

# High Performance Topping Material for Semi-Rigid Pavement

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# 1. Introduction

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- ❑ As traffic intensity / frequency, axle loading and aircraft size continue to increase, so does the demand for improved airfield and road pavements to cater for the increasingly heavy wear and tear of the pavements.
- ❑ Challenges:
  - design and construction of durable, low-maintenance and economical pavements;
  - difficulty in scheduling the repair of concrete pavement, e.g. airports, seaports and road junctions (months of demolishing and strength development)
- ❑ Composite pavement as a wearing course:  
open AC + topping material = semi-rigid (days of work)



## **2. Topping Materials**

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**Difficulties in producing topping materials:**

**For example:**

- ☐ **Flowability**
- ☐ **Strengths and Modulus**
- ☐ **Balance of the above two**

## **2. Topping Materials**

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### **Chemilink™ SS-141**

- ☐ **High performance polymer modified cementitious material**
  - **High workability** → **Easy application**
  - **High early strength** → **Early opening to traffic**
  - **High long-term strength** → **Low maintenance**
- ☐ **Requires only the addition of water to produce a highly flowable mixture**
- ☐ **Result of extensive research work with the introduction of nano-technology.**

## 2. Topping Materials

Properties		Test Methods	Typical Values of SS-141
Workability (Flowability)		ASTM C939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 ~ 14 seconds</li> </ul>
		JASS 15 <sup>[1]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 ~ 250 mm</li> </ul>
Compressive Strength	12 hrs	EN 12190	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 ~ 30 MPa</li> </ul>
	1 day		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 55 ~ 70 MPa</li> </ul>
	7 days		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 85 ~ 100 MPa</li> </ul>
	28 days		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 115 ~ 140 MPa</li> </ul>
Flexural Strength at 28 days		EN 196	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 ~ 15 MPa</li> </ul>
Setting Time		EN 196	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 ~ 6 h (normal setting)</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 ~ 3 h (fast setting)</li> </ul>

