### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The completion of the dissertation would not have been completed without the help and support from many people. Especial thank to my advisor Dr. Awad El Karim Mustafa, for detailed guide on technical writing and dissertation organization, encouragement, tolerance and professional guide.

I would also like to thank my friend for his generous suggestion and encouragement Dr Kamal Massoud and Dr Sami A/ Alla

Finally, I would like to thank my wife for every think, really proud to have each of you for everything you have done to help me to complete my degree.

#### **Abstract**:

The thesis is concerned with Pavement Maintenance Management System of road for the Khartoum State Paved Network.

In this study a street classification system is assessed, comprehensive road inventory, Pavement Visual Condition Survey for the Pavement distresses types' severity, density and prevent an each road were determined.

The study is also includes a complete pavement condition survey and assessment of (30km) from the paved street, the study ranks the project according to its pavement condition index (PCI) to set initial priorities based on "the worst first" concept.

It also includes carrying of dynamic cone penetration (DCP) on selected representative sample units from some section of the roads and a correlation between CBR(DCP) and CBR laboratory was found to be 0.62 and also The DCP data were analyzed by the transport road laboratory (TRL) U.K software version 3.1.

The Non destructive equipment includes the skid resistance device was carried out. Correlated with PCI and also level of service is carried out for paved road was found that only one street has level of service A, and four of them has level of service B and the rest six street are having level of service C, which will need more access and grade separation for the junctions and to some extent some maintenance is needed for some of them.

the study shows that about 17% of the road pavement one in fair condition, 33% of roads are in satisfactory condition,25% are very good, 25% excellent and the

### المستخلص:

عنى هذا البحث بموضوع نظام إدارة صيانة الرصف. وطّبق على جزء مقدر من شبكة طرق ولاية الخرطوم. (مدينة الخرطوم)

تم فى هذا البحث تسمية وترقيم جزء من طرق مدينة الخرطوم ، اشتمل على مسح شامل لعيوب الطرق المسفلتة حيث حددت درجة عيوبها ومساحتها ونسبة شدتها وكثافتها بكل طريق.

ولقد شملت دراسة المسح البصرى حوالى 30 كلم من الطرق المسفلتة بولاية الخرطوم ورتبت الطرق حسب حالتها فى جدول أوليات مبدئى بناءاً على مبدأ الأسوأ (المنهار) أولاً. كما احتوت على اجراء لعدد من اختبارات المخروط الديناميكى DCP على وحدات مسح معينة من الطرق وحللت النتائج باستخدام برنامج حاسوب صادر من معهد بحوث الطرق و النقل البريطانى TRRLوحلّات نتائج نسبة تحميل كلفورنيا المخروط الديناميكى مع نسبة تحميل كلفورنيا المعملية وحددت درجة الإرتباط وايضا اجري ساختبار لا اتلافي (مقا ومة الانزلاق) وحددت درجة الإرتباط مع دليل حالة الطريق (PCI)

كما استخدام برنامج حاسوب صادر من معهد بحوث الطرق و النقل البريطاني (TRRL) (+ CS) وب تم تحد يد مستوي الخدمة للطرق

وقد خلصت الدر إسة أن هنالك طريقين حالتهما مقبولة وأيضاً بعضهم حالتهم جيدة.

17% مقبولة ، 33% جيد، 25% جيد جداً ، 25% ممتاز ومتوسط الحالة ومتوسط مؤشر حالة الرصف للطرق كان 57%.

## **Table of Contents**

Description	Page
Acknowledgement	I
Abstract (English)	II
Abstract (Arabic)	III
Table of Contents	IV
List of Tables	V
List of Figure	VI
Abbreviations	VII
Appendices	VIII
<b>Chapter One: Introduction</b>	1
1.1 Objectives	3
1.2 Scope of works	3
1.3 Methodology	3
1.4 Study outcomes	3
1.5 Outlines	4
<b>Chapter Two: Pavement Management Overview:</b>	6
2.1 introduction	6
2.2 importance of pavements	6
2.3 importance of pavement Management	7
2.4 Pavement Management Level	9
2.4.1 Network level purposes	10
2.4.2 Project level purposes	10
2.5 Differences between Network and project Management Levels	11
2.5.1 Inventory	12
2.5.2 condition Assessment	14
2.6 Determine the impact of funding Decission	20
2.7 Description of project level Elements	21
2.8 New Design	22
2.9 Developing Maintenance, rehabilitation and reconstruction	24
2.9.1 Thickness Design	26
2.9,2 Selecting the best strategy	27
2.10 project selection level	29
2.10.1 Interfacing Network and project level Elements	29
2.10.2 Relationships of Data	30
2.10.3 Decision support	31
2.11 Real world factors not considered at network level	31
2.12 Developing contract or construction packages	32
2.13 Feedback from project level to network level	33
2.14 Feedback from network level to project level	33
2.15 The move to infrastructure Management	34
2.15.1 Location	36
2.15.2 Definitions	37
2.15,3 Data collection	37
2.15.4 Conflict analysis	39
2.1 5.5 Needs analysis	39
2.15,6 Fund allocation	39
2.16 The Move to Pavement Preservation	42
2.17 Organizational impacts	43

