

Iowa Approach to Minimizing D-Cracking

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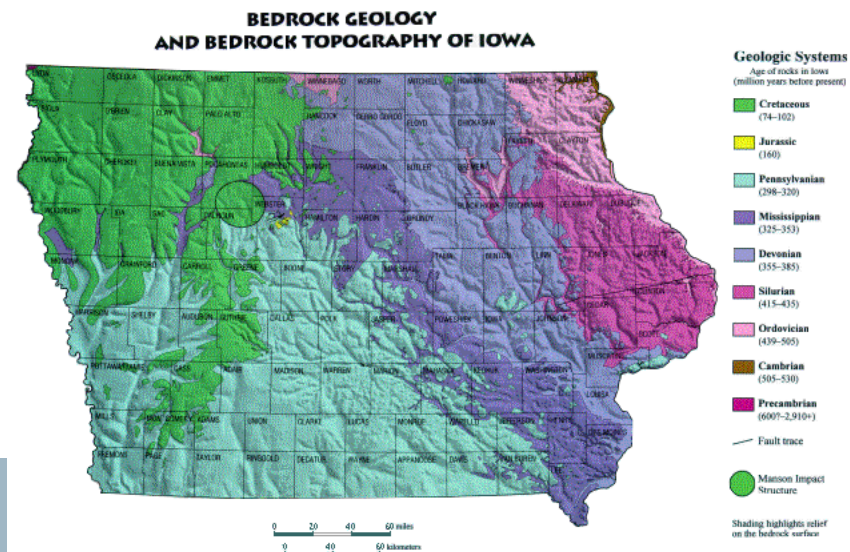


Background

- ASTM 666 is a poor predictor of pavement performance
 - ✓ Some aggregates susceptible to deicing salts.
- Late 1970's to the mid 80's
 - ✓ Iowa Pore Index test
 - ✓ Aggregate chemistry data.

Types of Aggregate Tested and Common to Iowa

- Limestone - CaCO_3
- Dolomite - $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$
- Intermediate Dolomites
- Carbonate fraction of a Gravel



