



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Faculty of Engineering, Built Environment and Information Technology

Fakulteit Ingenieurswese, Bou-omgewing en
Inligtingtegnologie / Lefapha la Boetšenere,
Tikologo ya Kago le Theknolotši ya Tshedimošo

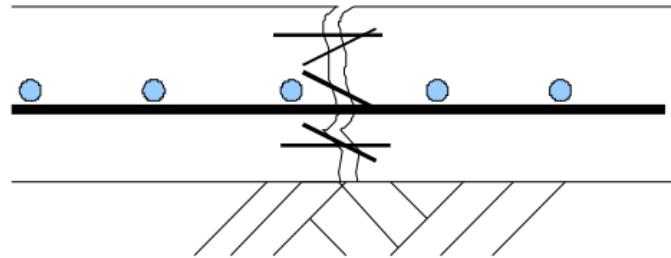
Scaled physical modelling of Ultra-Thin Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement

Phia Smit - PhD Candidate (University of Pretoria)



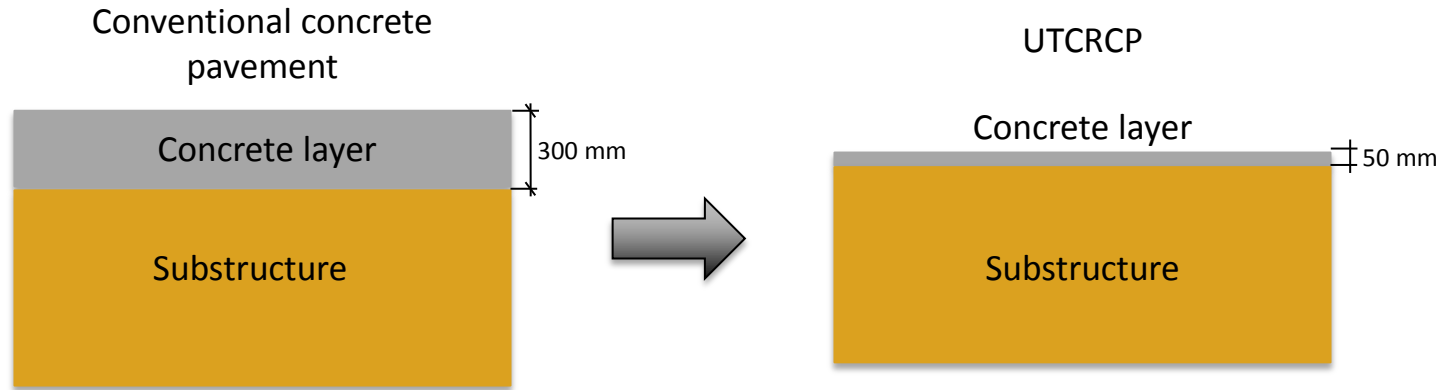
What is Ultra-Thin Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement?

- 50 mm concrete surfacing
- High Strength Steel Fibre Reinforced Concrete
- Steel bar mesh
 - 50 x 50 mm mesh of 5.7 mm diameter



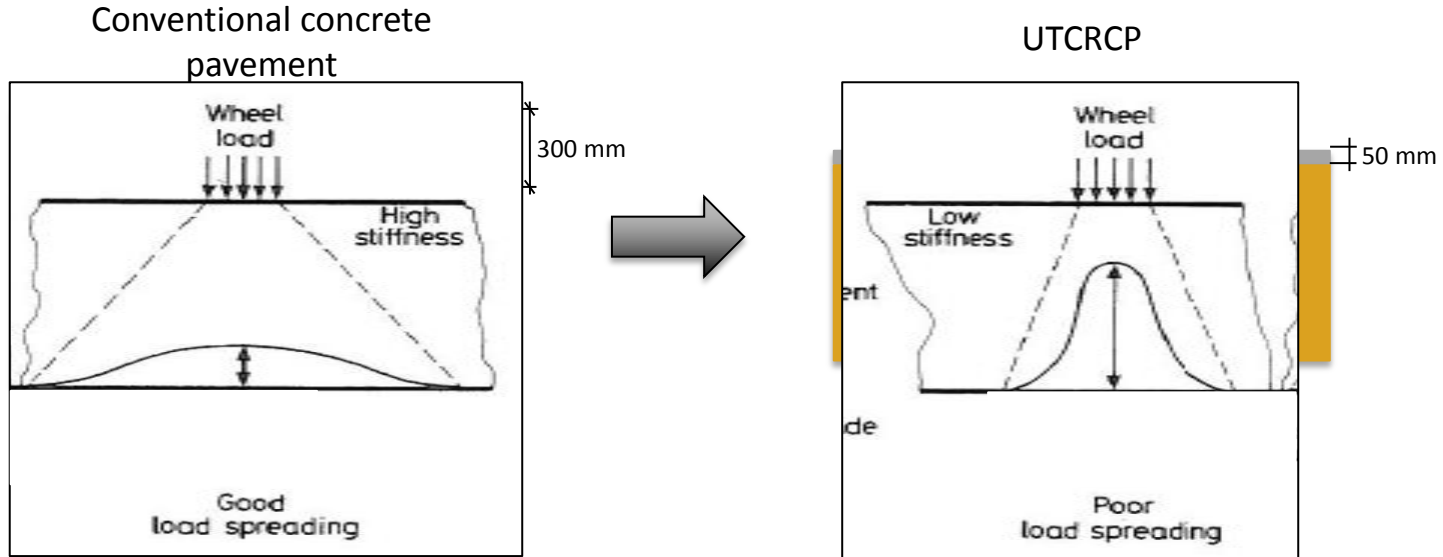
Design of UTCRCP

- Perspective on difference in thickness



Background

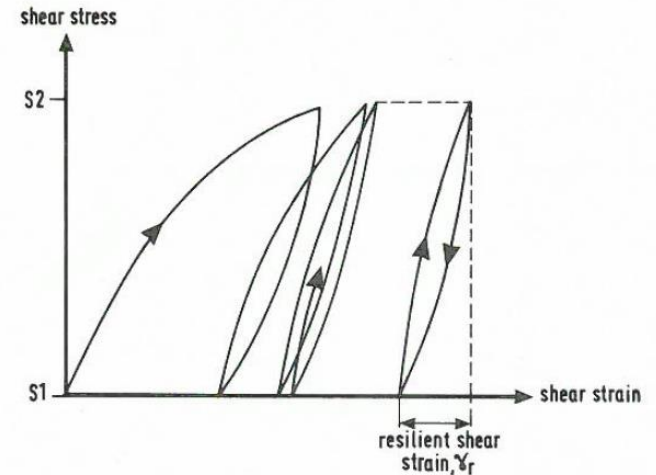
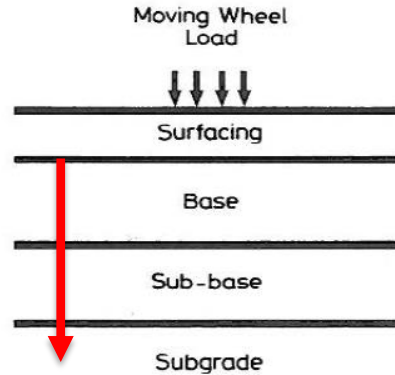
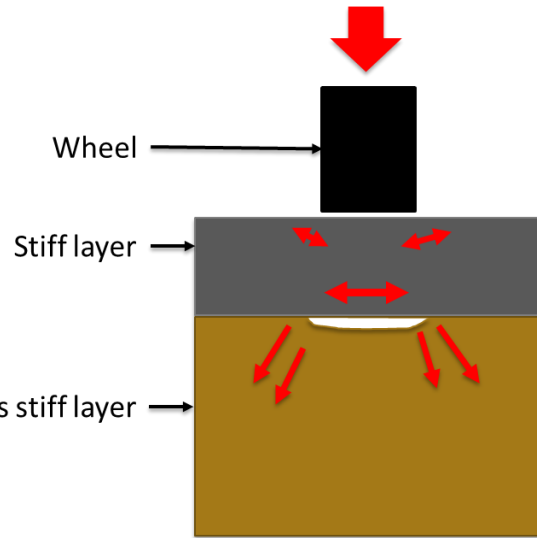
- Perspective on difference in thickness



- Investigate permanent deformation
- Differential, vertical permanent deformation (rutting)?

