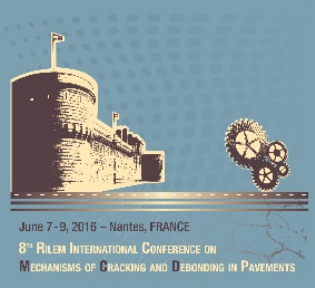


# Characterization and Detection of Debonding Phenomena in Asphalt Pavements and on Concrete Bridge Decks

Manfred N. Partl

Prof. KTH Stockholm, Carleton Ottawa

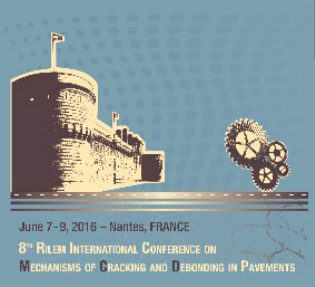
Empa, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology,  
Laboratory Road Engineering/Sealing Components, [www.empa.ch/Abt301](http://www.empa.ch/Abt301)



# Outline

- Introduction
- Aggregate Debonding
- Interlayer Bond
- APT & Interlayer Bond
- Blisters
- Joints
- Reinforcements
- Crack Healing

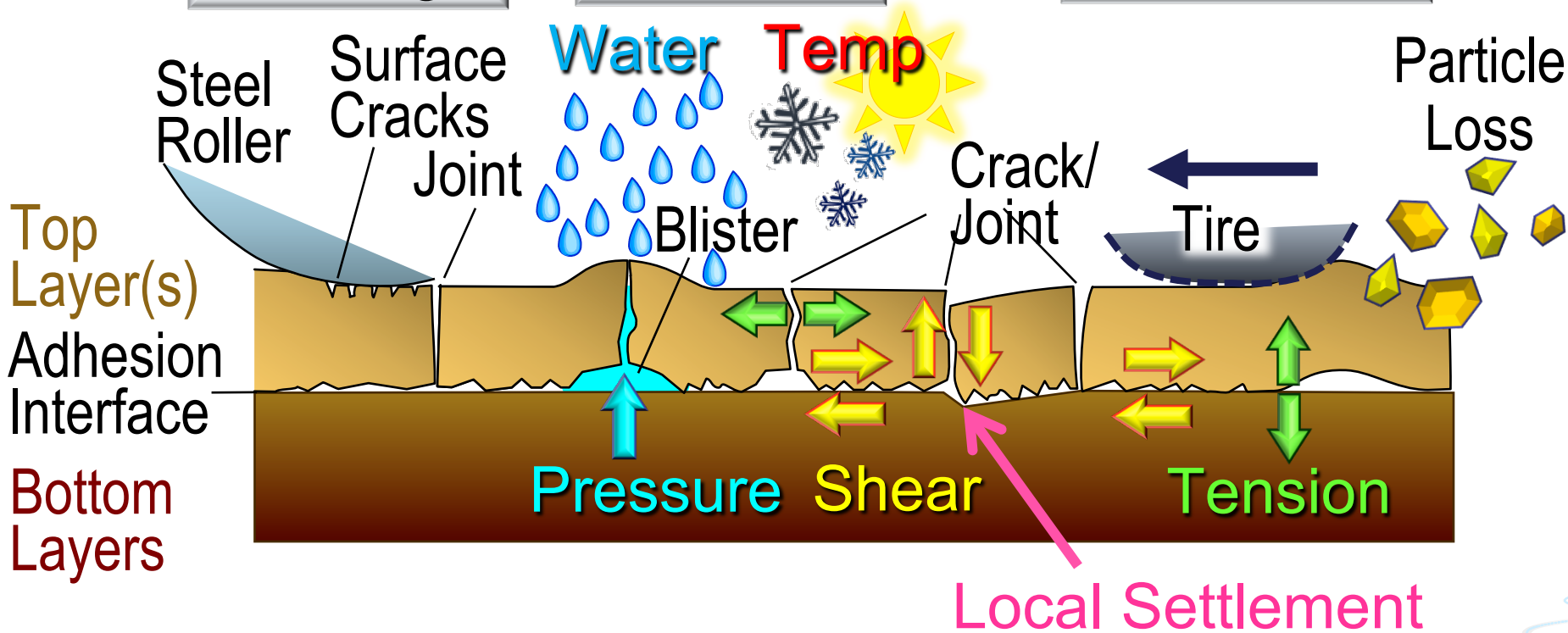
# Debonding Mechanisms



Construct. Paving

Climate & Environm

Traffic & Climate



# Debonding Types & Examples (1)

## Design/Construction/Compaction:

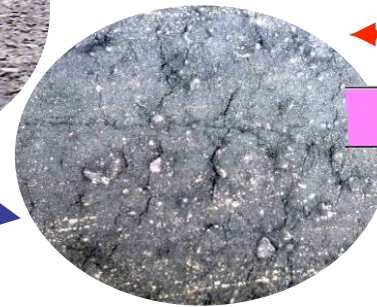
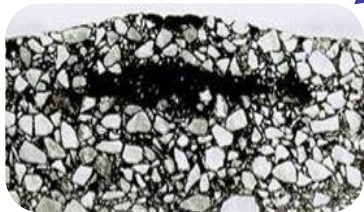
### ● Interlayer Debonding/Aggregate Debonding

- Insufficient Compaction Pressure
- Wrong Temperature
- Construction during Wet Condition
- Dirt

### ● Bad joints

### ● Surface Cracks from Steel Rollers

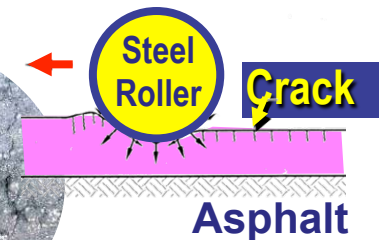
### ● Blisters



PA



HRA



# Debonding Types & Examples (2)

## Temperature:

- **Temp. Cycles (Fatigue)**
- **Extreme Cooling-Shocks (Thermal Contraction)**



## Traffic (Fatigue):

- **Top-Down Cracks (e.g. Tire-Surface Contact)**
- **Bottom-Up Cracks (e.g. Reflective Cracking)**

## Settlement & Sliding:

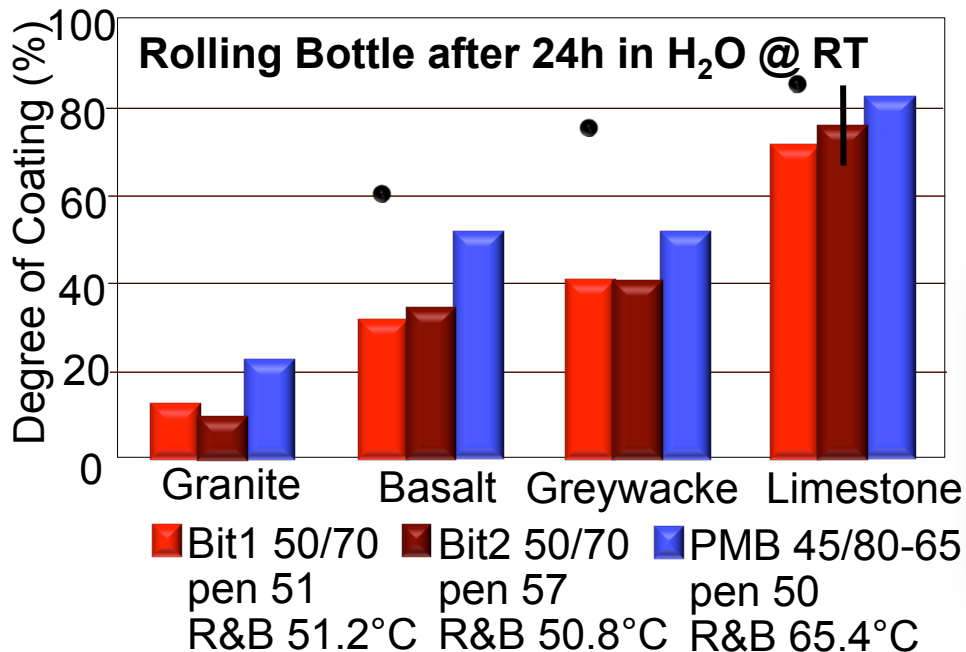
- **Transversal**
- **Longitudinal**
- **Curbstone Foundation**
- **Manholes**



# Stripping: Rilem TC 237-SIB, TG1

Darius Sybilski, IBDiM, PL; Hilde Soenen, Nynas, BE; James Grenfell & Alex Apeageyi, NTEC, Univ. Nottingham, UK; Francisco Barcelo Repsol, ES; Laurent Porot, Arizona Chem., NL; Stefan Vansteenkiste, BRRC, BE; Fransceco Canestrari, Univ Polit. d. Marche, IT; Andrew Hanz, Univ.Wisconsin, US; Safwat Said from VTI, SE; Elisabeth Hauser, Univ Braunschweig ISBM, DE; Antonio D'Andrea, La Sapienza Roma, IT; Ignacio Artamendi, Aggregate Indust., UK; Jeroen Besamusca, Q8, NL

- Rolling Bottle test EN 12697-11
- RTT with **8** Labs
- 2 pure bitumen + 1 polymer bitumen
- 4 aggregate types



## Findings:

- Less sensitive to binder than to aggregates
- Results more discriminant after 24h than 6h testing
- Same pen = same results
- Granite < Basalt/Greyw. < Limest.
- High variability of results

e.g. same aggregate & bitumen:



Lab 1: 5%



Lab 4: 20%

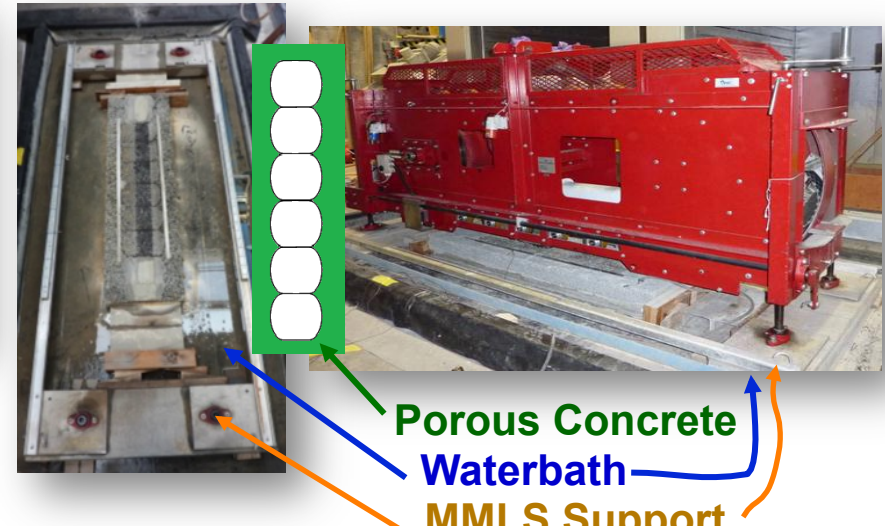
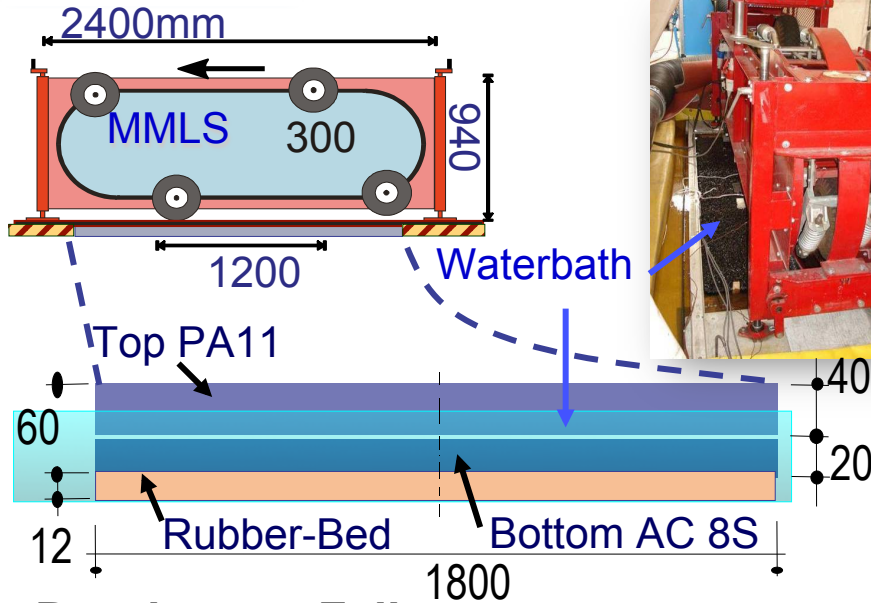
# Moisture Induced Particle Debonding of PA with MMLS

## Lab-Slabs

Kim, H., Sokolov, K., Poulidakos, L.D., Partl, M.N.: *Fatigue Eval. of Carbon FRP-Reinf. Porous Asphalt Composite System Using a Model Mobile Load Simul.* TRR Vol.2116, pp.108-117 (2009).