<sup>[1]</sup> Optional at the jobsite

## 2. Topping Materials

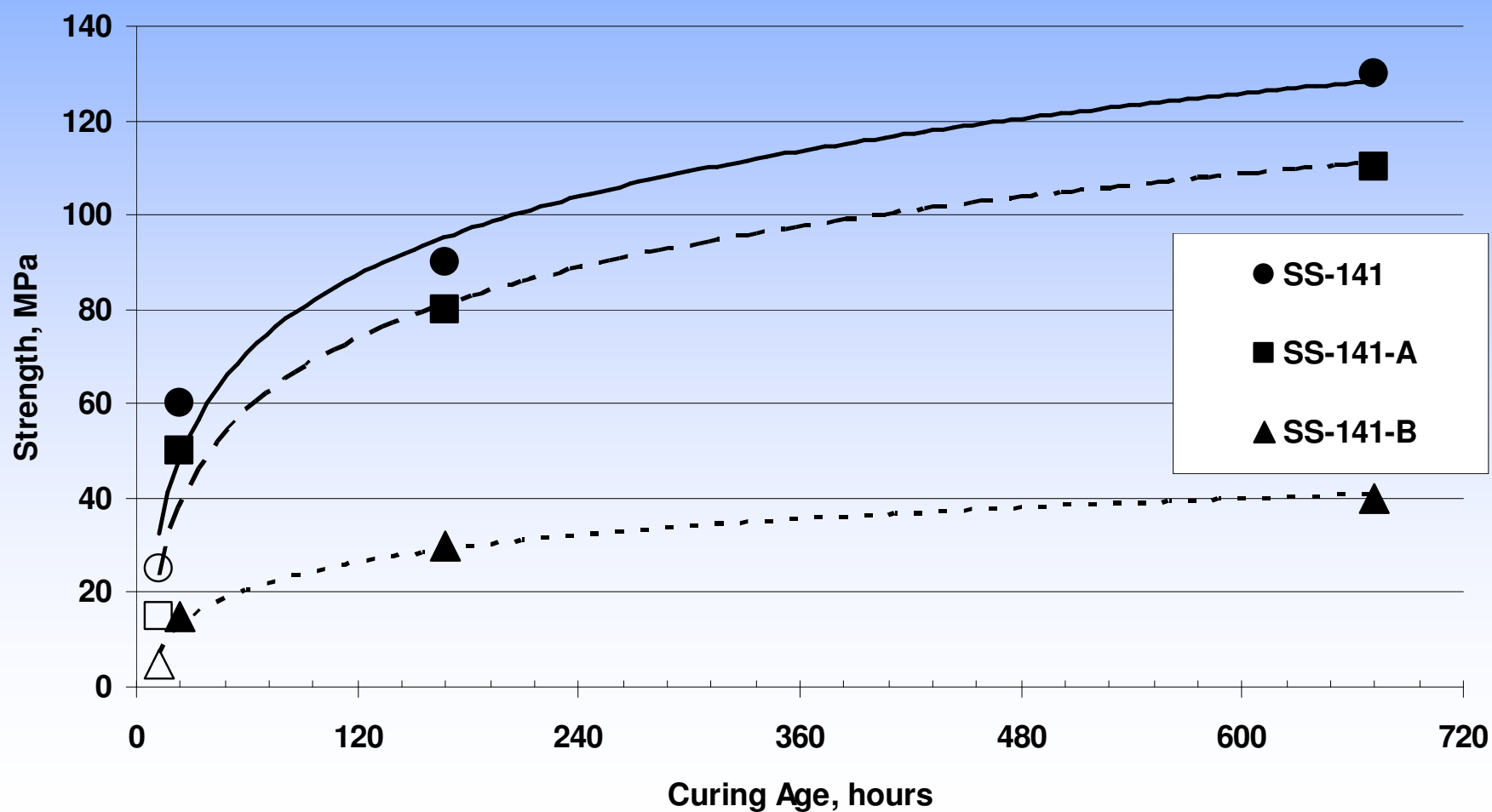
Comparison Items		SS-141 <sup>[1]</sup>	SS-141-A <sup>[2]</sup>	SS-141-B <sup>[3]</sup>
Workability (flow), sec		10 ~ 14	10 ~ 14	10 ~ 14
Comp. Strength, MPa	12 hrs	25	10	< 5
	1 day	60	50	15
	7 days	90	80	30
	28 days	130	110	40
Setting Time, hours	Normal	4 ~ 6	7 ~ 9	-
	Fast	2 ~ 3	-	2 ~ 3

<sup>[1]</sup> typical values; <sup>[2]</sup> similar to Malaysian Standard; <sup>[3]</sup> similar to Singapore Standard.



