

Homework # 4

Question # 1

ESWL stands for **Equivalent Single Wheel Load**. It is defined as the load on single tire that will cause an equal magnitude of pre-selected parameter (stress, strain, deflection, or distress) at a given location within specific system to that resulting from multiple-wheel load at the same location within the pavement structure.

ESAL stands for **Equivalent Standard Axle Load**. It is defined as the Number of Standard Axle load repetition which causes the same damage effect of the applied load.

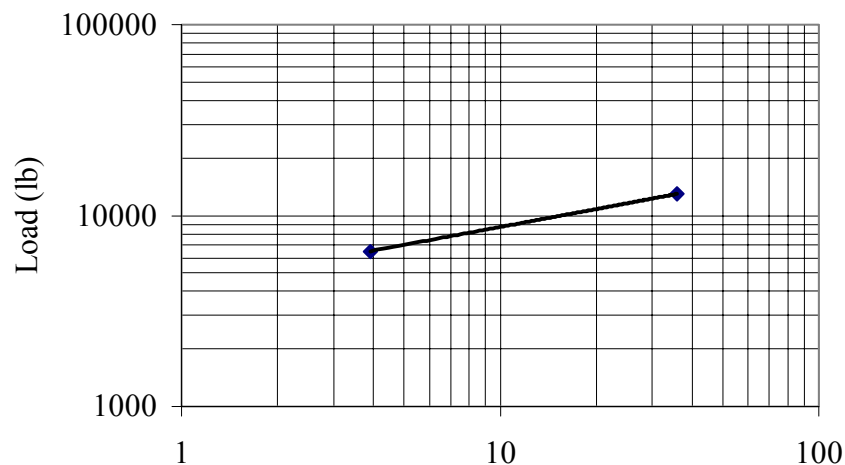
ESWL usually used for airport while ESAL is used for highway because the damage in airport usually caused by the excessive load while the damage in the highway caused by the high number of load repetition.

Question # 2

$$p = 80 \text{ psi}, \quad \text{load per wheel} = \frac{26000}{4} = 6500 \text{ lb}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{6500}{\pi * 80}} = 5.09 \text{ in}$$

$$d = d_{\min} = S_d - 2 * a = 18 - 2 * 5.09 = 7.83 \text{ in} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{2} = 3.91$$



From the upper figure, $P_e = 2 * 7000 = 14000 \text{ lb} = 14 \text{ kips}$

Question # 3

LCN method:

$$\text{Contact area} = \frac{P}{p} = \frac{6500}{80} = 81.25 \text{ in}^2 \text{ per wheel}$$

$$\text{Total contact area} = 162.5 \text{ in}^2$$

from fig.4.9 \Rightarrow Reduction factor = 1.3

$$ESWL = \frac{\text{Total Load}}{\text{Reduction factor}} = \frac{26000}{1.3} = 20000 \text{ lb} = 20 \text{ kips}$$

FAA method:

$$l = \sqrt[4]{\frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)k}}$$

for $E = 4 * 10^6$ psi, $\mu = 0.15$, $k = 100$ pci, and $h = 4 \Rightarrow l = 21.6$ in

$$\text{then } \frac{s}{l} = \frac{18}{21.6} = 0.83$$

$$\frac{A}{l^2} = \frac{162.5}{21.6} = 0.35$$

$$\text{from fig. 4.11} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{Total gear Load}}{ESWL} = 1.29 \Rightarrow ESWL = \frac{26}{1.29} = 20.2 \text{ kips}$$

Question # 4

From the one layer theory: $\sigma_z = p*(A+B)$

For wheel # 1:

$$a_1 = \sqrt{\frac{4000}{\pi * 50}} = 5.05 \text{ in}, \quad r_1 = 8 \text{ in}, \quad z = 10 \text{ in}$$

then from table # 2.2 $\Rightarrow A = 0.0603, B = 0.0543 \Rightarrow \sigma_{z1} = 5.886 \text{ psi}$

For wheel # 2:

$$a_2 = \sqrt{\frac{6000}{\pi * 50}} = 6.18 \text{ in}, \quad r_2 = 12 \text{ in}, \quad z = 10 \text{ in}$$

then from table # 2.2 $\Rightarrow A = 0.05278, B = 0.02211 \Rightarrow \sigma_{z2} = 3.744 \text{ psi}$

the total stress = $\sigma_{z1} + \sigma_{z2} = 9.63 \text{ psi}$

Now for P_e we have: $\frac{z}{a} = \frac{10}{a}, \quad \frac{r}{a} = \frac{0}{a} = 0, \quad p_e = 50 \text{ psi}, \quad \sigma = 9.63 \text{ psi}$

