

Pervious Concrete for Highway Shoulders

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IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
Civil, Construction, and Environmental Engineering

Uniting agencies, industry, and researchers
to advance concrete pavement technology

Presentation Highlights

- Pervious concrete background
- Benefits as a shoulder
- Specifics of TX Active pervious concrete
- Design considerations for a shoulder
- Preliminary layout and monitoring



Modi-slab, The Netherlands

Pervious Concrete

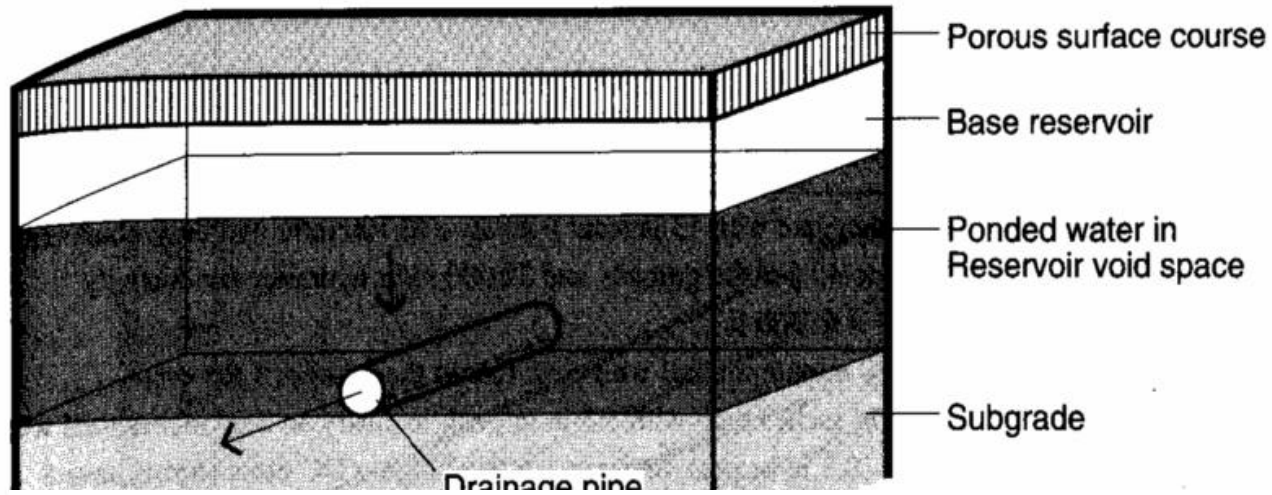


Figure 1. Cross Section of a Typical Permeable Pavement (Ferguson 2005)



Why a Pervious Concrete Shoulder?

- Stormwater
 - Water volume reduction
 - Water quality improvement
 - Increased time of concentration
- Urban Heat Island Mitigation
 - High albedo, evaporation, lower temp, less smog
- Safety - Increased skid resistance

Pervious and Stormwater

- About 90% of rainfall volume in the Midwest comes in storms 1 ½" and less
- Perceived infiltration much higher than measured
- Tortuous pathway delays hydrologic peak



Pollution Treatment

- About 90% of the surface pollutants are carried off by the first ½-inch to 1-inch of rainfall (first flush), WQV
- First flush passes through pavement into soil
- Soil filters and treats rainfall
- Rainfall is spread over entire parking area (instead of detention pond)
- Hydrocarbons treated by filtration and microbial conversion