Hypothesis

“Significant permanent deformation occurs in the substructure of UTCRCP during the post construction period”



Methodology

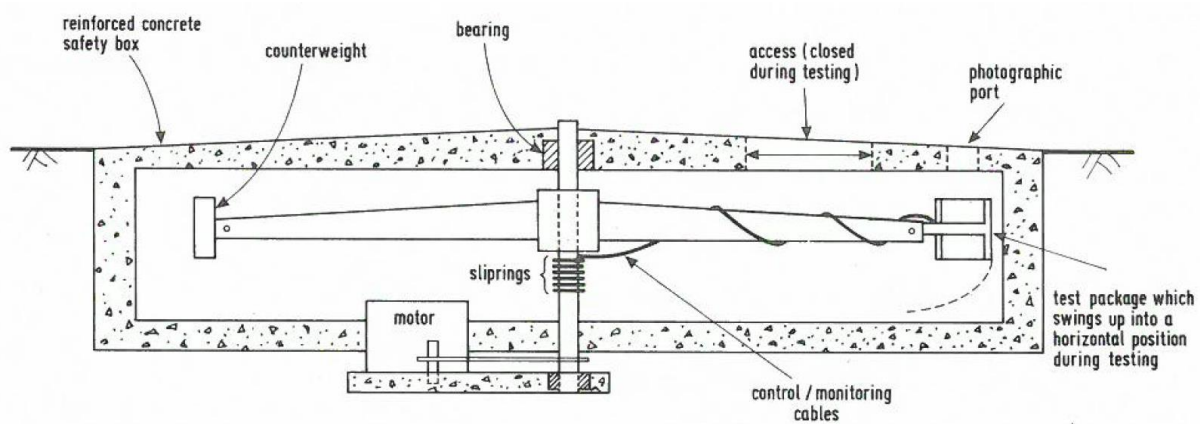
- Scaled physical modelling
- Simplify the pavement system
 - Two and three-layer systems
 - Concrete, dry sand and cement stabilized sand
- Rolling two wheel axle
- Monitor response
 - In-situ measurement system

