
FINAL REPORT

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**IMPROVED ANALYSIS TOOL FOR CONCRETE
PAVEMENT**

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DISCLAIMER

The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the State of Florida Department of Transportation or the U.S. Department of Transportation.

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SI (MODERN METRIC) CONVERSION FACTORS (from FHWA)

APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS TO SI UNITS

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
LENGTH				
in	inches	25.4	millimeters	mm
ft	feet	0.305	meters	m
yd	yards	0.914	meters	m
mi	miles	1.61	kilometers	km

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
AREA				
in²	square inches	645.2	square millimeters	mm ²
ft²	square feet	0.093	square meters	m ²
yd²	square yard	0.836	square meters	m ²
ac	acres	0.405	hectares	ha
mi²	square miles	2.59	square kilometers	km ²

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
VOLUME				
fl oz	fluid ounces	29.57	milliliters	mL
gal	gallons	3.785	liters	L
ft³	cubic feet	0.028	cubic meters	m ³
yd³	cubic yards	0.765	cubic meters	m ³

NOTE: volumes greater than 1000 L shall be shown in m³

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
MASS				
oz	ounces	28.35	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.454	kilograms	kg
T	short tons (2000 lb)	0.907	megagrams (or "metric ton")	Mg (or "t")

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
TEMPERATURE (exact degrees)				
°F	Fahrenheit	5 (F-32)/9 or (F-32)/1.8	Celsius	°C

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
ILLUMINATION				
fc	foot-candles	10.76	lux	lx
fl	foot-Lamberts	3.426	candela/m ²	cd/m ²

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
FORCE and PRESSURE or STRESS				
lbf	poundforce	4.45	newtons	N
kip	kilo poundforce	4.45	kilo newtons	kN
lbf/in²	poundforce per square inch	6.89	kilopascals	kPa

APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS TO SI UNITS

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
LENGTH				
mm	millimeters	0.039	inches	in
m	meters	3.28	feet	ft
m	meters	1.09	yards	yd
km	kilometers	0.621	miles	mi

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
AREA				
mm²	square millimeters	0.0016	square inches	in ²
m²	square meters	10.764	square feet	ft ²
m²	square meters	1.195	square yards	yd ²
ha	hectares	2.47	acres	ac
km²	square kilometers	0.386	square miles	mi ²

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
VOLUME				
mL	milliliters	0.034	fluid ounces	fl oz
L	liters	0.264	gallons	gal
m³	cubic meters	35.314	cubic feet	ft ³
m³	cubic meters	1.307	cubic yards	yd ³

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
MASS				
g	grams	0.035	ounces	oz
kg	kilograms	2.202	pounds	lb
Mg (or "t")	megagrams (or "metric ton")	1.103	short tons (2000 lb)	T

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
TEMPERATURE (exact degrees)				
°C	Celsius	1.8C+32	Fahrenheit	°F

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
ILLUMINATION				
lx	lux	0.0929	foot-candles	fc
cd/m²	candela/m ²	0.2919	foot-Lamberts	fl

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
FORCE and PRESSURE or STRESS				
N	newtons	0.225	poundforce	lbf
kPa	kilopascals	0.145	poundforce per square inch	lbf/in ²

*SI is the symbol for International System of Units. Appropriate rounding should be made to comply with Section 4 of ASTM E380.

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16. Abstract <p>Improved 3-D finite element (FE) models were developed for analysis of (1) precast prestressed concrete pavement (PPCP) with consideration of the effects of longitudinal and transverse prestress forces, (2) jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP) containing RAP with incorporation of the actual stress-strain characteristics of the concrete, (3) JPCP, which models dowel bars with actual bar dimensions and properties, and (4) continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP), which analyzes the horizontal cracking potential under environmental and traffic loading conditions. Verification of the FE models was accomplished through comparison with measured falling weight deflectometer (FWD) deflection basins and strain data from test slabs. Parametric analyses on the effects of various design parameters on the potential performance of the concrete pavements were also conducted.</p> <p>A user-friendly interface software which prompts for user inputs and generates an input file for the developed software was developed for use in the analysis of JPCP. User-friendly guides were also developed for input files for analysis of PPCP, JPCP, CRCP, and JPCP with dowel joints.</p> <p>Various strain sensors were evaluated in the laboratory and also in full-size concrete test slabs subjected to HVS loading. The developed FE models were validated and recommended for use. Fiber optic and electrical resistance strain gauge can be used to measure dynamic strains in concrete slabs. Fiber optic and vibrating wire strain gauge can be used to measure static and long-term strains in concrete slabs. It is recommended that a series of 5 to 7 uniformly spaced strain gauges be placed at and around the wheel path on the test slab in order to be able to capture the location of the applied load and the maximum strain caused by the applied load. The use of the critical stress-analysis and the computed maximum stress-to-strength ratio to assess the potential performance of concrete pavement slabs is recommended.</p>			
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Research Needs