Pavement Heating

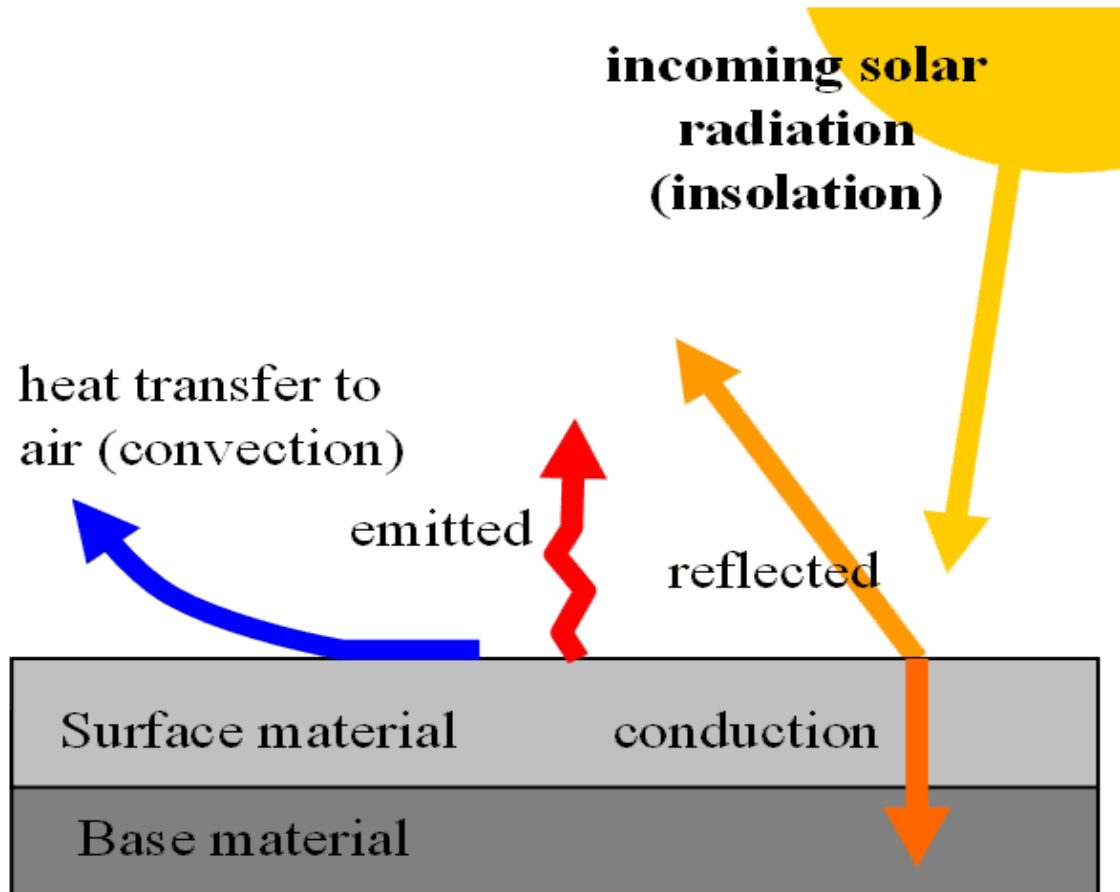
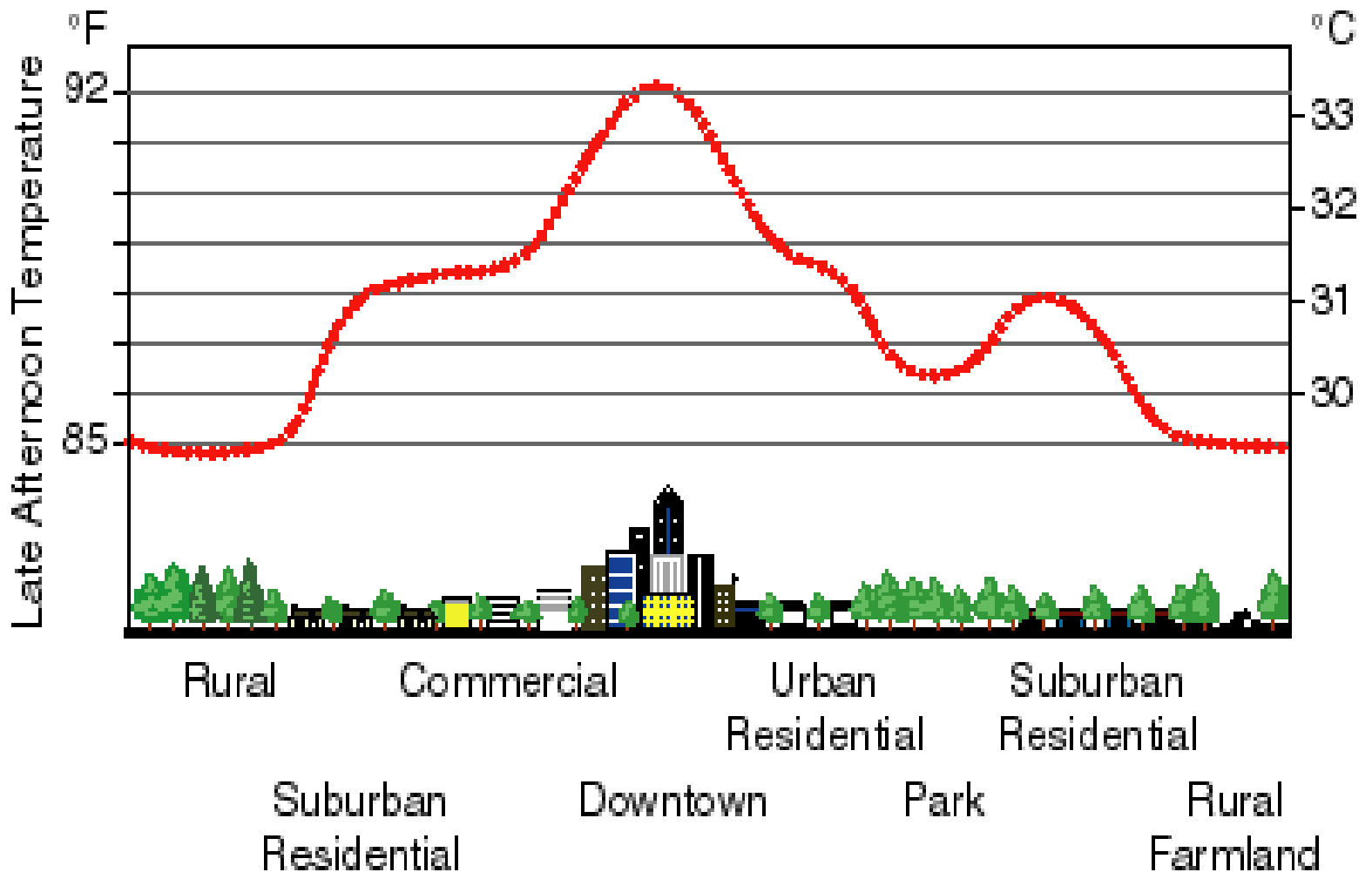