## Field Cores

Raab, C., Abd El Halim A.O., Partl, M.N.: *Experimental Investigation of Moisture Damage in Asphalt.* Int. J. of Pav. Research and Technology, Vol5, No3, p133...141, (2012)



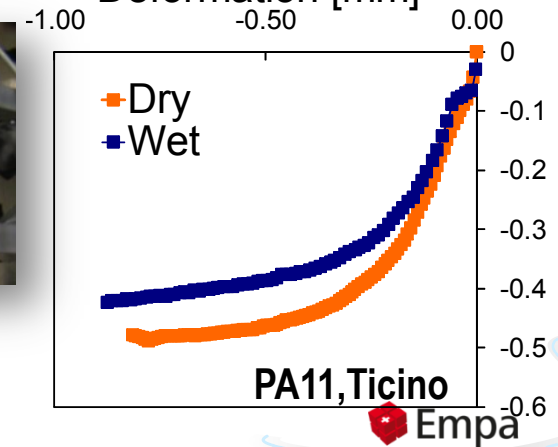
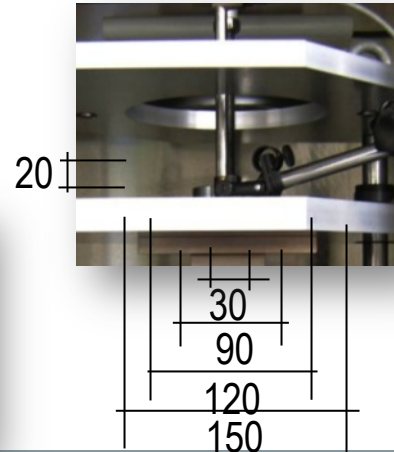
### Passings to Failure

Dry	Wet
ca. 320'000	ca. 230'000

Stripping



### 4P Bending



# Interlayer Bond

Raab, C, Partl M.N.: *Investigation on Long-Term Interlayer Bonding of Asphalt Pavements*. Baltic Journal of Road and Bridge Engineering. Vol 3 No 2, p65...70, (2008)

June 7-9, 2016 – Nantes, FRANCE  
8<sup>th</sup> RILEM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANISMS OF CRACKING AND DEBONDING IN PAVEMENTS

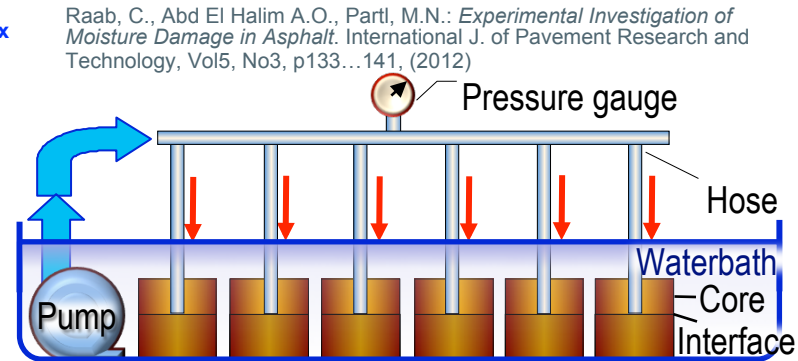
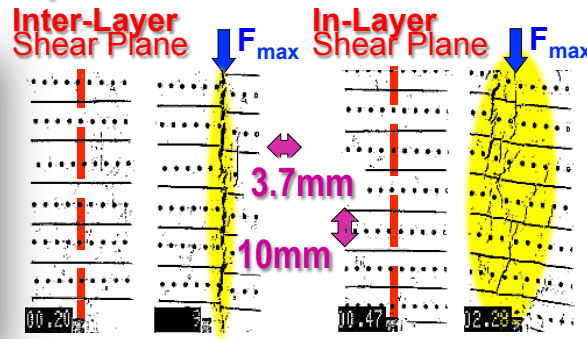
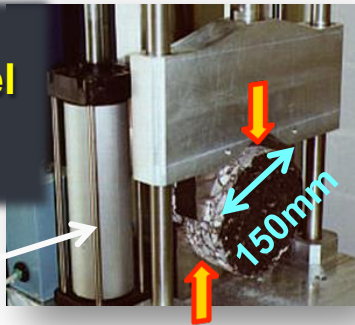
## LPDS

## Optical Measurem. SMA

## Water Pressure Conditioning LPDS

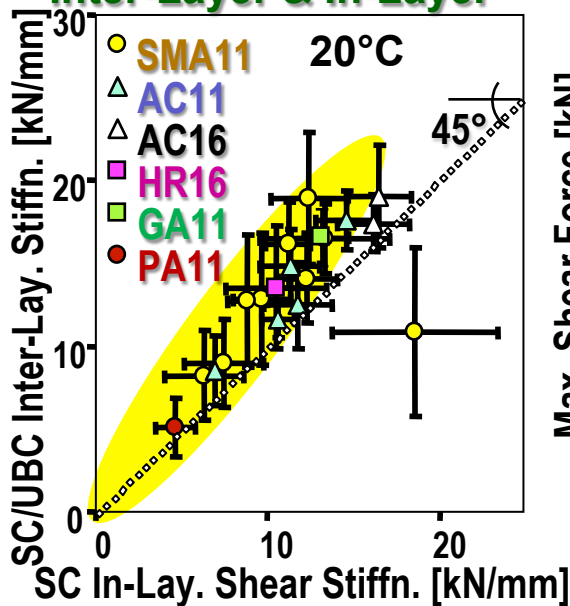
Layer Parallel Direct Shear

Pneum. Clamp

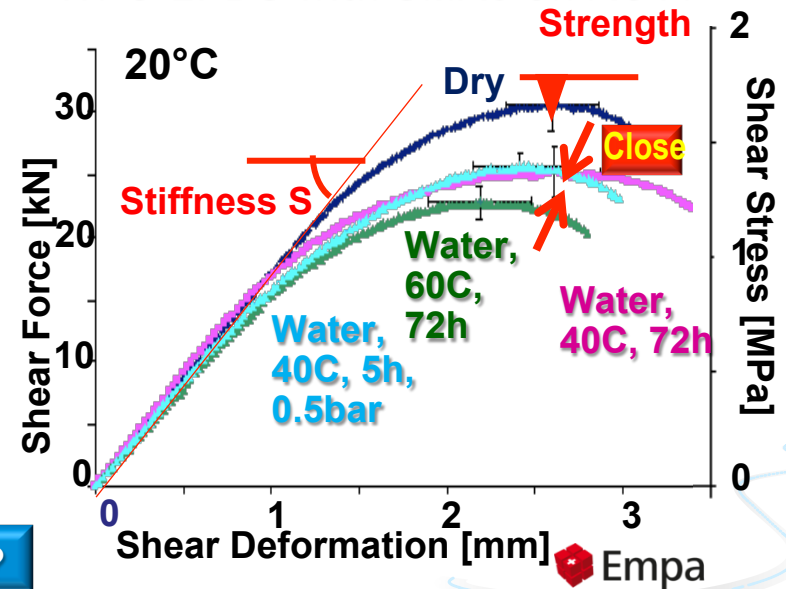
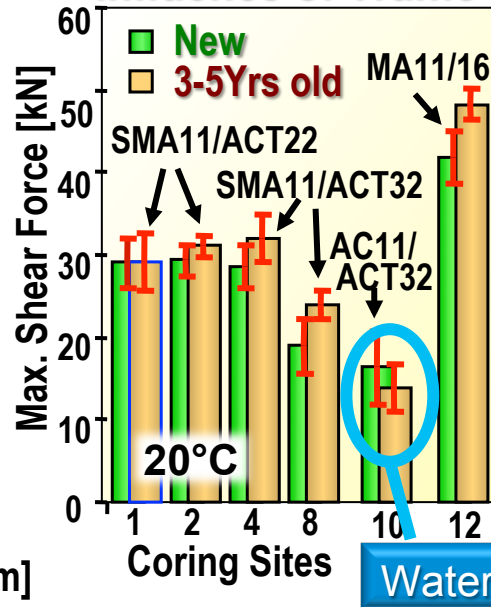


## WPC-LPDS with SMA8 on AC11

## Inter-Layer & In-Layer



## Influence of Traffic

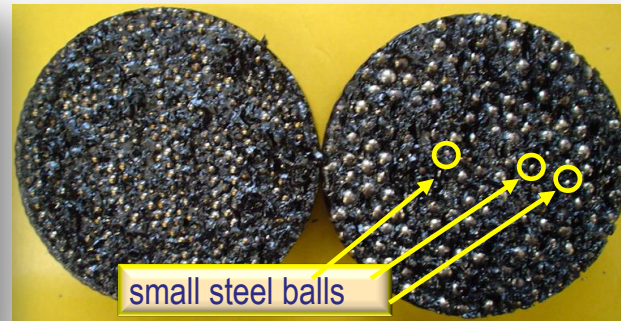
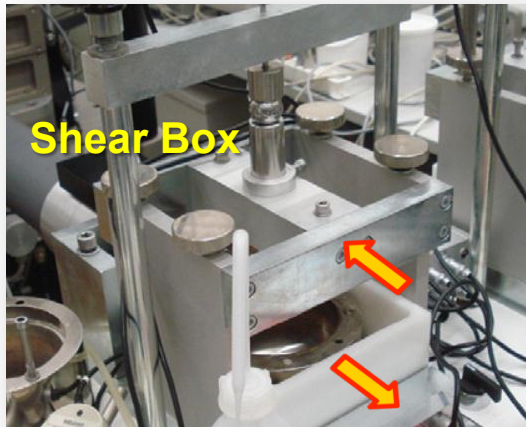
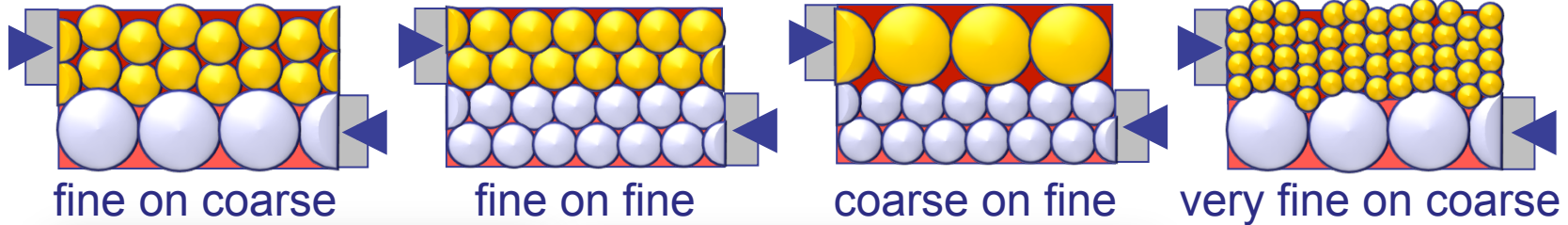




# Roughness Aggregate Size

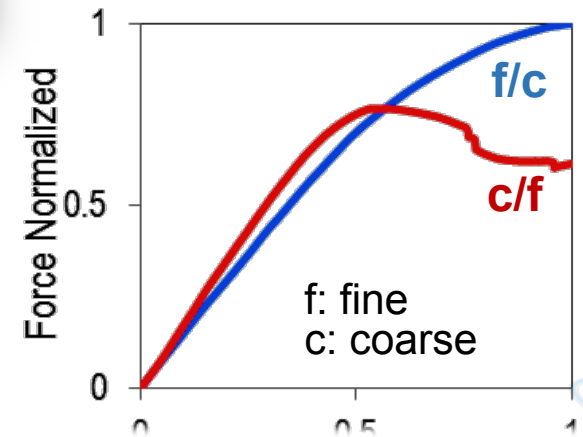
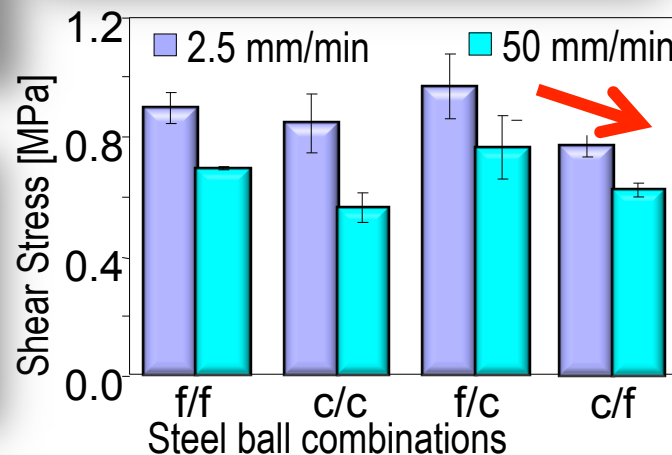
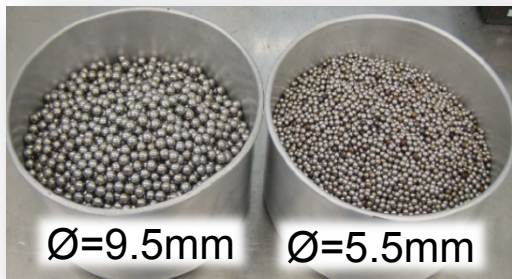
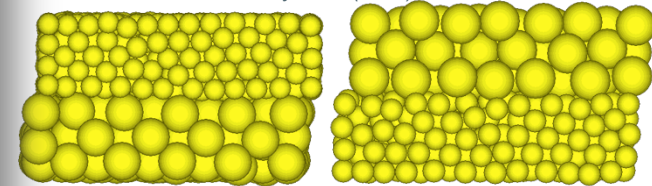
Raab, C., Abd El Halim A. O., Partl, M.N.:  
*Interlayer Bond Testing using a Model Material*. Construction & Building Materials 26, pp. 190..199 (2011)

