

Bellingham, WA, USA

POROUS PAVEMENTS

Impervious Surface Reduction Strategies

Mimicking Natural Conditions...



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### POROUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT Impervious Surface Reduction Strategies

## **DESIGN CRITERIA**

- Soil
  - Soil's infiltration rate
  - Soil's structural capacity (CBR rating)
  - Soil's susceptibility to swelling
  - Site location (slope stability)
- Applications ✓ High or low traffic

  - Sources of contamination (i.e. industrial) Maintenance
- Mix Design
  - Strength of section

#### POROUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT Design Options

#### Aggregate

- No. 8 and 89, well graded (current standard mix)
- 3/8" No. 4, poorly graded ("shopping cart Friendly"), (not always available)
- Color
  - Proprietary products
  - Stoneycrete
  - Percocrete
- Thickness of pavement and base
  - Edge detailing options
  - Channelization issues
  - Prevent contamination from landscaping materials

### POROUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT Base Design

- Base acts as drainage reservoir and structural support
- Typically washed large Chipped rock (3/4" 1½")
- Need long term soil infiltration rate and design storm intensity
- $\sim 6'' \sim 8'' (\sim 10''?)$  depending on site conditions
- Fabric may be used with some sub-grades
- Under-drains may be needed...

## POROUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT

Pavement Thickness Design

- Need:
  - Soil Strength
  - Anticipated loading
  - Assumptions about Modulus of Rupture of Pavement
- Portland Cement Concrete Pavement Association method
- Florida Concrete Products Association method
- Typical Results
  - ~ 4" residential driveways
  - ~ 6" parking lots and very low volume streets
  - ~ 7-8" streets low volume streets



# PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT Testing and Verification

- The verification of specified design parameters is a recognized problem
- ASTM tests do not yet exist for pervious concrete pavement
- Some proxy values are used
  - Unit weights from cores
  - Aesthetics (uniformity of surface, etc.)
- Test panels



#### PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT Placement Movie 1: delivering, screeding, and raking



#### PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT Placement Movie 2: floating



#### PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT Placement Movie 3: finishing



#### PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT Cover and Protect





# INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVERS Example Project – Typical Section



# REINFORCED GRASS PAVING

Pavement Design Considerations

Slope

Vehicle loading

- Traffic volume
- Base thickness (hydraulics and soil strength)
- Grass Mix
- Establishment of grass & watering
- Likelihood of Maintenance



# PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

**Construction Considerations** 

- Protect the subgrade
  - Excavation timing
  - Construction vehicle loading & compaction issues
  - Subgrade contamination
  - Staging of materials
- Protect the installed crushed rock baseSacrificial wearing course?
- Protect the installed pavement
  - Landscaping
- Erosion Control

## PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

Some thoughts on modeling...

- This will not be an engineering design presentation
- The modeling of pervious pavements is an emerging field, much is not known yet
- There are flow control credits (approved modeling assumptions) available in various jurisdictions
  50% grass / 50% impervious as an example
- Depends heavily on soil type and other design parameters
- Using pervious pavements *should* reduce the required detention by *some* amount on *most* projects...

#### PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

APPROXIMATE relative costs for Comparison

- Pervious Concrete pavement, in place
  \$4 \$5 / sf plus base and site prep.
- Pervious Interlocking concrete pavers
  \$5 \$6 / sf plus base and site prep.
- Reinforced Grass Paving
  \$4 \$6 / sf plus base and site prep.
- Reinforced gravel
  - Reinforced gi Reinforced gi Rathy ?