Figure 3. Thermal Behavior of Pavements (EPA 2010)

Sketch of an Urban Heat-Island Profile



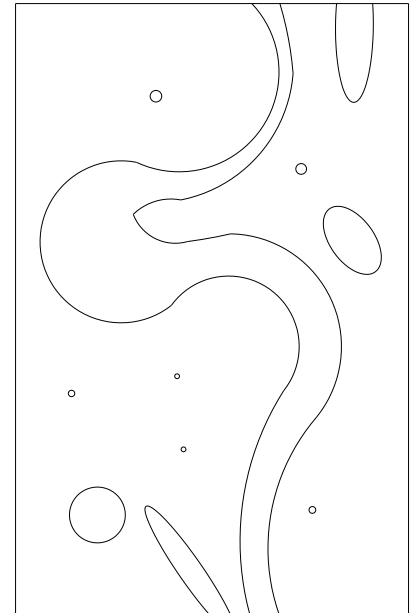
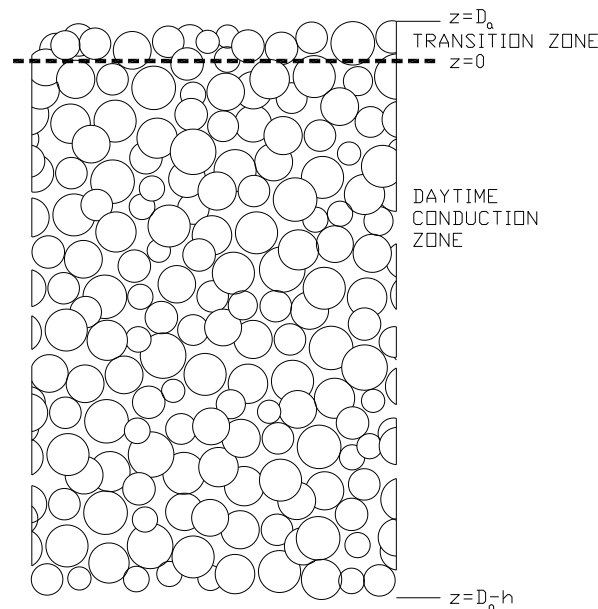
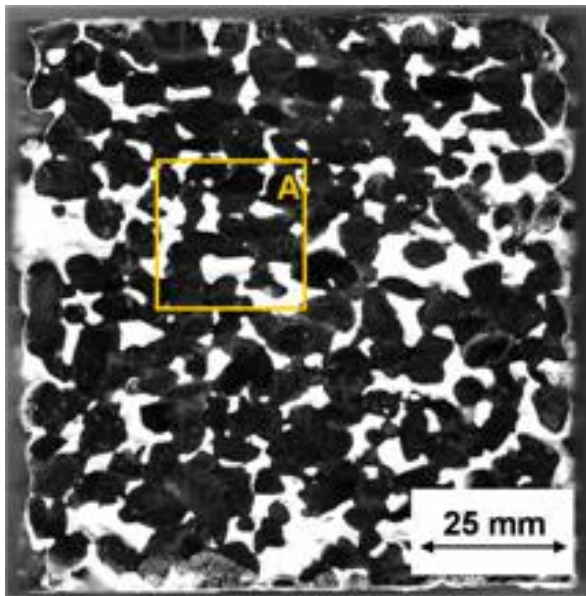
Urban Heat Islands

- 6 – 12 °F Hotter in daytime
- Up to 22 °F Hotter at night
- More Smog Occurrences
- High Level of Ground-Level Ozone
- More Frequent Air Quality Alerts
- Increased Health Problems
- Higher Energy Demand

