



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN  
MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2009/2010**

SUBJECT : HIGHWAY ENGINEERING  
CODE : BFC 3042  
COURSE : 3 BFF  
DATE : APRIL 2010  
DURATION : 2 1/2 HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER THREE (3) OUT OF  
FIVE (5) QUESTIONS

THIS PAPER CONSIST OF **NINETEEN (18)** PAGES

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- Q1** (a) Describe the process involved in the production of bitumen. (4 Marks)
- (b) (i) Describe the procedure for sandpatch testing. Based on the following data, determine the texture depth (mm) of the asphaltic concrete.

No	Diameter of sand circle, D (mm)
1	200
2	231
3	250
4	220

\* Volume of the cylinder = 45 ml

(7 Marks)

- (ii) Discuss the effect of the surface texture depth on chip seal design. (4 Marks)
- (c) According to the answer from Q1 (b) (i), determine the residual binder and aggregate rate of application for a single chip seals on a two lane two directions road with the following data.

Average Daily Traffic, ADT = 600 vpd  
Average Least Dimension of aggregate, ALD = 15 mm

(10 Marks)

- Q2** (a) A plain concrete rigid pavement is designed for a two-lane two-direction road. Accumulated number of axle load on the design lane during the design period is as follow:

Single Axle:	
Axle Load (kN)	Expected Number of Axle Passes
120	30,000
<hr/>	
Tandem Axle	
Axle Load (kN)	Expected Number of Axle Passes
240	15,000
<hr/>	

Given:

Modulus of subgrade reaction	(k)	=	40	MPa/m
Concrete Modulus of Rupture	(MR)	=	4.5	MPa
Safety factor	LSF	=	1.0	
Slab thickness		=	180	mm

Using the PCA method, determine the cumulative fatigue and erosion for the following pavement design:

- (i) Without concrete shoulder with aggregate interlock joint. (3 Marks)
  - (ii) Without concrete shoulder with doweled joint. (3 Marks)
  - (iii) With concrete shoulder and aggregate interlocked joint. (3 Marks)
  - (iv) With concrete shoulder and doweled joint. (3 Marks)
  - (v) Compare and discuss the cause of the differences of the above design alternatives. (3 Marks)
- (b) A two direction road will be constructed in a mountainous area. Expected Average Daily Traffic of the initial year is 7200 vehicles with 4% commercial vehicle and 6 % average annual traffic growth.
- (i) If the road is designed for **TWO (2)** lanes, check whether the capacity or the road will be still acceptable after 20 years of service. (3 Marks)
  - (ii) Determine the required number of years for the road to reach its capacity. (3 Marks)

- (iii) In case of a road capacity is reached before the end of the analysis period; suggest two approaches that may be adopted in pavement design.  
(4 Marks)

- Q3** (a) Discuss **TWO (2)** main objectives of site investigation in the preliminary works of road construction process.  
(2 Marks)
- (b) List and give the explanation of **TWO (2)** methods that can be used to improve the poor or weak sub-grade.  
(3 Marks)
- (c) List **FOUR (4)** physical or mechanical characteristics of road base material which comply to specification for road works by Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR), Malaysia  
(2 Marks)
- (d) Discuss the purpose of applying the prime coat and tack coat in the construction of flexible pavement surface.  
(2 Marks)
- (e) The following project data for the newly constructed road is listed as follows:

Length of proposed road	= 10 km
Cross-sectional area of embankment	= 36 m <sup>2</sup>
Average distance of borrow area from embankment	= 10 km

Results from the laboratory testing for the soil from the borrow pit to construct the embankment are listed as follows:

Maximum Dry Density (MDD)	= 1.95 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Optimum Moisture Content (OMC)	= 8 %
Bulk density, $\gamma_b$	= 1.75 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Actual moisture content, m	= 6 %

The bulk density and moisture content of borrow material is 1.75 Mg/m<sup>3</sup> and 6 % respectively. According to the specification, the embankment should be compacted at least to 95 % of the MDD. With the bulking factor of 1.30, determine:

- (i) Volume of borrow material required for 1 cubic meter of compacted road embankment.  
(4 Marks)
- (ii) Volume of additional water required for the entire volume of embankment.  
(4 Marks)
- (iii) The number of truckloads of soil required if hauling capacity per truck is 8m<sup>3</sup>.  
(4 Marks)

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- (iv) Construction cost of embankment with the following costs:

Purchase and borrow pit material at site, haul 2 km round trip, and spread with bulldozer = RM 70/m<sup>3</sup>

Extra haul for each km round trip = RM 10/m<sup>3</sup>

Compaction = RM 10/m<sup>3</sup>

(4 Marks)

- Q4**
- (a) Explain how Pavement Management System (PMS) can assist road authority in maintaining the road network.  
(3 Marks)
  - (b) Discuss the possible causes, mechanism and treatment for the following type of pavement distress:
    - (i) Alligator crack  
(3 Marks)
    - (ii) Rutting  
(3 Marks)
    - (iii) Edge drop-off  
(3 Marks)
  - (c) A pavement condition survey has been conducted on Jalan Parit Karjo. The result of this survey is shown in **Figure Q4 (a)**. Based on **Figure Q4 (a)** to **Figure Q4 (e)**:
    - (i) Complete the survey sheet and determine the Pavement Condition Index (PCI) value of this sample unit.  
(10 Marks)
    - (ii) Give your recommendation for maintenance and repair for this road.  
(3 Marks)

- Q5** (a) Road drainage is an essential part of highway design and construction.
- (i) Discuss **THREE (3)** effects of inappropriate road drainage system at mountainous area to the road users. (6 Marks)
- (ii) Explain **THREE (3)** activities on surface drainage maintenance. (6 Marks)
- (iii) State **TWO (2)** functions of sub surface drainage system. (2 Marks)
- (b) The main function of surface drainage is to remove rain water from road surface and road side ground.
- (i) Determine the maximum allowable velocity of flow if the quantity of water is expected to flow in an open channel with  $1.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$  and the drainage cross section with box culvert type is  $3\text{m} \times 1\text{m}$  (width x height). (3 Marks)
- (ii) Using the same velocity, proposed upgrading design for existing drainage system if flow during raining season is  $2 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ . Give **TWO (2)** justifications of your proposed design. (8 Marks)

- S1 (a) Huraikan proses yang terlibat di dalam menghasilkan bitumen. (4 Markah)
- (b) (i) Huraikan prosedur bagi ujian *sandpatch*. Berdasarkan data berikut, tentukan kedalaman tekstur (mm) konkrit beraspal tersebut.

No	Diameter bulatan pasir, D (mm)
1	200
2	231
3	250
4	220

\* Isipadu silinder = 45 ml

(7 Markah)

- (ii) Bincangkan kesan kedalaman tekstur pada lapisan permukaan terhadap rekabentuk *chip seal*. (4 Markah)
- (d) Berdasarkan jawapan daripada S1 (b) (i), tentukan kadar aplikasi bitumen dan aggregat *single chip seals* untuk satu jalan dua lorong, dua arah berdasarkan data berikut.
- Purata Harian Trafik = 600 kph  
Average Least Dimension (ALD) aggregat = 15 mm
- (10 Markah)

- S2** (a) Satu turapan konkrit tegar direkabentuk untuk jalan dua lorong dua arah. Jumlah kumulatif beban gandar pada lorong dan jangka hayat rekabentuk adalah seperti berikut:

<i>Single Axle:</i>	
<i>Axle Load (kN)</i>	<i>Expected Number of Axle Passes</i>
120	30,000
<i>Tandem Axle</i>	
<i>Axle Load (kN)</i>	<i>Expected Number of Axle Passes</i>
240	15,000

Diberi:

<i>Modulus of subgrade reaction</i>	(k)	=	40	MPa/m
<i>Concrete Modulus of Rupture</i>	(MR)	=	4.5	MPa
Faktor Keselamatan	LSF	=	1.0	
Tebal Papak		=	180	mm

Dengan menggunakan kaedah PCA, tentukan *cumulative fatigue* dan *erosion* untuk rekabentuk turapan berikut:

- (vi) Tanpa bahu jalan konkrit dengan sambungan aggregat saling mengunci (*tanpa dowel*). (3 Markah)
- (vii) Tanpa bahu jalan konkrit dengan dengan sambungan *dowel*. (3 Markah)
- (viii) Dengan bahu jalan konkrit dengan sambungan aggregat saling mengunci (*tanpa dowel*). (3 Markah)
- (ix) Dengan bahu jalan konkrit dengan dengan sambungan *dowel*. (3 Markah)
- (x) Banding dan bincangkan punca perbezaan antara alternatif rekabentuk tersebut. (4 Markah)

- (d) Satu jalan dua arah akan dibina di kawasan berbukit. Purata Trafik Harian yang dijanka pada awal tahun adalah sebanyak 7200 kenderaan dengan purata kadar pertumbuhan trafik tahunan sebanyak 6 %.
- (iii) Jika jalan direkabentuk untuk **DUA (2)** lorong, semak samada kapasiti jalan tersebut masih berada pada paras yang dibenarkan selepas 20 tahun dibuka. (3 Markah)

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- (iv) Tentukan bilangan tahun yang diperlukan untuk jalan tersebut mencapai kapasiti sebenar.

