

55<sup>th</sup> Illinois Bituminous Paving Conference  
*In Conjunction With*  
North Central Asphalt User Producer Group

*Mix Optimization for*  
*Quality and Consistency*

William J. Pine, P.E.  
Heritage Construction & Materials  
February 3, 2015

# *Some Definitions...*

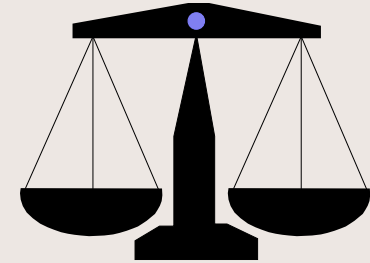
- *Optimize*:  
To make something as good or as effective as possible
- *Quality*:  
A high level of value or excellence
- *Consistent*:  
Always acting or behaving in the same way

*Merriam-Webster.Com*



# What's Your Definition of an *Optimized* Mix?

- Contract Requirements
- Economical
- Reproducible
- Compactable and Non-Segregating
- Workable and Controllable
- Achieve Full Pay



# Meets or Exceeds *All* Contract Requirements

- Gradation
- VMA and Voids
- Binder Replacement
- Stripping Test
- Density
- Non-segregating
- Smooth
- Hamburg Wheel
- Future Cracking Test...?



# Economical Cheapest

The most economical blend seeks the right balance between material costs and design characteristics that influence pay and customer satisfaction.

- As-Produced vs. Design material costs (produce a quality mix at or below design material cost)
- Bonus vs. Penalty dollars achieved (achieve maximum pay for each mix on each job)
- User-Friendly to all parties involved (plant, lab, laydown)

# Reproducible

- Achieve **accurate** mix design results
  - Aggregate specific gravities
  - Consistent and Correct
    - Blending, mixing, handling, specimen preparation and specimen testing
  - Do the results make sense?
  - Verify blend gradation and AC content achieved
- Account for anticipated VMA loss
  - Know what was achieved in the design
  - Field data evaluation

# Compactable, Non-Segregating

The *Bailey Method* relates to:

- Field Compactability, Segregation Susceptibility and Tenderness
  - **CA** volume relative to mix **type** and lift thickness
  - **CA** ratio
  - **FA<sub>c</sub>** and **FA<sub>f</sub>** ratios
- Do you have a systematical approach to mix evaluation (design and field)?