2.18 Past management and decision making practices	44
2.18.1 Planning horizon	44
2.18.2 Fixed facilities and process	44
2.18.3 Resources	44
2.18.4 Completion of funding Needs	46
2.18.5 Structure	46
2.19 Benefits of pavement management	47
2.20 Policy of framework	48
2.20.1 Components of the policy	48
2. 20.1.1 Mission statement	49
2.20.1.2 objective	49
2.20.1.3Statement and intervention	50
<b>Chapter Three: Pavement Condition Survey Methodology</b>	54
3.1 Asphalt Institute Pavement condition and rate procedure	54
3.1.1 Interpreting the condition Rating	55
3.2 Pavement condition Evaluation. ASTM Method	59
3.2.1 General	59
3.2.2 Approach	37
3.2.3 Rood Identification System	61
3.2.3.1 Methodology of Road identify system	62
3.2.4 Definition of terms	63
3.2.5 Tools	65
3.2.6 Type of Distresses on a a asphalt pavement	65
3.2.6.1 Ride Quality	66
· ·	67
3.2.6.2 Alligator Cracking (Fatigue) 3.2.6.3 Bleeding	68
- The state of the	68
3.2.6.4 Block cracking	
3.2.6.5 upheaval & settlement	68
3.2.6.6 Corrugation	69
3.2.6.7 Depression	69
3.2.6.8 Edge Grading	69
3.2.6.9 lane /shoulder Drop-off	69
3.2.6.10 Longitudinal & transverse	70
3.2.6.11 Patching	70
3.2.6.12 Polishing	70
3.2.6.13 Pot holes	71
3.2.6.14 Railway crossing	71
3.2.6.15 Raveling	72
3.2.6.16 Reflection coracles	72
3.2.6.17 Rutting	72
3.2.6.18 Shoving	72
3.2.6.19 Slippage Cracking	73
3.2.6.20 Swell	73
3.2.7 Distress Management	73
3.2.8 Distress identification & Rating procedures	73
3.2.8.1 Sampling and sample units	73
3.2.8.2 Inspection Procedure	76
3.2.8.3 Calculation of PCI	77
3.2.8.4 Determination of section PCI	79
3.2.9 Results of visual condition survey	81

Chapter Four: Functional and Structural Evaluation	100
4.1 Dynamic core Penetration	100
4.1.1 DCP test Procedure	101
4.1.2 Terminology	102
4.1.3 Developing correlations between DCP Readings & CBR values	103
4.1.4 Manual DCP operation	105
4.1.5 Automatic DCP operation	107
4.1.6 practical use of DCP	107
4.1.7 Evaluation of pavement	107
4.1.7.1 introduction	107
4.1.7.2 road include in study	108
4.1.7.3 Visual classification	108
4.1.7.4 DCP test	108
4.1.7.5 Laboratory soaked of CBR	109
4.2 Pit test Procedure	117
4.2.1 Purpose	117
4.2.2 Labor. equipment and Materials	117
4.2.3 Sampling and testing	118
4.2.4 Procedure	118
4.3 Non-Destructive Deflection Testing	119
4.3.1- Asphalt pavement	120
4.3.2- Concrete pavement	120
4.3.3 Pavement Deflection Measurement Devices	120
4.3.3.1 Impulse Deflection devices	120
4.3.3.2 Dynatest Fwd	121
4.3.3.3 Kuab Fwd	121
4.3.3.4 Dynaflect Equipment	122
4.3.3,5 Benkelman Beam	122
4.3.4 Factors Affecting Deflection Values 4.3.4.1 Pavement Structure	122 123
4.3.4.2 Load Magnitude:	123
4.3.4.3 Load Distribution	123
4.3.4.4 Pavement Temperature	123
4.3.4.5 Falling Weight Deflactometer	124
4.3.5 Test Procedure	125
4.3.6 Temperature measurement	126
4.3.7 Ground Penetrating Radar	126
4.3.8 Interpretation of Results	127
4.4 Roughness Measurement	128
4.4.1 Machine for evaluating Roughness	129
4.4.2 Methods for Measuring Roughness	129
4.4.3 Bump integrator	129
4.4.4 MERLIN Apparatus	132
4.4.5 International Roughness Index (IRI)	132
4.4.6 Riding number	133
4.5 Pavement Skid resistance Management	135
4.5.1 introduction	135
4.5.2 Factors influencing skid resistance	136