## Experimental Modelling

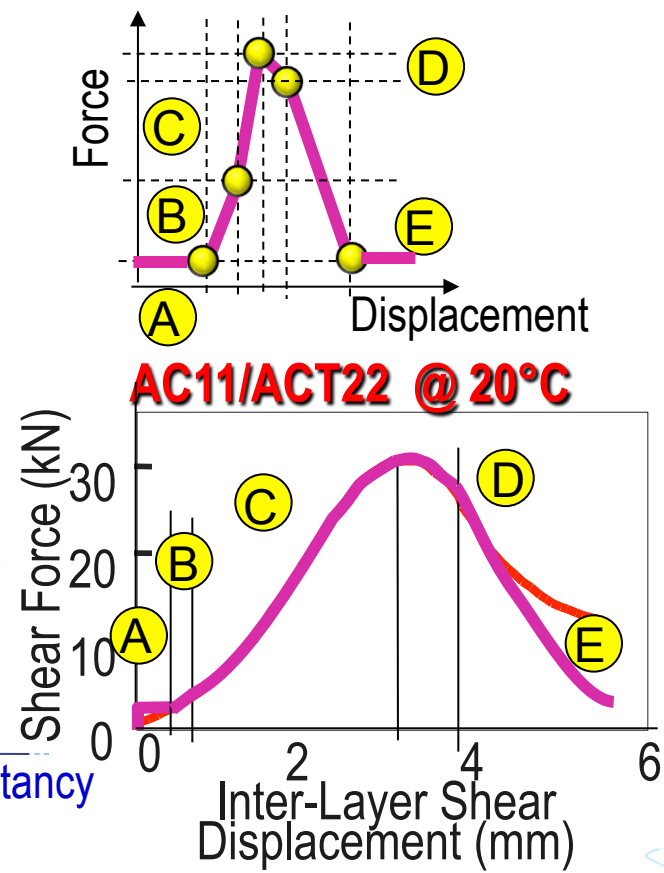
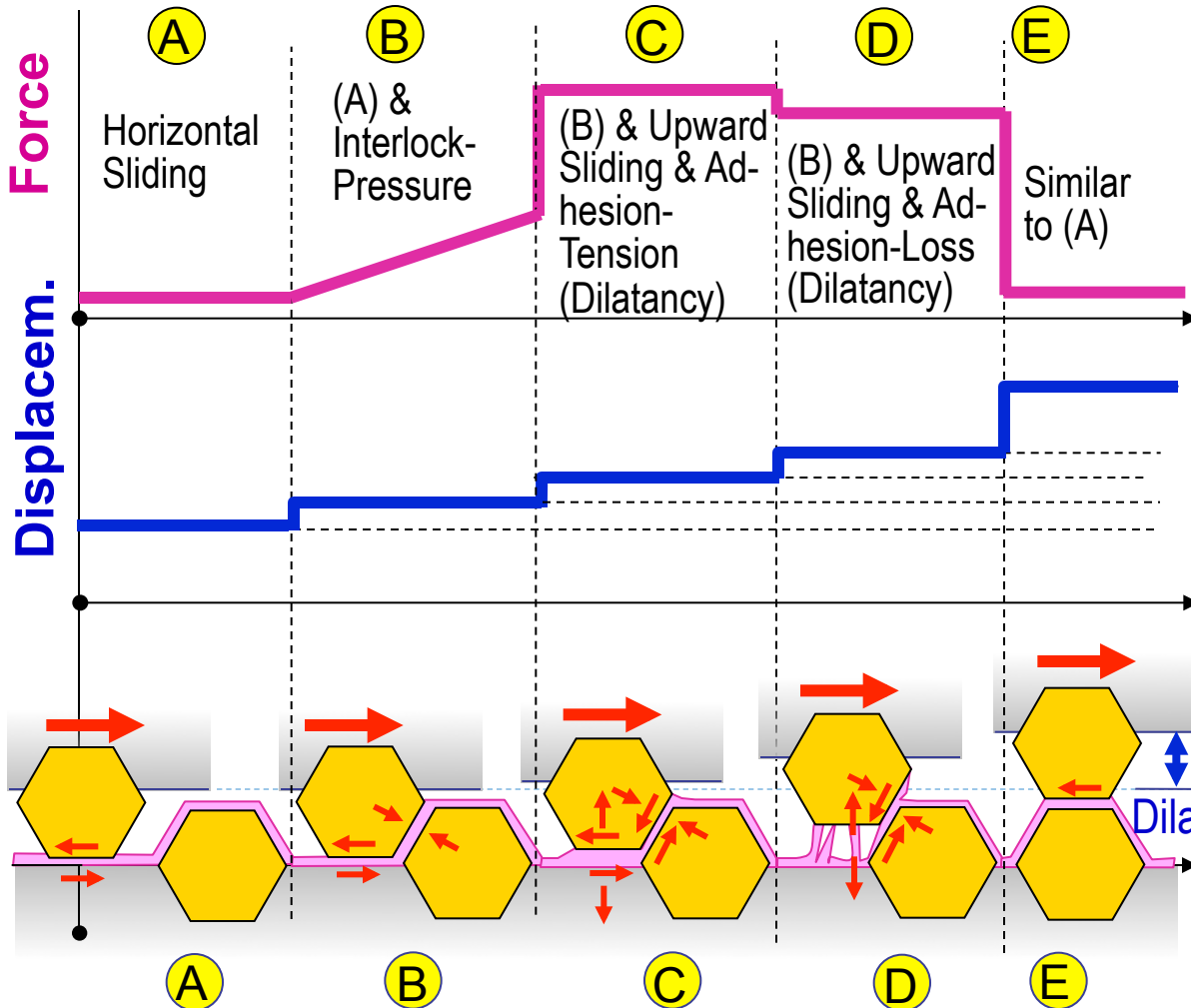
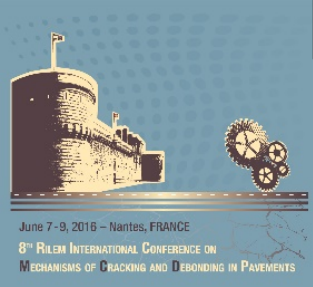


## Discrete Element (PFC3D)

Ghafoori Roozbahany, KTH (2016)

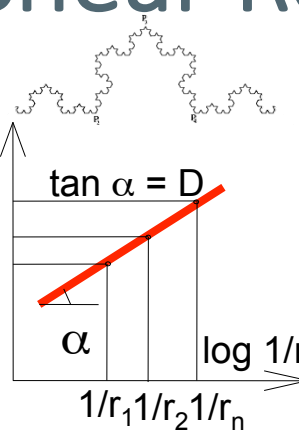
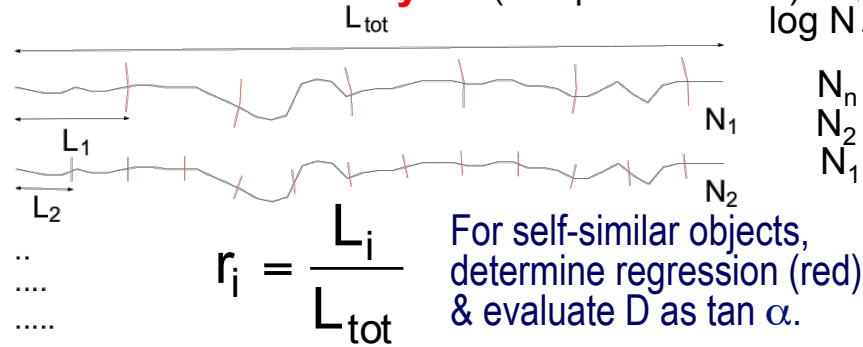


# Shear Dilatation Mechanism



# Contact Surface Roughness vs. Interlayer Shear Resistance

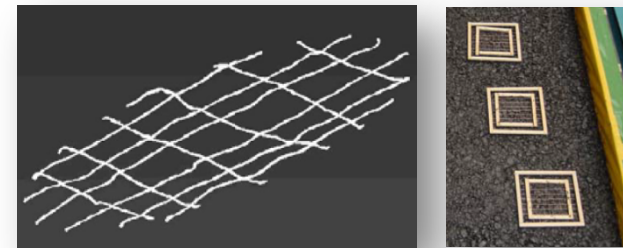
## Fractal Profile Analysis (compass method)



$$D_i = \frac{\log(N_i)}{\log(1/r_i)}$$

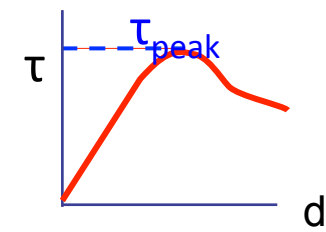
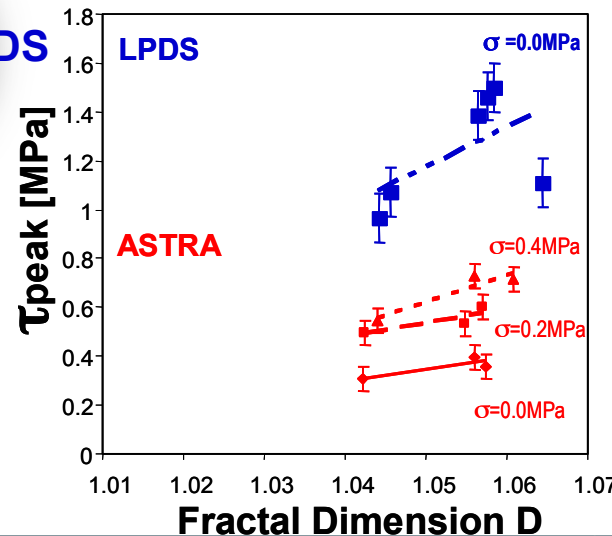
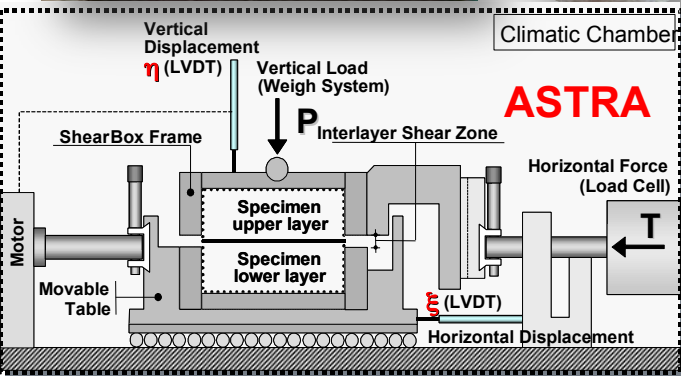
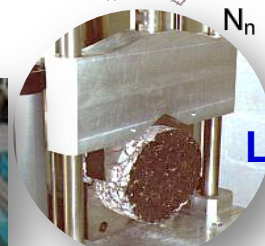
## CT of Interlayer Roughness

Using a copper wire mesh



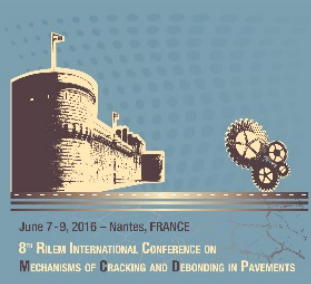
$D$  = Fractal dimension  
 $N$  = Number of portions similar to object  
 $r$  = Reduction factor of the single portion

## Laser Profilometer



Partl, M. N., Canestrari, F., Ferrotti, G., Santagata, F.A.: *Influence of Contact Surface Roughness on Interlayer Shear Resistance*. ISAP 10<sup>th</sup> Int. Conf. on Asphalt Pav., 12-17 Aug., Quebec, (2006)

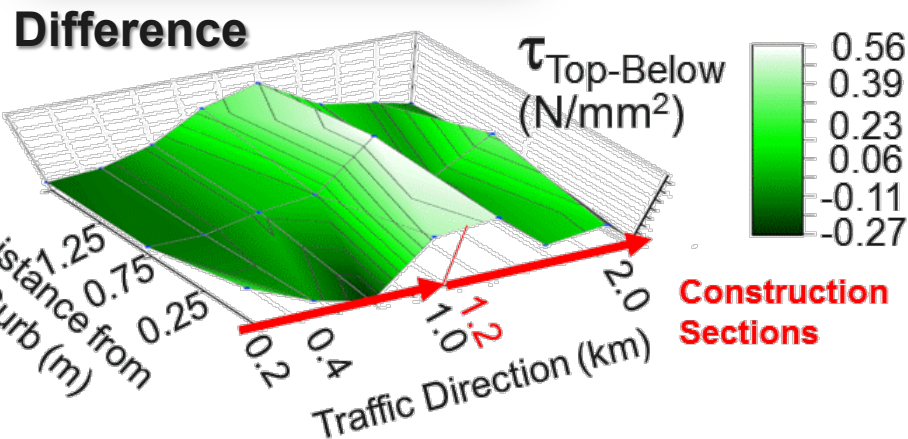
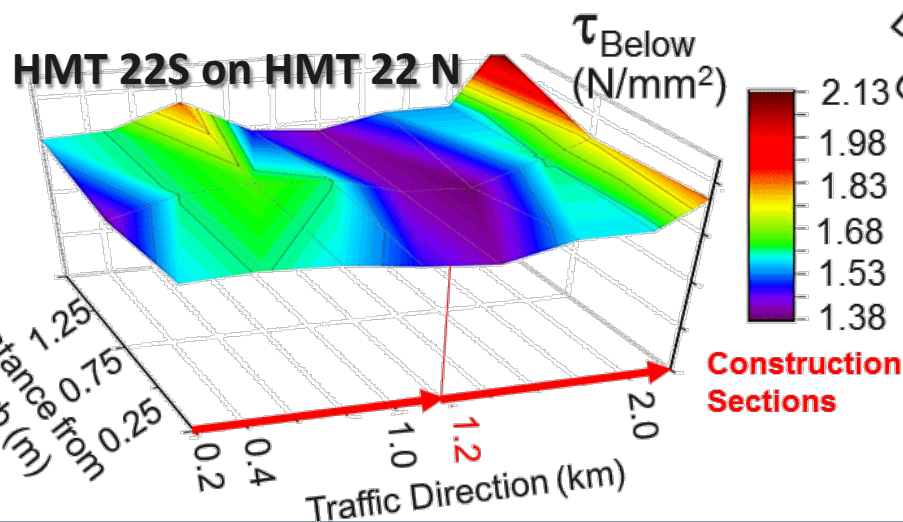
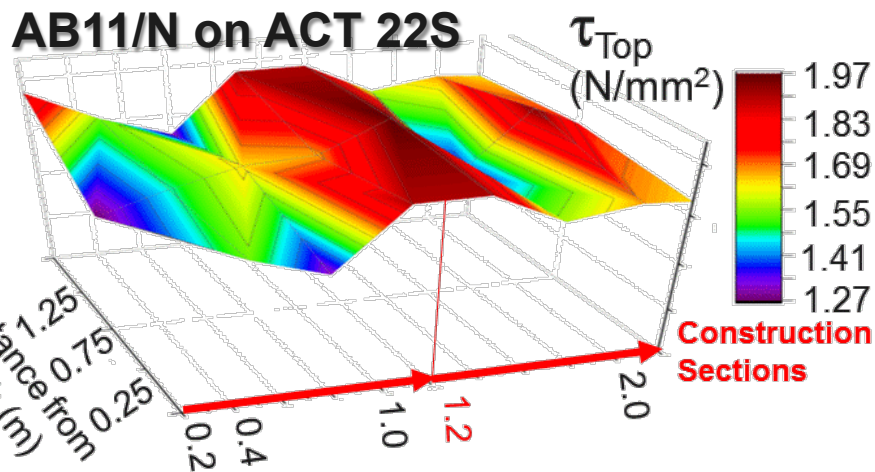
# Compaction & Interlayer Shear: Emergency Lane A2 Egerkingen CH