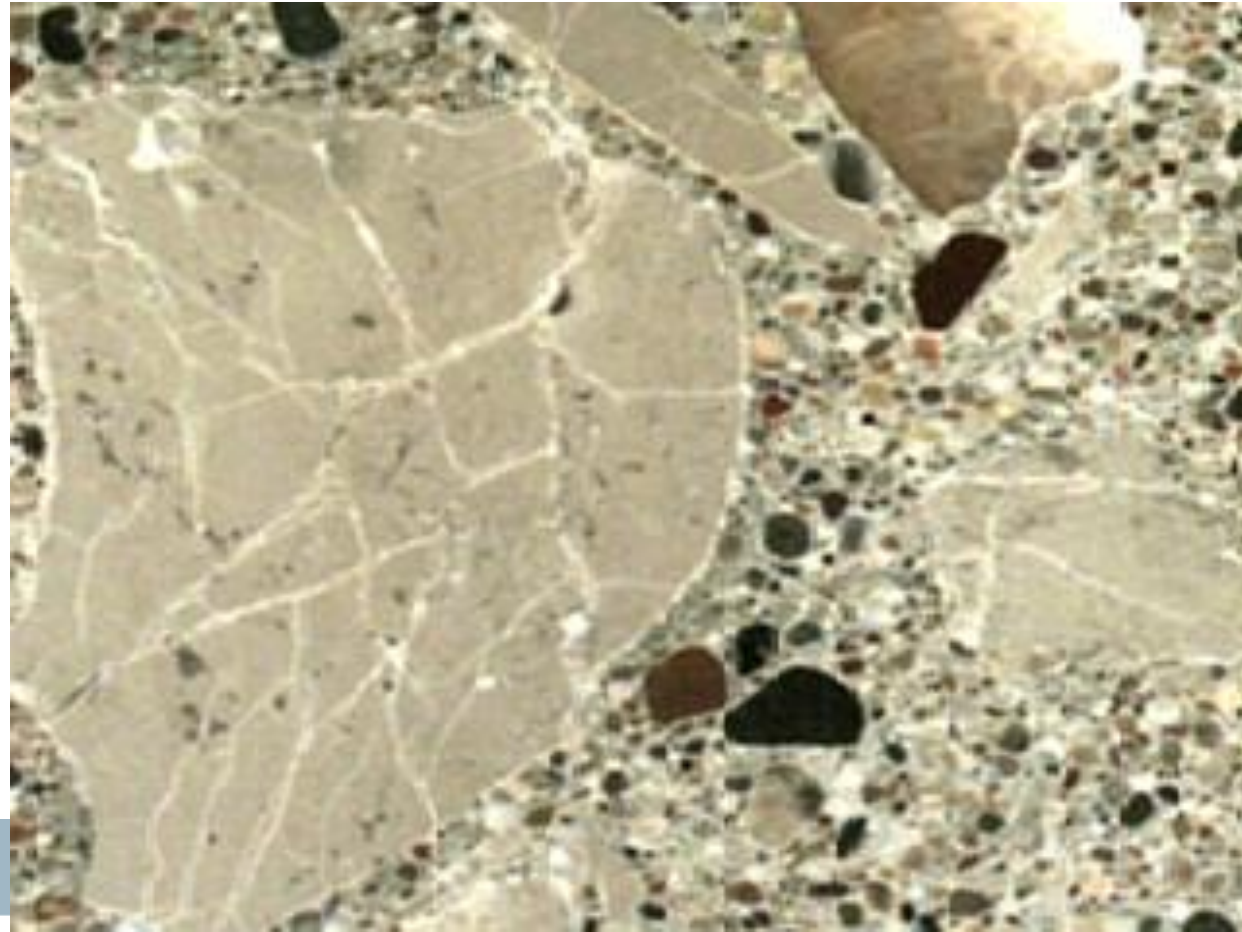
Symptoms

- Initial staining of the joints
- Progressive fractures at the transverse joint
- Decay progresses up from the bottom
- Leads to spalling in 15 to 20 years
- Increases with deicing salting



