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**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2017/2018**

COURSE NAME : HIGHWAY ENGINEERING

COURSE CODE : BFC 31802

PROGRAMME CODE : BFF

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE / JULY 2018

DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS  
ONLY

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SIXTEEN (16) PAGES

**Q1 (a)** Table 1 summarises volumetric data and Marshall test results obtained for five asphaltic concrete mixture for binder course of road pavement. The Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR/SPJ/2008) requirements for surface course are given in Table 2.

- (i) Explain the importance of limiting air voids in asphalt concrete (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain the influence of aggregate gradation on optimum bitumen content (2 marks)
- (iii) Plot the graphs used for Marshall mix design analysis in the spaces provided in the **FIGURE Q1(a)(iii)**. (10 marks)
- (iv) Determine the optimum bitumen content and check whether the mix meets the JKR/SPJ/2008 requirements. (11 marks)

**Q2 (a)** There are two categories of pavements which are flexible pavement and rigid pavement. Briefly discuss **THREE (3)** differences among these categories.

(6 marks)

- (b) The load of a vehicle is the total weight of all wheels connected to an axle. If axle load for unloaded and loaded trucks are 9070 kg and 18140 kg respectively, calculate the equivalent factors for each truck. (4 marks)

- (c) Determine the thicknesses rigid pavement using data given;

Number of commercial vehicles on design lane = 3000/day

Dowelled joints and concrete shoulder

Concrete modulus of rupture is 4.14 MPa

Subbase-subgrade  $k$  value is 35 MPa/m.

Design life = 20 years

Trial thickness = 220 mm.

Use the calculation form as shown in Table 3. Refer Figure Q2(c)(i) to Figure Q2(c)(ii) and 4 to Table 7 to answer this question.

(15 marks)

  
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**Q3** (a) The embankment of a proposed alternative road from Ayer Hitam to Kluang is 10 km long. The average cross section of the embankment is shown in **Figure Q3(a)**. The specification requires the embankment to be compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density according to the B.S 1377 Compaction Test (2.5 kg rammer method). **Table 8** present the density of laboratory and borrow material at various conditions.

- (i) Determine the volume of borrow pit material needed for 1 m<sup>3</sup> of the compacted road embankment.

(5 marks)

- (ii) Determine the volume of additional water needed for the whole volume of embankment.

(5 marks)

- (iii) If capacity of each hauling truck is 10 m<sup>3</sup>, determine the number of trucks load required to construct the embankment.

(5 marks)

- (b) Compaction is an important process in the preparation of the road surface.

- (i) Describe the effect of compaction to Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) structural layer.

(6 marks)

- (ii) State **TWO (2)** pavement distresses which may occur due to inadequate compaction.

(1 marks)

- (iii) Name **THREE (3)** types of compaction equipment which are commonly used in the construction of asphalt concrete.

(3 marks)

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**Q4 (a)** Differentiate the criteria of selection for rehabilitation work between full depth reconstruction and partial depth reconstruction.

(6 marks)

**(b)** State **TWO (2)** types of reconstruction techniques

(2 marks)

**(c)** List the activities that are included in Pavement Management System (PMS).

(5 marks)

**(d)** Prior to conducting pavement maintenance, the distressed road surface has to be evaluated. This evaluation is important to identify the appropriate maintenance method.

**(i)** List **TWO (2)** type of the pavement evaluation and state the purpose of each type.

(4 marks)

**(ii)** Based on the type of the evaluation above, categorize each evaluation based on their pavement function and characteristics of each function.

(8 marks)

**Q5 (a)** Potholes can damage the pavement surface, causing roughness which can causes vehicle damage, and allows moisture to infiltrate the pavement structure. Describe **TWO (2)** suitable drainage systems that must be made to assure that the moisture in the hole to drain correctly.

(6 marks)

**(b)** Water is the worst enemy of road. Explain briefly **FOUR (4)** consequences of water ponding due to drainage failure that may happen.

(8 marks)

**(c)** One of the tasks in highway maintenance is maintaining and repairing drainage systems. Briefly discuss **FOUR (4)** importance of drainage maintenance.

(8 marks)

**(d)** Road surface should be constructed and maintained with sufficient cross-fall to shed the stormwater to the edges and into the side drains. Based on that requirement, state the percent cross-fall that are normally adopted for paved roads, earth and gravel roads, and shoulders.

