinforced concrete pavement for city streets
- Cell Lengths:

Cell No.	139	239
Length	270 ft.	273 ft.



## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete



Cell 705



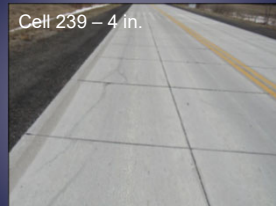
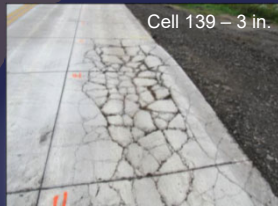
Cell 805

## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Pavement Details

- Cells 139 & 239:
  - 6' x 6' panels
- Full depth concrete on grade
- Fiber content: 30% RSR

3" Fiber Reinforced Concrete	4" Fiber Reinforced Concrete
6" Class 5	6" Class 5
4" common borrow (silty - clay)	4" common borrow (silty - clay)
Clay subgrade	Clay subgrade

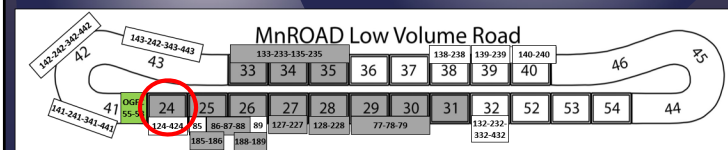
## Fiber-Reinforced Concrete



## Early Opening to Traffic

- Six cells (124, 224, 324, 424, 524 & 624)
- Early sequential traffic loadings

Cell No.	124	224	324	424	524	624
Length	120 ft.	120 ft.	120 ft.	115 ft.	60 ft.	20 ft.

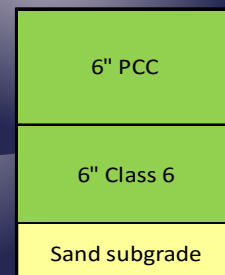


## Early Opening to Traffic Objectives

- 1) Evaluate visible and non-visible immediate damage caused by early age loading
- 2) Quantify the effect of early loading damage on long-term performance
- 3) Determine minimum strength at opening or other measurable variables associated with this parameter
- 4) Recommend strategies for minimizing or avoiding early loading damage detrimental to long-term performance

## Early Opening to Traffic Pavement Details

- Standard panel size 12'W x 15'L
- Full depth concrete on grade
- Standard concrete mix
- Doweled joints

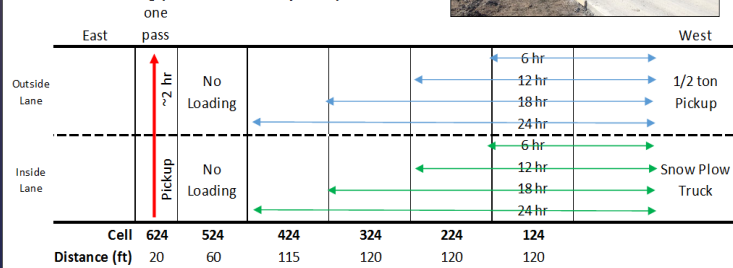


## Early Opening to Traffic

- Initial Loading
- Half ton pickup truck
- Snow plow truck



Initial Loading (Based on Maturity Tests)



## Initial Loading

- Cells 124 – 424
- Half ton pickup truck
- Outside Lane



## Initial Loading

- Cell 624
- 2-hrs (hot day)



Inside Lane



Outside Lane

## Initial Loading

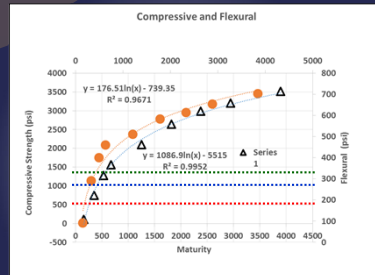
- Cells 124 – 424
- Snow plow truck
- Inside Lane





## Initial Loading

- Cells 124 – 424
- Cell 524 not loaded early
- Control



Cell x24 Early Loading Sequence

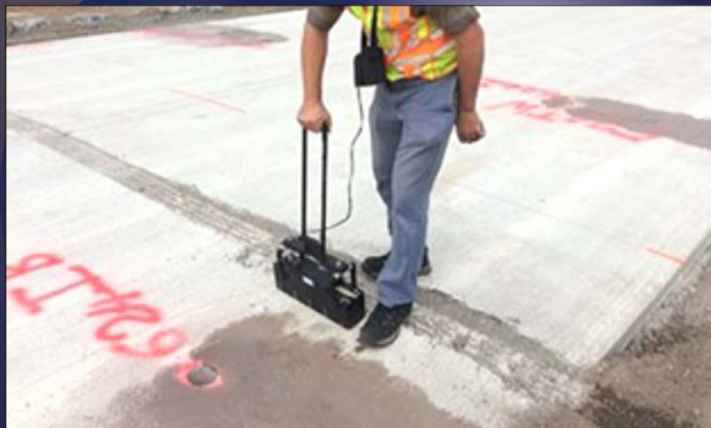
Maturity (Deg-Hr)	Flexural (psi)	Loads applied to lanes
100	73	1st Load on Cell 124 (forward and back)
200	196	1st Load on Cell 224, 2nd load on Cell 124
300	267	1st Load on Cell 324, 2nd load on Cell 224, 3rd load on Cell 124
400	318	1st Load on Cell 424, 2nd load on Cell 324, 3rd load on Cell 224, 4th load on Cell 124