Symptoms

- Early damage is in the aggregate – not the paste

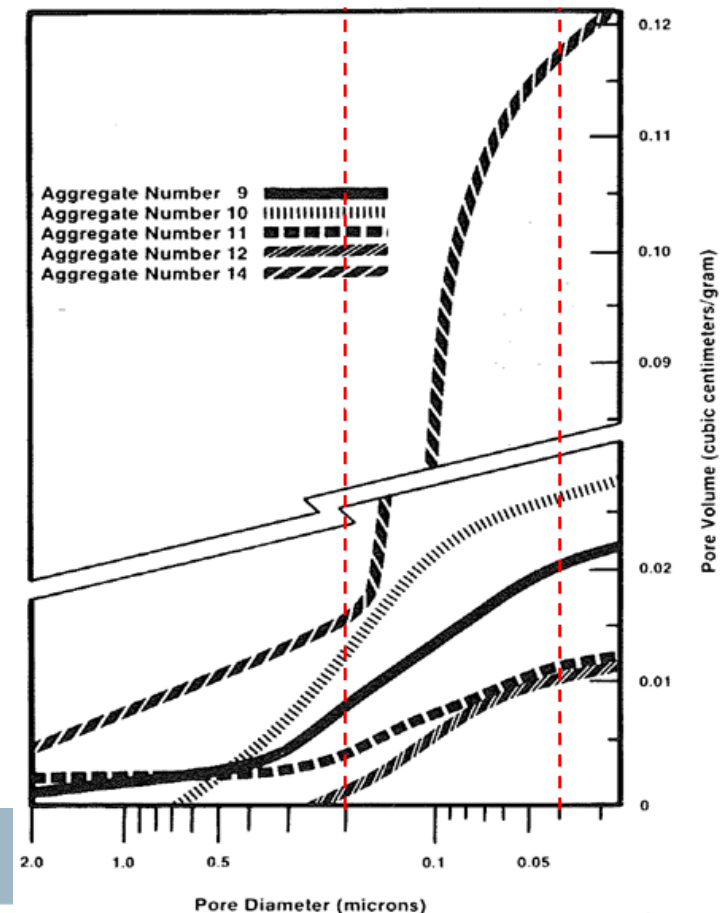


Aggregates in Iowa

- Based on service history, three concrete durability classes identified:
 - ✓ Unapproved
 - ✓ Class 2 – minimal deterioration 20 yrs
 - ✓ Class 3 – minimal deterioration 25 yrs
 - ✓ Class 3i – minimal deterioration 30 yrs

Principle Reasons for Aggregate Failure

- Clay content of the aggregate
- Pore system
- Stability of minerals that form the aggregate



Evaluated by

- Measuring the clay content of the aggregate