June 7-9, 2016 - Nantes, FRANCE  
8th RILEM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANISMS OF CRACKING AND DEBONDING IN PAVEMENTS



Raab, C.: Schichtenverbund: Ein wichtiger Faktor im Belagsbau. Strasse und Verkehr, Nr4,p167-175,(1995)

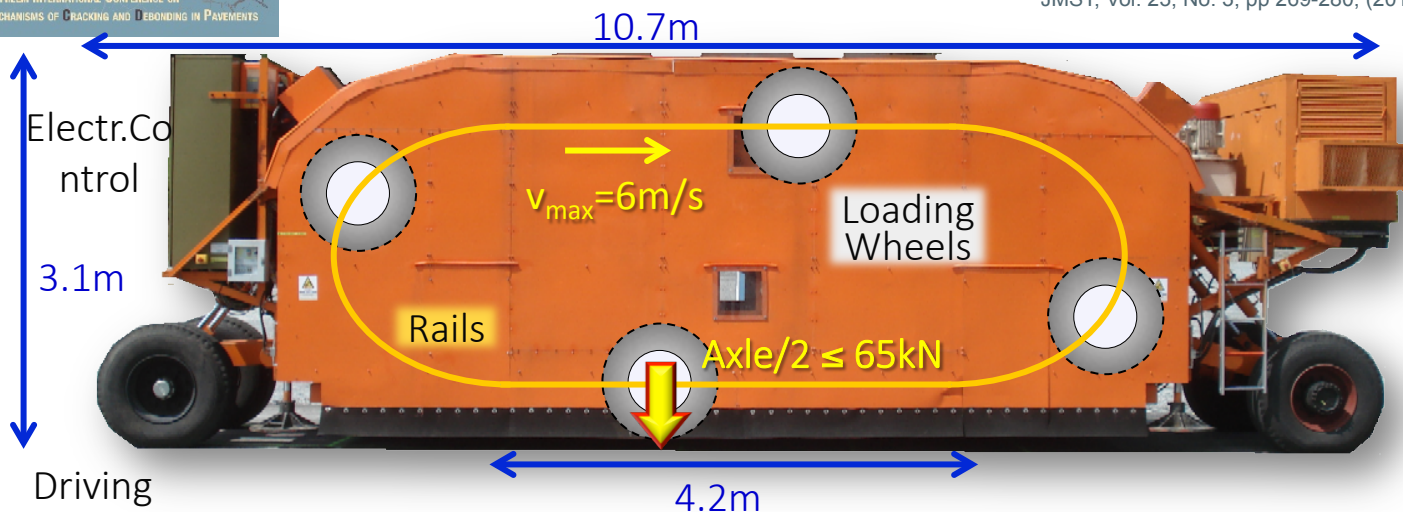


- Large Differences at Section Ends
- Surface Layer Bond Higher

# MLS10 Function, Tech. Data

Partl, M.N., Raab, C., Arraigada, M.: *Innovative Asphalt Research using Accelerated Pavement Testing*. Journal of Marine Science and Technology JMST, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp 269-280, (2015)

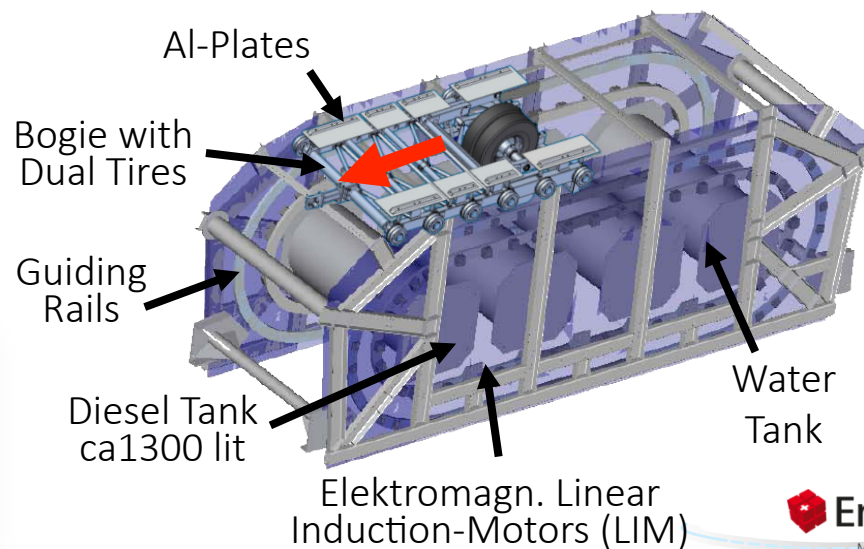
June 7-9, 2016 – Nantes, FRANCE  
8<sup>th</sup> RILEM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANISMS OF CRACKING AND DEBONDING IN PAVEMENTS



Generator



<b>Max.Load</b>	<b>65 kN</b>
<b>Dual Tires</b>	<b>285/70 R19.5</b>
<b>Sup.Single</b>	<b>495/45 R22.5</b>
<b>Test Track</b>	<b>4.2 m</b>
<b>Max.Speed</b>	<b>6000 Pass/h; 22 km/h</b>
<b>Weight ca.</b>	<b>34 t</b>

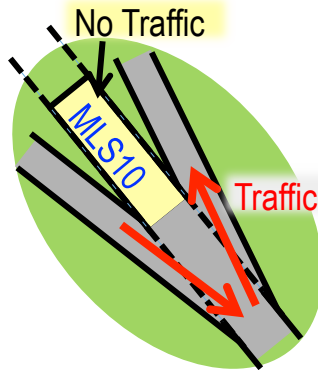


# Test-Field Hinwil (A53)

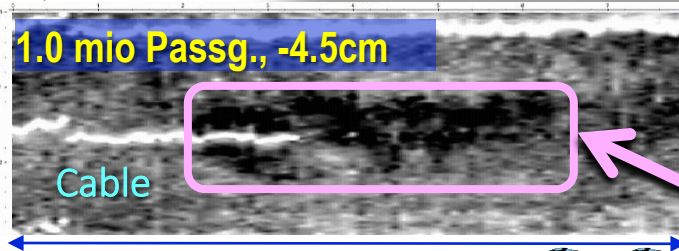
Partl, M.N., Arraigada, M.: *Der neue Mobile Load Simulator MLS10*.  
 Strasse und Autobahn, 62, Nr 4, p252...257 April (2011)

40Yrs ca. 0.74 mio 130kN-Esals  
 MLS10 ca. 0.5 mio 130kN-Esals

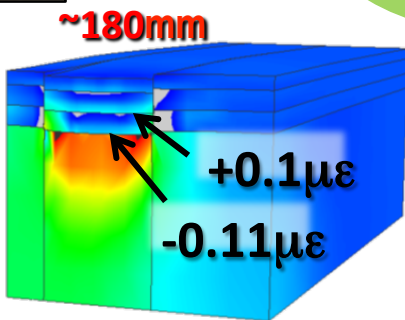
June 7-9, 2016 - Nantes, FRANCE  
 8<sup>th</sup> RILEM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
 MECHANISMS OF CRACKING AND DEBONDING IN PAVEMENTS



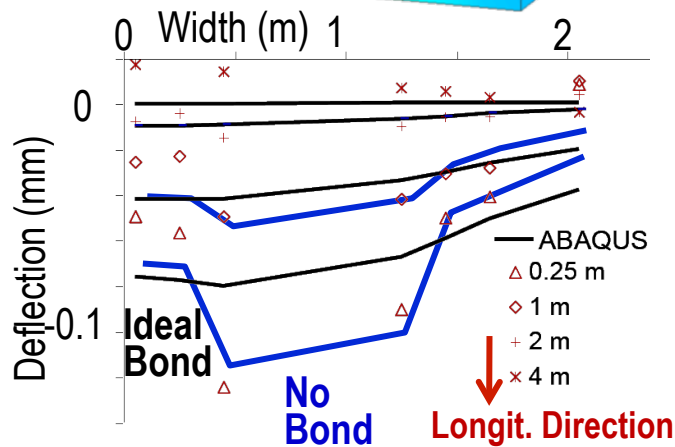
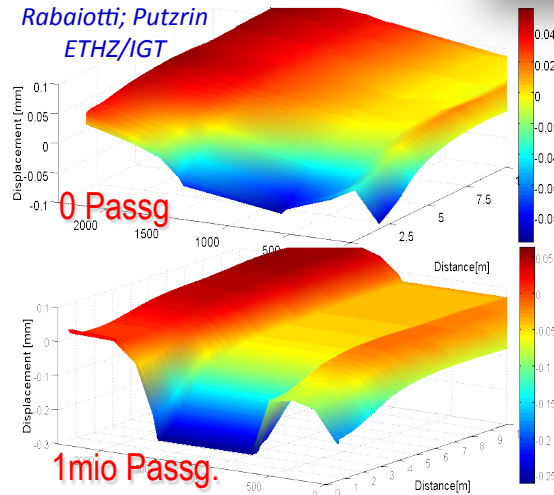
GPR, Birds-View



Max.  $\epsilon_{Princ.}$   
 1mio  
 Passgs.

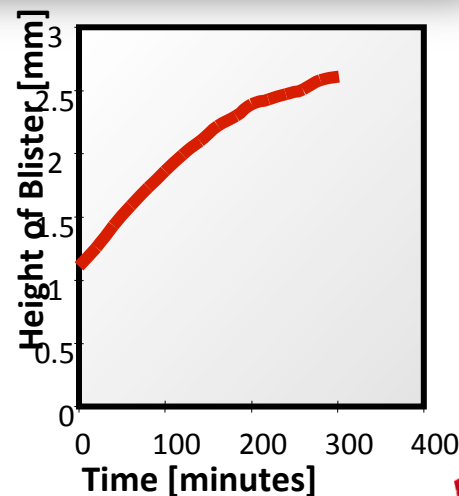
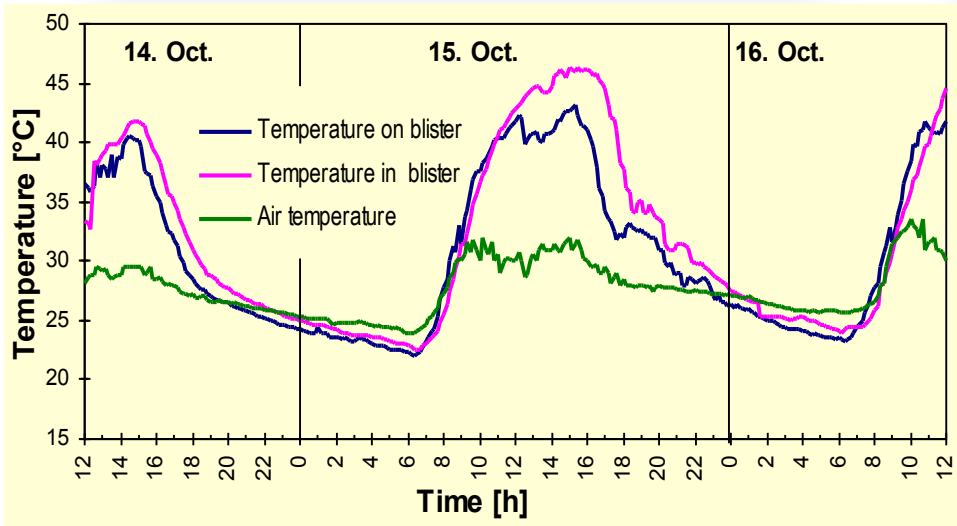
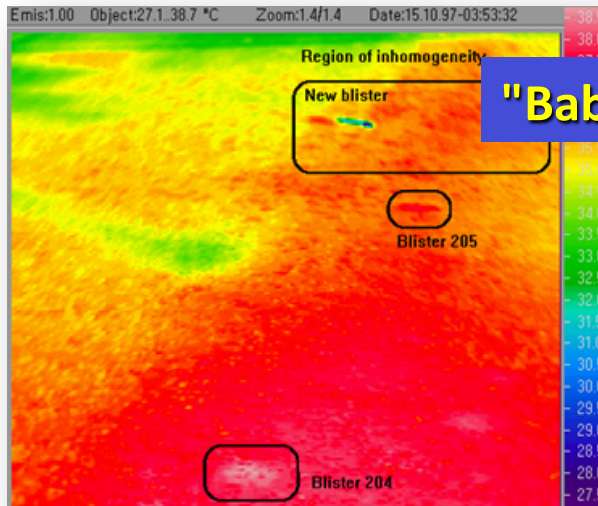
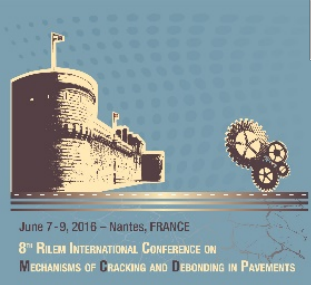