# Laboratory Mixture Analysis



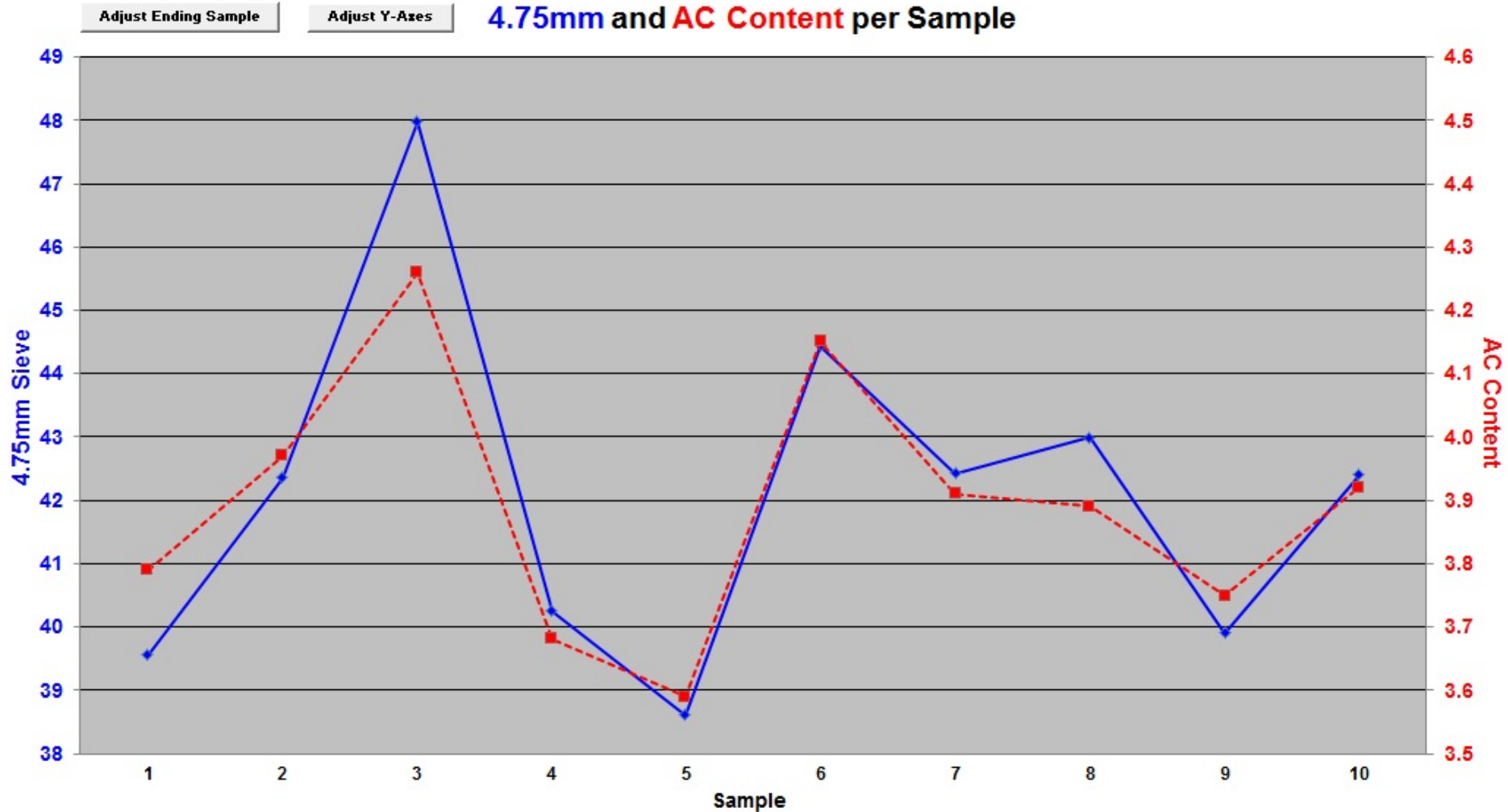
# Laboratory Mixture Analysis



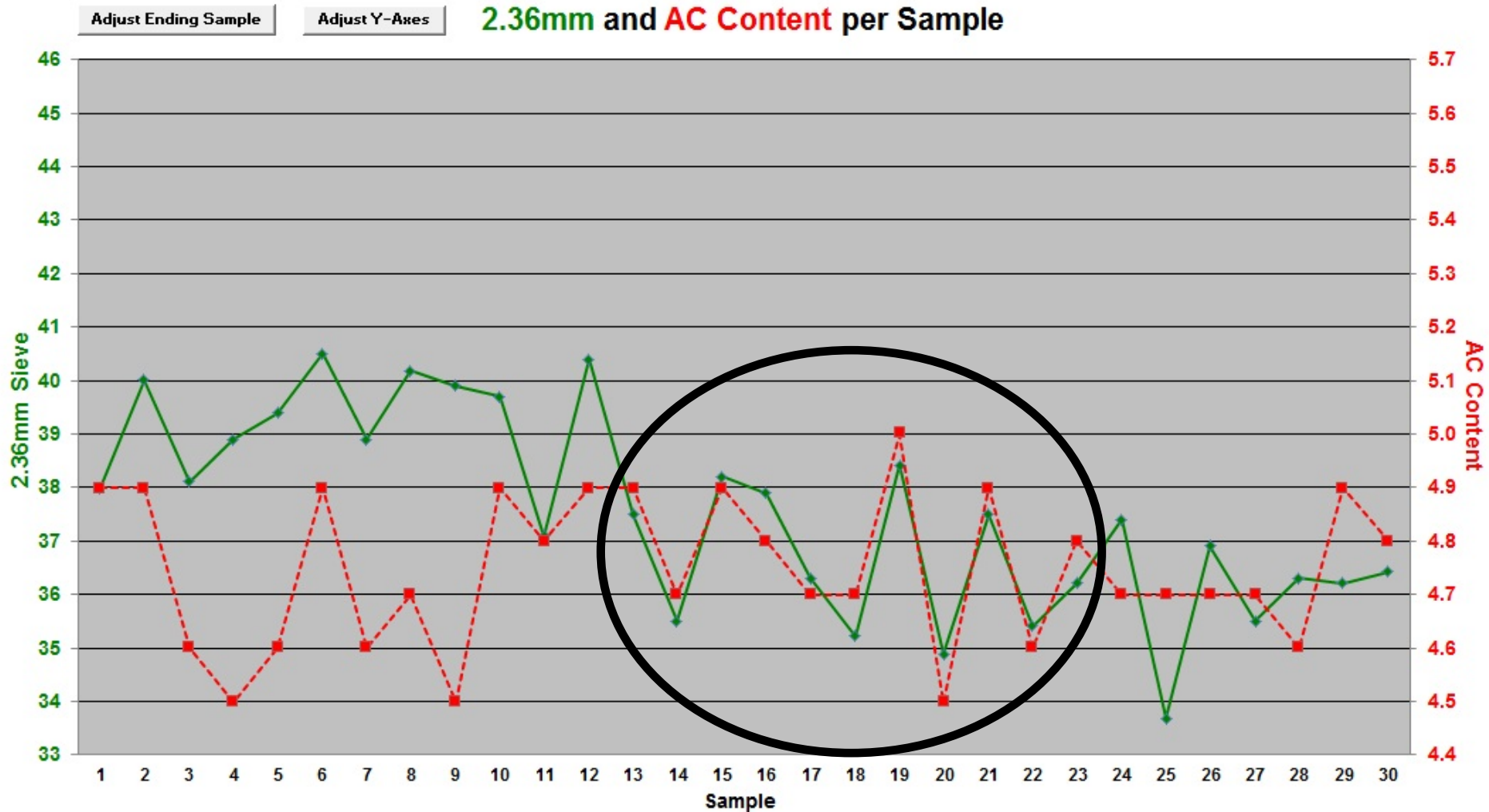


ATTRACTION - EXIT 41  
WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

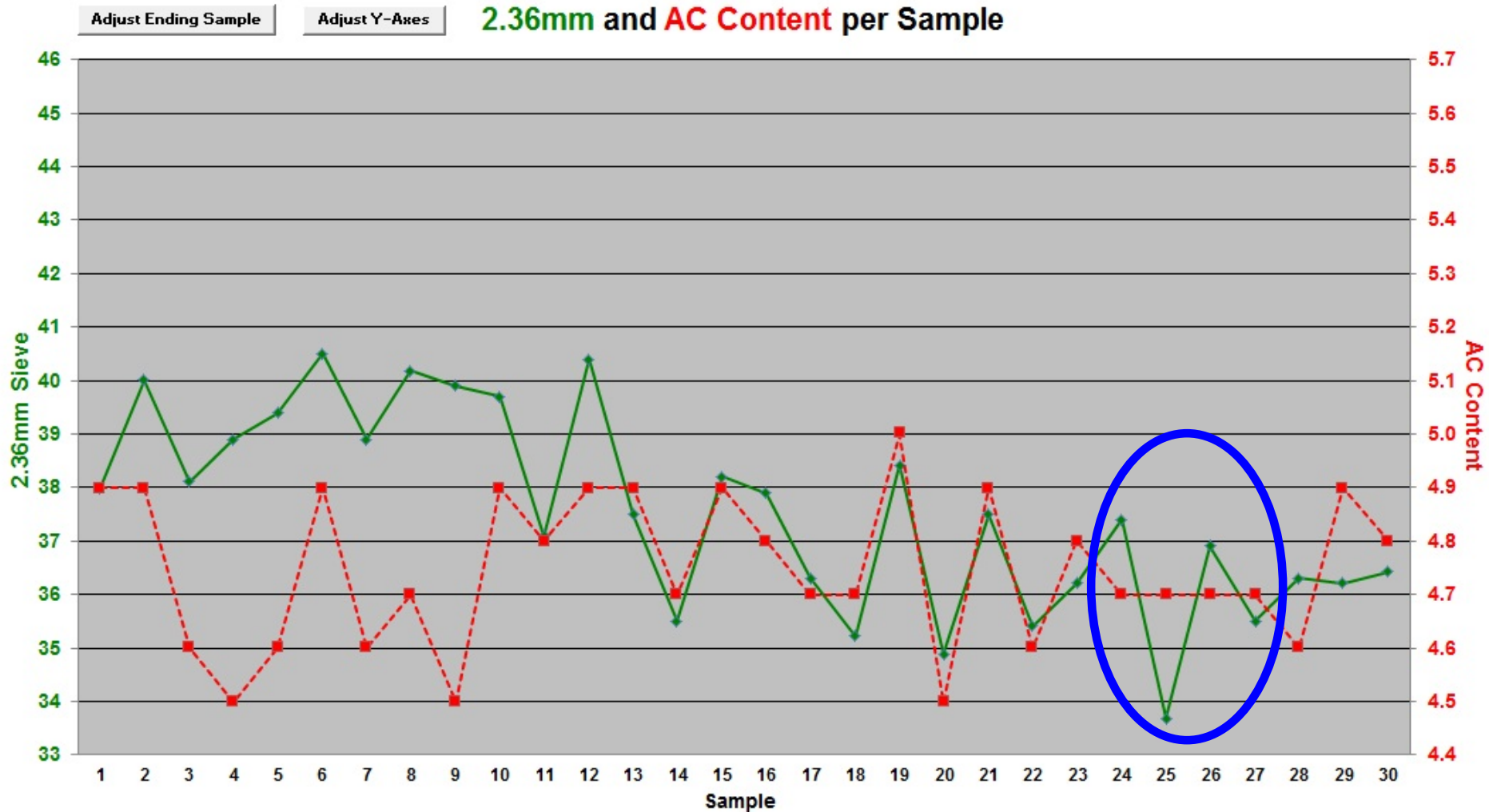
# Segregated Mix



# Segregated Mix



# Non-Segregated Mix







# Workable and Controllable

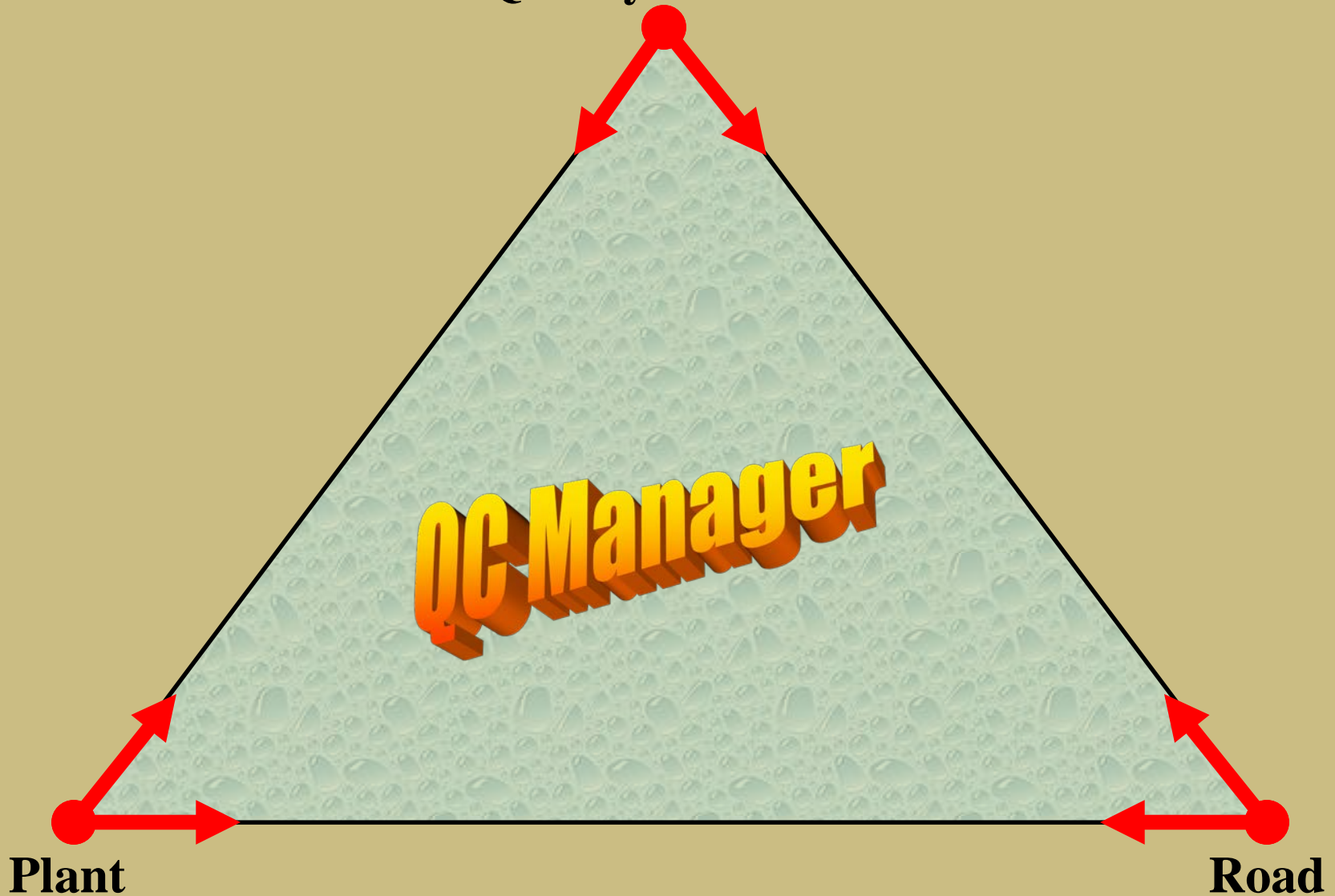
- Volumetric **adjustability** during production
  - Key to meeting volumetrics, while maintaining cost effectiveness