 - ✓ (XRF, alumina quality number).
- Determining the pore system for pore size and volume
 - ✓ (Iowa Pore Index quality number).
- Examining the limestone and dolomite fractions for chemistry and mineralogy
 - ✓ (XRF/XRD quality number).

PCC Quality Numbers

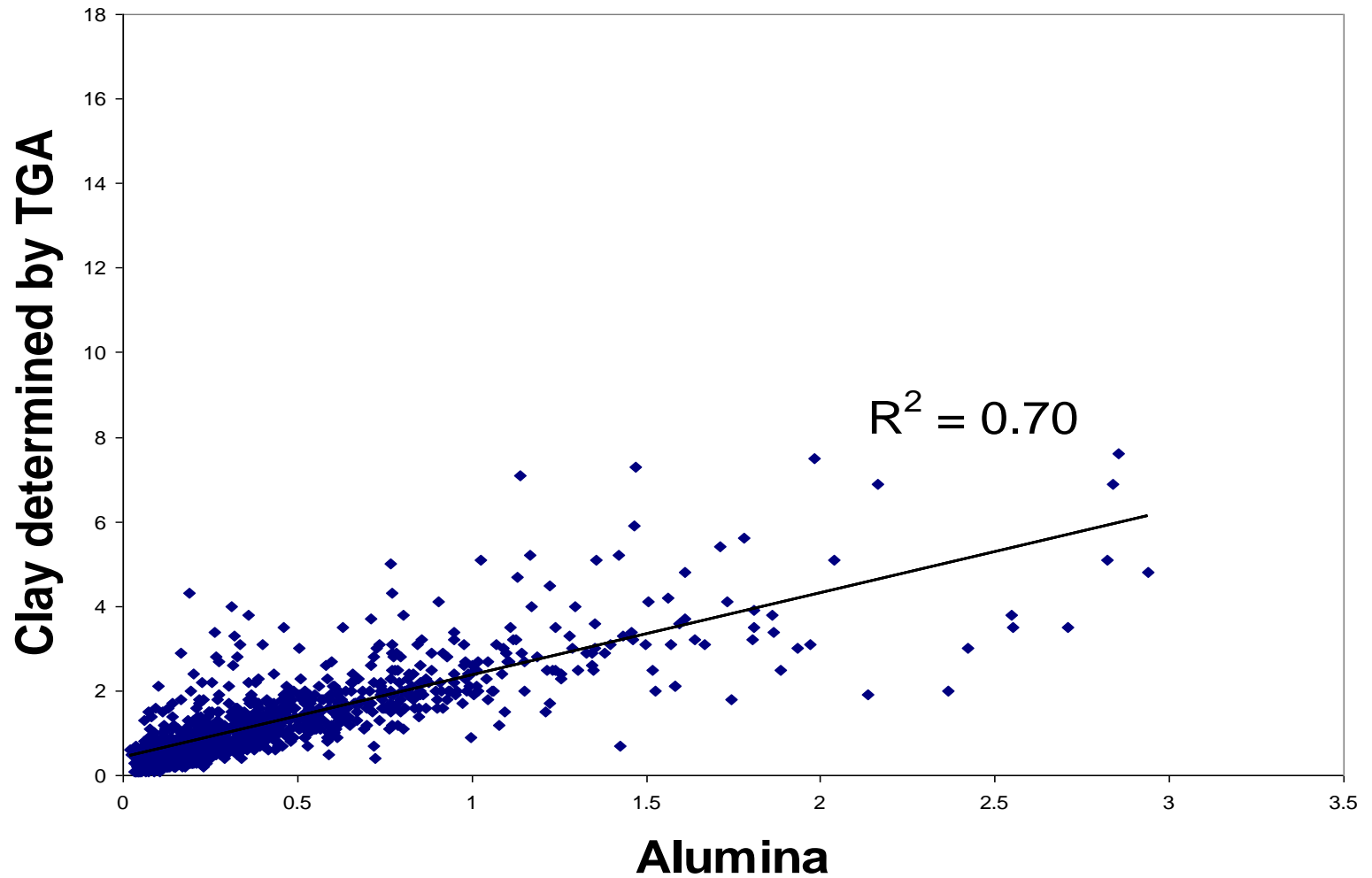
- Quality numbers are correlated with service history
- The three quality numbers are then weighted to generate an overall salt-susceptibility quality number
 - ✓ Class 2 quality number < 4.5
 - ✓ Class 3 quality number < 1.5
 - ✓ Class 3i quality number < 1.0