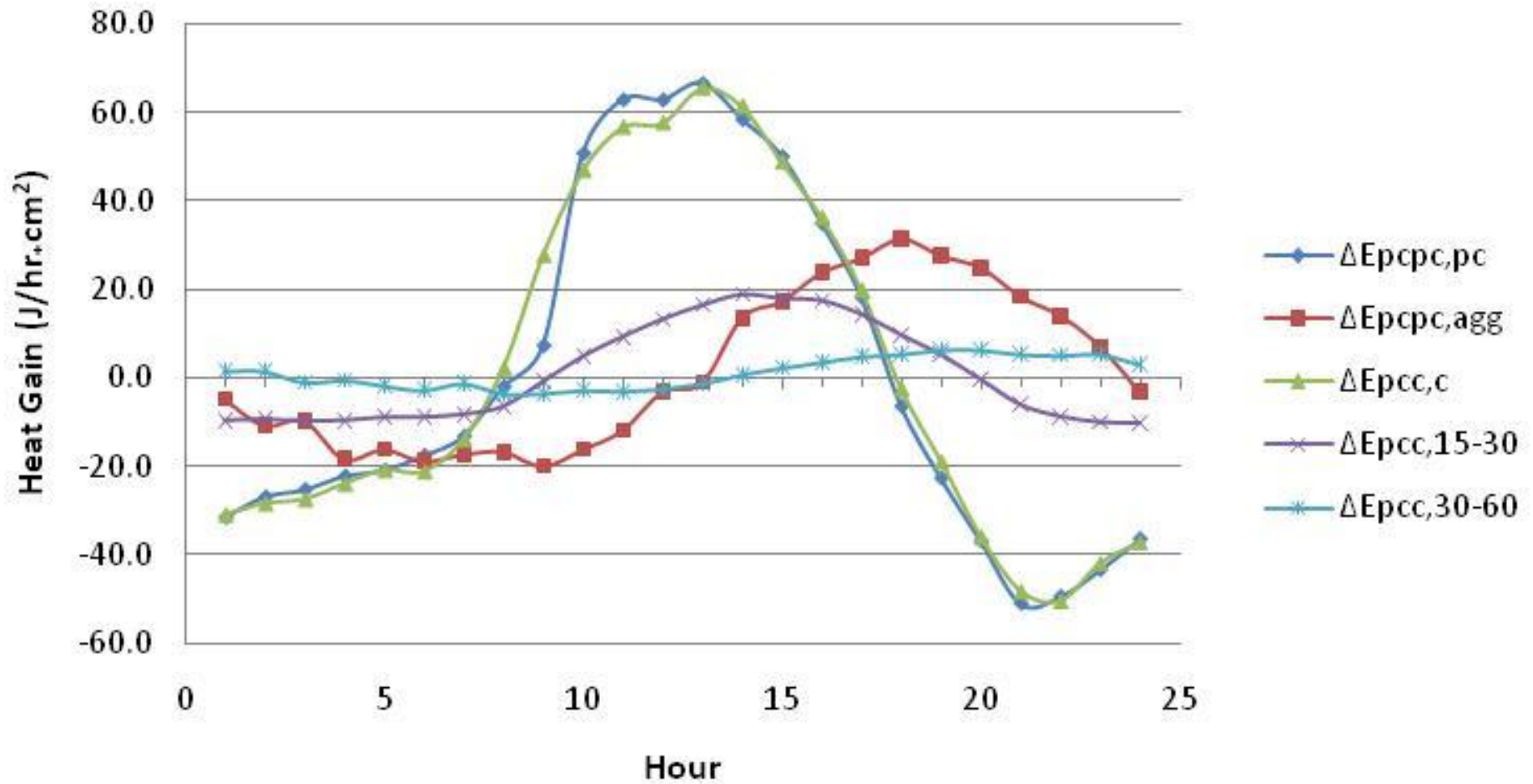


Pervious and UHI

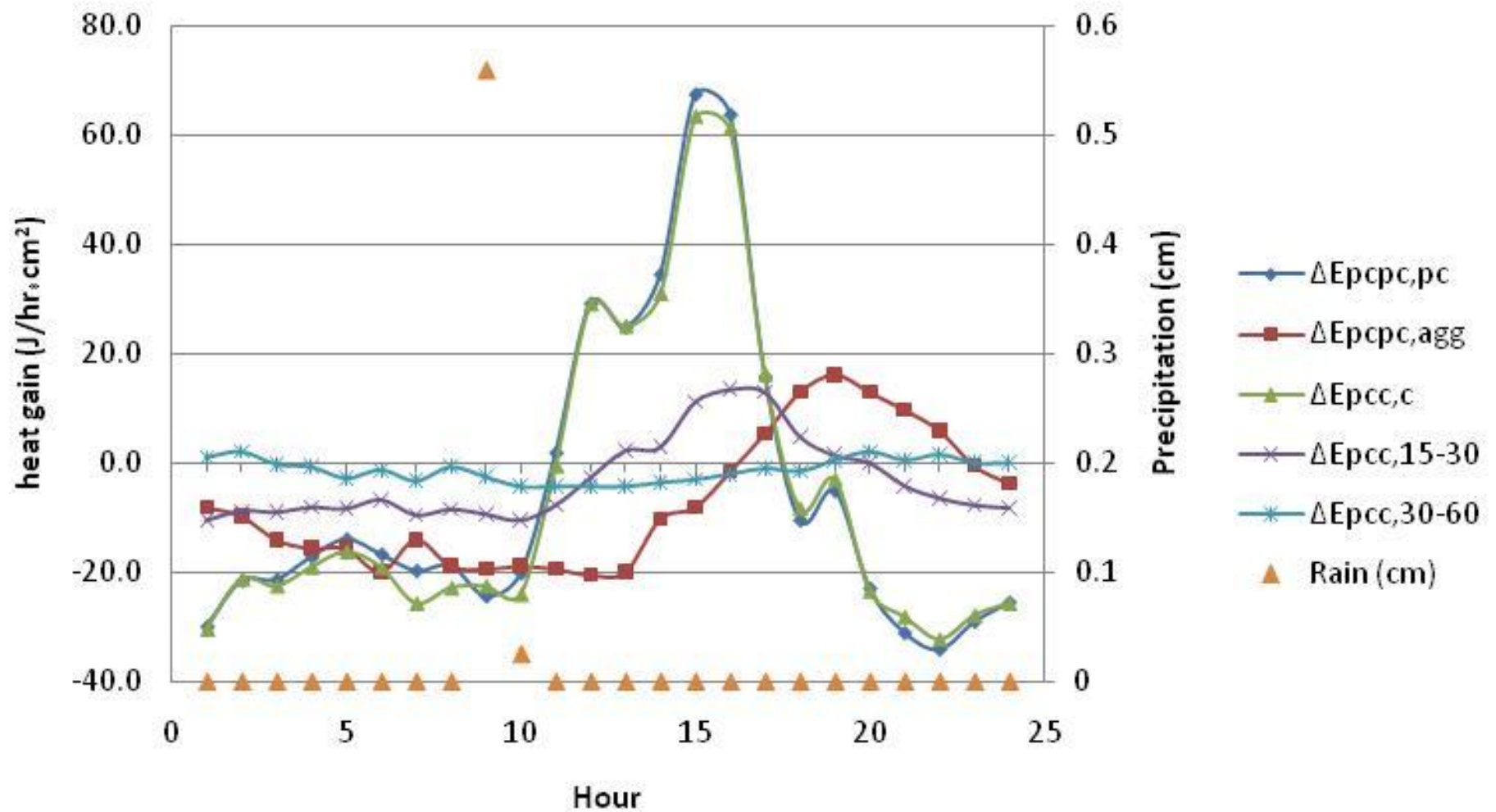
- Less Materials
- Poorly Connected
- Non-Uniform Heating
- Transient Air
- Transient Water



Heat Gain w/out Precip



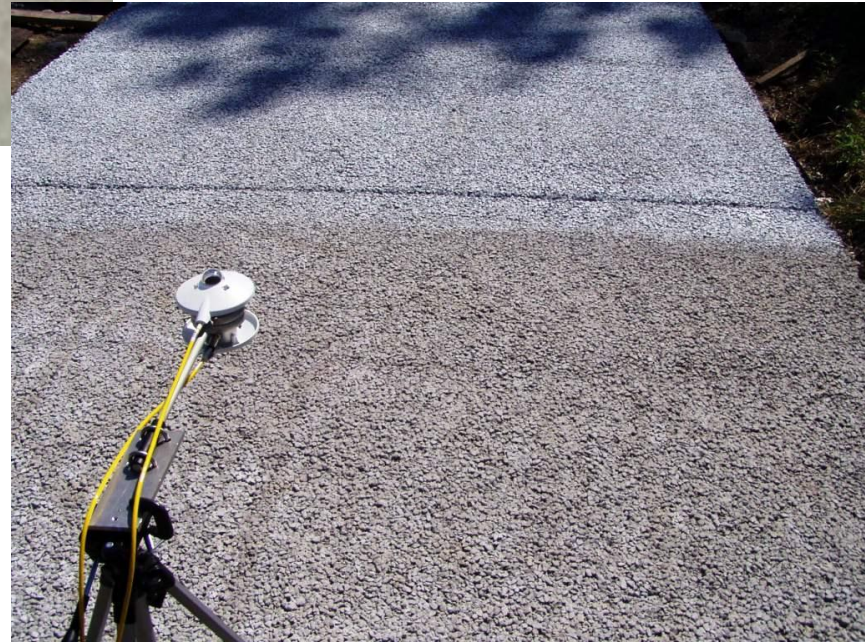
Heat Gain w/ Precip



Albedo



Traditional and pervious concrete before and after high reflectivity coating



Winter Safety



Salt and sand required

Nothing required





TX Active Pervious

- Surface area exposed to sunlight is 3-5 times greater than traditional pavement (more reactive)
- Light color reflects energy (less energy stored)
- Surface temp gets hotter than impervious concrete (more reactive)