(2 Markah)

- (iii) Jika kapasiti jalan telah dicapai sebelum berakhirnya tempoh analisis, cadangkan **dua (2)** pendekatan yang boleh digunakan dalam rekabentuk turapan.

(4 Markah)

- S3** (a) Bincangkan kepentingan penyiasatan tapak di dalam kejayaan awal proses pembinaan jalan.

(2 Markah)

- (b) Senarai dan terangkan **DUA (2)** kaedah yang boleh digunakan untuk meningkatkan kualiti sub-gred yang lemah.

(3 Markah)

- (e) Senaraikan **EMPAT (4)** ciri-ciri fizikal atau mekanikal bahan tapak jalan yang memenuhi syarat spesifikasi kerja-kerja jalan raya oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR), Malaysia

(2 Markah)

- (d) Bincangkan tujuan penggunaan salut perdana dan salut jelujur di dalam pembinaan permukaan turapan anjal.

(2 Markah)

- (e) Data berkenaan projek pembinaan jalan baru adalah seperti berikut:

Panjang jalan yang dicadangkan	= 10 km
Luas keratan rentas tambakan	= 36 m <sup>2</sup>
Jarak purata dari kawasan tanah pinjam ke tambakan	= 10 km

Keputusan ujikaji makmal terhadap tanah tambakan adalah seperti berikut:

Ketumpatan Kering Maksimum	= 1.95 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Kandungan lembapan optimum	= 8 %
Ketumpatan pukal, $\gamma_b$	= 1.75 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Kandungan lembapan sebenar, m	= 6 %

Ketumpatan pukal dan kandungan lembapan untuk tanah tambakan adalah 1.75 Mg/m<sup>3</sup> dan 6 %. Berdasarkan kepada spesifikasi, tambakan tersebut perlu dipadatkan sekurang-kurangnya 95 % daripada Ketumpatan Kering Maksimum. Dengan menggunakan MDD. Dengan faktor pukal tanah sebanyak 1.3, tentukan:

- (iii) Isipadu tanah pinjam yang diperlukan untuk 1 m<sup>3</sup> tambakan yang telah dipadatkan.

(4 Markah)

- (iv) Isipadu air yang diperlukan untuk keseluruhan isipadu tambakan.

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(4 Markah)

- (iii) Jumlah muatan lori (*truckload*) yang diperlukan untuk mengangkut tanah jika kapasiti muatan setiap lori adalah  $8\text{m}^3$ .

(4 Markah)

- (iv) Kos pembinaan tambakan:

Kos pembelian tanah tambakan, pengangkutan 2 km ulang alik dan penyerakan dengan jentolak = RM  $70/\text{m}^3$

Kos pengangkutan untuk setiap km tambahan = RM  $10/\text{m}^3$

Pemadatan = RM  $10/\text{m}^3$

(4 markah)

- S4** (a) Terangkan bagaimana *Pavement Management System (PMS)* dapat membantu pihak berkuasa jalanraya dalam menyelenggara rangkaian jalan.

(3 Markah)

- (b) Bincangkan punca, mekanisma dan rawatan untuk jenis kerosakan turapan berikut:

- (iv) Retak buaya

(3 Markah)

- (v) Aluran

(3 Markah)

- (vi) *Edge drop-off*

(3 Markah)

- (c) Satu tinjauan keadaan turapan terhadap satu unit sampel telah dijalankan di Jalan Parit Karjo. Keputusan tinjauan tersebut ditunjukkan seperti di **Rajah Q4 (a)**. Berdasarkan **Rajah Q4 (a)** hingga **Rajah Q4 (e)**:

- (ii) Lengkapkan borang tinjauan dan tentukan nilai *Pavement Condition Index (PCI)* untuk unit sampel tersebut.