Geotechnical centrifuge

- Scaled models

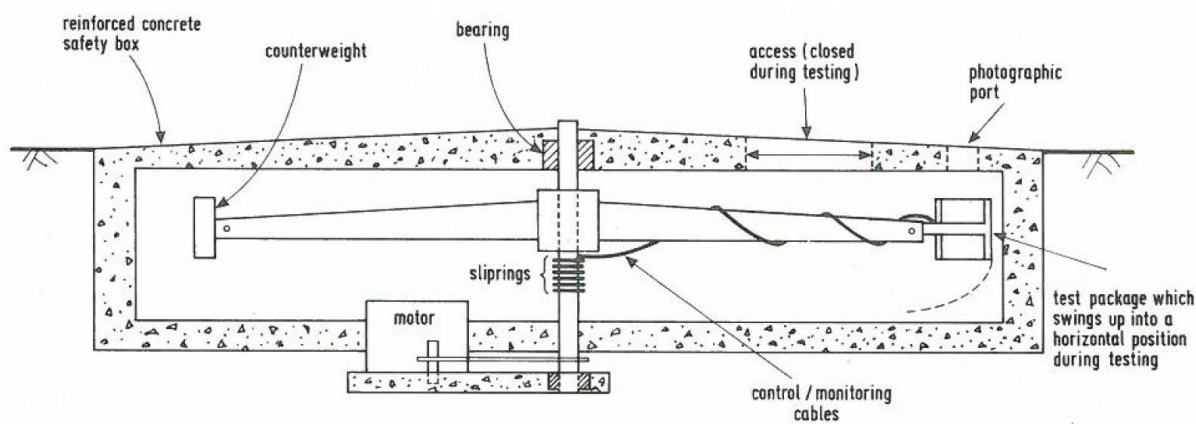
Geotechnical centrifuge

- Scaled models
 - Geotechnical centrifuge



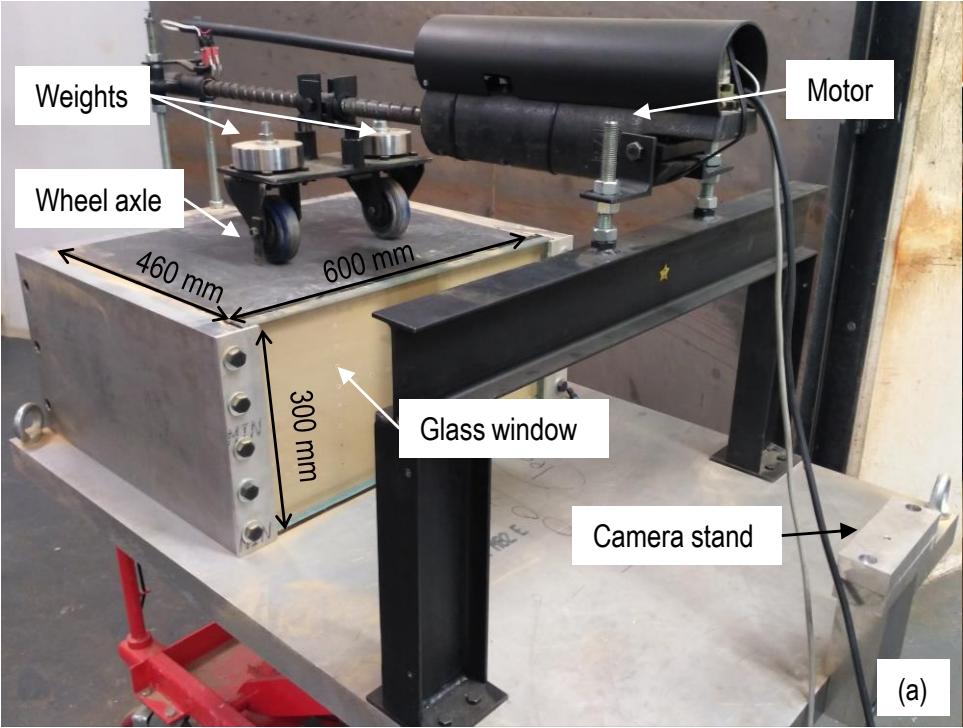
Geotechnical centrifuge

- Scaled models
 - Geotechnical centrifuge
 - Recreate stress conditions

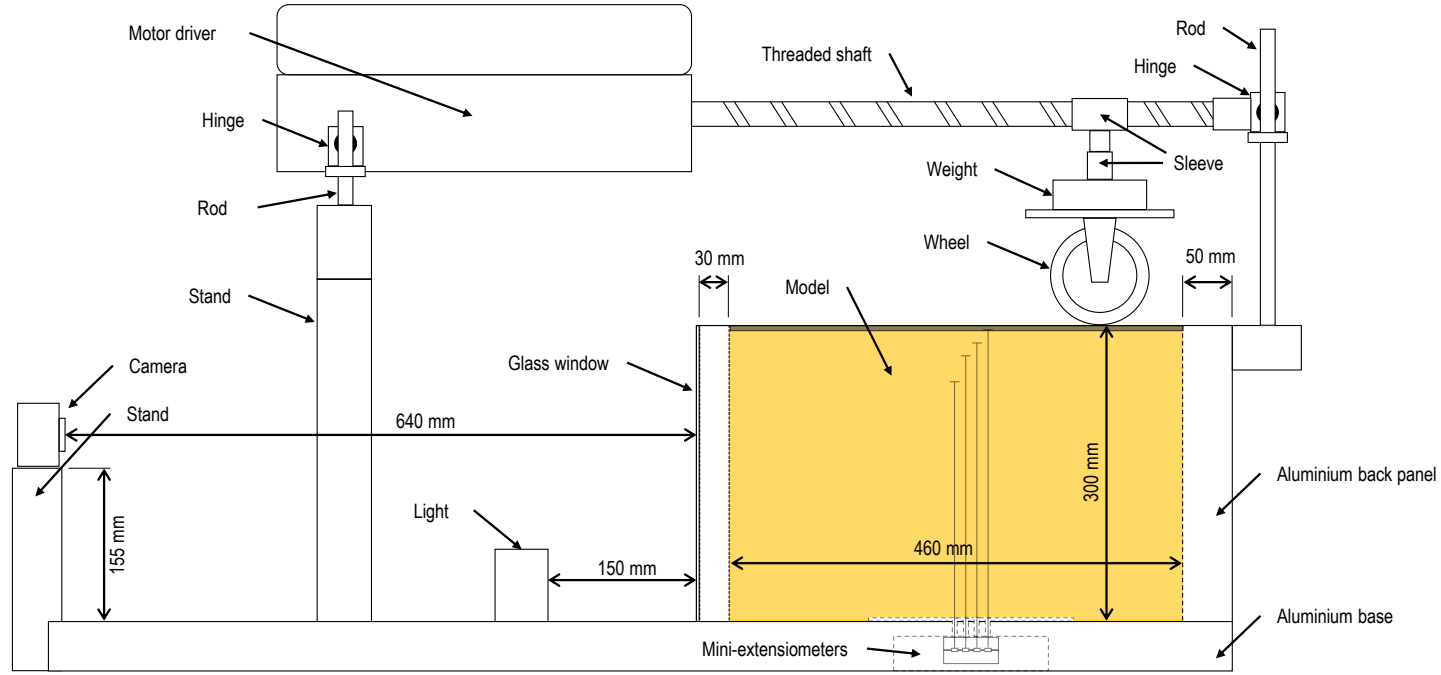


Centrifuge pavement tester

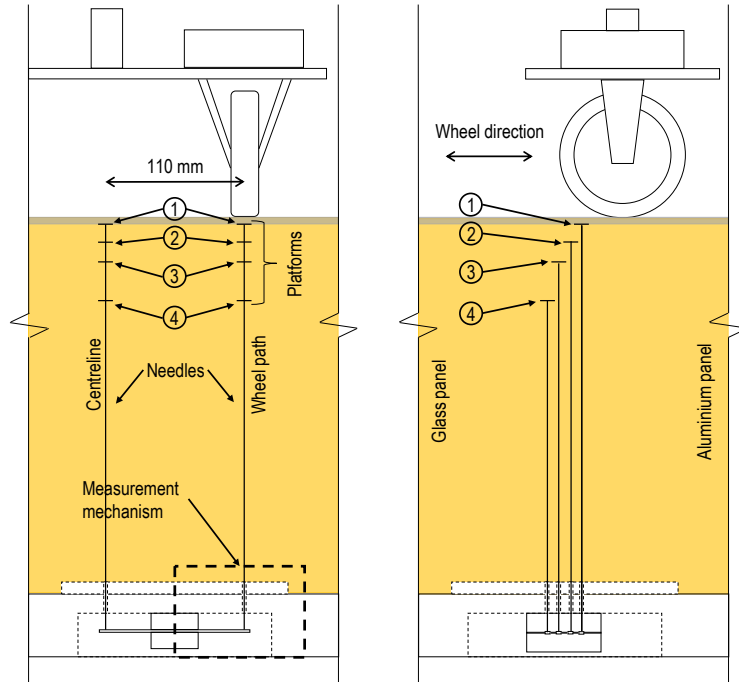
Centrifuge pavement tester



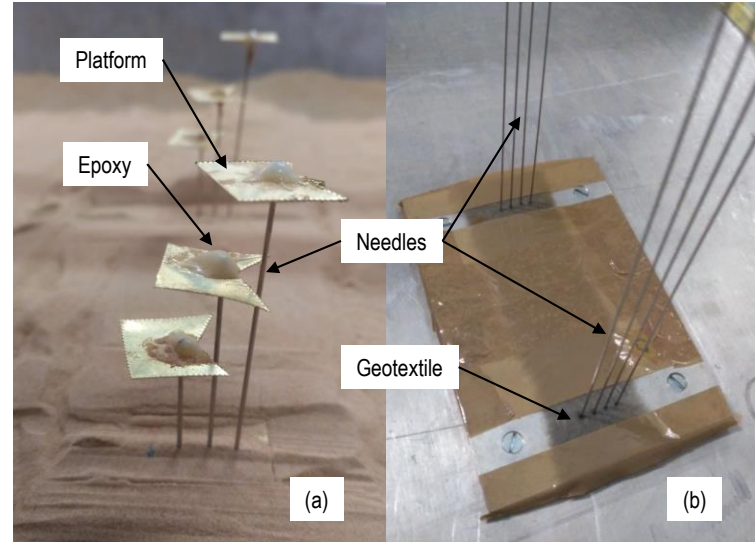
Centrifuge pavement tester



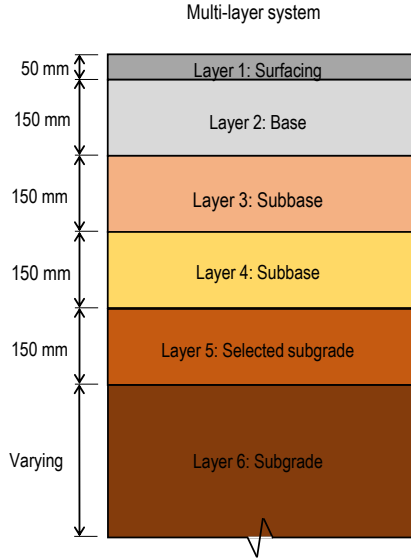
Measurement system



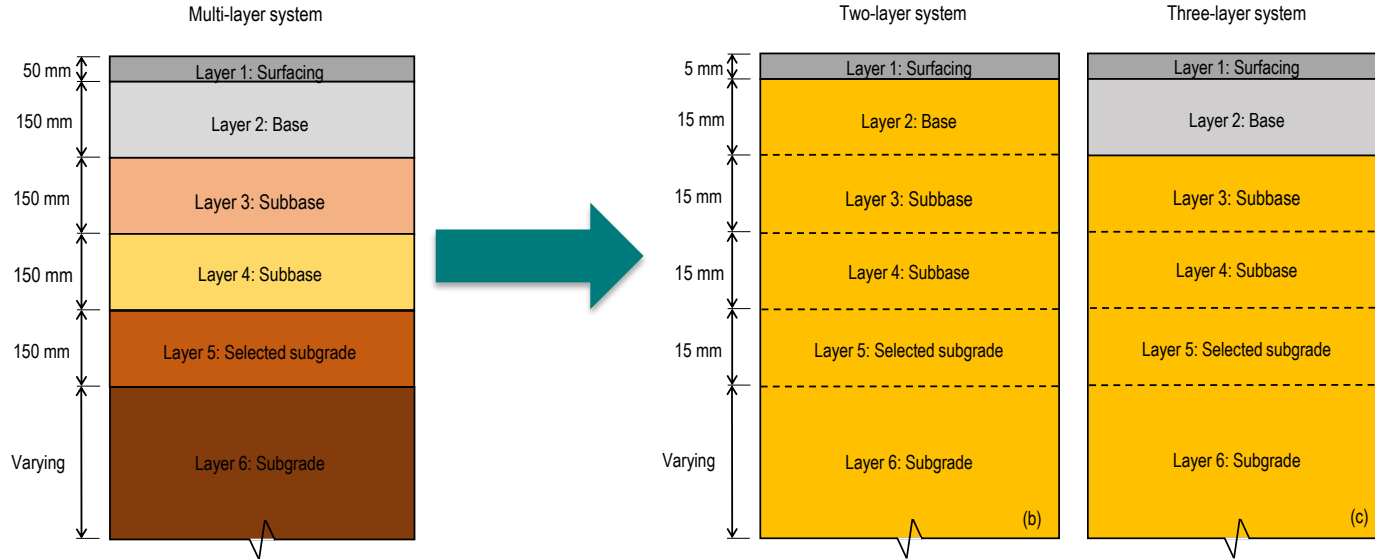
- ① 0 mm from bottom of concrete
- ② 15 mm from bottom of concrete
- ③ 30 mm from bottom of concrete
- ④ 60 mm from bottom of concrete