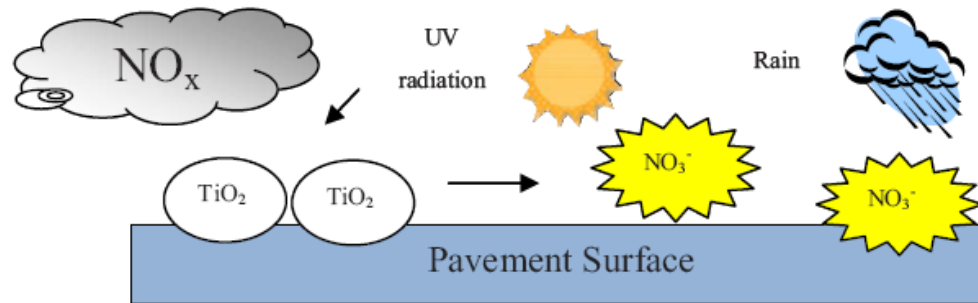


Fig. 1. Mechanism of photocatalytic reaction

Design Considerations for Shoulder

- Mix Design (strength, durability)
- Hydraulic (infiltration rate, run-on velocity)
- Hydrologic (base depth, soil infiltration)
- Pavement Design (thicknesses, base saturation)
- Construction (fast, consistent, doable)
- Maintenance (required infiltration rate)

Project Outline

- 3 Test Sections
 - Control concrete w/ pcc/ac shoulders
 - TX Active impervious roadway
 - TX Active pervious shoulder

Project Testing

- Field Monitoring
 - Temperature in pavement profile
 - Albedo
 - Stormwater (quantity, quality, temperature)
 - Condition
 - Pervious infiltration rate
 - Pervious stormwater balance
- Lab Testing
 - Material thermodynamic properties
 - Stormwater degradation