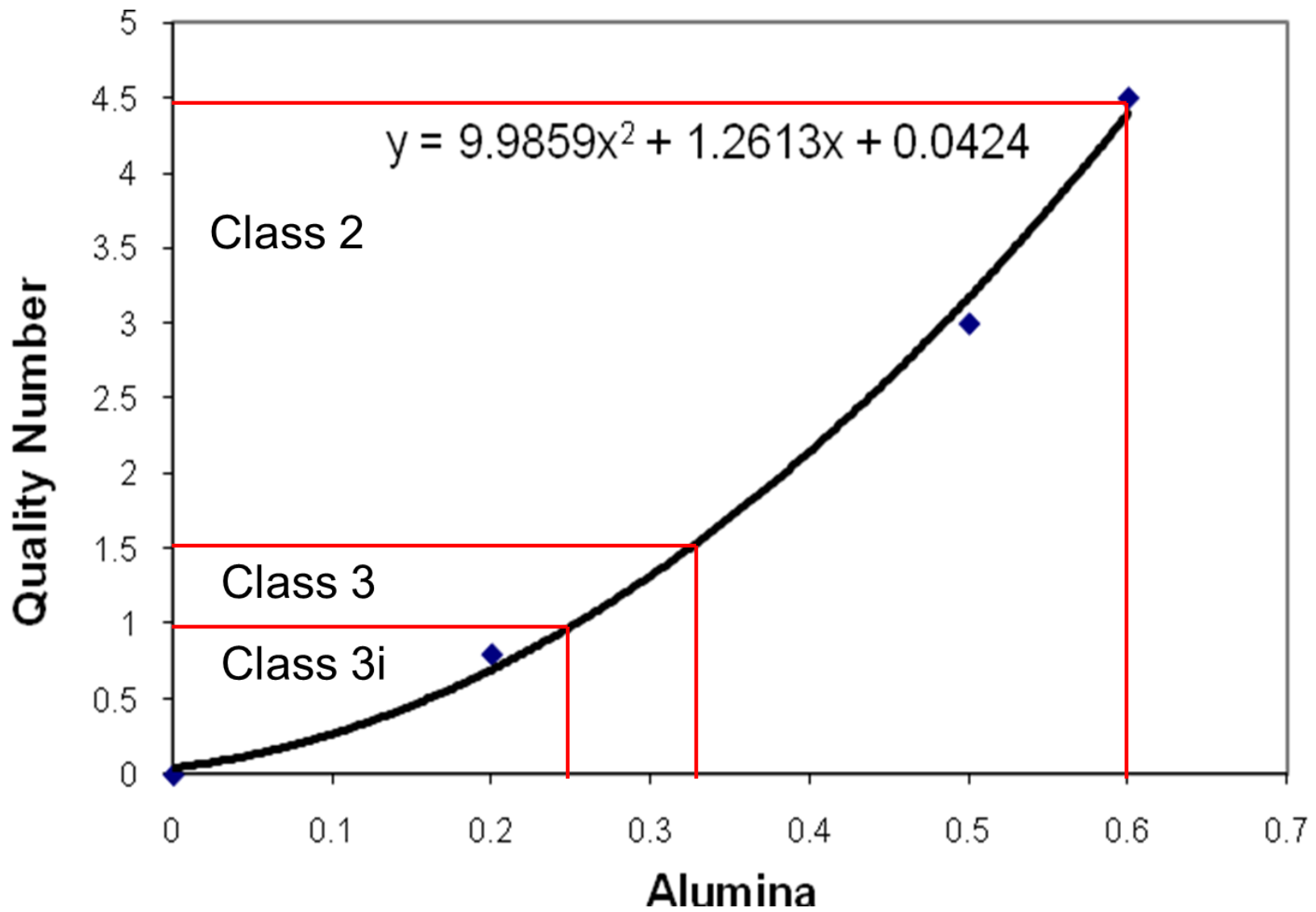
X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)