Therefore: $A + B = \frac{\sigma}{p} = \frac{9.63}{50} = 0.193$

From table 2.2 (by interpolation) we get $\frac{z}{a} = 2.565 \Rightarrow a = 3.9 \text{ in}$

$$P_e = \pi * a^2 * p = \pi * 3.9^2 * 50 = 2389 \text{ lb} = 2.4 \text{ kips}$$

Question # 5

Axle Load	Single Axle per day			Tandem Axle per day		
	N	F	N*F	N	F	N*F
2	4000	0.0002	0.8			
6	500	0.01	5.0			
8	450	0.03	13.5			
10	250	0.08	20.0			
12	280	0.18	50.4	400	0.01	4.0
14				300	0.03	9.0
18				250	0.08	20.0
20				200	0.12	24.0
24				100	0.25	25.0
Total			89.7			82.0

The total daily EAL on the road = $89.7+82 = 171.7$

$$EAL_o = 171.7 * 0.7 * 0.5 = 60.1 \text{ per lane per day}$$

For 20 years life: $n = 20$, $i = 0.07$

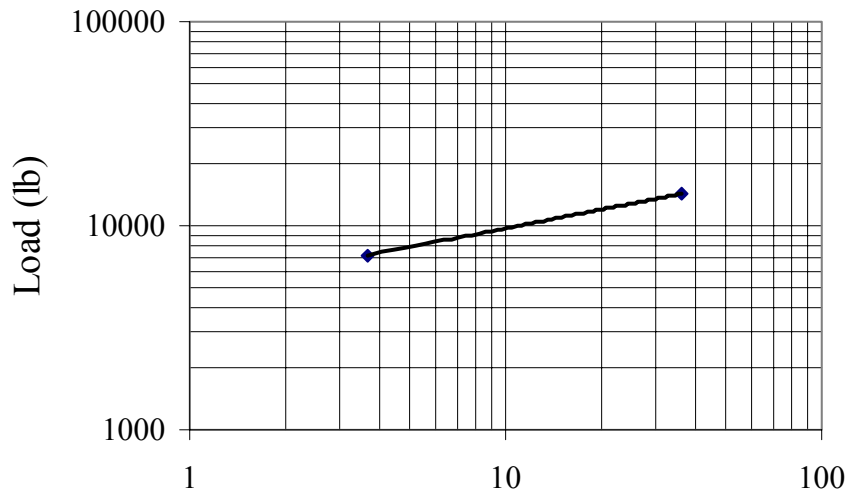
$$\sum_0^{20} EAL = \frac{EAL_o * 365}{\ln(1+i)} * [(1+i)^n - 1] = 930640$$

Question # 6

$$p = 80 \text{ psi} \quad \text{load per wheel} = \frac{13 * 2204.62}{4} = 7165 \text{ lb}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{7165}{\pi * 80}} = 5.34 \text{ in}$$

$$d = d_{\min} = 18 - 2 * 5.34 = 7.32 \text{ in} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{2} = 3.66 \text{ in}$$



From the upper figure: $ESWL = P_e = 8000 * 2 = 16000 \text{ lb} = 16 \text{ kips}$

Question # 7

$$p = 80 \text{ psi}, \quad \text{load per wheel} = P_k = \frac{13 * 2204.62}{4} = 7165 \text{ lb} \Rightarrow a = 5.34 \text{ in}$$

$$P_e = \frac{P_k * \sum F_{i \max}}{F_e}$$

$$\frac{z}{a} = 0.75 \Rightarrow F_e = \frac{1.5}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^2\right)^{0.5}} = \frac{1.5}{(1 + 0.75^2)^{0.5}} = 1.2$$

If we neglect the deflection in the pavement layer, then the maximum deflection = the interface deflection.

$$\frac{r}{a} = \frac{9}{5.34} = 1.69, \quad \frac{z}{a} = \frac{4}{5.34} = 0.75 \Rightarrow F_1 = F_2 = 0.48 \quad (\text{from fig. 4.5})$$

$$\Rightarrow ESWL = P_e = 2 * 7165 * \frac{(0.48 + 0.48)}{1.2} = 11464 \text{ lb} = 11.5 \text{ kips}$$

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