Monitoring Plan

- Temperature sensors throughout profile

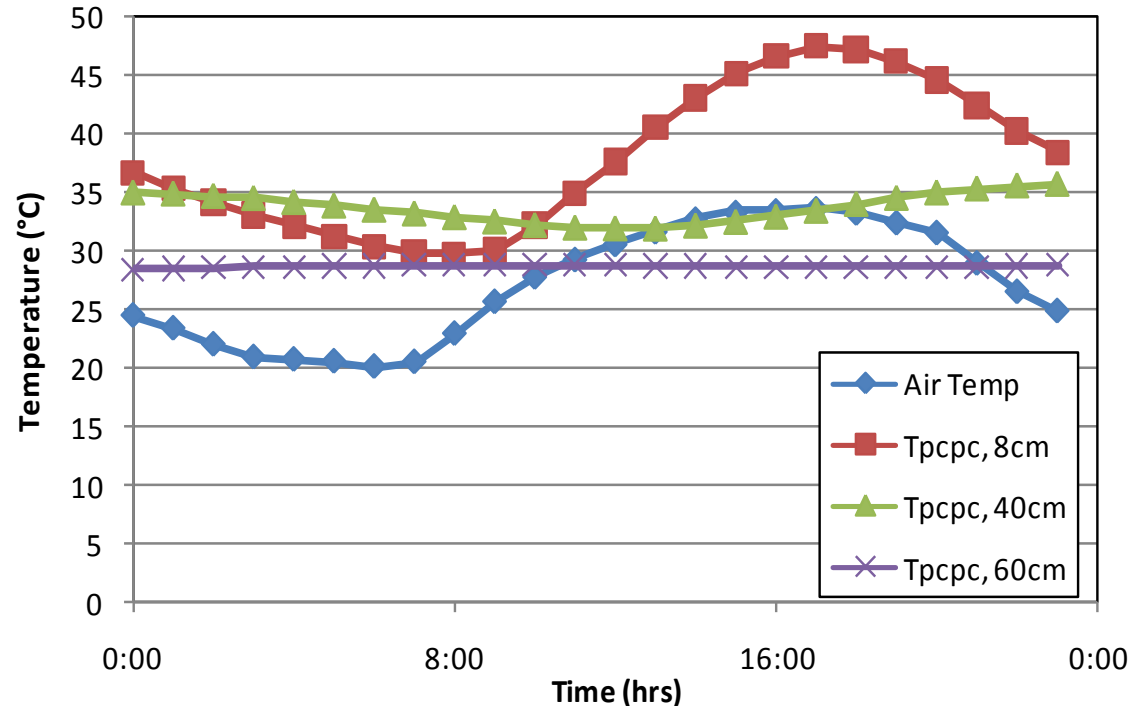
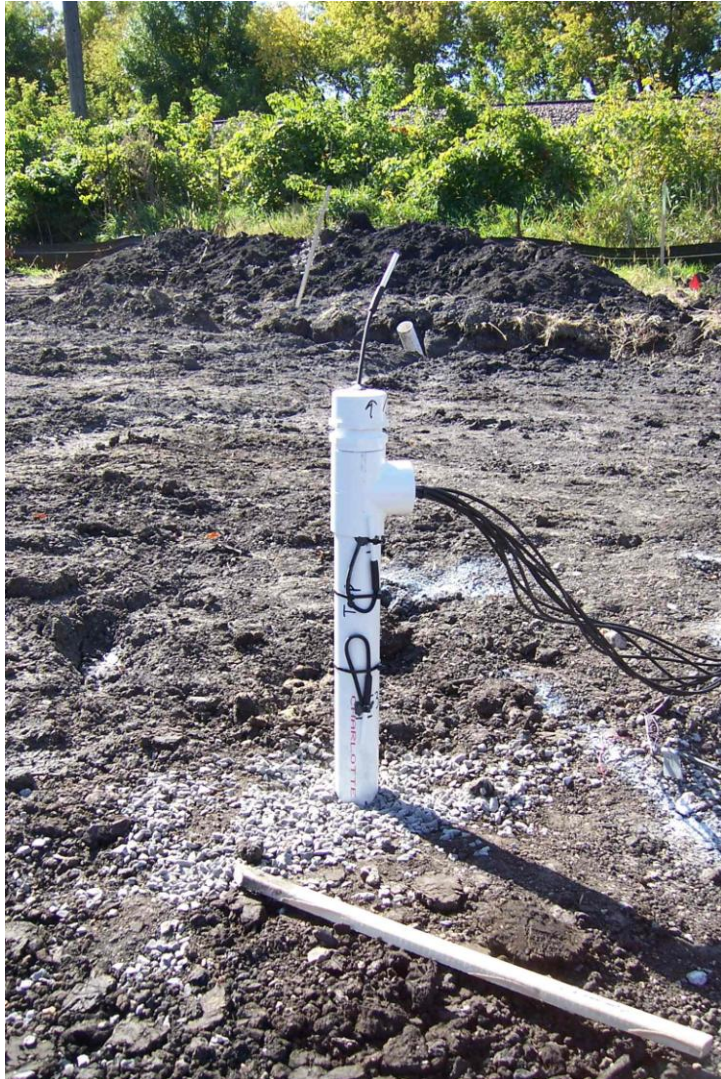


Figure 5. Hot Weather Temperature Behavior of a Pervious Concrete System (Kevern et al. 2009a)

Temperature sensors before aggregate base and concrete construction

Stormwater Monitoring

- Stormwater reductions through runoff and infiltration
- First flush stormwater quality (hydrocarbons, heavy metals)
- Surface infiltration