- Elemental analysis expressed as oxide percent
- Oxides determined
 - ✓ CaO, MgO, SiO₂
 - ✓ **Al₂O₃**, Fe₂O₃, Cl
 - ✓ TiO₂, S, Na₂O
 - ✓ K₂O, P₂O₅
 - ✓ MnO, SrO.



Measurement of Clay by Alumina





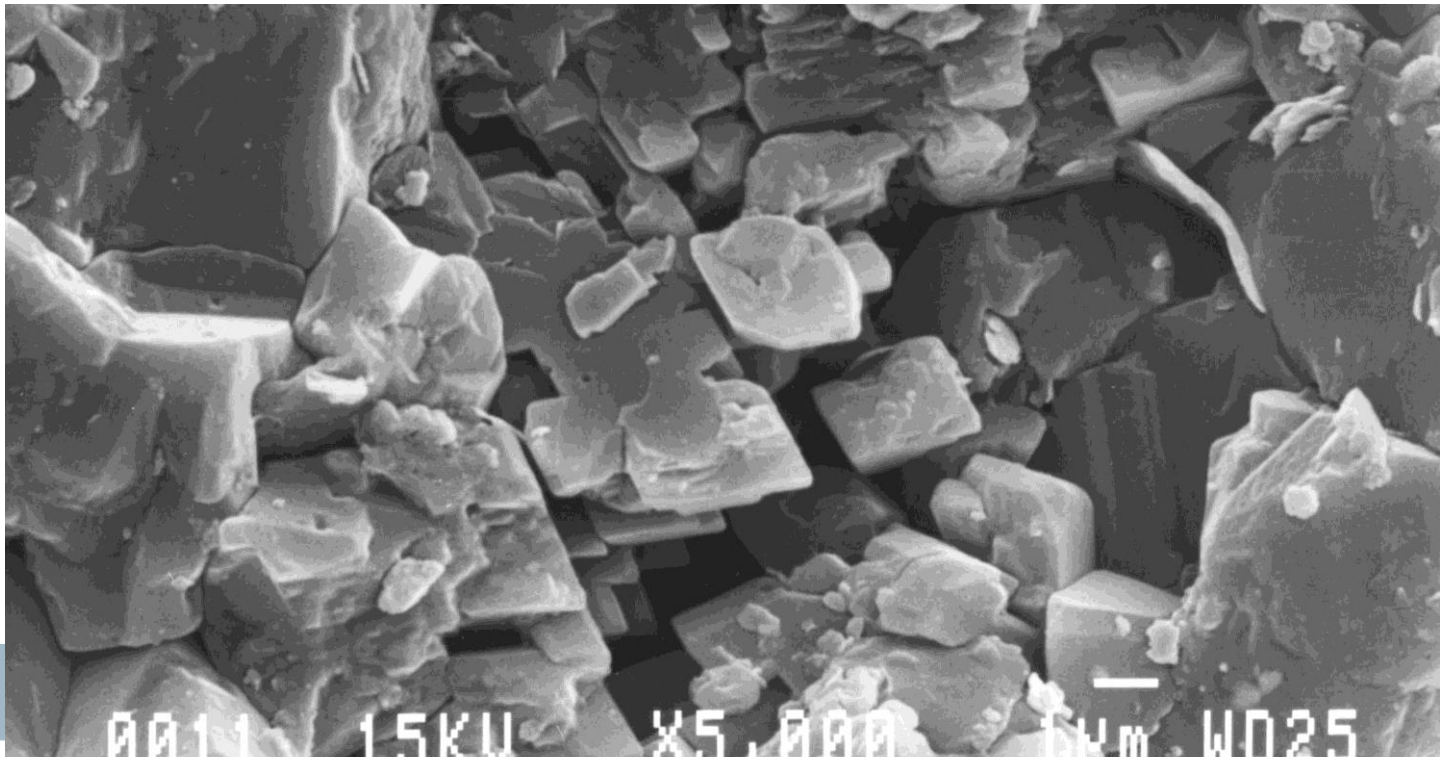
Pore Index Equipment

- 4500 grams of $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch material in a air tight vessel filled with water
- Pressurized to 35 psi
- Volume of water penetrating
 - ✓ 1 minute (large pore system) (primary)
 - ✓ 15 minutes (capillary size pores) (secondary)