Starting Day 2, 5 passes per day for first week

## Reduced Cementitious Content Objectives

- 1) Investigate the early-age characteristics of concrete paving mixes containing low cementitious content
- 2) Assess the potential for durability issues with very low cementitious content
- 3) Identify effect of reduced cementitious content on long term serviceability and economics of concrete pavements
- 4) Develop recommended specifications, mixing and placement practices for the use of low cementitious content concrete mixes

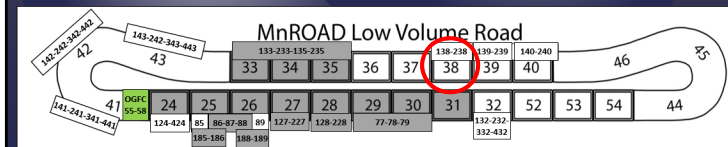
## Early Opening to Traffic



## Reduced Cementitious Content

- Two Cells (138 & 238)
- Cells will be exposed to deicing agents
- Cell Lengths:

Cell No.	138	238
Length	258 ft.	260 ft.



## Reduced Cementitious Content

### Pavement Details

- Standard panel size 12'W x 15'L
- Full depth concrete on grade
- Doweled Joints
- Cell 138
  - Cementitious content = 500 lb./cy
- Cell 238
  - Cementitious content = 470 lb./cy

8" PCC w/optimized  
cement content Mix

**138 & 238**

5" Class 5 Base

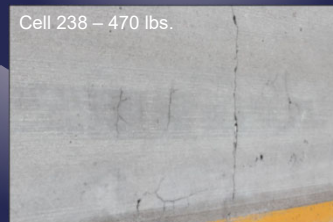
Clay subgrade

## Compacted Concrete for Local Streets

### Objectives

- 1) Evaluate the feasibility of producing and placing compact concrete pavement
- 2) Evaluate overall field performance
- 3) Determine if longer joint spacing can be utilized
- 4) Evaluate the effectiveness of utilizing macro fibers for load transfer

## Reduced Cementitious Content



## NRRA Involvement

- Rigid Team selected CCP
- Cost more than anticipated
- SE District added CCP to a project
- Contract awarded
- Asked if NRRA funds could be used for research
- First NRRA satellite project



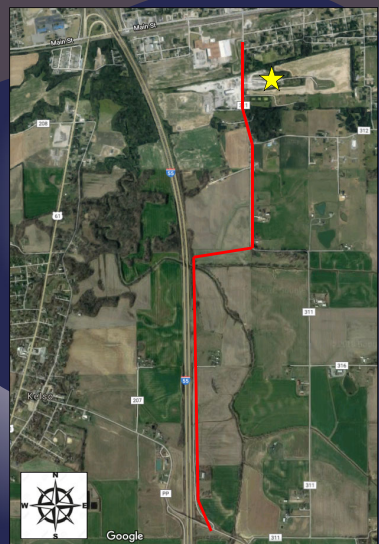
## Test Sections

### Constructed three test sections (SBL's)

- Test Section No. 1 (495 ft.)
  - 15 ft. joint spacing
  - No fibers
- Test Section No. 2 (504 ft.)
  - 12 ft. joint spacing
  - No fibers
- Test Section No. 3 (255 ft.)
  - 15 ft. joint spacing
  - 5 lbs./C.Y. macro fibers utilized (2" length)

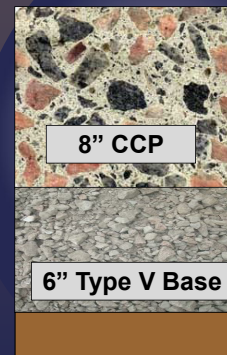
## Project Location

- Outer Road – East side of I-55
- Scott County
- Approx. 2 miles
- Test Strip on Oct. 24, 2018
- Full Production started on Oct. 25, 2018
- SBL placed first

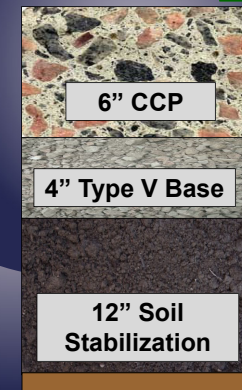


## Pavement Structure

### Plans



### Proposed

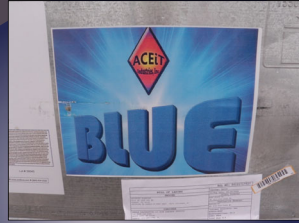








## Finishing CCP



## Curing



## Texturing CCP



## Sawing





# Questions



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