There are many finite-element-based programs which have been developed specifically for analysis of concrete pavement. Examples of such programs include FEACONS, KENSLABS, WESLIQID, J-SLAB, and ISLAB2000. These programs typically model the concrete pavement by 2-D elements. The concrete slabs are modeled by plate elements, and dowel bars are modeled as either bar elements or spring elements. Due to the limitations of 2-D analysis (as compared with 3-D analysis) and the simplified elements used, the behavior of the concrete pavement cannot be accurately modeled. Difficulties in matching analytical falling weight deflectometer (FWD) deflection basins with the measured FWD deflection basins were often encountered especially for composite pavements and at locations near doweled joints and edges of slabs. Since these programs model concrete as a linear elastic material, a ductile concrete such as one made with reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) aggregate cannot be accurately modeled without modification of these existing programs.

This study was conducted to address the need to develop improved finite element (FE) models of concrete pavements, especially for precast prestressed concrete pavement (PPCP), concrete pavement containing RAP, and continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP) with the capability of analyzing the horizontal cracking potential under environmental and traffic loading conditions. The developed models permit the analysis of complicated stress states in concrete pavement using RAP concrete, which has a non-linear stress-strain behavior, prestress forces in PPCP, and effects of reinforcement on horizontal cracking.

Another critical need of FDOT is the development of an effective instrumentation plan for the monitoring and evaluation of the US-301 Concrete Test Road which will be started in 2018. A recently completed research project recommended the use of a 'hybrid' instrumentation

plan, which included the use of fiber optic strain gauges coupled with electrical resistance strain gauges and moisture sensors. The 'hybrid' system would minimize issues with long cable lengths and electromagnetic noise through the use of fiber optic strain gauges while supplementing these sensors with less expensive electrical resistance sensors. Further study is needed to determine the most effective configuration for these sensors, the most effective installation procedures to be adopted, and to optimize the gauge length and geometry of the fiber optic sensors.

Scope of Study

Improved finite element models using the commercially available ADINA software package were developed for analyzing concrete pavements. The developed analysis tools include (1) a FE model to properly consider the effects of longitudinal and transverse prestress forces in precast prestressed concrete pavement (PPCP), (2) for analysis of jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP) containing RAP, a FE model that incorporates the actual stress-strain characteristics of the concrete instead of assuming a linear elastic behavior, (3) a FE model for JPCP which models dowel bars with actual bar dimensions and properties, and (4) an improved analysis model for continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP) to analyze the horizontal cracking potential under environmental and traffic loading conditions. To improve model accuracy, verification of the FE models was accomplished through comparison with measured FWD deflection basins and strain data from test slabs. Using the developed and validated models, parametric analyses of the effects of various design parameters on the potential performance of the concrete pavements were also conducted.

A user-friendly interface software, named AIFG (ADINA Input File Generator), which prompts for user inputs and generate an input file for the developed software was developed for

use in the analysis of JPCP. User-friendly guides were also developed for ADINA input files for analysis of PPCP, JPCP, CRCP, and JPCP with doweled joints.

Various selected strain sensors were evaluated in the laboratory to assess their behavior and performance in concrete cylinders under known static and dynamic strain conditions.

Various selected strain sensors were also evaluated in full-size concrete test slabs subjected to HVS loading. The responses of the strain sensors in the concrete test slabs under different loading configurations were studied in order to develop an effective instrumentation and analysis methodology for evaluation of concrete test pavements.