(3 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS-

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**TABLE 1:** Volumetric data and Marshall test results

Bitumen Content (%)	Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Air voids (%)	Voids filled with asphalt (%)	Stability (kg)	Flow (mm)
4.5	2189	10.3	48.5	901	1.2
5.0	2223	8.2	57.1	1058	1.4
5.5	2254	6.0	66.7	1147	1.7
6.0	2261	5.3	71.5	1146	2.1
6.5	2253	4.9	74.4	1045	2.3

**TABLE 2:** JKR specifications for surface course

Parameter	Wearing Course	Binder Course
Stability (kg)	> 500	> 450
Flow (mm)	> 2.0	> 2.0
Stiffness (kg/mm)	> 250	> 225
Air voids (%)	3 – 5	3 – 7
Voids filled with asphalt (%)	75 – 85	65 – 80

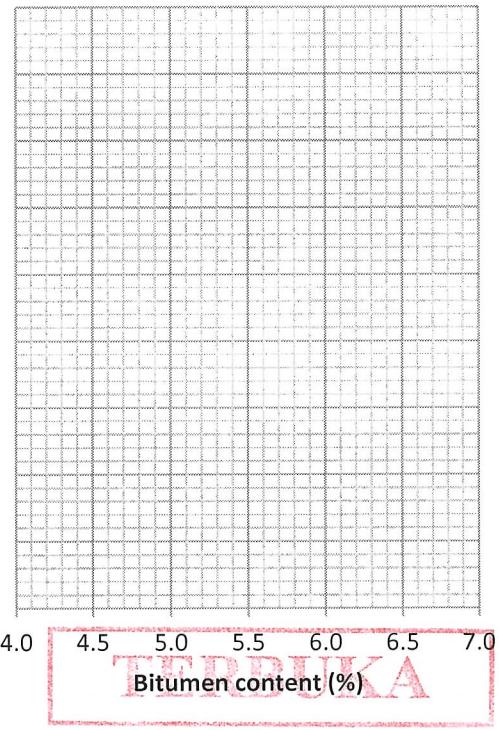
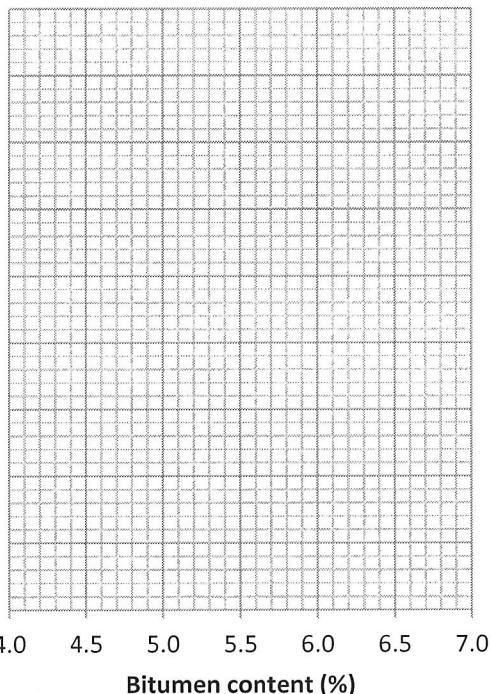
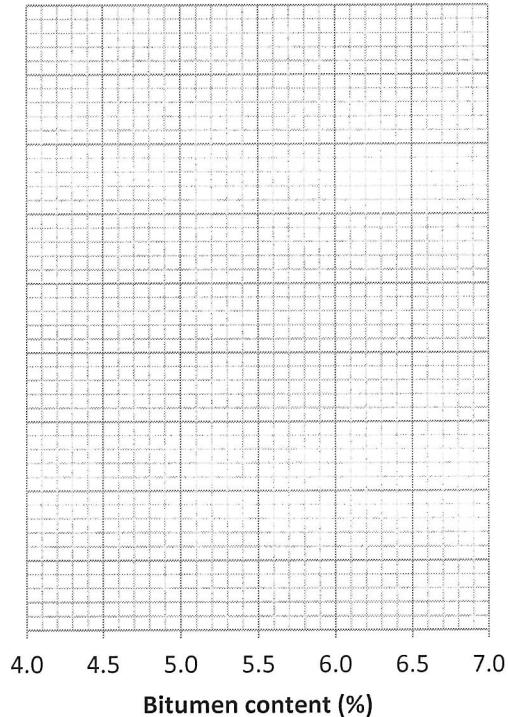
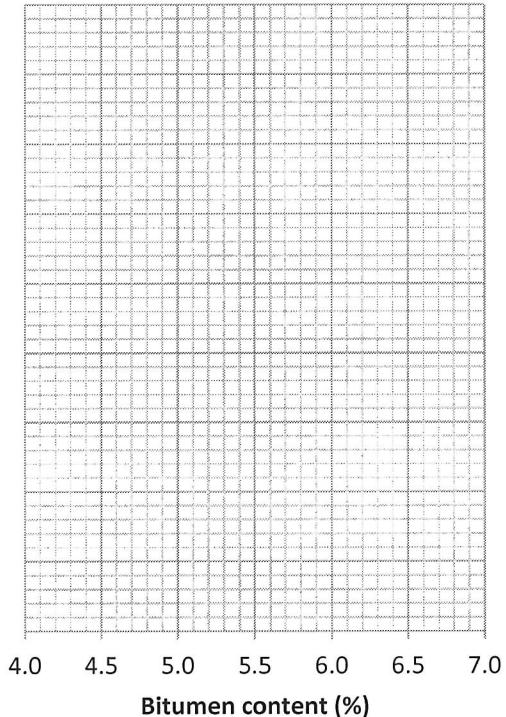
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*Note:* If you are answering **Q1**, please submit this sheet along with your answer script.