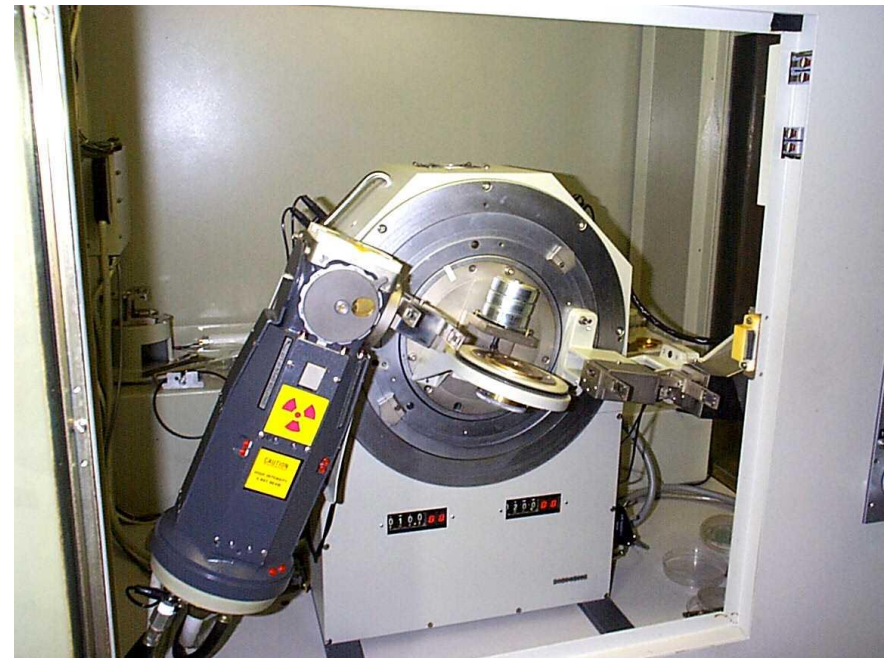
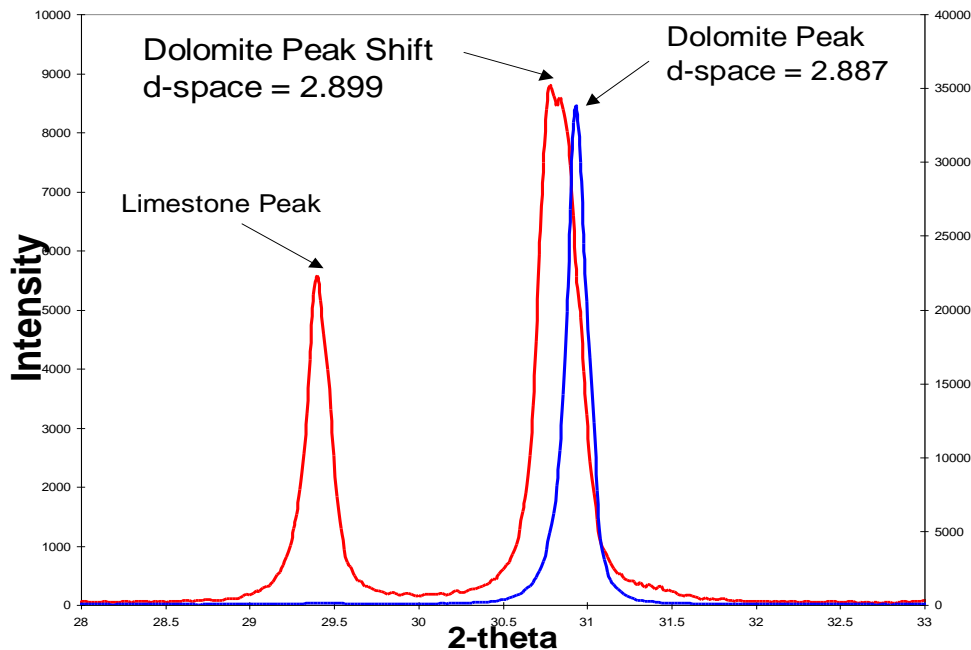
Pore Index Quality Number

- Secondary = 20 → pore quality of 1.0
- Secondary = 25 → pore quality of 1.5
- Secondary = 30 → pore quality of 4.5



X-Ray Diffraction (XRD)

- Determines mineral composition
- Also used to determine the purity of dolomite crystals.



Dolomite Quality

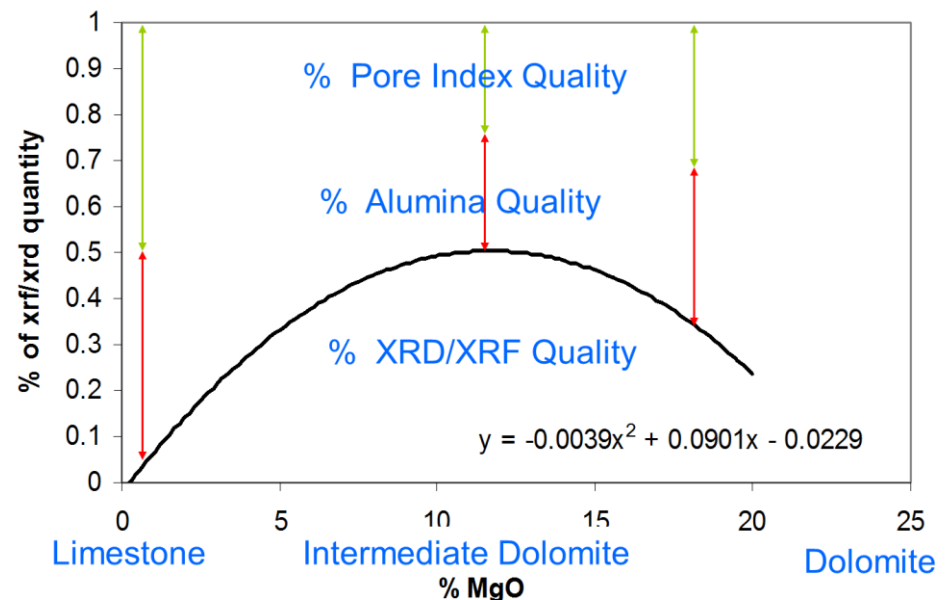
- The greater the peak shift the lower the quality (less stable) the dolomite mineralogy.
- The more sulfur and manganese the lower the quality.