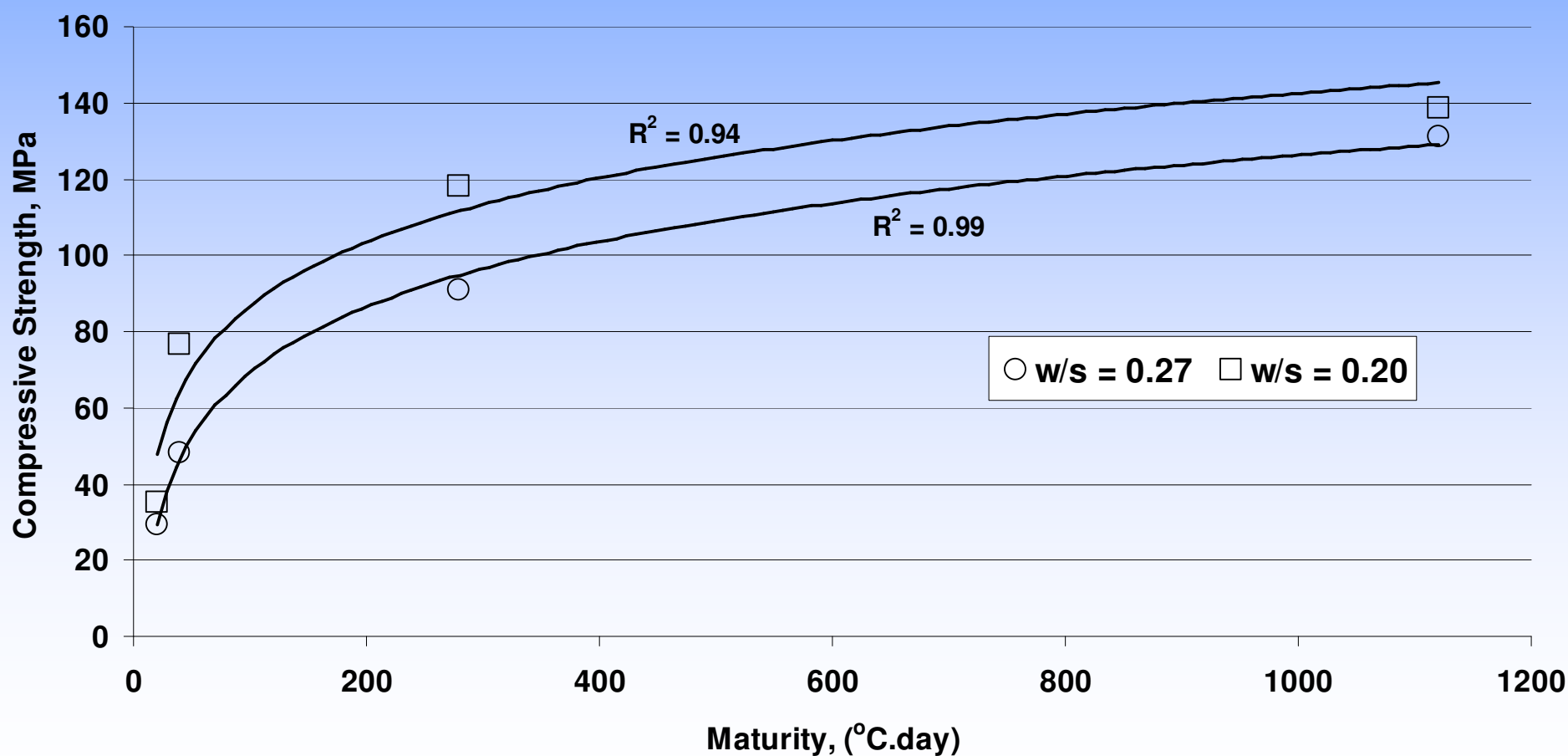
## 2. Topping Materials

Comparison of Topping Materials



## 2. Topping Materials

Compressive Strength development with curing time at different w/s



### 3. Composite and Components

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- Parallel Model (Iso-strain; upper bound):

$$E_c = E_1 V_1 + E_2 V_2$$

- Series Model (Iso-stress; lower bound):

$$\frac{1}{E_c} = \frac{V_1}{E_1} + \frac{V_2}{E_2}$$

$V_i$  = volume fraction of components 1 and 2

$E_i$  = modulus of components 1 and 2

$E_c$  = modulus of composite

$$\Sigma V_i = 1, \text{ e.g. } V_1 + V_2 = 1$$

### 3. Composite and Components

- Given  $V_{AC}$ ,  $V_m$  and  $E_{AC}$  the same for different semi-rigid composites,  $E_{sr}$  increases as  $E_m$  increases for both parallel and series models.

$$E_{AC}V_{AC} + E_mV_m = E_{sr}$$
$$\frac{V_{AC}}{E_{AC}} + \frac{V_m}{E_m} = \frac{1}{E_{sr}}$$

- Similarly, given  $V_{AC}$ ,  $V_m$  and  $E_m$  the same,  $E_{sr}$  increases as  $E_{AC}$  increases

### 3. Composite and Components

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High quality SS-141 topping material leads to