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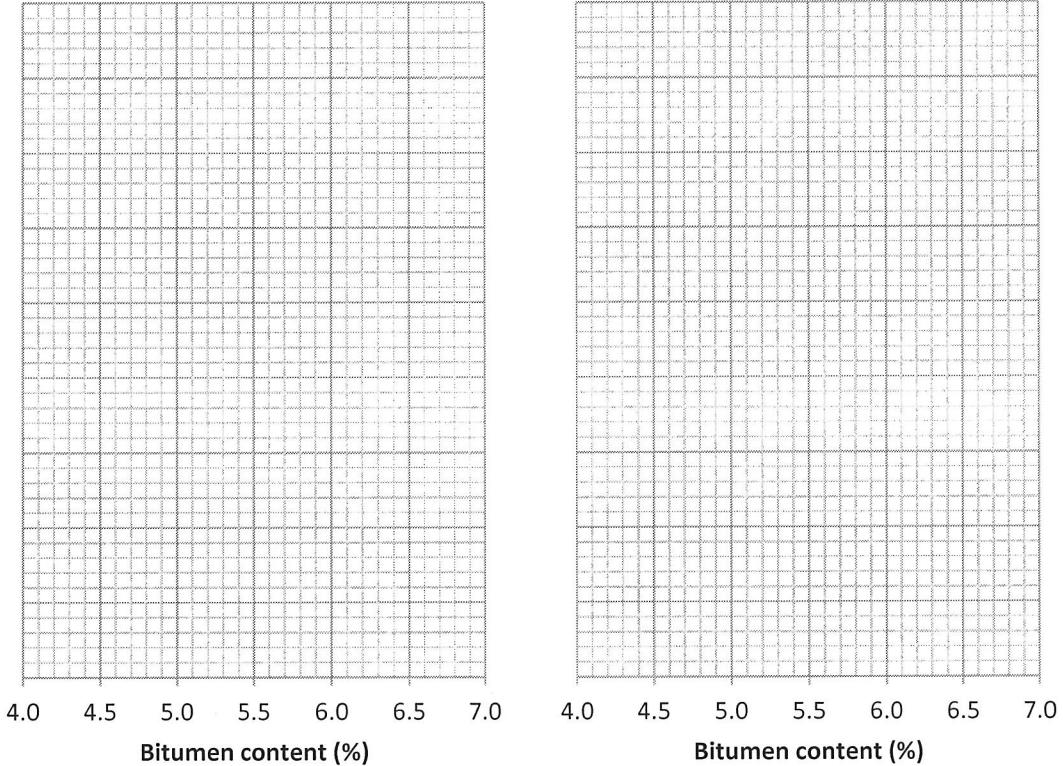
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**FIGURE Q1(a)(iii)** Marshall mix design plots

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*Note:* If you are answering Q2, please submit this sheet along with your answer script.

**TABLE 3: Calculation of Pavement Thickness**

Trial Thickness :	220 mm	Doweled joints :		
Modulus of Rupture, MR :		Concrete shoulder :		
Load Safety factor, LSF :	1.2	Design period :	20	years

Axe load (kN)	Multiplied by LSF	Expected repetitions	Fatigue analysis		Erosion analysis	
			Allowable repetitions	Fatigue percent	Allowable repetitions	Damage, percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8. Equivalent stress :

9. Stress ratio factor :

10. Erosion factor:

**Single Axe**

Axle Load, kN						
133						
125						
115						
107						
98						

11. Equivalent stress :

12. Stress ratio factor :

13. Erosion factor:

**Tandem Axe**

Axle Load, kN						
231						
213						
195						
178						
160						

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TABLE 4: Axle Load Data

(1) Axle load, kN	(2) Axles per 1000 trucks	(3) Axles per 1000 trucks (adjusted)	(4) Axles in design period
<b>Single axles</b>			
125-133	0.28	0.58	6,310
115-125	0.65	1.35	14,690
107-115	1.33	2.77	30,140
97.8-107	2.84	5.92	64,410
88.8-97.8	4.72	9.83	106,900
80.0-88.8	10.40	21.67	235,800
71.1-80.0	13.56	28.24	307,200
62.2-71.1	18.64	38.83	422,500
53.3-62.2	25.89	53.94	586,900
44.4-53.3	81.05	168.85	1,837,000
<b>Tandem axles</b>			
213-231	0.94	1.96	21,320
195-213	1.89	3.94	42,870
178-195	5.51	11.48	124,900
160-178	16.45	34.27	372,900
142-160	39.08	81.42	885,800
125-142	41.06	85.54	930,700
107-125	73.07	152.23	1,656,000
88.8-107	43.45	90.52	984,900
71.1-88.8	54.15	112.81	1,227,000
53.3-71.1	59.85	124.69	1,356,000

Columns 1 and 2 derived from loadometer W-4 Table. This table also shows 13,215 total trucks counted with 6,918 two-axle, four-tire trucks (52%).