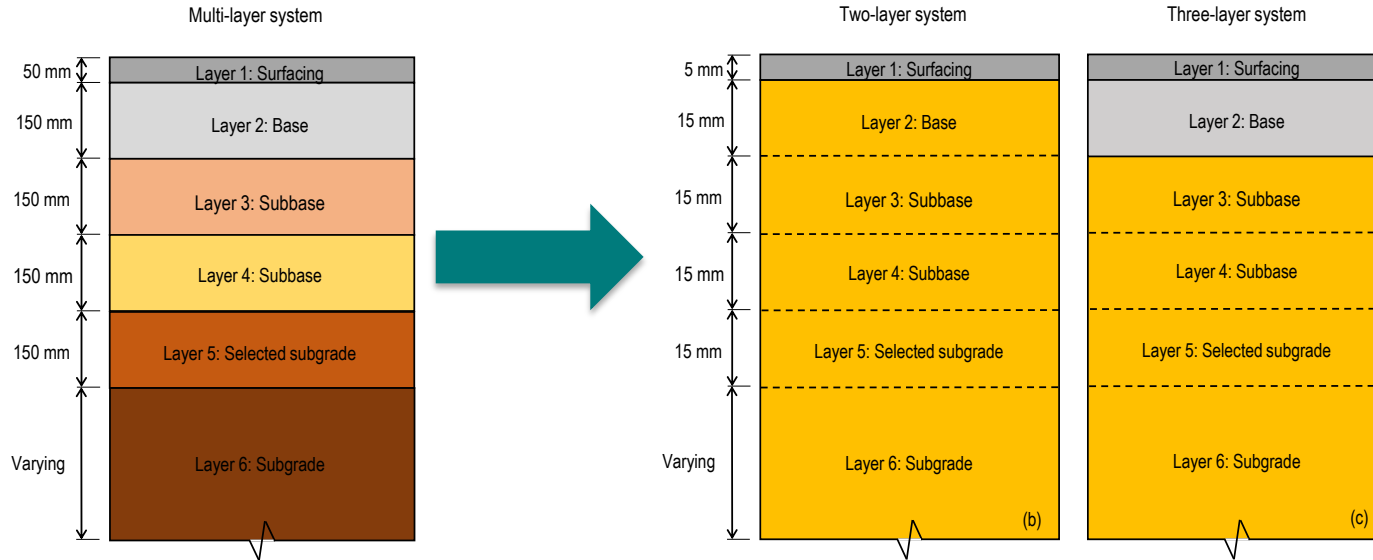
Models & load application



Models & load application

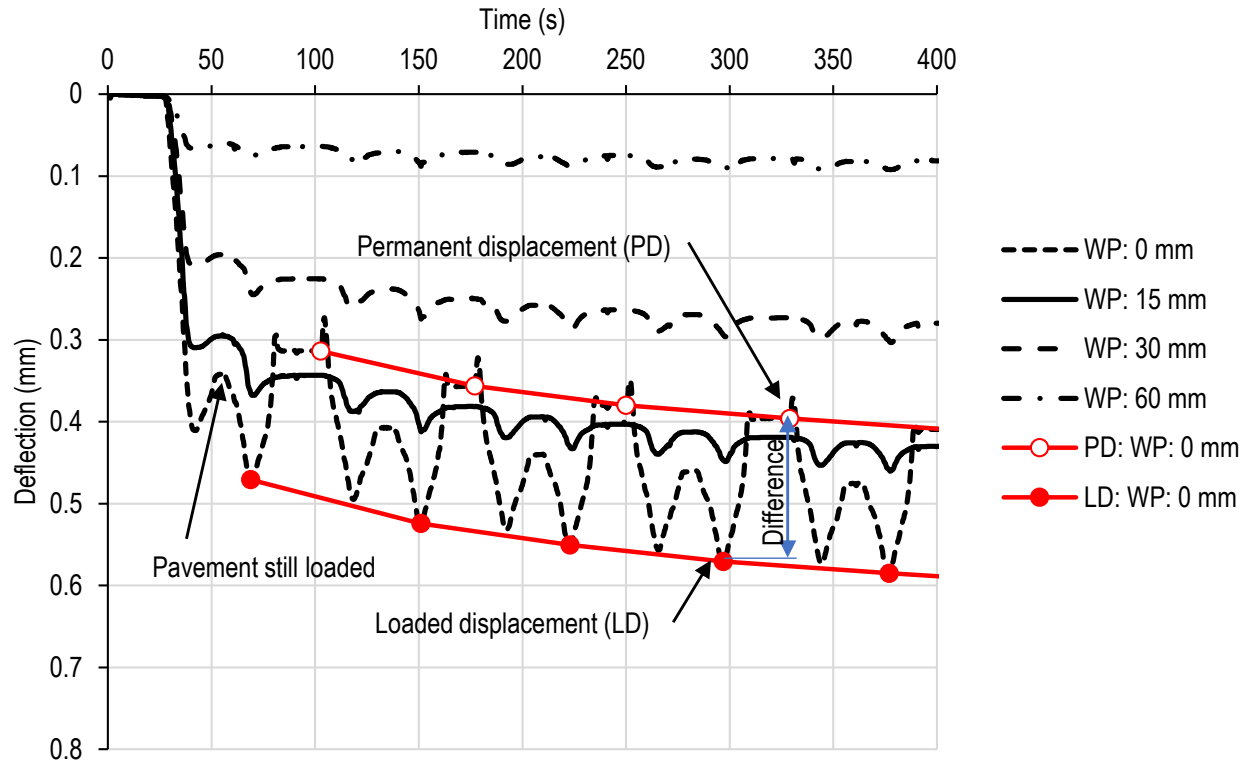


Models & load application

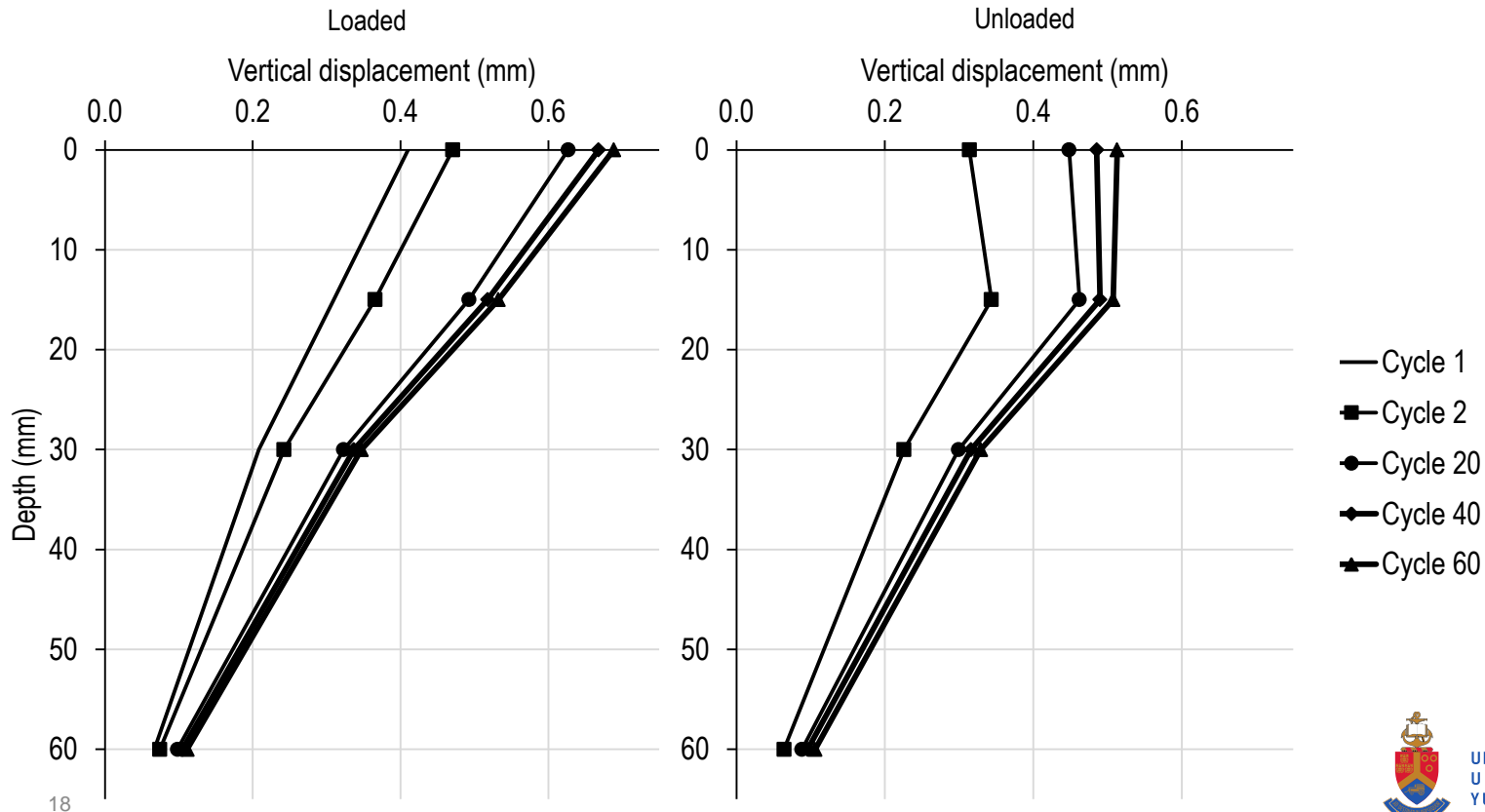