Main Findings

Modeling of PPCP

A 3-D finite element model was developed to analyze the structural response of PPCP under typical Florida conditions. The model was calibrated using the measured FWD deflection data from a PPCP test section in Florida. The model was then used to perform a parametric analysis to determine the effects of a few important pavement parameters on the maximum induced stresses in PPCP. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- (1) The maximum computed stress in the concrete slab under critical loading conditions increases significantly as the concrete modulus increases. However, the stress-to-strength ratio decreases due to increase of flexural strength as the concrete modulus increases.
- (2) The maximum computed stress in the concrete slab increases as the coefficient of thermal expansion increases.
- (3) The PPCP system evaluated appeared to have a good predictive performance with computed stress-to-strength ratio of less than 0.5 up to a loss of 20 % of prestress force in the longitudinal and transverse directions.
- (4) The maximum computed stress decreases with an increase of subgrade stiffness. However, the effects of the subgrade stiffness are relatively small as compared with the effects of other parameters.

Modeling of JPCP Using RAP Concrete

A non-linear FE model which incorporated the actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete obtained from the flexural strength test was developed to evaluate the effects of the non-linear stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete in a JPCP. The analytical results from the FE model incorporating the actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete were compared with the corresponding results from the linear elastic FE model. It was observed that the maximum computed tensile stresses in the concrete using the linear elastic model tend to overestimate the induced stresses at high stress level. Thus, the non-linear model using the actual stress-strain characteristics of the RAP concrete should be used in order to obtain more accurate estimation of stresses in the concrete slabs.

Modeling of Dowel Bars

A 3-D FE model was developed to model the behavior of dowel bars in JPCP by using the actual dimensions and properties of the dowel bars. The developed FE model was validated by matching the measured FWD deflection basins with analytical deflection basins. The main findings are summarized as follow:

- (1) The load transfer mechanism across the doweled joint can be modeled well by using the contact sliding surface between the concrete and dowel bars.
- (2) For modeling the dowel sleeve and dowel bar, very fine mesh size less than 2/5 in. was required to accurately capture the bearing stresses in the concrete.
- (3) The developed 3-D FE model can be used to study the behavior of dowel bars under combined temperature-load conditions as well as the effects of various special dowel bar configurations, including the maximum dowel deflection, the bearing stress on dowel-concrete interface, and shear force transfer.

Modeling of CRCP

A 3-D finite element model was developed to analyze the structural response of CRCP under typical Florida conditions. This model can be used to calculate the maximum vertical

tensile stress in a CRCP. When the vertical tensile stress is excessive, it can cause the formation of horizontal cracking at mid-depth of the CRCP slab. Once this horizontal cracking occurs, the upper thin slab would easily crack under combined temperature and load effects. The developed model was used to perform a parametric analysis to determine the effects of important pavement parameters on the maximum induced vertical tensile stresses for estimating the horizontal cracking potential. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- (1) The critical load position is at the corner of a slab formed by transverse cracks when the concrete slab has a positive temperature differential.
- (2) The maximum vertical tensile stresses under the critical temperature-load condition are affected little by the coefficient of thermal expansion of the concrete.
- (3) The maximum stress-to-strength ratio decreases as the concrete's flexural strength increases.
- (4) The maximum vertical tensile stresses decrease as the base modulus increases under the critical temperature-load condition.
- (5) The maximum tensile stresses decrease as the base friction increases under the critical temperature-load condition.
- (6) Increasing slab thickness reduces the vertical tensile stress at the depth of steel.
- (7) The critical vertical stresses decrease slightly when the transverse crack spacing increases.
- (8) The vertical tensile stresses are significantly reduced when the steel spacing is reduced. In addition, the vertical tensile stress in the region far away from the tire load is affected little by the longitudinal steel spacing. From this result, the use of varying longitudinal steel spacing (i.e., small steel spacing under wheel path and wide steel spacing for other region) may be one of the ways to reduce the horizontal cracking potential in CRCP.

Laboratory Evaluation of Strain Sensors

An experimental testing program was conducted to evaluate the performance characteristics of fiber optic, vibrating wire, and electrical resistance strain gauges in measuring strains in concrete due to load and drying shrinkage. The different sensors were evaluated in