Column 3: Column 2 values adjusted for two-axle, four-tire trucks; equal to Column 2/(1-52/100).

Column 4 = Column 3 x (trucks in design period)/1000. See sample problem, Design 1, in which trucks in design period (one direction) total 10,880,000.

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**TABLE 5:** Equivalent Stress –Concrete Shoulder (Single Axle/Tandem Axle)

Slab thickness (mm)	k of subgrade-subbase (MPa/m)					
	20	40	60	80	140	180
100	4.18/3.48	3.65/3.10	3.37/2.94	3.19/2.85	2.85/2.74	2.72/2.72
110	3.68/3.07	3.23/2.71	2.99/2.56	2.83/2.47	2.55/2.35	2.43/2.32
120	3.28/2.75	2.88/2.41	2.67/2.26	2.54/2.17	2.29/2.05	2.19/2.02
130	2.95/2.49	2.60/2.17	2.41/2.02	2.29/1.94	2.07/1.82	1.99/1.78
140	2.68/2.27	2.36/1.97	2.19/1.83	2.08/1.75	1.89/1.63	1.81/1.59
150	2.44/2.08	2.15/1.80	2.00/1.67	1.90/1.59	1.73/1.48	1.66/1.44
160	2.24/1.93	1.97/1.66	1.84/1.53	1.75/1.46	1.59/1.35	1.53/1.31
170	2.06/1.79	1.82/1.54	1.70/1.42	1.62/1.35	1.48/1.24	1.42/1.20
180	1.91/1.67	1.69/1.43	1.57/1.32	1.50/1.25	1.37/1.15	1.32/1.11
190	1.77/1.57	1.57/1.34	1.46/1.23	1.40/1.17	1.28/1.07	1.23/1.03
200	1.65/1.48	1.46/1.26	1.37/1.16	1.30/1.10	1.19/1.00	1.15/0.96
210	1.55/1.40	1.37/1.19	1.28/1.09	1.22/1.03	1.12/0.93	1.08/0.90
220	1.45/1.32	1.29/1.12	1.20/1.03	1.15/0.97	1.05/0.88	1.01/0.85
230	1.37/1.26	1.21/1.07	1.13/0.98	1.08/0.92	0.99/0.83	0.96/0.80
240	1.29/1.20	1.15/1.01	1.07/0.93	1.02/0.87	0.94/0.79	0.90/0.76
250	1.22/1.14	1.08/0.97	1.01/0.88	0.97/0.83	0.89/0.75	0.86/0.72
260	1.16/1.09	1.03/0.92	0.96/0.84	0.92/0.79	0.84/0.71	0.81/0.68
270	1.10/1.04	0.98/0.88	0.91/0.81	0.87/0.76	0.80/0.68	0.77/0.65
280	1.05/1.00	0.93/0.85	0.87/0.77	0.83/0.73	0.76/0.65	0.74/0.62
290	1.00/0.96	0.89/0.81	0.83/0.74	0.79/0.70	0.73/0.62	0.70/0.60
300	0.95/0.93	0.85/0.78	0.79/0.71	0.76/0.67	0.70/0.60	0.67/0.57
310	0.91/0.89	0.81/0.75	0.76/0.69	0.72/0.64	0.67/0.58	0.64/0.55
320	0.87/0.86	0.78/0.73	0.73/0.66	0.69/0.62	0.64/0.55	0.62/0.53
330	0.84/0.83	0.74/0.70	0.70/0.64	0.67/0.60	0.61/0.53	0.59/0.51
340	0.80/0.80	0.71/0.68	0.67/0.62	0.64/0.58	0.59/0.52	0.57/0.49
350	0.77/0.78	0.69/0.66	0.64/0.60	0.61/0.56	0.57/0.50	0.55/0.47

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**TABLE 6:** Erosion Factor-Doweled Joints, No Concrete Shoulder (Single Axle/Tandem Axle)