DELTA  
 Deflect. Basin  
 Rabaiotti; Putzrin  
 ETHZ/IGT



# Blister Growth on Suspension Bridge with MA

Partl, M. N., Gubler, R., Hean, S.: *Belagsschäden infolge Blasenbildung auf einer neuen Hängebrücke in Hongkong*. In "Nachhaltige Material- und Systemtechnik" (W. Muster und K. Schläpfer Herausgeber), EMPA Dübendorf, ISBN 3-905594-21-8, pp337-343, (2001)



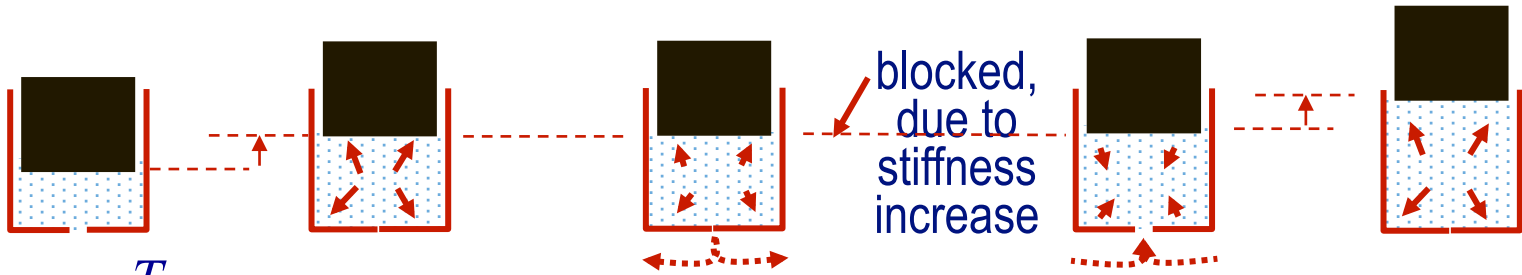
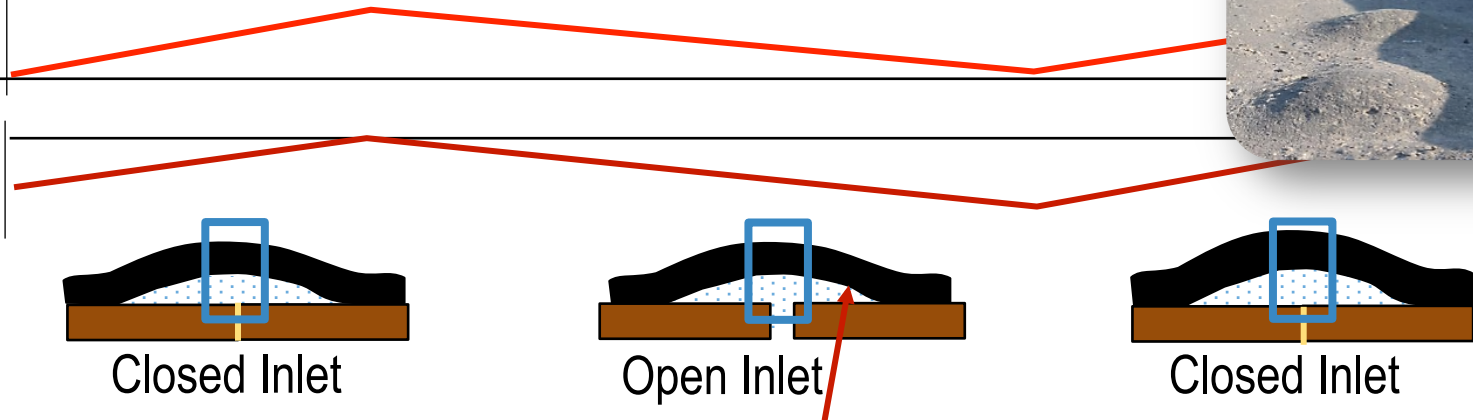
# Mechanism of Blister Growth in MA Pumping Effect



Stockholm

Temp. T

Blister-Press. p



blocked, due to stiffness increase

$$p = R \frac{T}{V}$$

Pressure growth and closing of inlet (dilatation)

Pressure reduction & loosing some gas through inlet. (dilatation)

Opening of inlet (dilatation) & sucking gas due to under pressure

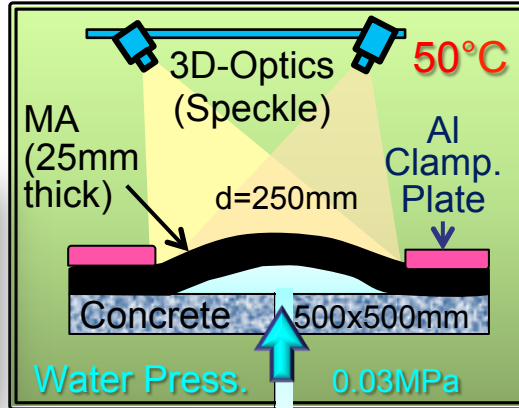
Next cycle



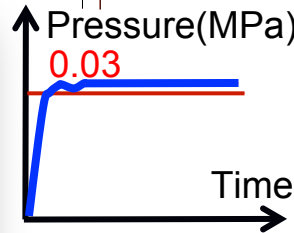
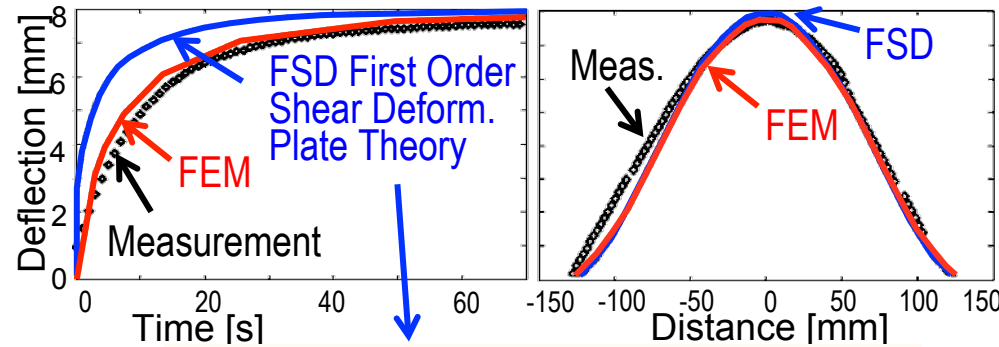
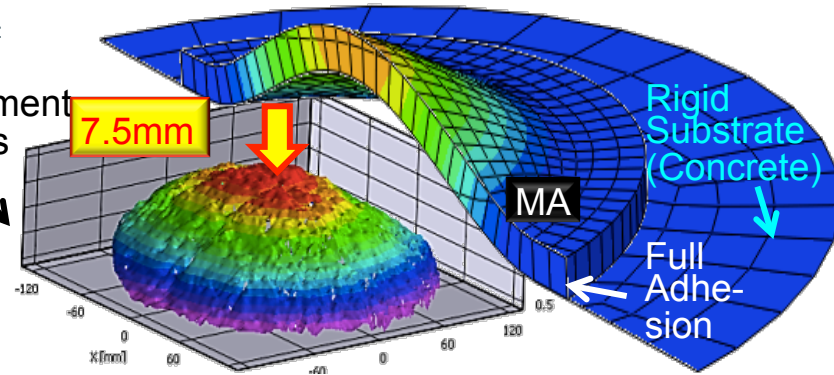
# Blister Growth under MA

Hailesilassie, B. W., Partl, M.N.: *Mechanisms of Asphalt Blistering on Concrete Bridges*, J. of ASTM International, Vol 9, No 3, (16 pages), DOI: 10.1520/JAI104135 (2012)

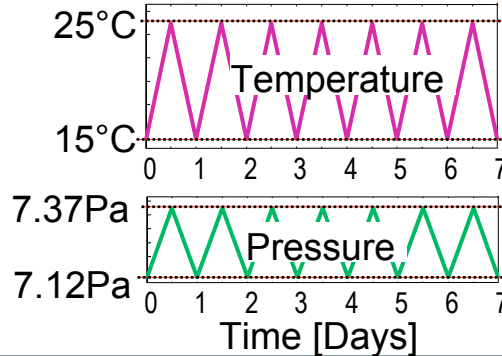
June 7-9, 2016 - Nantes, FRANCE  
8<sup>th</sup> RILEM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANISMS OF CRACKING AND DEBONDING IN PAVEMENTS



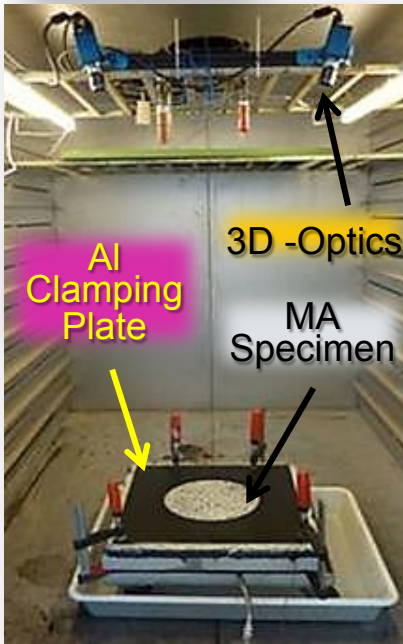
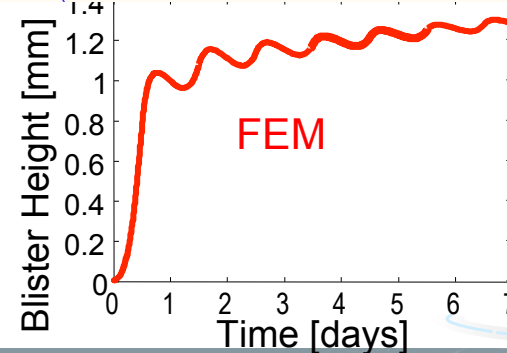
Optical Measurement after 100s



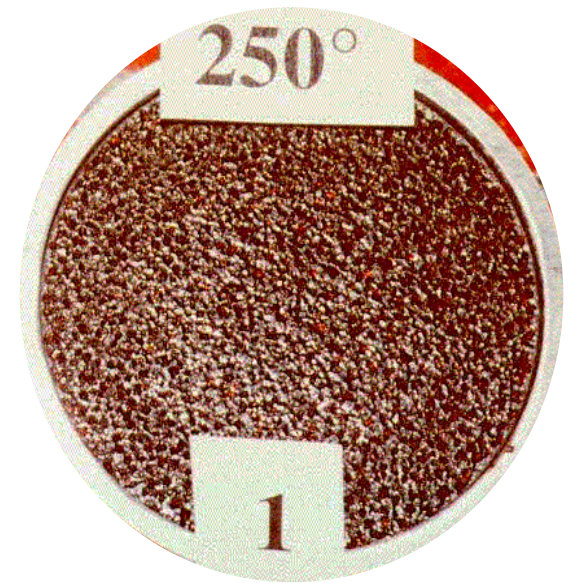
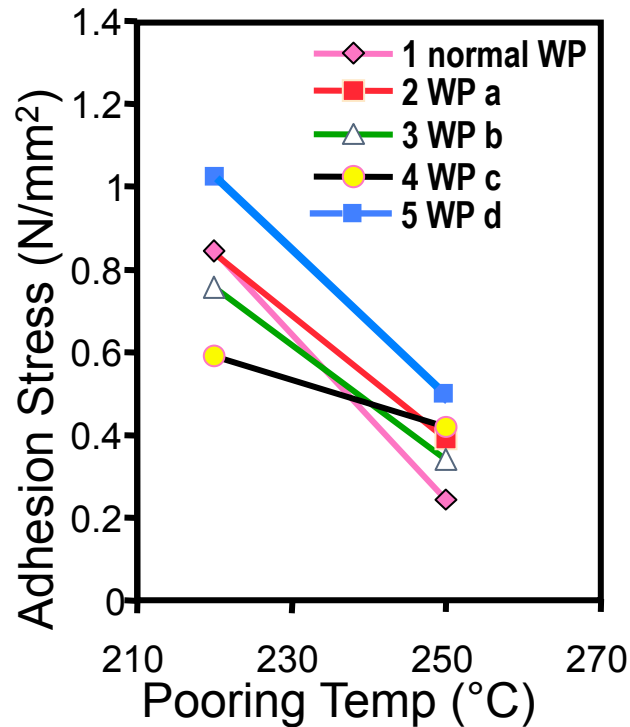
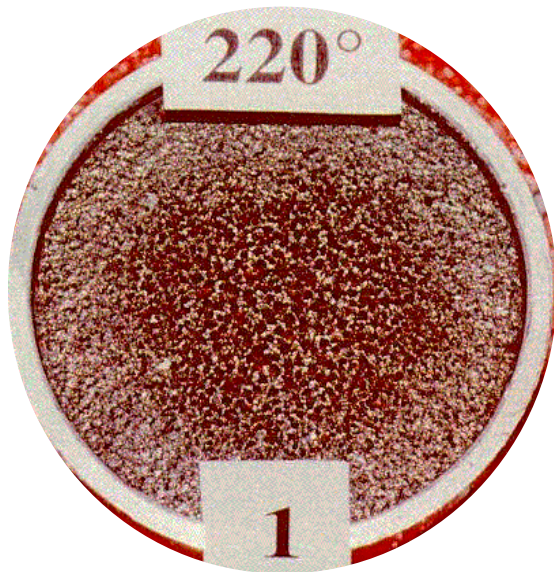
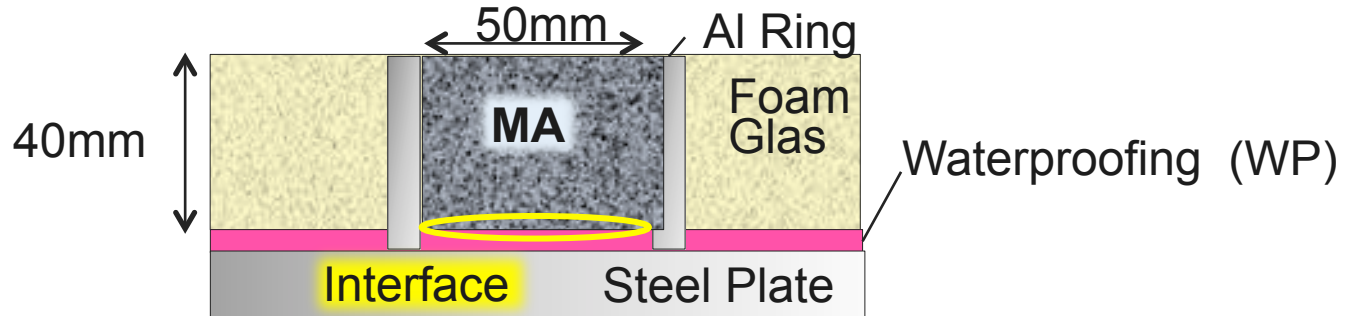
Repeated Loading



$$w_o(t) = \left( \frac{3(1-\nu^2)}{16h^3} (R^2 - r^2)^2 + \frac{R^2(1+\nu)}{2Sh} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{r}{R} \right)^2 \right) \right) p_0 D(t)$$