  - Achieving a blend and corresponding volumetrics that provides a **workable** mix
- Sensitivity to field gradation **changes** as it relates to mix **control**
  - What method do you have for analyzing mix results to provide an indication of sensitivity to change relative to volumetrics, density, and performance tests?

# Other Issues to Consider...

- Design should take into account job specific characteristics, such as:
  - Silo time
  - Haul time
  - **Lift thickness**
  - Handwork
  - Underlying base
- **Communication** is vital!

# In The Past...

Quality Control



# Moving Forward As A TEAM!



**Everyone Plays a Role in QC!**

*Train them, Enable them, Support them, and Hold them Accountable*

# Things That Handcuff Us...

- Low Bid System
  - We have to compete!
  - Not enough pie!
- Challenging Decisions...
  - Multiple mixes
  - Production/Placement rate
  - Stockpile area
  - Commitment
- Locally Available Materials
- Lift Thickness





# Mix **Type** vs. Lift Thickness

## HMA Lift Thickness vs. NMAS and Mix Type

Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size	NCAT Coarse-Graded 4 x NMAS	NCAT Fine-Graded 3 x NMAS	IDOT Specification 3 x NMAS
9.5mm (3/8")	1-1/2"	1-1/8"	1-1/4"
12.5mm (1/2")	2"	1-1/2"	1-1/2"
19.0mm (3/4")	3"	2-1/4"	2-1/4"
25.0mm (1")	4"	3"	3"

# Mix *Optimization*

## Where do you start?....



- Trial and *Error*?
  - Experience
  - Specification Bands
- Which blend is **best**?
- How will it work at the plant and in the field?
- How will it perform?
- Today, it requires a more *systematical* approach to design and control a mix to achieve success!



**Thank You**