- Apply 60 wheel passes
- Wheel pressure of 560 kPa

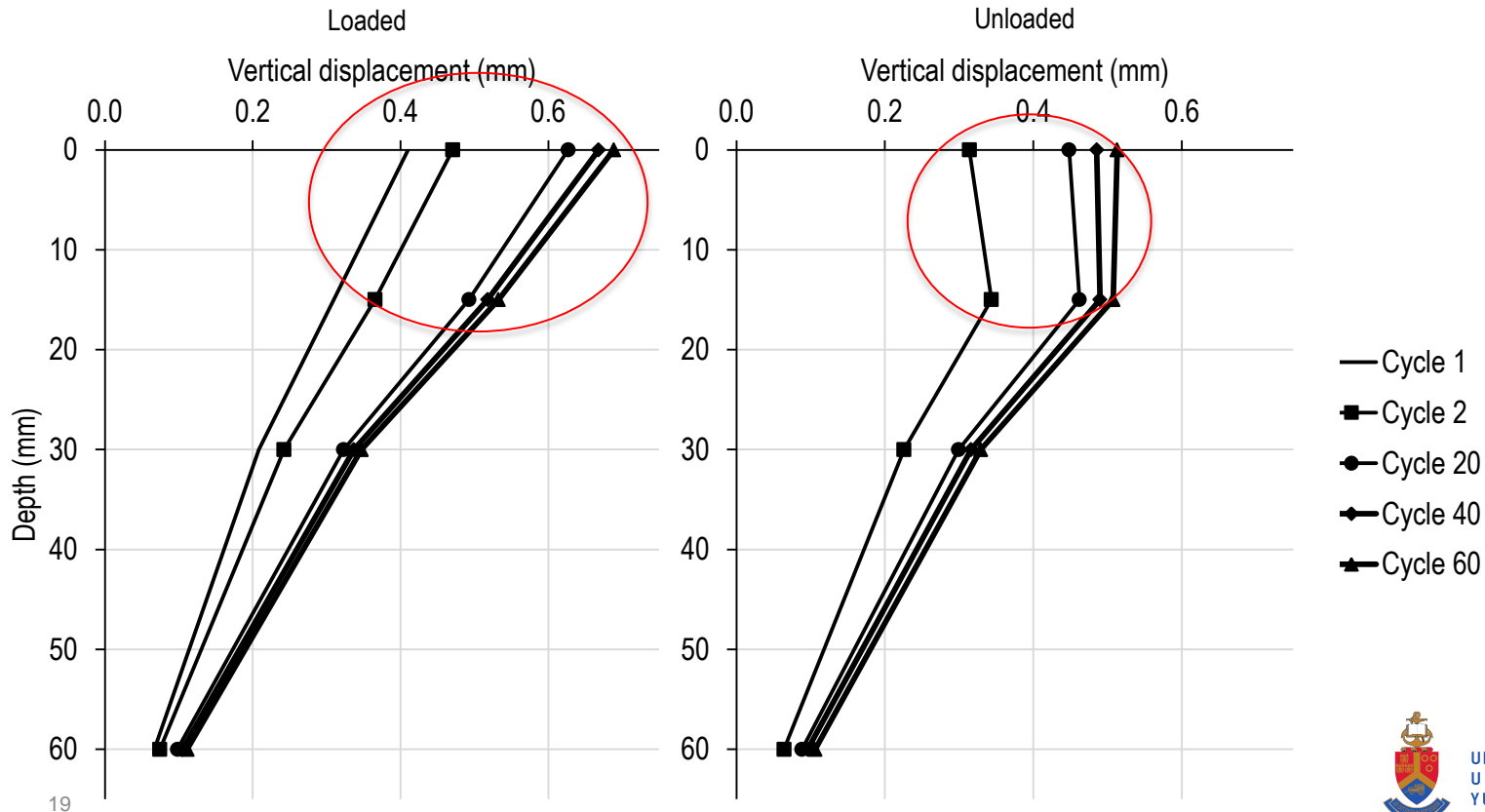
Results – Deflection versus time



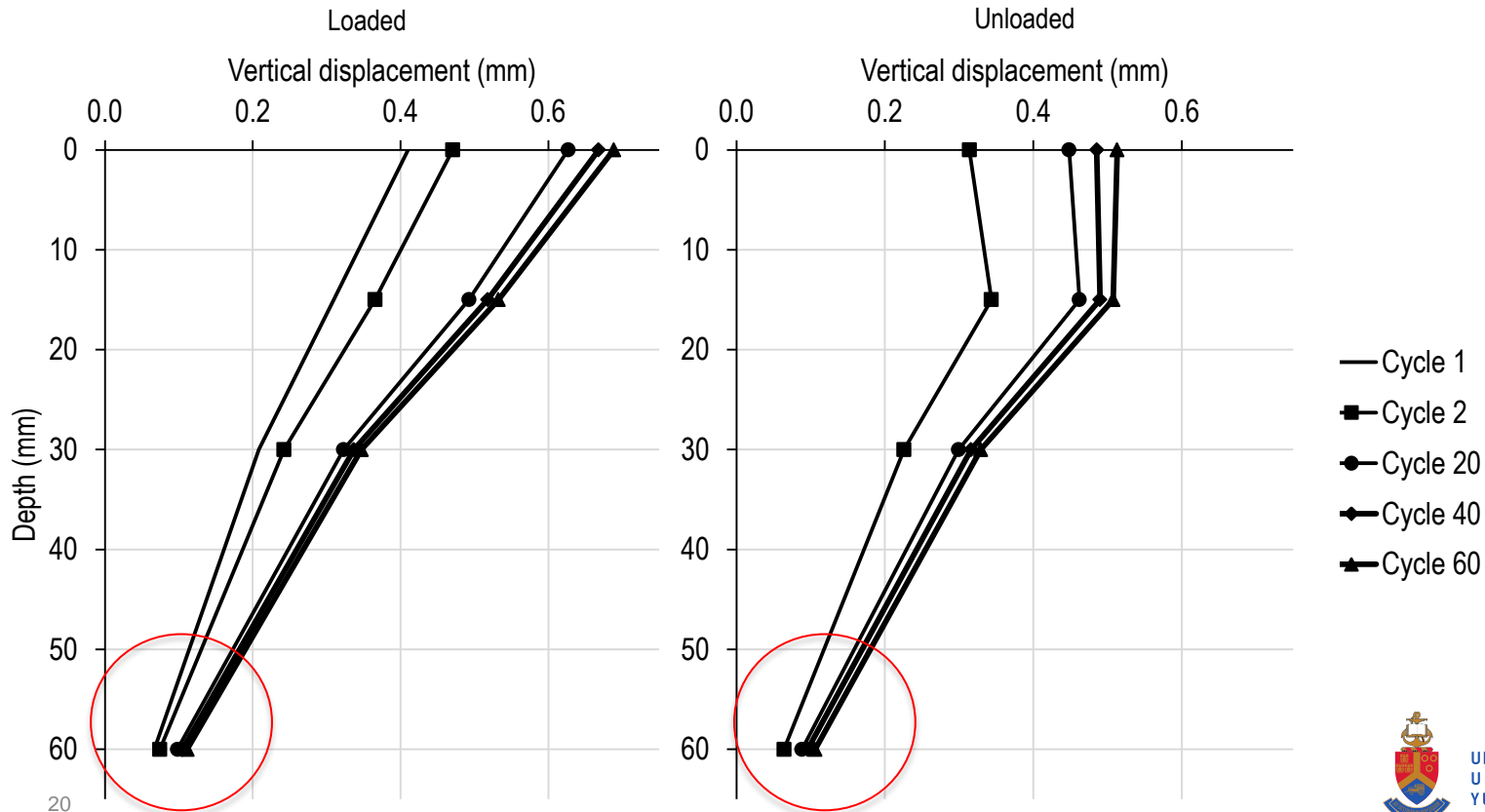
Results – Wheel path of two-layer system