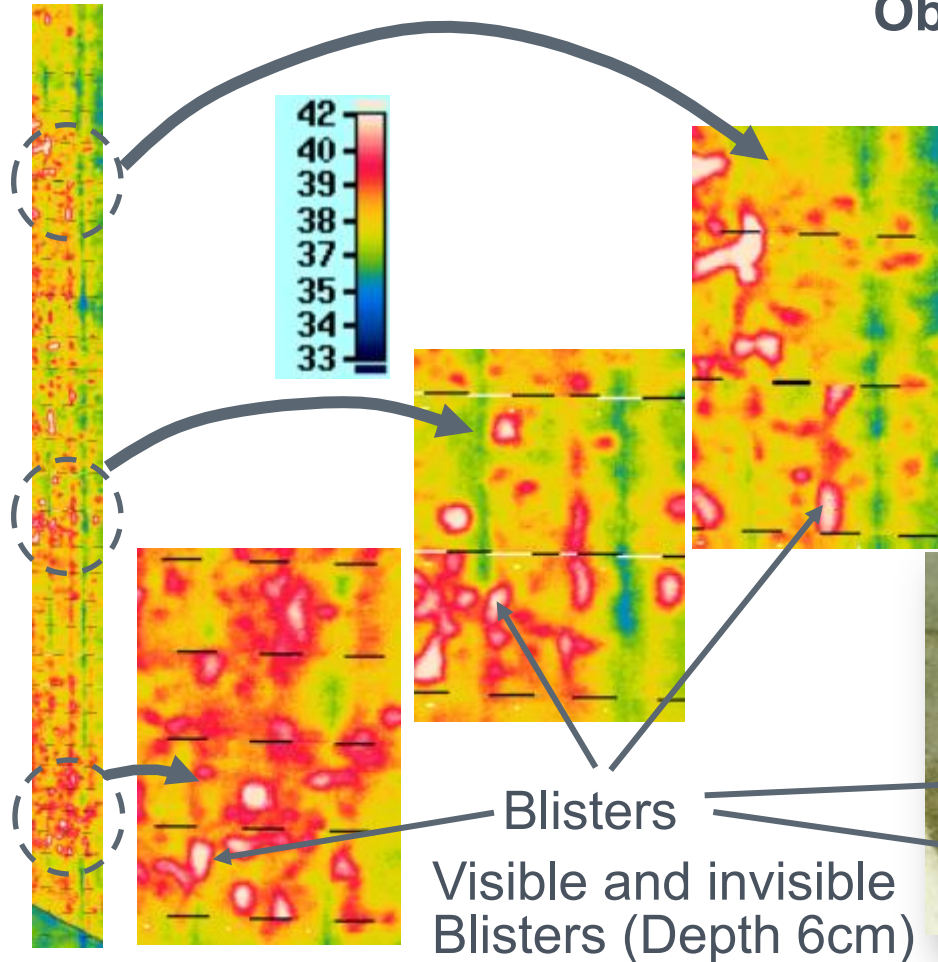


# Effect of Pouring Temperature on Adhesion of Mastic Asphalt



# IR Thermography Detection of Blisters GA/Sealing Membrane

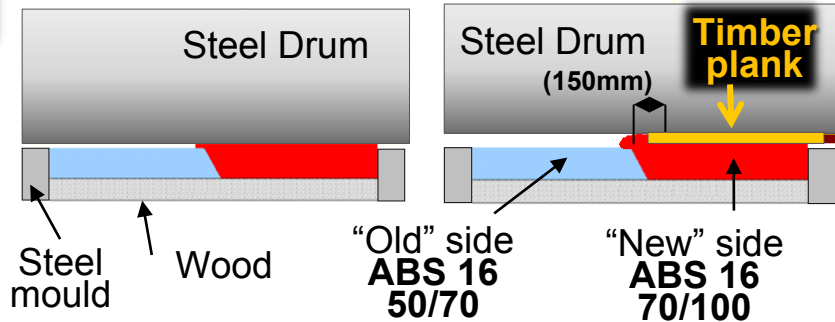
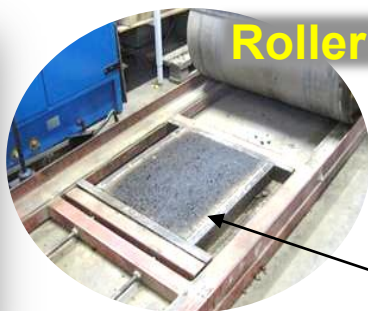
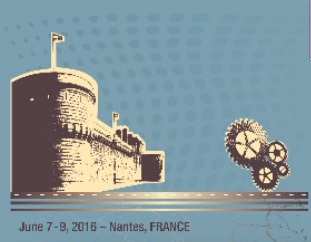
Object Z28/Canton. SO (45m)



Right Lane

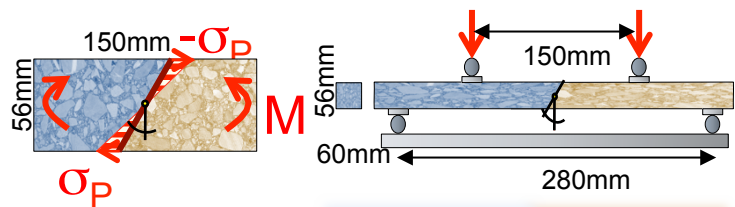
# Construction Joints

Ghafoori Roozbahany, E., Witkiewicz, P.-J., Partl, M.N.: *Fracture Testing for Evaluation of Asphalt Pavement Joints*. RMPD, Vol.14, No4, pp764-791 (2013)

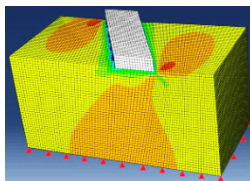
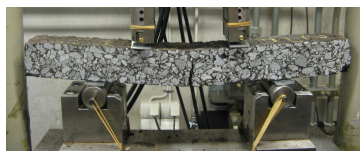
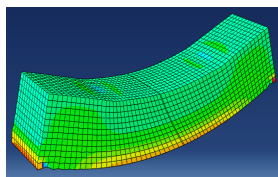


## 4 Pt. Bending 4PB:

(prism., 0.5; 5; 50mm/min)  
 → Bending capacity of system (soft support)

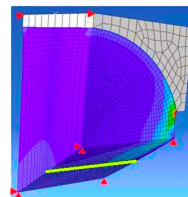
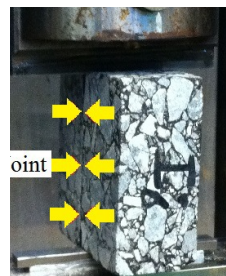
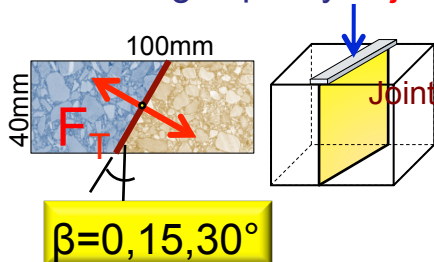


Fresh Side "Old" Side  
 (70/100Pen) (50/70Pen)



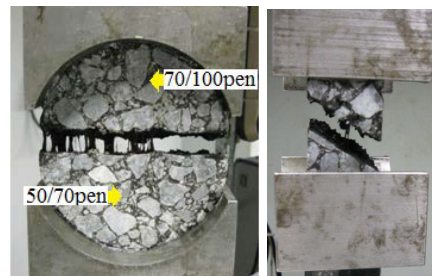
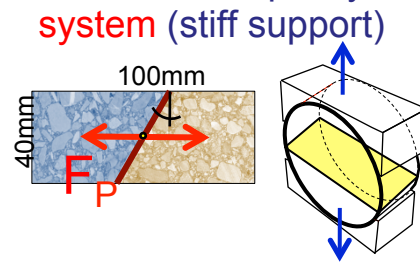
## Indirect Tensile IDT:

(cubic spec., 50mm/min)  
 → Bonding capacity of joint



## Direct Tensile DTT:

(cylin. spec., 22.3mm/min)  
 → Tension capacity of system (stiff support)



# Construction Joints (Results)

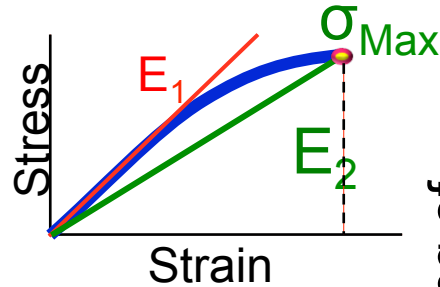
Ghafoori Roozbahany, E., Witkiewicz, P-J., Partl, M.N.: *Fracture Testing for Evaluation of Asphalt Pavement Joints*. RMPD, Vol.14, No4, pp764-791 (2013)

Relative Ranking:  $Y = Y \downarrow i - Y \downarrow min / Y \downarrow max - Y \downarrow min$

**Measurement:**

Max. Stress & Secant Modulus  $E_2$

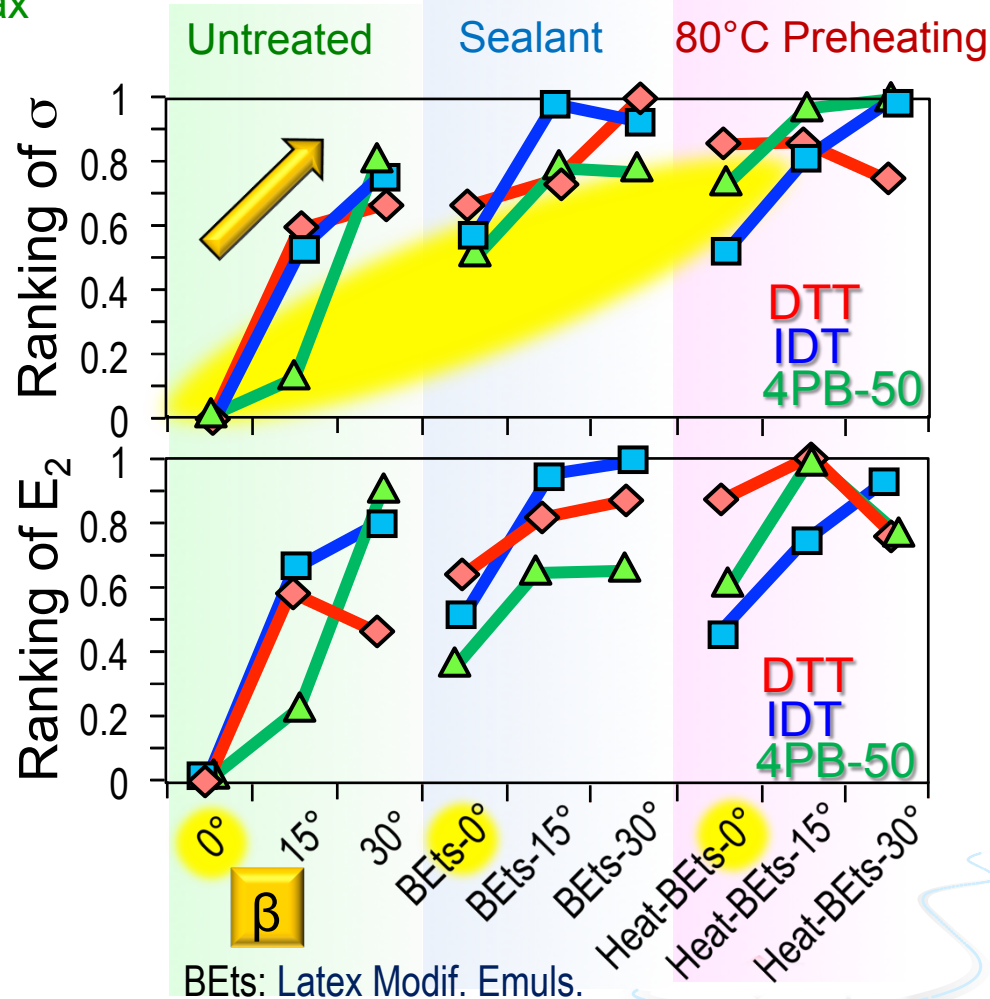
$\beta = 0, 15, 30^\circ$



Treatment	without plank			w. plank
	0°	15°	30°	0°
Untreated	*	*	*	*
Sealing	*	*	*	*
Preheating	*			
Preheating + Sealing	*	*	*	*
Bets (polymer mod.)	*			

