



ISRA UNIVERSITY

ENGINEERING FACULTY

Master Program in Engineering Project Management

Management and Evaluation of Asphalt Concrete Mixtures

(Case Study)

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January 2017

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DEDICATION

This Work is dedicated to my father **Consultant Engineer Amer Kamal Abdul Ameer Al-Khafaji** and my **Mother** for support me all the time in my life and their love.

My wife **Eng. Sarah** and our daughter **May** without whose support this thesis would not have been written.

My Sisters **Zena, Luma, Farah** and **Shahad** for their continuous support.

Loving Thanks to my **Friends** for their encouragement.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my thesis committee members for not allowing me to go too far astray during my research efforts.

I would like to thank **Associate Prof. Dr. Majed Msallam** for being my thesis advisor and for his expertise and commitment to this research topic .

I would like to thank **Prof Dr. Basim Jrew** for his continuous guidance throughout the duration of this project and for giving me tremendous advice and help during all stages of this thesis and his great efforts are highly appreciated.

I would like to thank **Engineering Axis for Studies (EAS)** Especially **Eng. Eman Shehab** for her support all the time.

Finally, I would like to thank my Family for their never ending support, without their love and support the completion of this research effort and my graduate degree would not have been possible.

Last but not least, I thank God the Almighty for all the blessings.

Ali Amer Kamal Al-Khafaji

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
AC %	Asphalt Cement Percentage
AASHTO PP2-99	Mixture Conditioning of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA)
AASHTO T 166-13	Bulk Specific Gravity of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Saturated Surface-Dry Specimens
AASHTO T 209-12	Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures
AASHTO T 245-14	Resistance to Plastic Flow of Bituminous Mixtures Using Marshall Apparatus
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
CA %	Course Aggregate Percentage
CMS	Compaction Monitoring System
EAS	Engineering Axis for Studies
ESAL	Equivalent Single Axle Load
FA %	Fine Aggregate Percentage
Filler %	Filler Percentage
Gmb	Bulk Specific Gravity of The Compacted Asphalt Mixture
Gmm	Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity of Bituminous Paving Mixtures
HMA	Hot Mix Asphalt
HMAC	Hot Mix Asphalt Cement
LTA	Low Temperature Asphalt
MS	Medium Setting
MS-2	Mix Design Method for Asphalt Concrete and Other Hot-Mix Types
OBC	Optimum Bitumen Content
PCC	Portland Cement Concrete
PWD	Public Works Department
R	The Prediction Strength
RAP	Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement
RZ	Restricted Zone
Spec. Grav.	Specific Gravity
SPSS	Statistical Package for The Social Sciences Software
SS	Slow Setting
TMD	Theoretical Maximum Density
TP&PD	Transportation Planning and Programming Division
V _a	Volume of Void
VFA	Voids Filled with Asphalt
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor
VMA	Voids In Mineral Aggregate
WMA	Warm-Mix Asphalt
β	Beta Coefficient

EQUATION TABLE

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ABSTRACT**Management and Evaluation of Asphalt Concrete Mixture
“Case Study”****By: Ali Amer Kamal Al-Khafaji****Supervisor: Associate Prof. Dr. Majed Msallam**

The process of producing and designing good asphalt mixtures based on specifications and standards is not an easy or simple process. In the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, asphalt mixtures are designed using Marshall Design Method. Many tests are made to ensure the quality of the asphalt that is used to base highways like the Stability, Flow, Specific Gravity, Air Voids and Voids in the Mineral Aggregate (VMA).

In this study, 142 asphalt mixed samples were used with different amounts of the contents of the mixture (Asphalt Cement, Fine Aggregate, Course Aggregate and Filler) in which 71 samples of the Wearing layers and 71 samples of the Binder layer were already tested as actual data and validated the by SPSS Computer Software to determine the predicted models to estimate the actual data for management process.

The dependent variables are (Stability, Flow, Specific Gravity, Air Voids and Voids in the Mineral Aggregate (VMA)). The independent variables are (Asphalt Cement, Fine Aggregate, Course Aggregate and Filler).

The Correlation Coefficient (R^2) of each dependent variables were determined.

The (R^2) for Specific Gravity is (59.8 %), for Air Voids are (76.2 %), for Stability is (74.9 %), for Flow is (90.3 %) and for VMA is (61.0 %) respectively.

A Flow Management Diagram was designed for Actual and Predicted results based on the adjustment factor for each dependent variable.

Key Words Flow, Specific Gravity, Air Voids, Stability, Voids in the Mineral Aggregate (VMA), Variance Inflation Factor (VIF), Hot Mix Asphalt Cement (HMAC), Asphalt Mixed, Marshall Test.