terms of accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- (1) When compared with the strains measured by a calibrated extensometer in a compression test where the strains varied from 0 to around 450 $\mu\epsilon$, the fiber optic strain sensor (FOS) showed an average error of 2.7 $\mu\epsilon$, as compared with average errors of 5.7 $\mu\epsilon$ and 5.6 $\mu\epsilon$ for an electrical resistance strain gauge and a vibrating wire strain gauge (VWSG), respectively. However, their differences in error were found to be statistically insignificant at 95% confidence level.
- (2) The repeatability of the strain measurements by the FOS in terms of coefficient of variation (COV) was 7.5 % as compared with COVs of 4.4, 5.6, and 9.6% for the three different electrical resistance strain gauges.
- (3) The reproducibility of the strain measurements by the FOS in terms of COV was 9.8% as compared with COVs of 5.4, 5.7, and 10.1 % for the three different electrical resistance strain gauges.
- (4) When compared with the strains measured by a calibrated linear variable differential transformer (LVDT) in a concrete drying shrinkage test where the strains varied from 0 to around 250 $\mu\epsilon$, the FOS showed an average difference of 30.37 $\mu\epsilon$, while the VWSG showed an average difference of 34.04 $\mu\epsilon$. The difference in strain measurements by the different gauges was statistically insignificant at 95% confidence level.

Field Evaluation of Strain Sensors and Analysis Methodology

Various strain sensors were evaluated in full-size concrete pavement slabs subjected to actual outside environment and realistic wheel loads by a Heavy Vehicle Simulator (HVS). This field testing program was also conducted to assess the validity of the analysis results from the finite element (FE) model for jointed plain concrete pavement which has been developed for this study.

The main findings of the field testing program are as follows:

- (1) The developed FE model for JPCP can predict load-induced deflections and strains on the concrete pavement slabs fairly accurately. The results of FWD tests on the concrete slabs can be used to calibrate the FE model parameters for the concrete slabs.

- (2) The use of critical stress-analysis and the computed maximum stress-to-strength ratio have been shown to be effective in assessing the potential performance of concrete pavement slabs.
- (3) The arrangement of a series of uniformly spaced strain gauges placed at and around the wheel path can be used to capture the location of the applied load and the maximum strains caused by the applied load.
- (4) The FOS and the Kyowa electrical resistance strain gauge were observed to record dynamic load-induced strains fairly accurately. The shorter FOS (with gauge length of 4.3 in.) was observed to record more accurate strains in the concrete test slabs than the longer FOS (with gauge length of 9.8 in.).
- (5) The total environmental strains measured by the VWSG were observed to be equal to the thermal strain as measured by the fiber optic sensors.

Recommendations

Based on the findings from this study, the following recommendations are made:

- (1) The developed 3-D FE model for PPCP is recommended for use in evaluation of structural behavior and performance of PPCP systems under Florida conditions. In the design of PPCP, correct values of concrete properties and design parameters should be employed in an appropriate analytical model rather than the use of the stress equivalency concept or the strength equivalency concept to evaluate the response of the PPCP.
- (2) The developed non-linear 3-D FE model incorporating the actual stress-strain characteristics of the concrete is recommended for use for analysis of JPCP using RAP concrete. In the analysis of the concrete pavement containing RAP, an analytical model using the actual stress-strain characteristics, instead of the assumption of the concrete as a linear elastic material, should be employed to calculate the maximum stresses in the concrete.
- (3) The developed 3-D FE model which models dowel bars using its actual dimensions is recommended for use. It can be used to study the behavior of dowel bars under combined temperature-load conditions, and the effects of various special dowel bar configurations including the maximum dowel deflection, the bearing stress on dowel-concrete interface, and shear force transfer.
- (4) The developed 3-D FE model for CRCP is recommended for use in determining the maximum vertical tensile stresses in CRCP. When the vertical tensile stresses are excessive, horizontal cracking at mid-depth of the slab will occur. The following procedures are recommended for analysis of CRCP to minimize horizontal cracking:
 1. Analyze the maximum vertical tensile stress at the depth of the longitudinal steel under critical temperature-load condition.

2. Compare the maximum vertical tensile stress to flexural strength of the concrete used.
 3. If maximum tensile stress is greater than 50% of the flexural strength of the concrete, try to reduce it to 50% or less by the following options:
 - i) Reduce longitudinal steel spacing
 - ii) Increase flexural strength of concrete
 - iii) Increase base modulus
 - iv) Increase slab thickness
- (5) Fiber optic sensor and electrical resistance strain gauge have similar accuracy, can be used to measure dynamic strains in concrete slabs. Fiber optic sensor and vibrating wire strain gauge can be used to measure static and long-term strains in concrete slabs. The use of shorter fiber optic sensor (with gauge length of less than 5 in.) is recommended over the longer ones. A hybrid system with combination of fiber optic sensors, electrical resistance strain gauges, and VWSGs can be used. Fiber optic sensors are to be chosen for consideration of long-term durability, while electrical resistance strain gauge and VWSGs are to be chosen for cost consideration.
- (6) It is recommended that a series of 5 to 7 uniformly spaced strain gauges be placed at and around the wheel path on the test slab in order to be able to capture the location of the applied load and the maximum strain caused by the applied load. At each location, one strain gauge is to be placed at 1 inch below the top of the concrete slab and one strain gauge is to be placed at 1 inch above the bottom of the slab.
- (7) It is recommended that the critical stress-analysis and the computed maximum stress-to-strength ratio be used to assess the potential performance of concrete pavement slabs. A lower computed stress-to-strength ratio under critical loading condition would mean a better potential pavement performance.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Research Needs