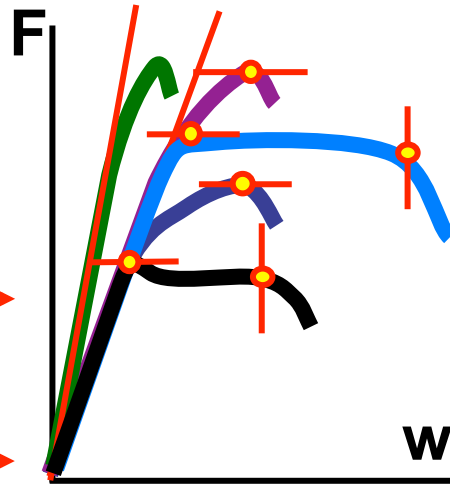
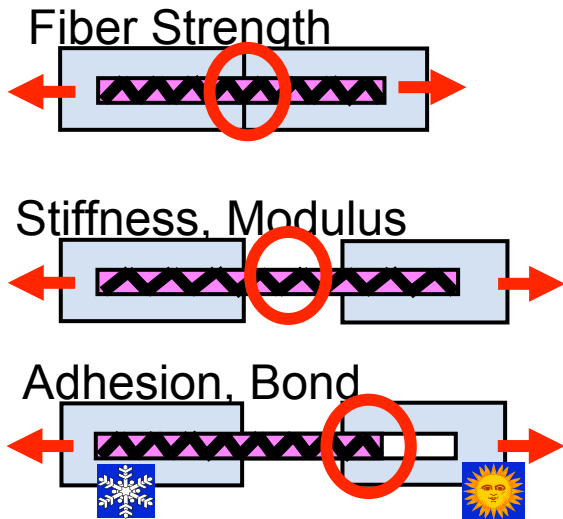
**Findings:**

- P+S superior to untreated joints
- Joints w. slope surface better properties
- Compaction hot to cold better (w plank)
- Lab tests assessment promising cubic IDT, DTT, 4PB



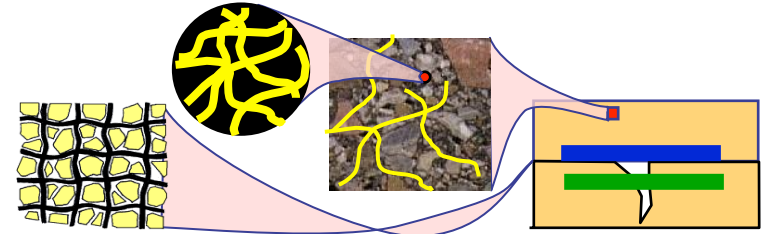
# Reinforcement of Asphalt

## Mechanical Principles:



## Reinforcement Scales:

- **Nano** (Binder...Molecules...PmB)
- **Mikro** (Mastic...Fibers...Filler)
- **Meso** (Asphalt...Fibers...Skeleton)
- **Makro** (Pavem...Reinforc. Layers)



## Role of Crack Reinforcement:

- Crack Bridging (= **Passive Role**)
- Crack Prevention (= **Active Role**)

## Types

- Fibers (pre-coat..) Carbon/Glass
- Grids (Carbon..) Polyester



Steel



Basalt



## MMLS Fatigue Tests:



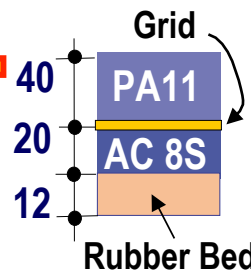
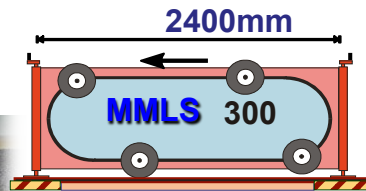
No Grid

ca 320'000



With Grid

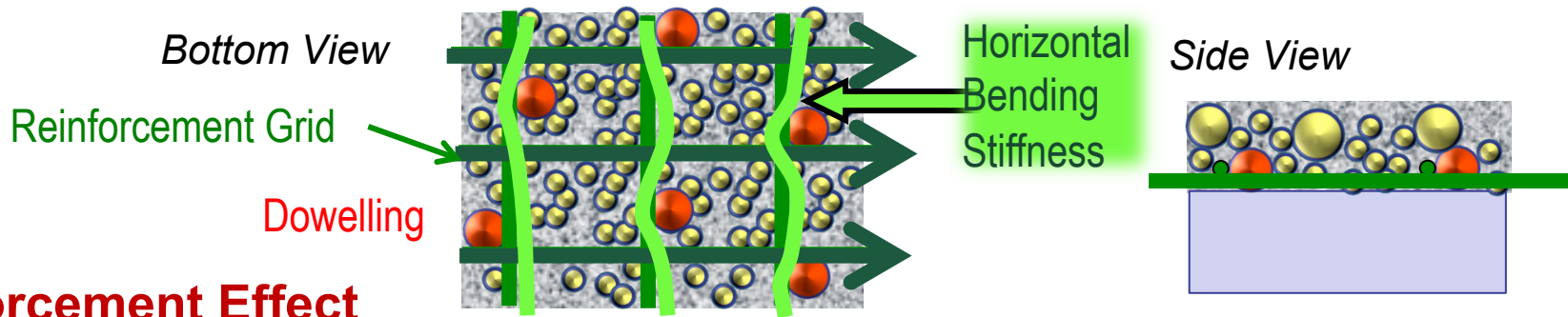
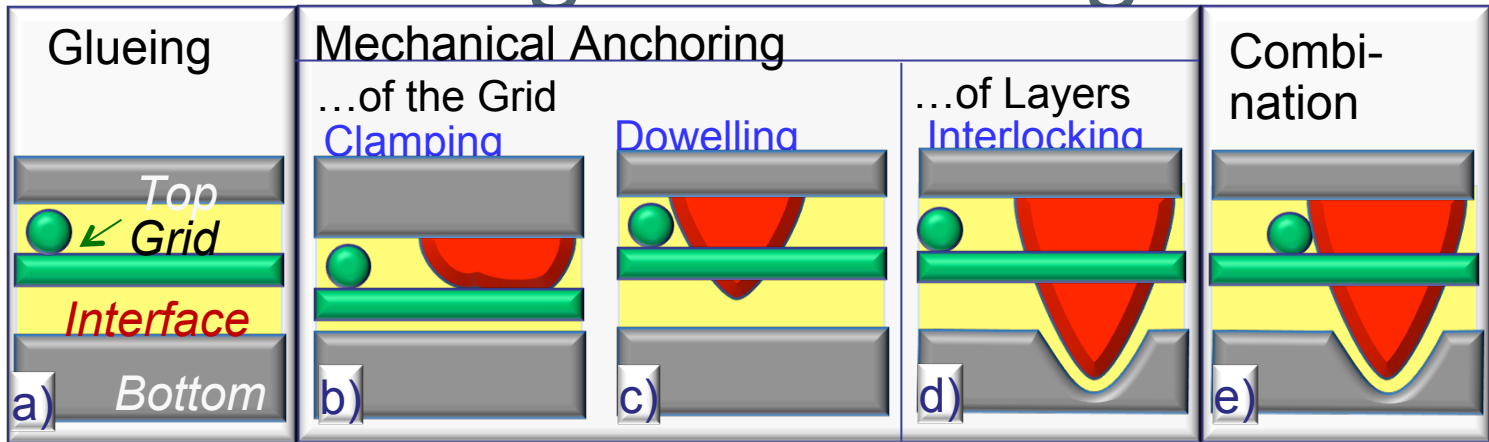
ca 380'000



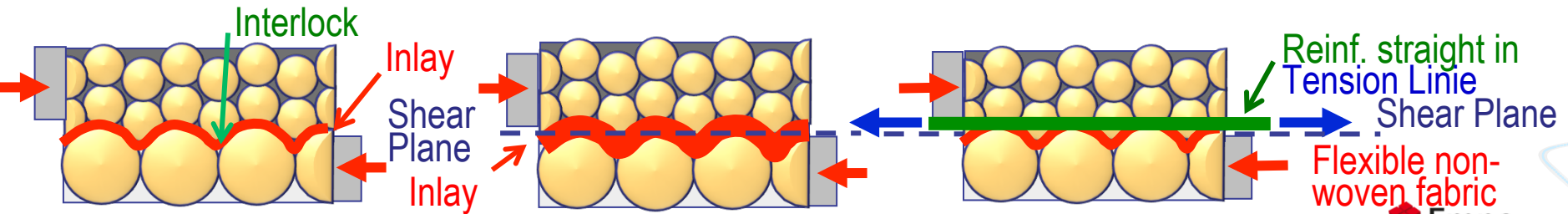
Passings until Full-Depth Longitudinal Cracks

# Grid Reinforcement Mechanisms: Bonding & Anchoring

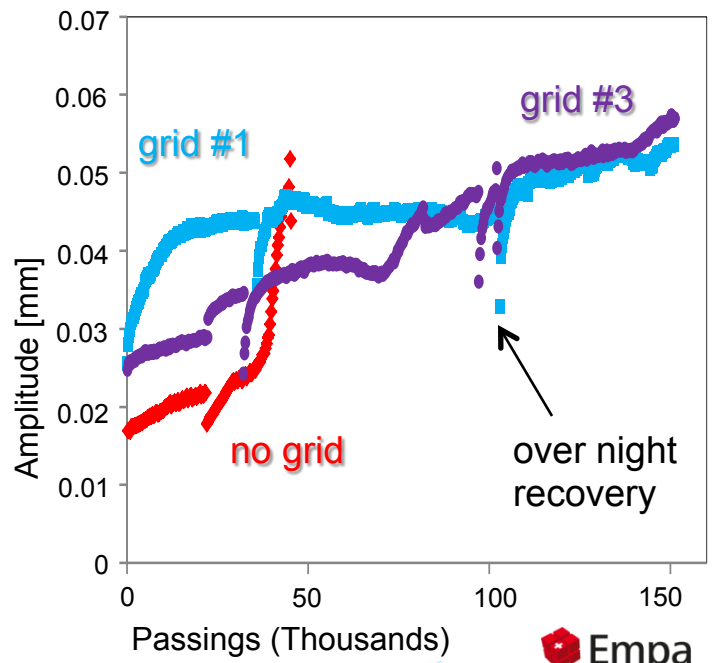
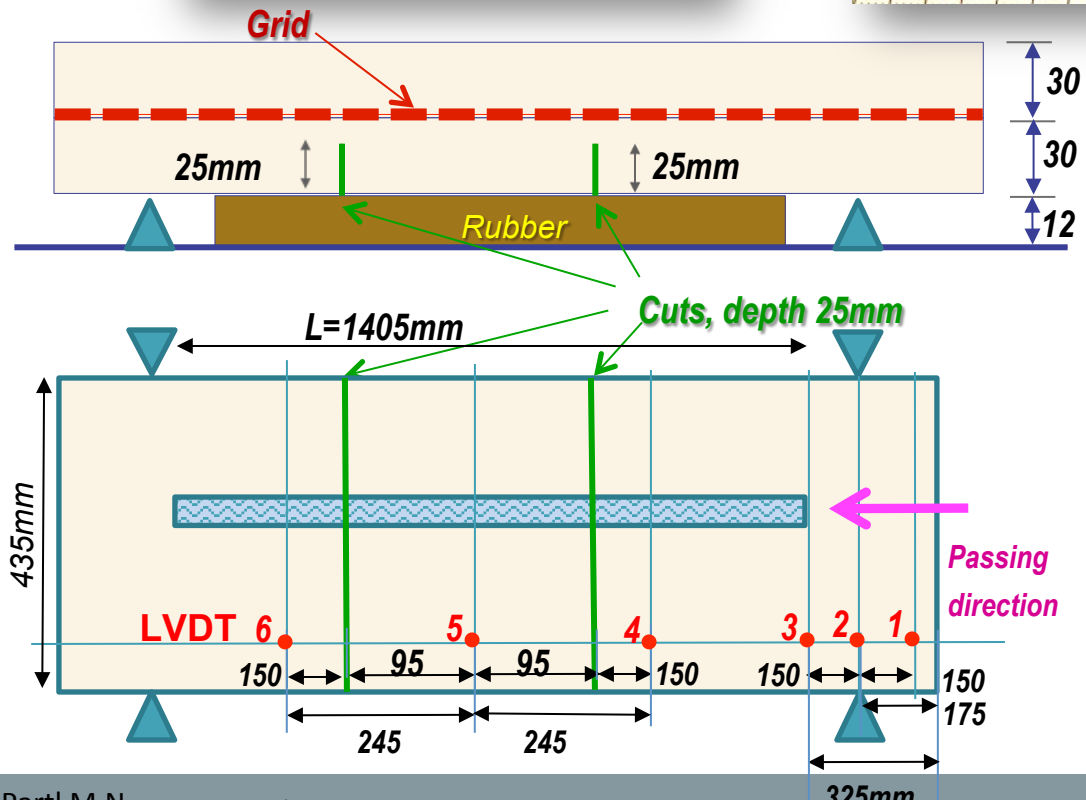
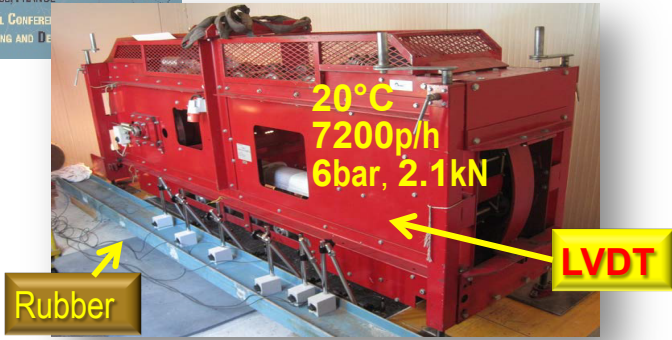
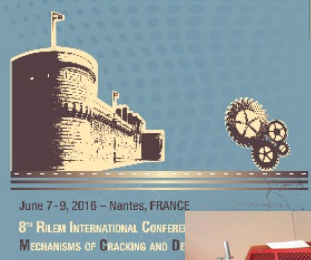
**Mechanisms:**