4.5.3 Micro texture and Macro texture	137
4.5.4 Measurement of frictional resistance	137
4.5.5 Locked Wheel Tester	138
4.5.5.1 Fixed Slip Devices	139
4.5.6 International Friction Index	139
4.5.7 Skid resistance Policy	139
4.6 Level of service	142
4.6.1 Freeways	142
<b>Chapter Five: How to Implement A Pavement Management System</b>	158
5.1 Genaral	158
5.2 Barriers to Adoption and Use	169
5.2.1 .Institutional Issues	160
5.2.2 Issues People and Barriers	160
5.2.3 Turf Protection.	161
5.2.4 Fear of Exposure	161
5.2.5 Resistance to Change	162
5.3 Organizational Issues and Barriers	162
5.4 Past Management and Decision Making Practice	162
5.4.1 Structure	163
5.4.2 Constrain on Selecting Projects for Funding	163
5.5 Fixed Facilities and Process	164
5.5.1 Resources	164
5.5.2 Competing Fund Needs	164
5.5.3 Stability	164
5.6 System Design, Development, or Selection	165
5.6.1 Matched to Agency Needs	165
5.6.2 Methods To Overcome Institutional Problems	166
5.6.3 Communication	166
5.6.4 Support and Training	168
5.6.5 Implementation Concepts	168
5.7 Deciding That Pavement Management is Needed in the Organization	169
5.7.1 First Knowledge	170
5.7.2 Attitude Formation	170
5.7.3 Decision to Pursue Implementation and Adoption	171
5.7,4 Develop Alliances	172
5.7.5 Getting Pavement Management on the Agenda	172
5.8 Phase 2-Obtaining a Corporate Decision	173
5.8.1 Agency Persuasion	174
5.8.2 Agencies Decision	175
5.8.3 Form a Steering Committee	175
5.8.4 Gain Commitment for Funding	175
5.8.5 Form an Implementation Group	176
5.8.6 Organizational Analysis	176
5.8.7 Select and Design System	177
5.8.8 Modify Selected Pavement Management Process	178
5.8.9 Prepare Staged Implementation Plan	178
5.8.10 Implement Through Trial Operation	179
5.8.11 Document Results	179
5.9 Final Agency Decision	180

	400
5.9.1 Revise the Goals	180
5.9.2 Revise the Implementation Plan	180
5.10 Implementation for Entire Network	181
5.10.1 Complete Required Revisions	181
5.10.2 Complete the Revised Implementation	181
5.10.2.1Collect Data	182
5.10.2.2 Store Data	182
5.10.2.3 Train Staff	182
5.11 Effective Pavement Management Operations	182
5.11.1 Matching Output to Management Styles and Needs	183
5.11.2 Placement in the Organization	183
5.11.3 Training on a Continuing Basis	184
5.11.4 Assistance	184
Chapter Six: Type of Maintenance	188
6.1 Preventive Maintenance	188
6.2 Corrective maintenance treatment	188
6.2.1 Cracking seal	189
6.2.2 Thin HMA Overlay	191
6.2.3 Chip Sealing	193
6.2.4 Fog seal	195
6.2.5 Slurry seal	196
6.3. Design of asphalt overlay	198
6.3.1 Correcting Surface Deficiencies in asphalt Pavements	198
6.3.2 Permeability and Rarely	199
6.3.3 Roughness	199
6.3.4 Distorted cross-section	199
6.3.5 Sloppy surface	199
6.3.6 Surface type section	200
6.3.7 Correcting structural deficiencies	200
6.4 Asphalt overlay Design approach	200
6.4.1 Limitation	201
6.4.2 Structural Deficiency approach	201
6.4.3 Deflection Based Approach	204
6.4.4 Mechanism Empirical Approach	205
6.4.5 Construction	209
6.5 Asphalt Patching	211
6.5.1 concurrent work	212
6.5.2 Materials	212
6.5.3 design	212
č	
6.5.4 construction	213
6. 5.5 Performance	215

Chapter SEVEN: Conclusion and Recommendation	218
7.1 Conclusions	218
7.2 Recommendations	219
References	221