Slab thickness (mm)	k of subgrade-subbase (MPa/m)					
	20	40	60	80	140	180
100	3.76/3.8	3.75/3.79	3.74/3.77	3.74/3.76	3.72/3.72	3.70/3.70
110	3.63/3.71	3.62/3.67	3.61/3.65	3.61/3.63	3.59/3.60	3.58/3.58
120	3.52/3.61	3.50/3.56	3.49/3.54	3.49/3.52	3.47/3.49	3.46/3.47
130	3.74/3.52	3.39/3.47	3.39/3.44	3.38/3.43	3.37/3.39	3.35/3.37
140	3.31/3.43	3.30/3.38	3.29/3.35	3.28/3.33	3.27/3.30	3.26/3.28
150	3.22/3.36	3.21/3.30	3.20/3.27	3.19/3.25	3.17/3.21	3.16/3.19
160	3.14/3.28	3.12/3.22	3.11/3.19	3.10/3.17	3.09/3.13	3.08/3.12
170	3.06/3.22	3.04/3.15	3.03/3.12	3.02/3.10	3.01/3.06	3.00/3.04
180	2.99/3.16	2.97/3.09	2.96/3.06	2.95/3.03	2.93/2.99	2.92/2.97
190	2.92/3.10	2.90/3.03	2.88/2.99	2.88/2.97	2.86/2.93	2.85/2.91
200	2.85/3.05	2.83/2.97	2.82/2.94	2.81/2.91	2.79/2.87	2.78/2.85
210	2.79/2.99	2.77/2.92	2.75/2.88	2.75/2.86	2.73/2.81	2.72/2.79
220	2.73/2.95	2.71/2.87	2.69/2.83	2.69/2.80	2.67/2.76	2.66/2.73
230	2.67/2.90	2.65/2.82	2.64/2.78	2.63/2.75	2.61/2.70	2.60/2.68
240	2.62/2.86	2.60/2.78	2.58/2.73	2.57/2.71	2.55/2.66	2.54/2.63
250	2.57/2.8	2.54/2.73	2.53/2.69	2.52/2.66	2.50/2.61	2.49/2.59
260	2.52/2.78	2.49/2.69	2.48/2.65	2.47/2.62	2.45/2.56	2.44/2.54
270	2.47/2.74	2.44/2.65	2.43/2.61	2.42/2.58	2.40/2.52	2.39/2.50
280	2.42/2.71	2.40/2.62	2.38/2.57	2.37/2.54	2.35/2.48	2.34/2.46
290	2.38/2.67	2.35/2.58	2.34/2.53	2.33/2.50	2.31/2.44	2.30/2.42
300	2.34/2.64	2.31/2.55	2.30/2.50	2.29/2.46	2.26/2.41	2.26/2.38
310	2.29/2.61	2.27/2.51	2.25/2.46	2.24/2.43	2.22/2.37	2.21/2.34
320	2.25/2.58	2.23/2.48	2.21/2.43	2.20/2.40	2.18/2.33	2.17/2.31
330	2.21/2.55	2.19/2.45	2.17/2.40	2.16/2.36	2.14/2.30	2.13/2.28
340	2.18/2.52	2.15/2.42	2.14/2.37	2.12/2.33	2.10/2.27	2.09/2.24
350	2.14/2.49	2.11/2.39	2.10/2.34	2.09/2.30	2.07/2.24	2.06/2.21

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**TABLE 7:** Erosion Factor-Doweled Joints, Concrete Shoulder (Single Axle /Tandem Axle)