(10 Markah)

- (ii) Berikan cadangan untuk penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan terhadap jalan tersebut.

(3 Markah)

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- SS5 (a) Saliran jalanraya merupakan bahagian yang penting di dalam rekabentuk dan pembinaan jalan.
- (ii) Bincangkan **TIGA (3)** kesan daripada sistem saliran yang tidak sempurna di kawasan berbukit terhadap pengguna jalanraya.  
(6 Markah)
- (ii) Jelaskan **TIGA (3)** aktiviti penyelenggaraan saliran permukaan jalan.  
(6 Markah)
- (iii) Nyatakan **DUA (2)** fungsi sistem saliran sub-permukaan.  
(2 Markah)
- (b) Fungsi utama saliran permukaan adalah untuk menyalirkkan air hujan daripada permukaan jalan dan kawasan sekelilingnya.
- (ii) Dapatkan halaju aliran maksimum yang dibenarkan jika kuantiti air yang dijangka mengalir dalam saluran terbuka adalah  $1.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{saat}$  dan keratan rentas saluran pembentung jenis kotak adalah  $3\text{m} \times 1\text{m}$  (lebar x tinggi).  
(3 Markah)
- (ii) Menggunakan halaju yang sama, cadangkan penambahbaikan rekabentuk terhadap saliran sedia ada jika aliran semasa musim hujan adalah  $2 \text{ m}^3/\text{saat}$ . Berikan **DUA (2)** justifikasi terhadap rekabentuk yang dicadangkan.  
(8 Markah)

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<b>Table 1:</b> Maximum Hourly Capacity under ideal conditions																																
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	2.00 m	1.50 m	1.25 m	1.00 m																												
7.5 m	1.00	0.97	0.94	0.90																												
7.0 m	0.88	0.86	0.83	0.79																												
6.0 m	0.81	0.78	0.76	0.73																												
5.0 m	0.72	0.70	0.67	0.64																												
Source: JKR, AT(Jalan) 8/85																																
<b>Table 3:</b> Traffic Reduction Factor																																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Terrain</th><th>Factor</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flat</td><td><math>T = 100/(100+P_c)</math></td></tr> <tr> <td>Rolling</td><td><math>T = 100/(100+2P_c)</math></td></tr> <tr> <td>Mountainous</td><td><math>T = 100/(100+5P_c)</math></td></tr> </tbody> </table>				Type of Terrain	Factor	Flat	$T = 100/(100+P_c)$	Rolling	$T = 100/(100+2P_c)$	Mountainous	$T = 100/(100+5P_c)$																					
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Some useful formula:																																
$V_x = V_1 (1+r)^x$ $c = I \times R \times T$ $C = 10 \times c$ $n = \frac{\log C/V_1}{\log(1+r)}$																																

FINAL EXAMINATION			
SEMESTER/SESSION : II/ 2009/2010 SUBJECT : HIGHWAY ENGINEERING	COURSE : 3 BFF SUBJECT CODE : BFC 3042		
Matric Card No. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Name: _____			
<b>JALAN PARIT KARJO (ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD) CONDITION SURVEY DATA SHEET</b>			
BRANCH: BATU PAHAT - KLUANG SURVEYED BY: MUSTAFA SECTION: JPK-KM2		DATE: 25 MARCH 2010 SAMPLE UNIT: 07 SAMPLE AREA: 6 m x 50 m	
01. Alligator Cracking (m <sup>2</sup> )      06. Depression (m <sup>2</sup> )      11. Patching & Utility Cut Patching      16. Shoving (m <sup>2</sup> ) 02. Bleeding (m <sup>2</sup> )      07. Edge Cracking (m)      12. Polished Aggregate (m <sup>2</sup> )      17. Slippage Cracking (m <sup>2</sup> ) 03. Block Cracking (m <sup>2</sup> )      08. Joint Reflection Cracking (m)      13. Potholes (no.)      18. Swell (m <sup>2</sup> ) 04. Bumps and Sags (m)      09. Lane/Shoulder Drop Off (m)      14. Railroad Crossing (m <sup>2</sup> )      19. Weathering/Ravelling (m <sup>2</sup> ) 05. Corrugation (m <sup>2</sup> )      10. Longitudinal & Transverse Cracking (m)      15. Rutting (m <sup>2</sup> )			
DISTRESS SURVEY  <i>01 L</i>  <i>01 M</i>  <i>01 H</i>  <i>15 L</i>  <i>15 M</i>		DENSITY %  <i>1.98</i>  <i>1.42</i>  <i>1.05</i>  <i>0.58</i>  <i>0.22</i>	DEDUCT VALUE