## Reinforcement Effect



# Grid Reinforcement

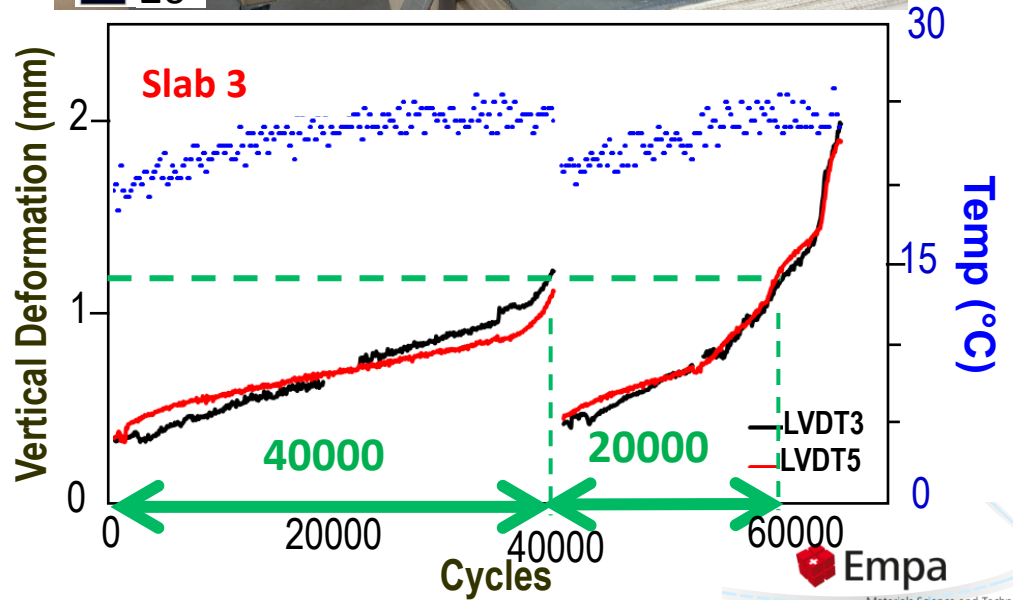
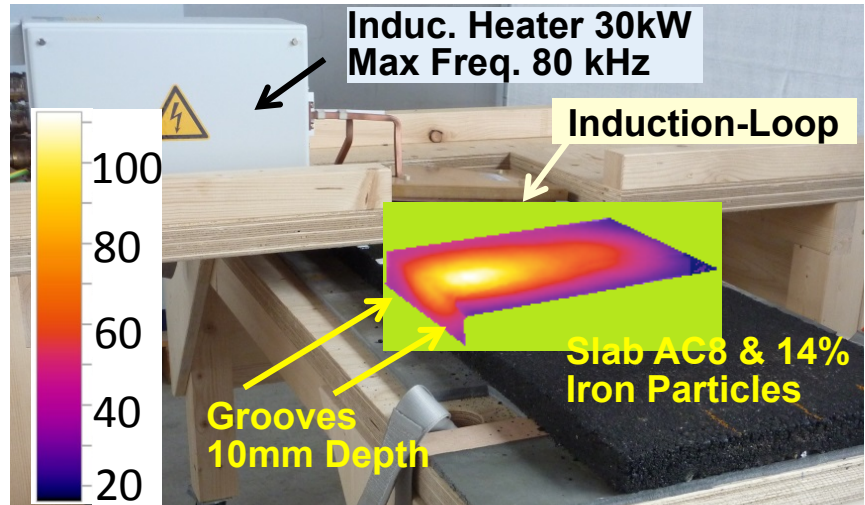
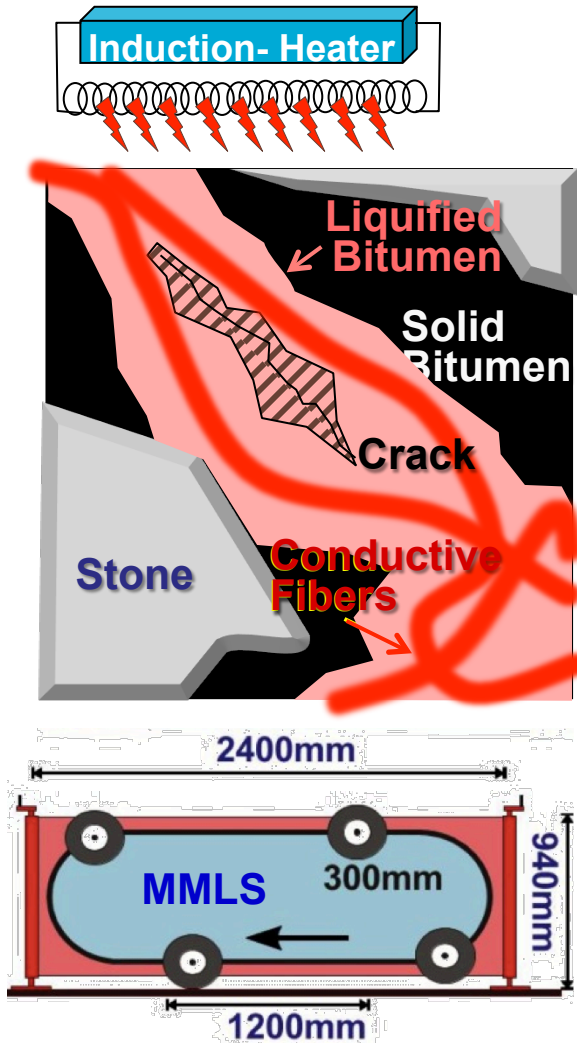




# Induction Heating & Fatigue

Bueno, M., Andrés, J., Arraigada, M., Partl, M.N.: Digital Image Correlation for monitoring Induction Heating of Cracks in Asphalt Roads. RILEM-MCD Nantes (2016)

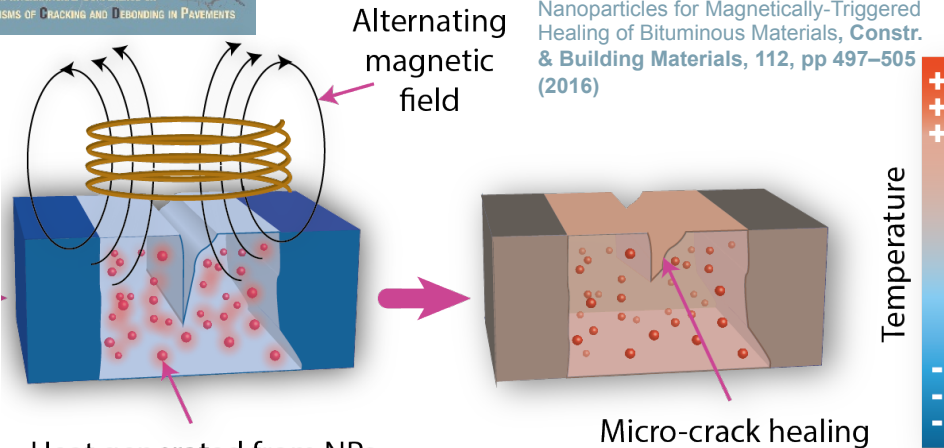
June 7-9, 2016 - Nantes, FRANCE  
8th RILEM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANISMS OF CRACKING AND DEBONDING IN PAVEMENTS



# Healing w. Magnetic Nanoparticles

Joeffroy, E., Koulialias, D., Yoon, S., Partl, M.N., Studart, A.R.: Iron Oxide Nanoparticles for Magnetically-Trigged Healing of Bituminous Materials, *Constr. & Building Materials*, 112, pp 497-505 (2016)

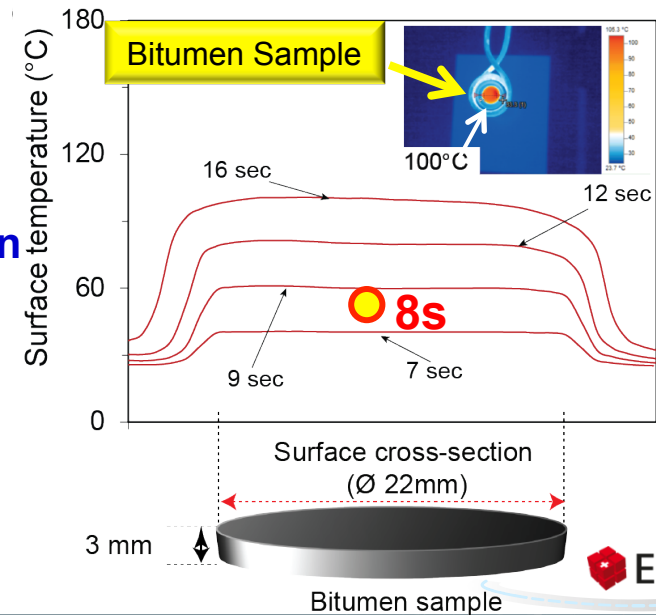
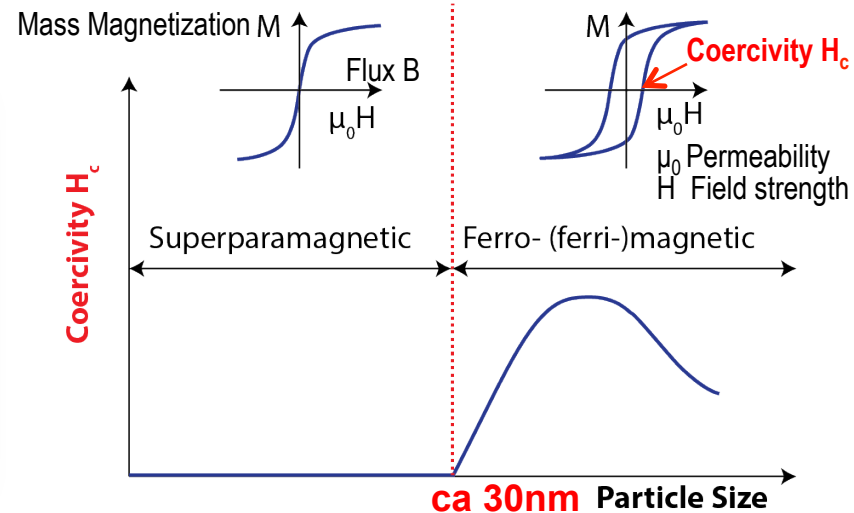
June 7-9, 2016 – Nantes, FRANCE  
8<sup>th</sup> RILEM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MECHANISMS OF CRACKING AND DEBONDING IN PAVEMENTS

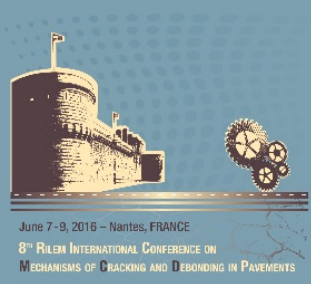


- Nanoparticles generate **hysteresis** through magnetization reversal
- The **heat** generated corresponds to the hysteresis area (the larger, the hotter...)
- The area & **coercivity  $H_c$**  is maximum near **transition** superparamagnetic/ferromagnetic ( $\approx 30$  nm)

## Results

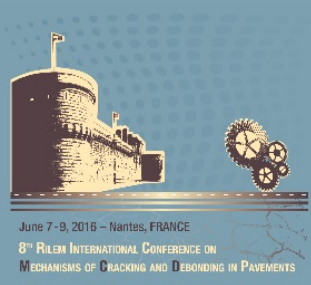
- 50°C increase reached in **8s** with 1 vol.% 50nm
- Iron oxide nanoparticles: **Homogeneous** heating!





# Conclusions

- Characterization and detection of **debonding phenomena** in asphalt **pavements** and on **bridge decks** are key issues for functionality of pavements but still need a lot of research
- **Adhesion testing** between bit. binders & aggregates: **Variability** of results is still high & new **advanced tests** are needed. **Influence of aggregate** appears larger than of the binder type.
- **Pumping** has a tremendous effect on **stripping** in case of PA. With MMLS3 it was found that lifetime can be reduced by 1/3.
- **Interlayer properties** need more fundamental understanding, in particular regarding **roughness** and combined **mechanical** and **climatic** effects
- **GPR** may be helpful for detecting **debonding** and **blistering**



# Conclusions

- Interlayer bond is an important **quality** issue for **construction**
- **APT** clearly demonstrates the importance of **full** interlayer bond for structural functioning of pavements
- **Construction joints** are neglected in research but a key for functionality and durability; **test methods** are still missing.
- **Reinforcement** without **fundamental understanding** of bonding may be useless and risky
- **Micro-crack healing** with **induction** or **magnetic nanoparticles** has a some potential to reduce adhesive and cohesive damage; it is still at the beginning of research and still far from implementation

# Thank You