- ☐ high performance at initial stage
- ☐ high reliability of semi-rigid pavement
- ☐ further development of semi-rigid pavement when asphalt concrete technology advances

## 4. Semi-Rigid Pavement

Properties	Test Method	Semi-Rigid Pavement (SS-141 as topping)
Compressive strength at 12 hrs	EN 12190	• 3 ~ 5 MPa
Compressive strength at 1 day		• 6 ~ 8 MPa
Compressive strength at 28 days		• 9 ~ 12 MPa
Flexural strength at 28 days	EN 12190	• $\geq 3$ MPa
Modulus	ASTM D4123	• $\geq 6,500$ MPa (at 25°C)
Skid Resistance	ASTM E303	• $\geq 50 \sim 60$ BPN
Impermeability	DIN 18130	• impermeable
Curing time	-	• 4 ~ 8 hours

## 4. Semi-Rigid Pavement

Curing Age	Compressive strength (MPa) of semi-rigid pavement with different topping materials		
	SS-141	SS-141-A	SS-141-B
12 hrs	3 ~ 5	0.5 ~ 2 <sup>[1]</sup>	
1 day	5 ~ 8	5 ~ 7	<5 <sup>[2]</sup>
7 days	8 ~ 10	7 ~ 10	-
28 days	9 ~ 12	8 ~ 12	-

<sup>[1]</sup> or dependent on the properties of the open AC;

<sup>[2]</sup> the strength of composite pavement is believed to be inadequate.

## 5. Application Procedures



Porous asphalt concrete



Mixing of SS-141



Flowability Check



Filling into porous asphalt  
concrete



Scraping



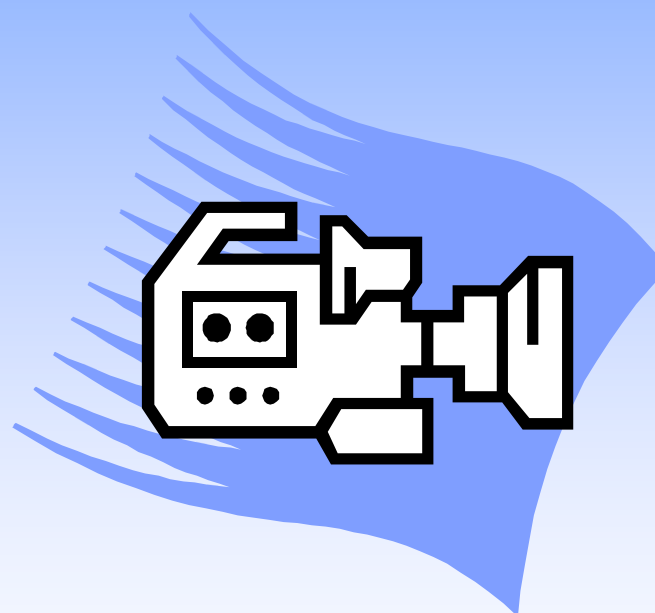
## 5. Application Procedures



Right after filling



Hardened surface



## 6. Completed Projects (Examples)

### Singapore Changi Airport Apron 1 (2007)





## 6. Completed Projects (Examples)

### Singapore Changi Airport Apron 2 (2007)



## 6. Completed Projects (Examples)

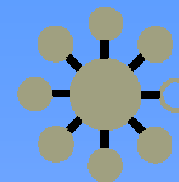
### Heavy Loading Yard (Hanson, Singapore AC Plant, 2005)



## **7. Conclusions**

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- ☐ **Demand for semi-rigid pavement due to increased heavy wear and tear of pavements and difficulty in scheduling the repair work**
- ☐ **Chemilink™ SS-141 topping**
  - **Easy application (high flowability)**
  - **Early opening to traffic (high early strength)**
  - **Low maintenance (high long-term strength)**
- ☐ **Given the same asphalt concrete and the same mix proportion, a higher quality topping would yield a composite pavement of better performance**



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for  
Your Attention!