Project: Keaau-Pahoa Road Improvements - Route 130 (Ainaloa Boulevard to Kahakai Boulevard) (Alternative #2)

Pavement Design

Reference: Pavement Design Manual, State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, dated Revised May 1995, revised March 2002.

Assumptions:

Pavement type	ACP	
Design life	50	years
Directions of traffic	2	[enter 1 for 1-way or 2 for 2-way traffic]
Directional distribution	65	%
ADT (yr 2018)	21280	two direction traffic
ADT (yr 2068)	28280	two direction traffic
Average ADT	24780	two direction traffic (calculated or direct input value)
T24	3	%
No. of lanes in one direction	2	
Percent of 2-axle trucks	60.79	%
Percent of 3-axle trucks	17.91	%
Percent of 4-axle trucks	10.42	%
Percent of 5-axle trucks	9.40	%
Percent of 6-axle trucks	1.48	%
Abbreviation for base material	AB	[AB, ACB, ATPB, UPB, ###, or none
Name of base if not AB, etc.	n/a	[enter name if abbreviation for base material is ###, otherwise n/a]
Gf of base, if not AB, etc.	n/a	[enter gravel factor if base is not AB, ACB, ATPB, or UPB, otherwise n/a]
R-value of base, if not AB, etc.	n/a	[enter R-value if base is not AB, ACB, ATPB, or UPB, otherwise n/a]
GE safety factor, if not AB, etc.	n/a	[enter GE safety factor if base is not AB, ACB, ATPB, or UPB, otherwise n/a]
Abbreviation for subbase material	none	[ASB,---(material other than ASB, see next entry)] or none
Name of subbase if not ASB	n/a	[enter name if abbreviation for subbase material is ---, otherwise n/a]
Gf of subbase, if not ASB	n/a	[enter gravel factor if subbase is not ASB, otherwise n/a]
R-value of subbase, if not ASB	n/a	[enter R-value if subbase is not ASB, otherwise n/a]
Subgrade material	SG	
Name of subgrade	gravel	[enter name]
R-value of subgrade	55	[enter R-value]

Given Design Lane Factors (DLF)

Number of lanes in one direction	DLF
1	1
2	1
3	0.8
4	0.75

Given ESALC, constants for equivalent 18 kip single axle load (Section 3.2.2.1 from reference)

No. of truck axles	one direction constants
2-axle trucks	65
3-axle trucks	525
4-axle trucks	1,162
5-axle trucks	1,462
6-axle trucks	968

Given gravel factor and R-value for subbases and bases (Table 1-A from reference)

Abbrev.	Desc.		Gravel Factor Gf	R-value	
AB	Aggregate base		1.1	80	
ACB	Asph. conc. base		*	90	* 0.95 x Gf for ACP
ATPB	Asphalt. treated permeable base		1.4	60	
UPB	Untreated permeable base		1.1	55	
ASB	Aggregate subbase		1.0	60	
###	AB	---	n/a	n/a	
---	none	subbase	n/a	n/a	
SG	gravel	subgrade	---	55	
-	no base				
--	no subbase				
ACP	Asphaltic concrete pavement				

Given GE, gravel equivalent safety factors (Table 3-A from reference)

Base Type	GE increase (ft)	Add to
ACB	0.24	ACP
ATPB	0.24	ACP
AB	0.2	ACP
UPB	0.2	ACP
none	0.1	ACP

Calculations:

Design ADT (two directions)	24780	
Percent trucks	3	%
Total trucks	743.4	

1. Determine total ESAL, equivalent 18 kip single axle load [ADTT x ESALC x design life, for all trucks]

	---		---		design life (yrs)		ESALC		subtotal
ESAL for 2-axle trucks:	60.79	x	743.4	x	50	x	65	=	1,468,717
ESAL for 3-axle trucks:	17.91	x	743.4	x	50	x	525	=	3,495,002
ESAL for 4-axle trucks:	10.42	x	743.4	x	50	x	1,162	=	4,500,558
ESAL for 5-axle trucks:	9.4	x	743.4	x	50	x	1,462	=	5,108,199
ESAL for 6-axle trucks:	1.48	x	743.4	x	50	x	968	=	532,512
Total ESAL for all vehicles									15,104,988

2. Determine total design ESAL for all vehicles [Total ESAL for all vehicles x DLF x Directional Distribution]

Total ESAL:	15,104,988	x	1	x	0.65	=	9,818,243

3. Determine TI, traffic index [9 x ((total ESAL/1000000)^0.119)]

TI	11.81
TI (rounded to nearest 0.5)	12

4. Determine asphalt thickness

a. Determine R-value of material to be covered

Abbreviation of material to be covered	AB
Description of material to be covered	Aggregate base
R-value, from Table 1-A	80

b. Determine GE, gravel equivalent factor [0.0032 x TI x (100-R)] (Equation 3.1 from reference)

GE, w/o safety factor	0.768
Add GE safety factor, from Table 3-A	0.200
GE with safety factor	0.968

c. Determine assumed Gf of pavement material, (acp)

assume Tacp =	7	inches
assume Tacb =	0	inches
Gf (acp) =	1.688	

d. Determine Tacp (GEacp/Gfacp) and compare to assumed Tacp

Tacp = 6.880 inches

Use Tacp	7.0	inches (rounded up to the nearest 0.5 inch)

(Minimum thickness should be 2.5" for AC layer)

e. Determine GE of Final Tacp (Tacp x Gfacp)

Gf for Final Tacp	1.688
GE of Final Tacp	0.985
GE of Final Tacp less GE safety factor	0.785

5. Determine base thickness

a. Determine R-value of material to be covered

Abbreviation of material to be covered	SG
Description of material to be covered	gravel
R-value, from Table 1-A or as assumed	55

b. Determine GE, gravel equivalent factor, GE=(0.0032 x TI x (100-R))

GE, w/o safety factor	1.728
Less GE of Tacp (Tacp/Gfacp)	-0.785
Adjustment for GE safety factor included in Tacp	-0.200
GE less GE of Tacp and safety factor	0.743

c. Determine Gf of base material, from Table 1-A 1.100

d. Calculate Tbase (GEbase/Gfbase) 0.675 feet or 8.1 inches

Use Tbase	9.0	inches (rounded up to the nearest inch except for acb)

(Minimum thickness should be 4" for acb and 6" for aggregate base or permeable base)

Therefore, final pavement section is:

7.0	inches	Asphaltic concrete pavement
9.0	inches	Aggregate base
16.0	inches	Total