Limestone Quality (CaCO₃)

- Elevated levels of Strontium correlate with poor performance.
- In mixed limestone and dolomite aggregates, the quality number is based on the relative weight percent of each.

Overall Quality Number

- The “overall” Salt-susceptibility quality number is a combination of the three individual quality numbers.
- Based on how dolomitic the aggregate is.
- More deterioration occurs in intermediate dolomites.



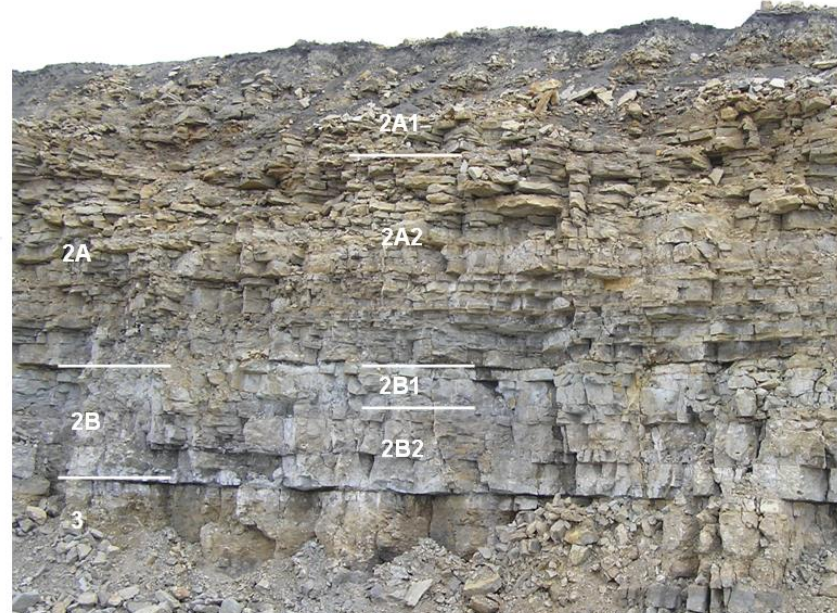
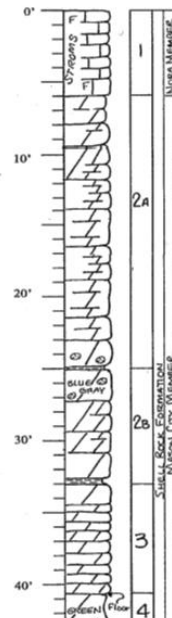
Overall Quality Number

- Pure limestones and dolomites tend to be more stable in the presence of deicing salts.
 - ✓ For pure limestones, chemistry is not as important as pore system and clay content.
 - ✓ For intermediate dolomites chemistry is very important.
 - ✓ For pure dolomites, all three factors are important.

Other reasons for the success of this Method

- lowa practices ledge control, meaning individual beds within a quarry are evaluated.

Quarry/Owner: Trenhaile Quarry / Falkstone LLC
Remarks: Correlated to Gossman 4/13/05 after Michael 9/24/63 and Dirks & Isenberger 11/2/66; Dawson 6/13/2008; May 15, 2014
Revision of Beds 2A and 2B: Dawson Date: August 20, 2014



Conclusions

- A fast and affective way to predict the performance and service history of aggregates in IA.
- Test results are still actively compared to actual pavement performance.

Where Next?

- Looking at a new approach to assess pore size distribution
- Is there an easier way to find those clays?
- How do we ensure that the aggregate delivered is the same as the approved source?