## **List of Table**

No	Description	Page
3.1	Road Name and ID Number	64
	3.2 No of unit in section and sample inspected 77	
3.3	Condition Survey Data Sheet	82
3.4	Distress Severity and Method of Measurement	83
3.5	Example (1)	90
3.6	Example (2) Calculation	91
3.7	Follow Example (1) Calculation	92
3.8	Follow Example (2) Calculation	93
3.9	PCI Result for Road Section	94
3.10	Distress Percentages Compared to total surface area of All Surveyed Street	95
4.7	Summary of Trail Pits Laboratory testing for different roads in Khartoum State	109
4.8	Atypical Printout of Data Analysis by TRRL DCP Computer Programmer	113
4.9	Street and chain age CBR% and DCP (CBR)	116
4.10	Correlation between CBR (DCP) and laboratory CBR	117
4.11	PCI and skid resistance for roads	140
4.12	The specific LOS thresholds for a freeway facility are shown below in Table	143
4.13	Traffic account for Khartoum centre roads (ADT)	144
4.14	Level of service for the street of Khartoum urban center.	146
6,1	Advantages and disadvantages of crack sealin	190
6.2	treatment Crack Life as Reported By Various Sources	191
6.3	Crack Seal Costs per lane Mile	191
6.4	Advantage and disadvantage of Thin HMA overlay	192
6.5	Thin HMA Overlay Treatment Life as reported by Various Sources	192
6.6	Advantages and disadvantages of chip sealin	193
6.7	Single Chip Seal Treatment Life as Reported by Various Sources	194
6.8	Double Chip Seal Treatment Life as Reported by Various	195
6.9	Advantages and Disadvantages of Fog Sea	195
6.10	Fog Seal Treatment Life As Reported By Various Source	196
6.11	Slurry Seal Treatment life as Reported by various source	196
6.12	Type of Maintenance for Pavement Distres	216
6.13	Summary of Expected Lives and costs for Prevenstive Maintenance Treatments	217

# **List of Figures**

Desci	ription	page
2.1	Effect of treatment timing on repair cost	8
2.2	projected condition with and without treatment	16
2.3	Trigger value example	17
2.4	Projected performance with projected preventive maintenance	19
2.5	Load distribution	23
2.6	Policy framework	52
2.7	Mission	53
3.1	Inspection Form, Asphalt Institute	56
3.2	Condition Rating as Maintenance Indicator, Asphalt Institute	57
3,3	Map of Khartoum State	63
3.4	Pavement Condition Index (PCI) and Rating	75
3.5	Distress percent compared to the total area of all surveyed sheet	96
3.6	The average pavement condition index (PCI) value	97
3.7	Percent of surveyed length of all roads	99
4.1	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer	111
4.2	CORRELATION BETWEEN CBR (DCP) AND LABORATORY CBR	117
4.3	Operation of the MERLIN	131
4.4	IRI roughness scale (replotted from sayers et al., 1986)	133
4.5	individual present serviceability rating for	134
4.6	pavement condition index and skid resistant relationship	140
4.7	Skid resistance Tester	141
4.8	Speed Flow Curves and LOS for Basic Freeway Segments (HCM Exhibit 23-2)	143
6.1	Standard deficiency concrete	203
6.2	Critical stress location considered in Washington state dot overlay design producer	207
6.3	Washington state Dot overlay design procedure flowchart	208
6.4	Removal of material prior to asphalt patching	214
6.5	Vibratory compaction of asphalt patch.	215

#### Abbreviations and symbol

PMMS Pavement maintenance management system

PMS Pavement management system

NDT Non-destructive test

DCP Dynamic cone pentrometer PCI Pavement condition index

LOS Level of services SN Skid number

HCS Highway capacity software
CAN Aircraft classification number
PCN Pavement classification number

MR Maintenance rating

AASHTO American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

OECD Organization for economic co-operation and development

NHS National highway system

US United state

FWD Falling weight deflactometer

KN Kilo Newton

GPR Ground penetrating radar GNP Gross natural product

IRI International roughness index
PSI Present serviceability index
RCI Road condition index

FHWA Federal Highway Administration SHRP Strategic highway research program

PCC Portland cement concrete
CPR Concrete pavement restoration

**ERL** 

HMA Hot mix asphalt
BMS Bridge management
CMS Congestion management
IMMS Intermeddle management
SMS Safety management

TMS Transportation management system MMS Maintenance management system

HPMS Highway performance monitoring system
ISTEA Intermeddle service transportation efficiency act

GIS Geographical information system

RS Rapid setting SS Slow setting

ASTM American soil testing material

R Road

ID Identification number
AC Asphalt concrete
M Medium severity
L Low severity
H High severity
DV Deduct value

CDV Correct deduct value TDV Total deduct value PR Penetration rate

DSN Number of blows required CBR California bearing ratio

ARRB Australian road research board

TRRL Transportation research road laboratory

RN Ride number PI Profile index

IRRE International road roughness experiment

MERLIN Machine for Evaluating Roughness using Low cost Instrumentation

SDP Service dynamic profilometer

RTRRM Response type road roughness meters

KN Kilo Newton KG Kilo Gram

PR Penetration Rate
LL Liquid Limit
PL Plastic limit
PI Plasticity index

MDD Maximum dry density

OMC Optimum moisture content