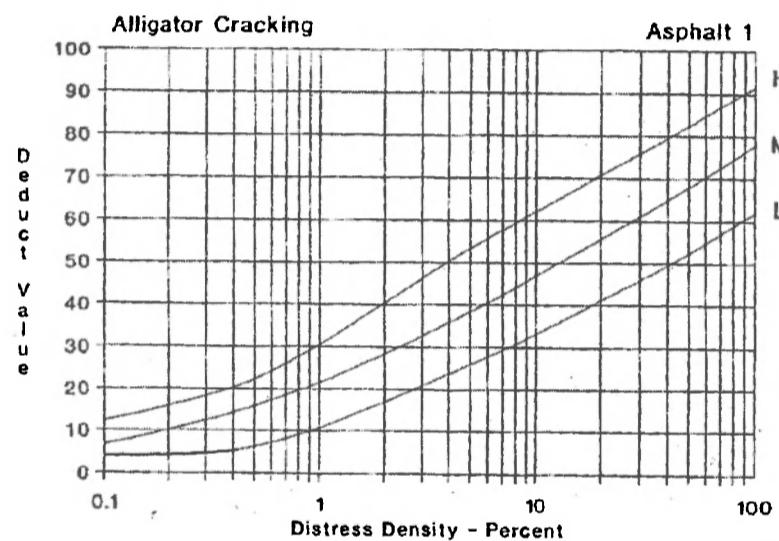
Figure Q4 (a)

BFC 3042

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR**

SEMESTER/SESI	:	II / 2009/I0	KURSUS	:	BFF
MATA	:	KEJURUTERAAN JALAN	KOD MATA	:	BFC3042
PELAJARAN		RAYA	PELAJARAN		

Matric Card No.  Name:



**FIGURE Q4 (b)**

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PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR			
SEMESTER/SESI MATA PELAJARAN	: II / 2009/10 KEJURUTERAAN JALAN RAYA	KURSUS KOD MATA PELAJARAN	: BFF : BFC3042
Matric Card No.		Name:	
<p>The graph plots Rutting Deduct Value (Y-axis, 0 to 100) against Distress Density - Percent (X-axis, logarithmic scale from 0.1 to 100). Three curves are shown: H (top), M (middle), and L (bottom). All curves show an increase in deduct value as distress density increases, with higher distress density leading to higher deduct values.</p>			

FIGURE Q4 (c)

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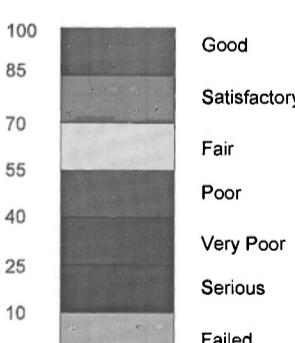
PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR			
SEMESTER/SESI MATA PELAJARAN	: II / 2009/10 KEJURUTERAAN JALAN RAYA	KURSUS KOD MATA PELAJARAN	: BFF BFC3042
Matric Card No.		Name:	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ROADS AND PARKING LOTS: ASPHALT</b></p> <p>The graph plots Corrected Deduct Value (CDV) on the Y-axis (0 to 100) against Total Deduct Value (TDV) on the X-axis (0 to 200). Seven diagonal lines represent different values of 'q'. The lines are labeled from left to right as q=1, q=2, q=3, q=4, q=5, q=6, and q=7. The lines are concave down, indicating a non-linear relationship. The legend at the bottom right specifies that 'q' is the number of deducts greater than 2 points.</p>			

FIGURE Q4 (d)

BFC 3042

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR											
SEMESTER/SESI	:	II / 2009/10	KURSUS	:	BFF						
MATA	:	KEJURUTERAAN JALAN	KOD MATA	:	BFC3042						
PELAJARAN		RAYA	PELAJARAN								
Matric Card No. <input type="text"/> Name: <input type="text"/>											
<b>Deduct Values</b>											
No.	DEDUCT VALUES								TOTAL	q	CDV
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

**Standard PCI Rating Scale**



100  
85  
70  
55  
40  
25  
10  
0

Good  
Satisfactory  
Fair  
Poor  
Very Poor  
Serious  
Failed

**FIGURE Q4 (e)**