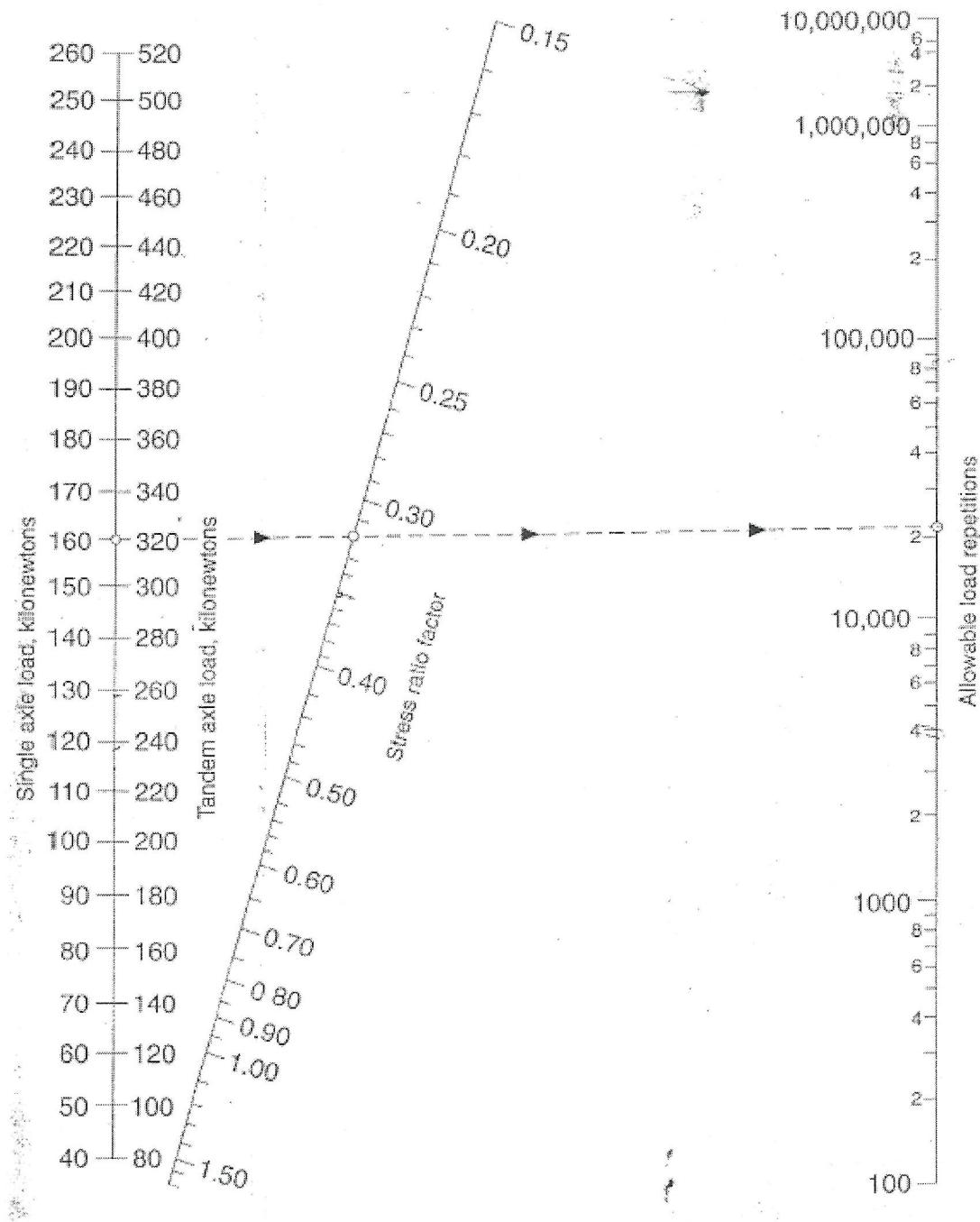
Slab thickness (mm)	<i>k</i> of subgrade-subbase (MPa/m)					
	20	40	60	80	140	180
100	3.27/3.25	3.24/3.17	3.22/3.14	3.21/3.12	3.17/3.11	3.15/3.11
110	3.16/3.16	3.12/3.07	3.10/3.03	3.09/3.00	3.05/2.98	3.03/2.97
120	3.05/3.08	3.01/2.98	2.99/2.93	2.98/2.90	2.94/2.86	2.92/2.84
130	2.96/3.01	2.92/2.90	2.89/2.85	2.88/2.81	2.84/2.76	2.82/2.74
140	2.87/2.94	2.82/2.83	2.80/2.77	2.78/2.74	2.75/2.67	2.73/2.65
150	2.79/2.88	2.74/2.77	2.72/2.71	2.70/2.67	2.67/2.60	2.65/2.57
160	2.71/2.82	2.66/2.71	2.64/2.65	2.62/2.60	2.59/2.53	2.57/2.50
170	2.64/2.77	2.59/2.65	2.57/2.59	2.55/2.55	2.51/2.46	2.49/2.43
180	2.57/2.72	2.52/2.60	2.50/2.54	2.48/2.49	2.44/2.41	2.42/2.37
190	2.51/2.67	2.46/2.56	2.43/2.49	2.41/2.44	2.38/2.35	2.36/2.32
200	2.45/2.63	2.40/2.51	2.37/2.44	2.35/2.40	2.31/2.31	2.30/2.27
210	2.39/2.58	2.34/2.47	2.31/2.40	2.29/2.35	2.26/2.26	2.24/2.22
220	2.34/2.54	2.29/2.43	2.26/2.36	2.24/2.31	2.20/2.22	2.18/2.18
230	2.29/2.50	2.23/2.39	2.21/2.32	2.19/2.27	2.15/2.18	2.13/2.13
240	2.24/2.46	2.18/2.35	2.16/2.28	2.13/2.23	2.10/2.14	2.08/2.10
250	2.19/2.43	2.14/2.31	2.11/2.24	2.09/2.20	2.05/2.10	2.03/2.06
260	2.15/2.39	2.09/2.26	2.06/2.21	2.04/2.16	2.00/2.07	1.98/2.02
270	2.10/2.36	2.05/2.24	2.02/2.18	2.00/2.13	1.96/2.03	1.94/1.99
280	2.06/2.32	2.01/2.21	1.98/2.14	1.95/2.10	1.91/2.00	1.89/1.96
290	2.02/2.29	1.97/2.18	1.93/2.11	1.91/2.06	1.87/1.97	1.85/1.93
300	1.98/2.26	1.93/2.15	1.90/2.08	1.87/2.03	1.83/1.94	1.81/1.90
310	1.95/2.23	1.89/2.12	1.86/2.05	1.84/2.01	1.79/1.91	1.77/1.87
320	1.91/2.20	1.85/2.09	1.82/2.03	1.80/1.98	1.76/1.88	1.74/1.84
330	1.87/2.17	1.82/2.06	1.78/2.00	1.76/1.95	1.72/1.86	1.70/1.81
340	1.84/2.15	1.78/2.04	1.75/1.97	1.73/1.92	1.69/1.83	1.67/1.79
340	1.81/2.12	1.75/2.01	1.72/1.95	1.69/1.90	1.65/1.80	1.63/1.76