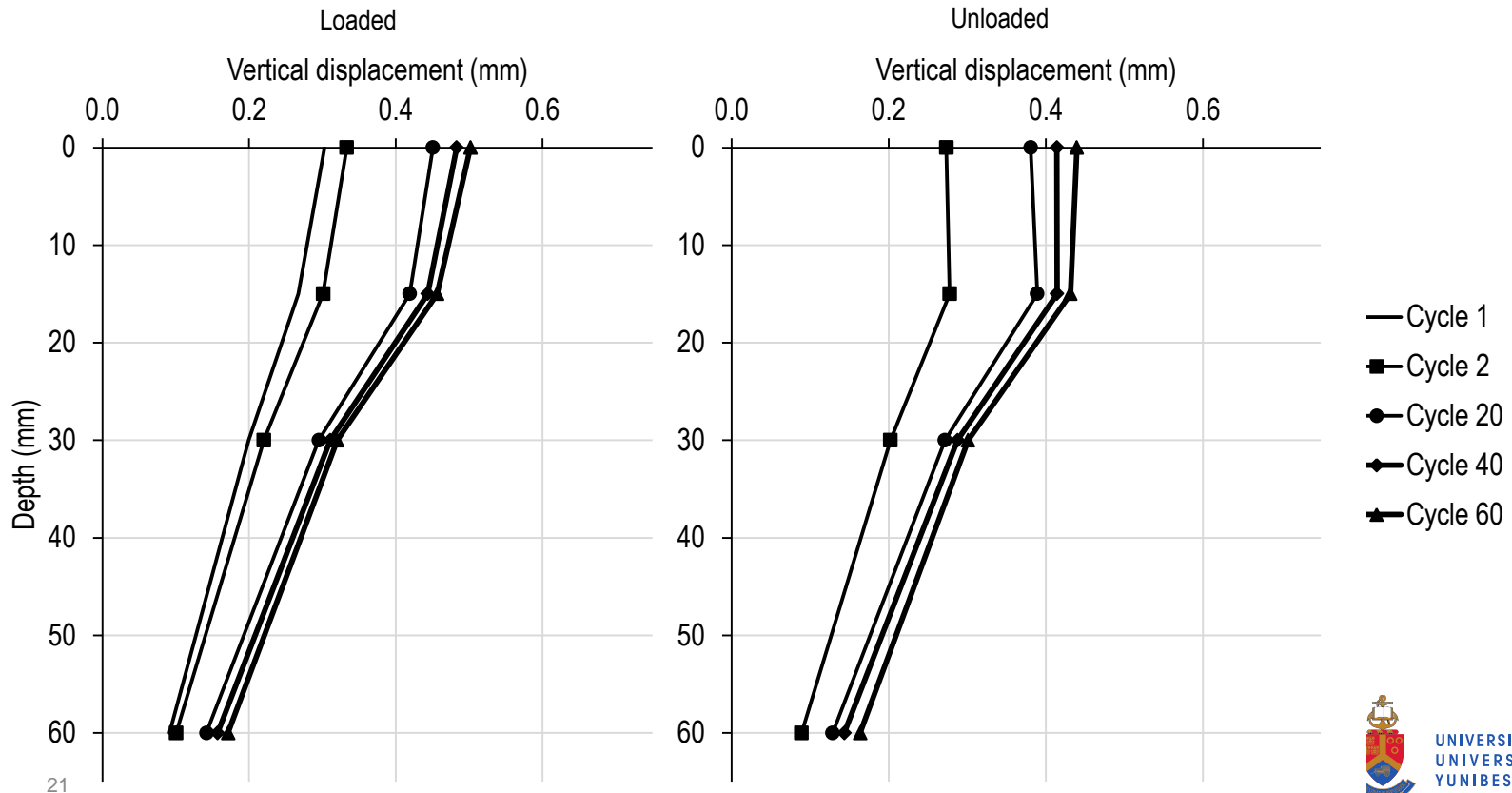
Results – Wheel path of two-layer system



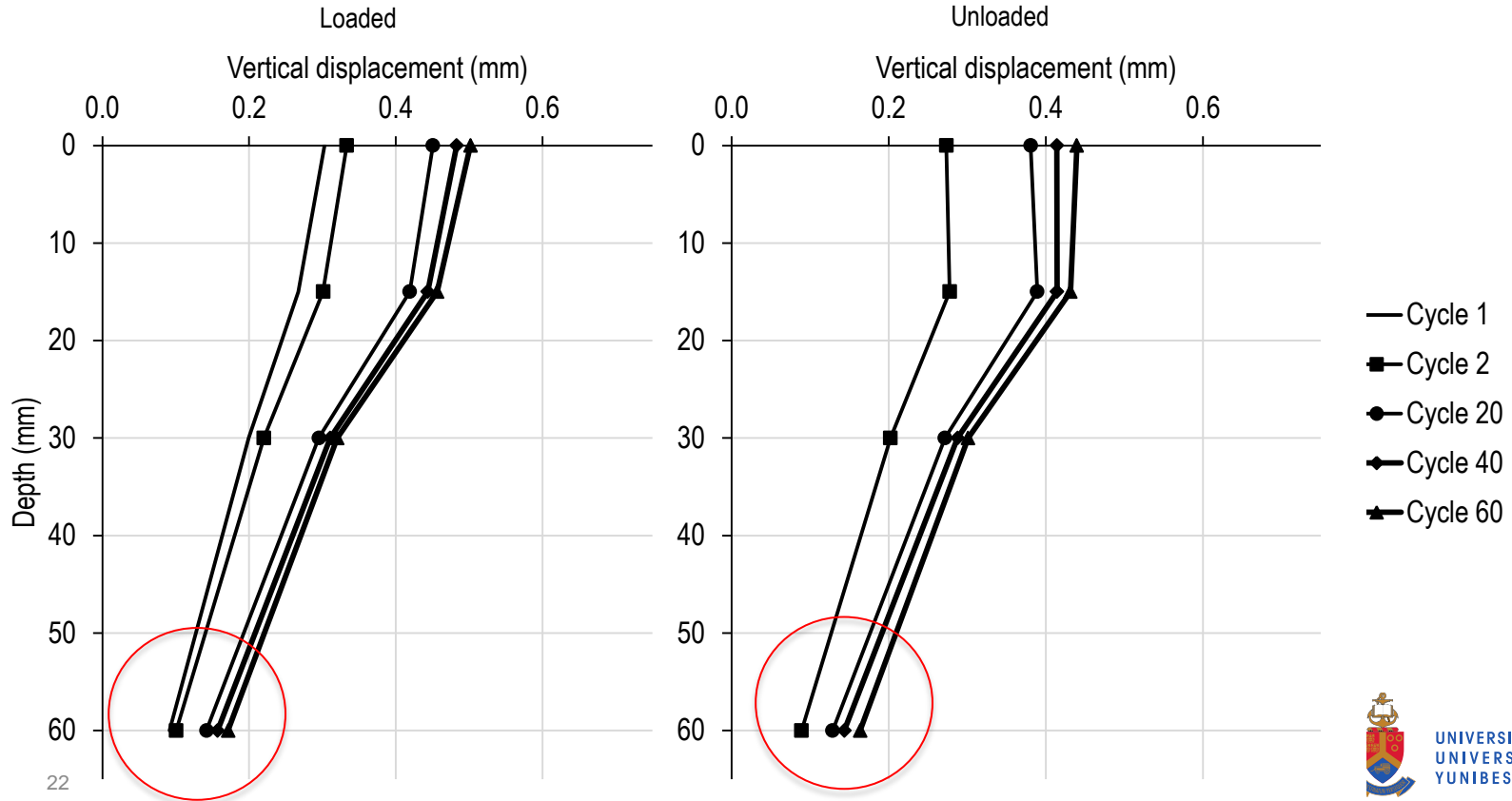
Results – Wheel path of two-layer system