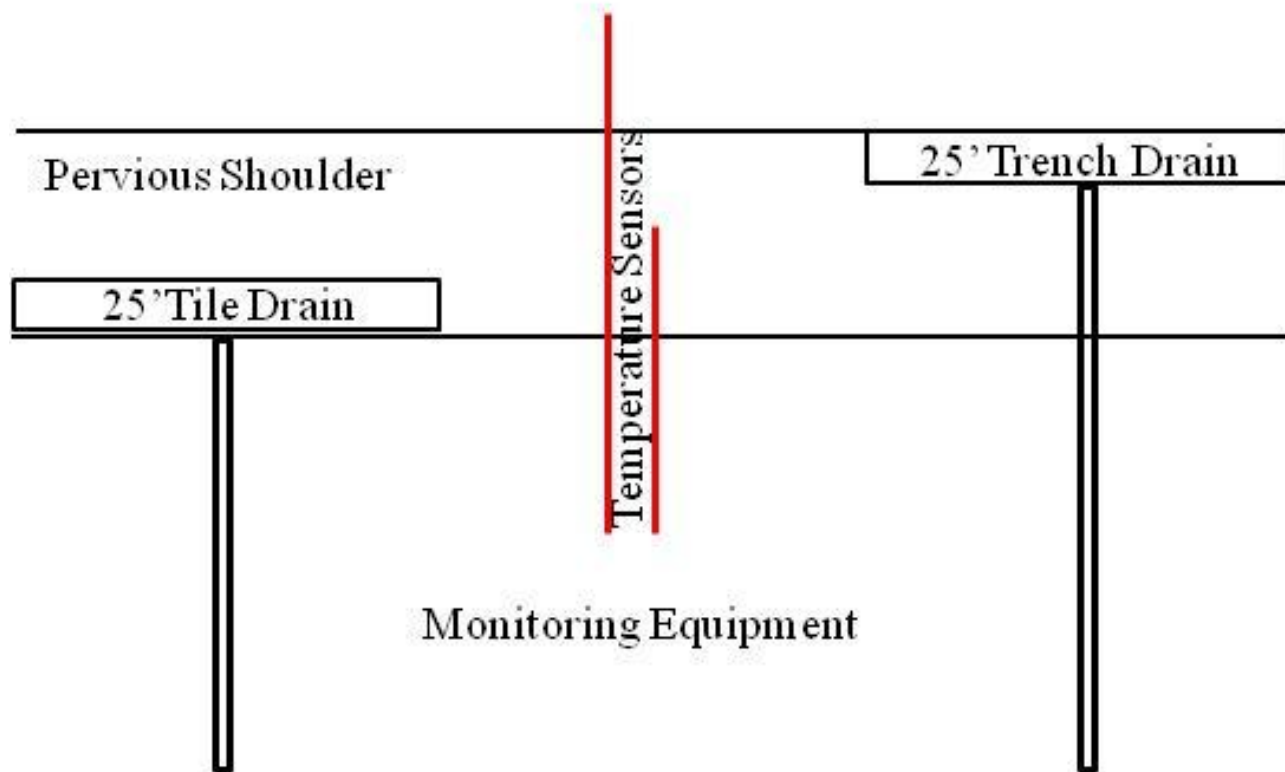


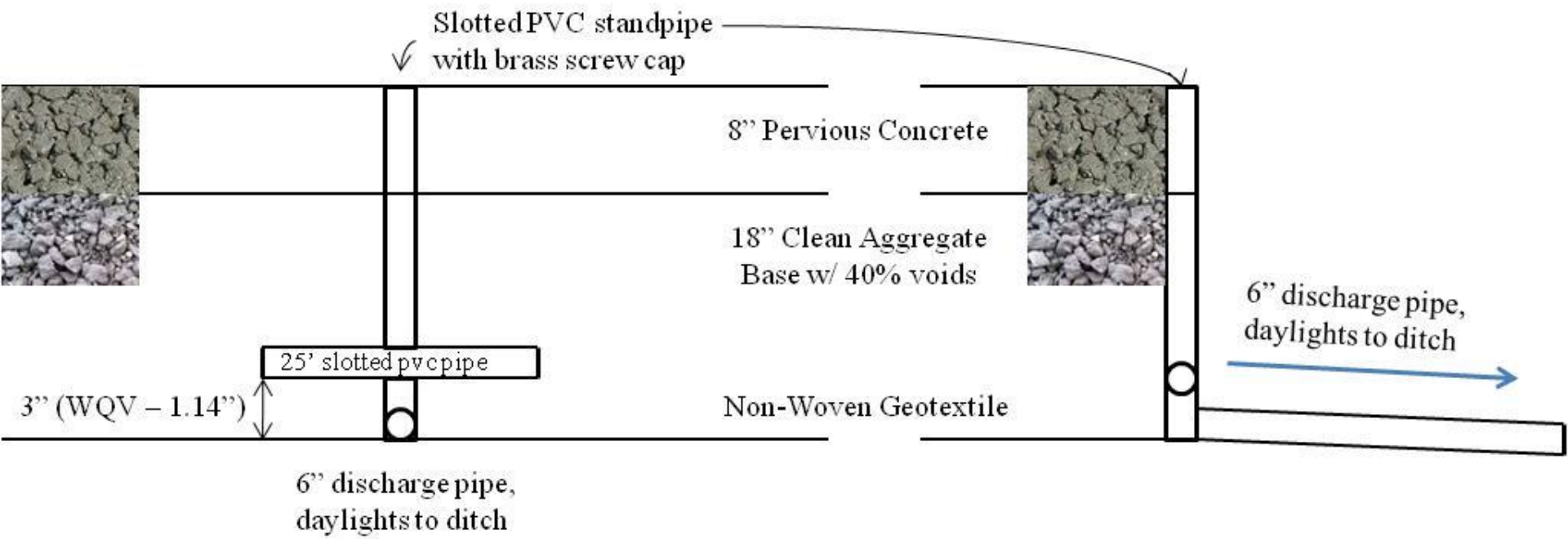
Pervious concrete surface infiltration

First flush samplers in Texas



TX Active Travel Lanes





Questions?