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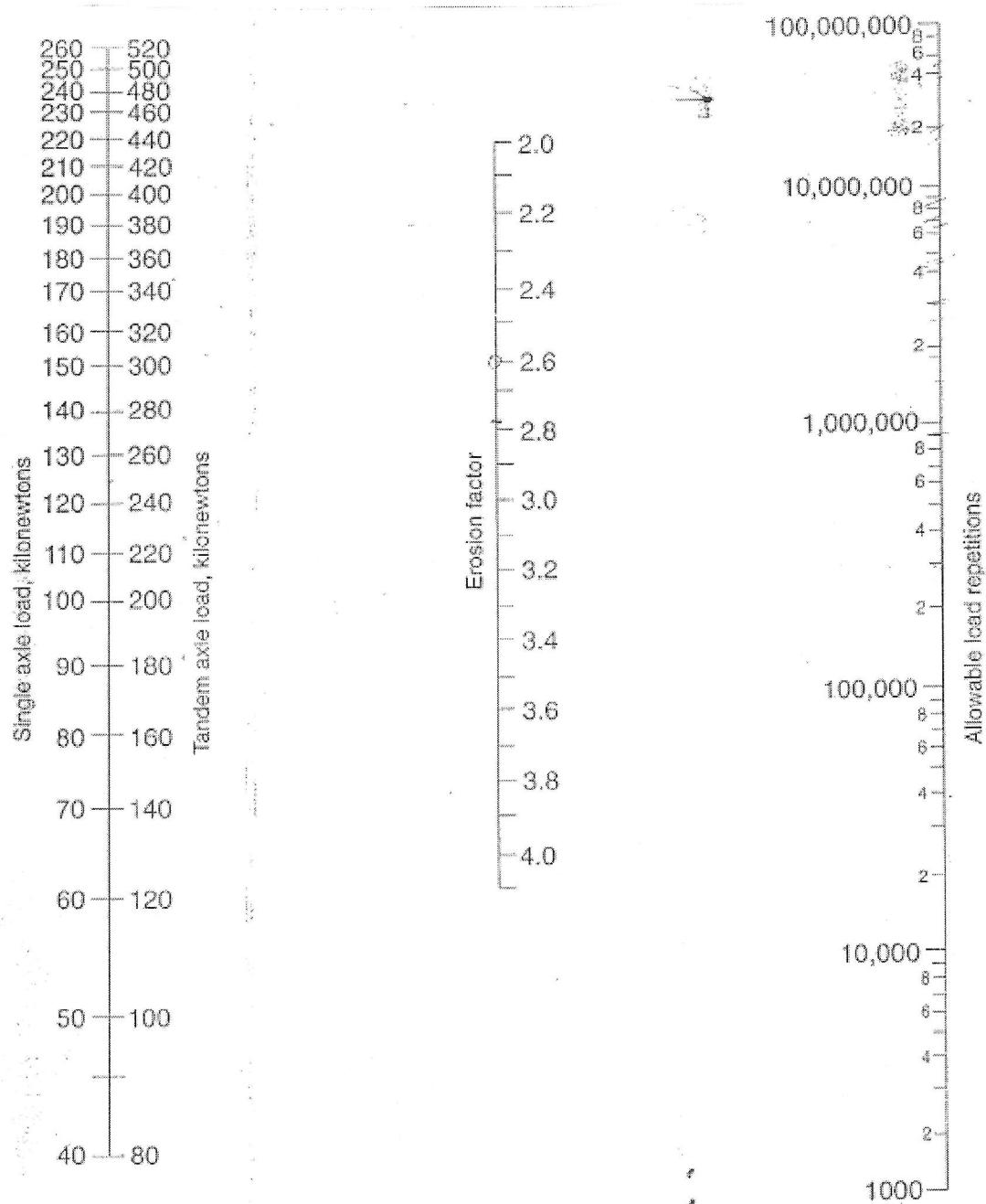
**FIGURE Q2(c)(i)** : Fatigue analysis-allowable load repetitions based on stress ratio factor (with and without concrete shoulder)