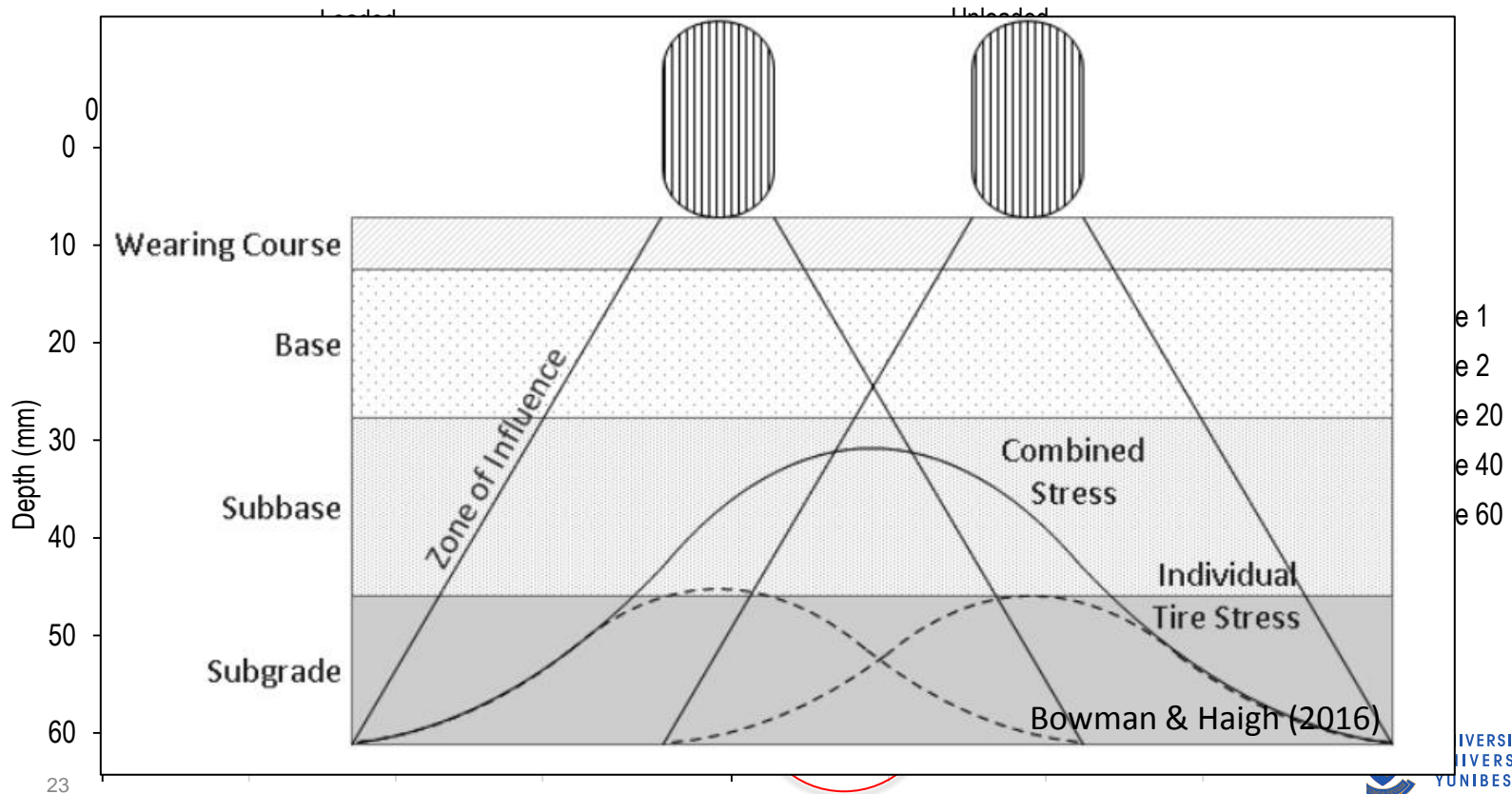
Results – Centerline of two-layer system



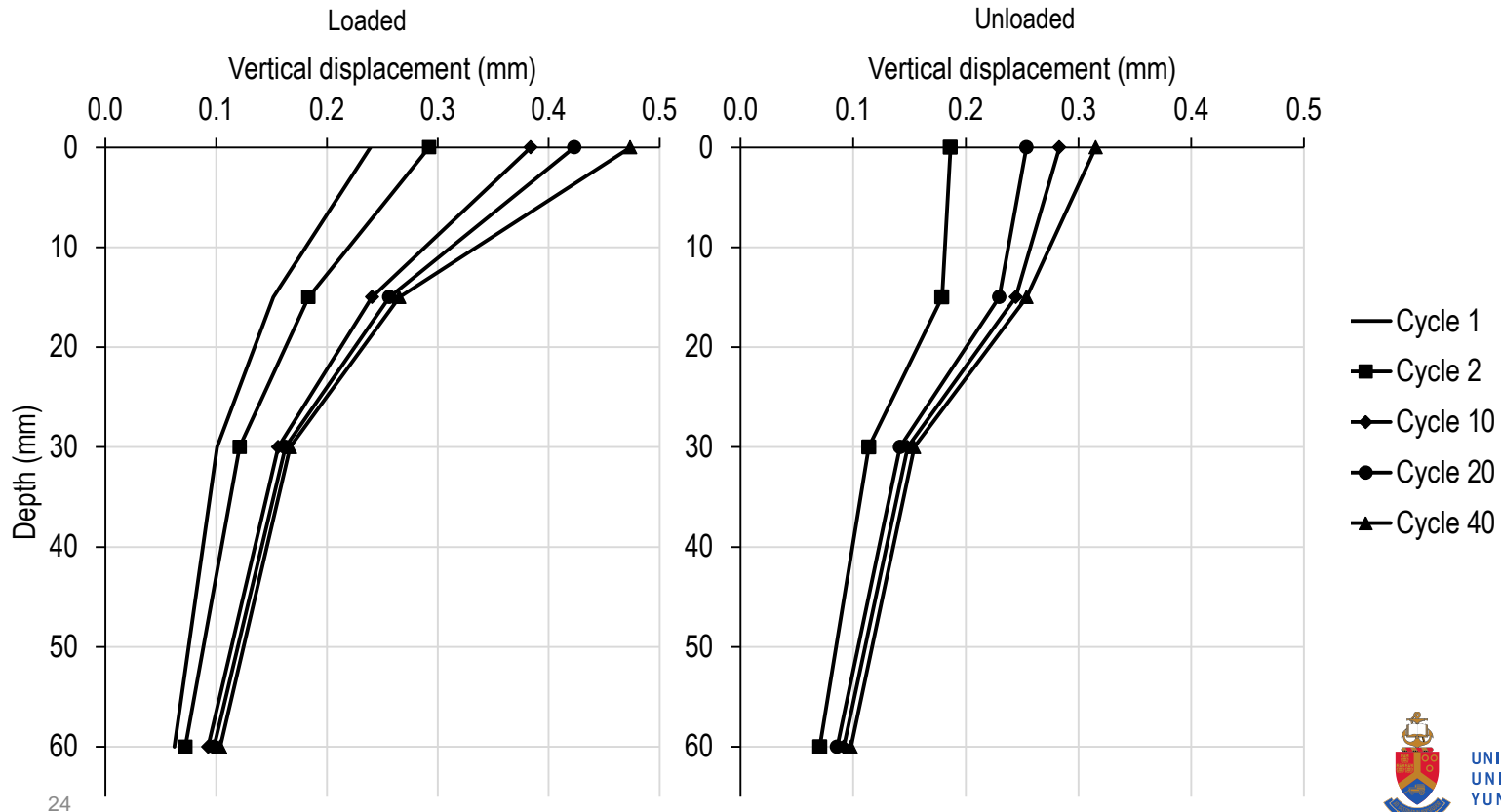
Results – Centerline of two-layer system