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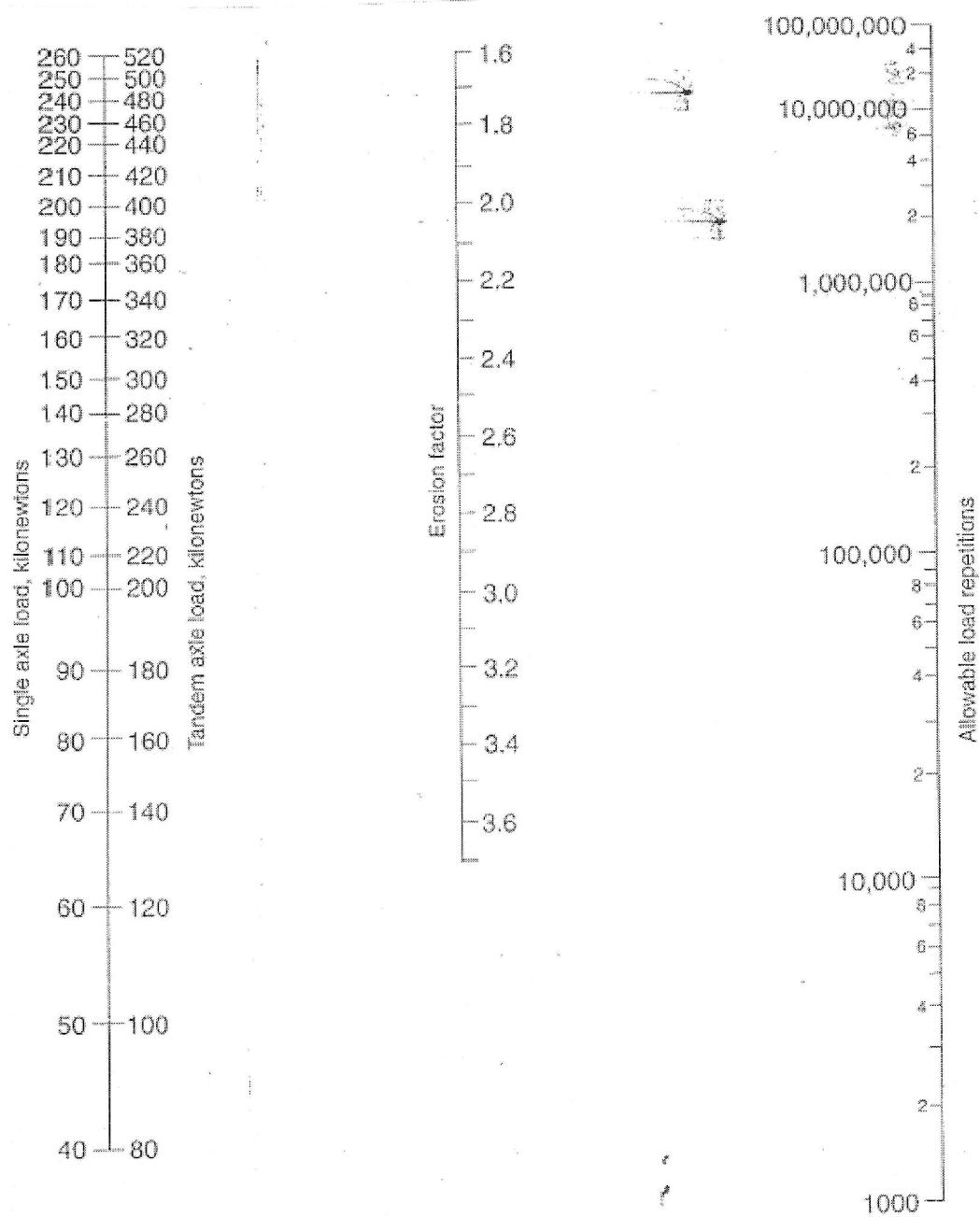
**FIGURE Q2(c)(ii):** Erosion analysis-allowable load repetitions based on erosion factor (without concrete shoulder)

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## FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER/SESSION : SEM II / 2017/2018  
COURSE NAME : HIGHWAY ENGINEERING

PROGRAMME CODE : 3 BFF  
COURSE CODE : BFC31802



**FIGURE Q2(c)(iii):** Erosion analysis –allowable load repetitions based on erosion factor (with concrete shoulder)

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**FINAL EXAMINATION**

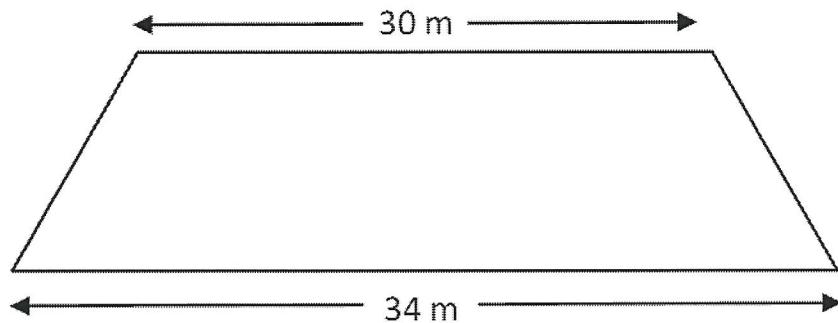
SEMESTER/SESSION : SEM II / 2017/2018  
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**TABLE 8:** Density and moisture content of the soil

Laboratory compaction test		In-situ (borrow pit)	
Maximum Dry Density (Mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Optimum moisture content (%)	Bulk density (Mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Natural moisture content (%)
1.98	13	1.86	9.2

$$\text{Bulking factor} = \frac{\text{Volume before excavation}}{\text{Volume after excavation}} = 1.25$$

**FIGURE Q3(a) :** Cross section of the embankment

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