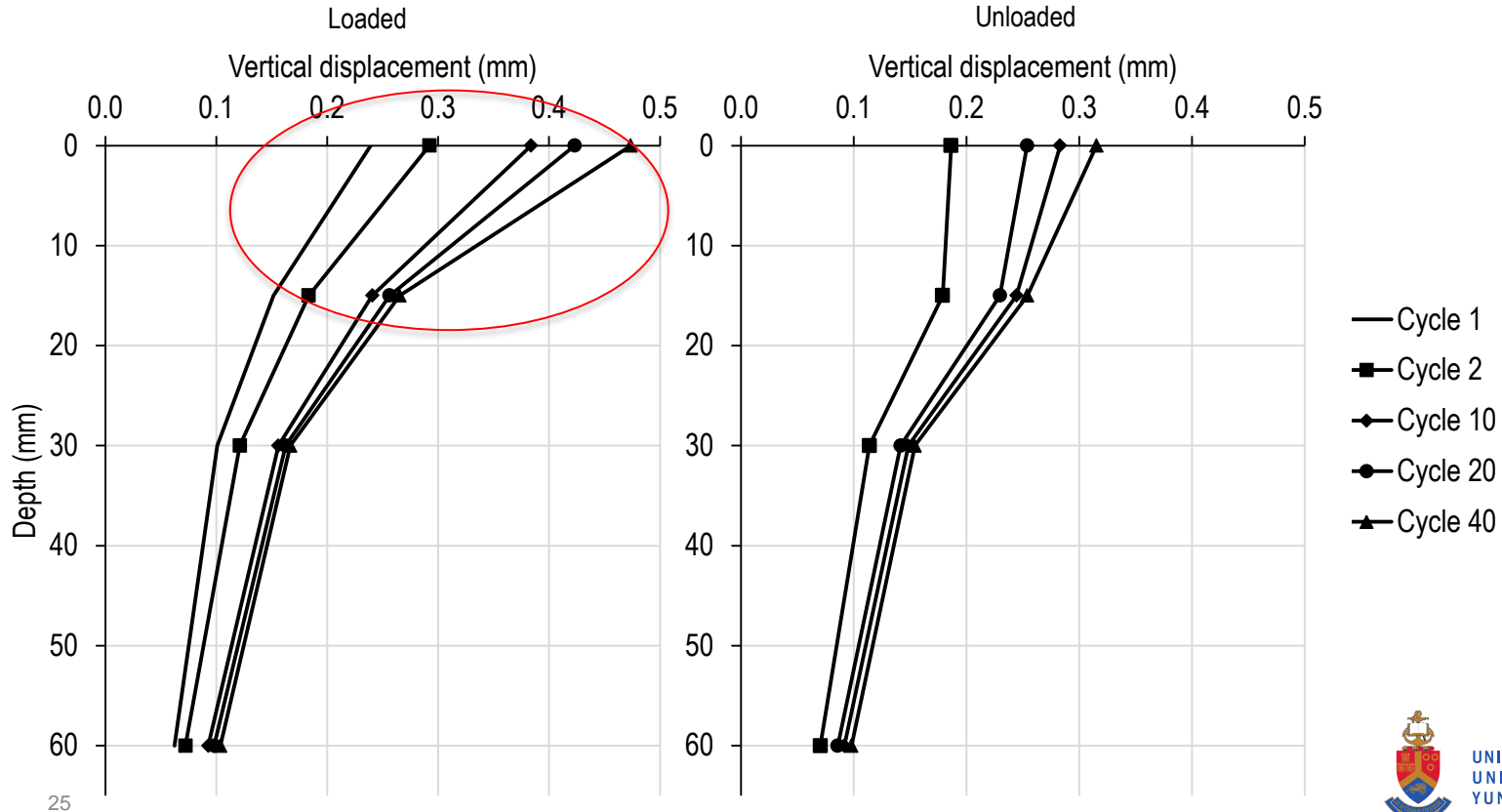
Results – Centerline of two-layer system



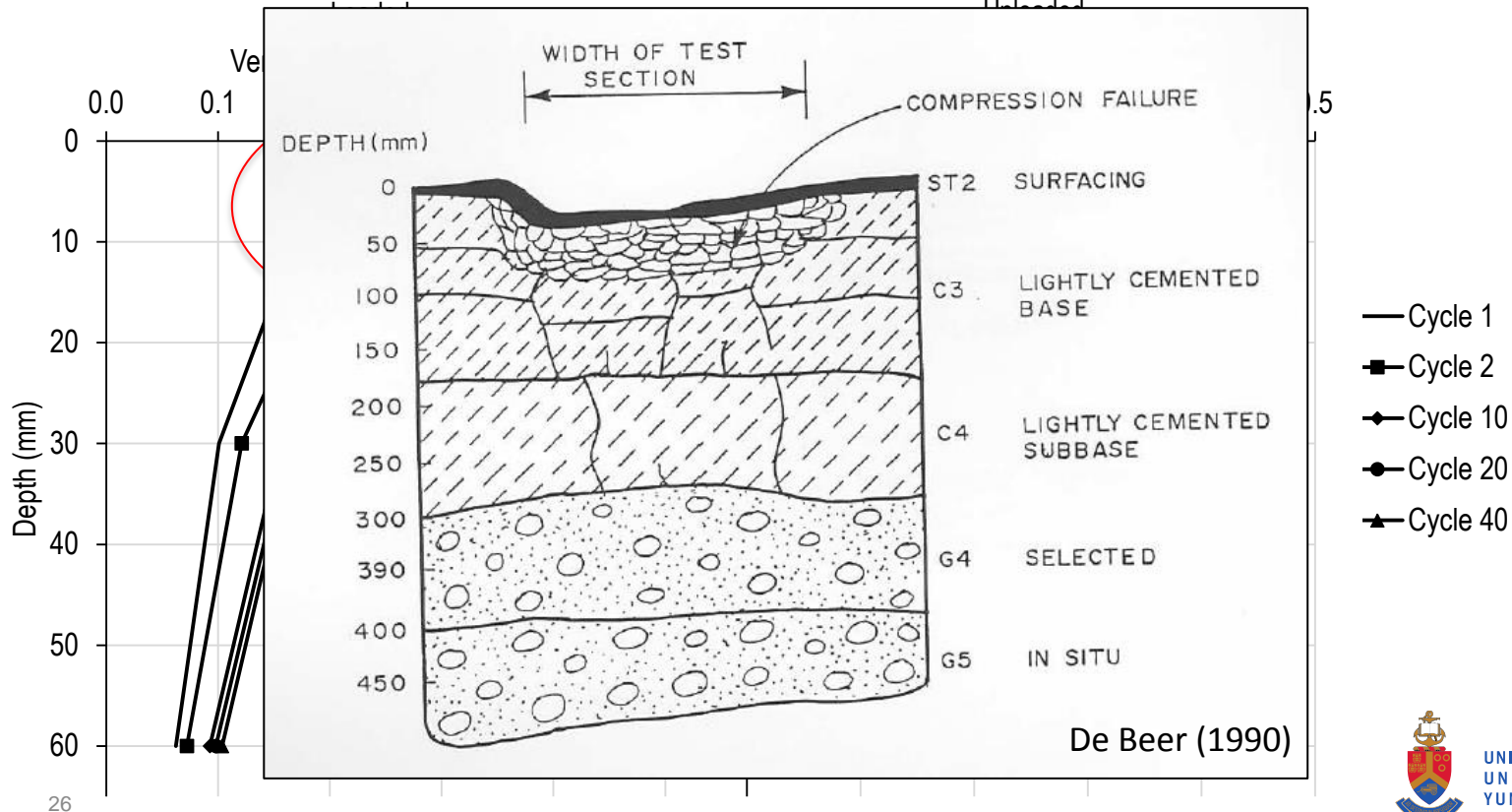
Results – Wheel path of three-layer system



Results – Wheel path of three-layer system



Results – Wheel path of three-layer system



De Beer (1990)

Comments and further research

- Cavity forms between top of substructure and bottom of concrete layer
- Influence of zones of the two wheels overlap at a depth of 60 mm
- Cement stabilized sand base deteriorates

- Finite element modelling of multi-layer system
 - Include elastic-plastic behaviour sand

Thank you



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