There are many finite-element-based programs which have been developed specifically for analysis of concrete pavement. Examples of such programs include FEACONS, KENSLABS, WESLIQID, J-SLAB, and ISLAB2000. These programs typically model the concrete pavement by 2-D elements. The concrete slabs are modeled by plate elements, and dowel bars are modeled as either bar elements or spring elements. Due to the limitations of 2-D analysis (as compared with 3-D analysis) and the simplified elements used, the behavior of the concrete pavement cannot be accurately modeled. Difficulties in matching analytical FWD deflection basins with the measured FWD deflection basins were often encountered especially for composite pavements and at locations near doweled joints and edges of slabs. Since these programs model concrete as a linear elastic material, a ductile concrete such as one made with Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) aggregate cannot be accurately modeled without modification of these existing programs.

With the advancement of computational speed and computer memory capacity and the availability of comprehensive finite element programs for structural and thermal analysis (such as ADINA, DIANA and ABAQUS), 3-D modeling of concrete pavement can now be built readily by using the existing comprehensive finite-element programs, and without having to write the computer codes from scratch. Different finite elements can be tried out readily to determine the optimum ones to be used, without having to wait for the writing of the computer codes. Computational time and computer memory are no longer a big issue for running 3-D finite element programs.

Another critical need of FDOT is the development of an effective instrumentation plan for the monitoring and evaluation of the US-301 Concrete Test Road which will be started in 2018. A recently completed research project recommended the use of a 'hybrid' instrumentation plan which included the use of fiber optic strain gauges coupled with electrical resistance strain gauges and moisture sensors. The 'hybrid' system would minimize issues with long cable lengths and electromagnetic noise through the use of fiber optic strain gauges while supplementing these sensors with less expensive electrical resistance sensors. Further study is needed to determine the most effective configuration for these sensors, the most effective installation procedures to be adopted, and to optimize the gauge length and geometry of the fiber optic sensors.

1.2 Objectives of Research

The two main objectives of the research are (1) to develop improved analysis tools for concrete pavements using 3-D finite element modeling, and (2) to develop an effective instrumentation plan for the US-301 Concrete Test Road.

To accomplish the first main objective, an existing comprehensive finite element program ADINA was used to meet the first objective in order to speed up the time for the development of this analysis tool. The envisioned analysis tool was to have the following improvements as compared with the existing analysis tools for concrete pavements:

- (1) Capability to model concrete with any stress-strain characteristics, including concrete containing RAP.
- (2) Capability to model prestressed or post-tension concrete pavement.
- (3) Capability to accurately model continuously reinforced concrete pavement.
- (4) Modeling of dowel bars and tie bars with actual bar dimensions and properties.
- (5) Capability to model base layers as bonded, unbonded, or partially bonded to the concrete slabs and subjected to any temperature or moisture distributions in the concrete pavement.

A user-friendly interface program, which prompts for user inputs and generate input files for the ADINA program, was developed as part of the work. The developed improved analysis tools will be used to aid the analysis of the experimental data from the US301 Concrete Test Road where various new concrete pavement designs will be evaluated, and the U.S. 921/SR 600 Volusia County Test Road where precast prestressed concrete pavement (PPCP) system along with other concrete pavement rehabilitation techniques are to be evaluated.

To achieve the second main objective, investigations were made to answer the following questions:

- (1) What are the most effective strain sensors to be used for concrete test road?
- (2) What are the most effective locations for the sensors to be placed, for environmental responses and for dynamic responses? At what depths should the sensors for strain measurement be located? At what depths and locations within the slab should the thermocouples be placed to adequately measure a non-linear temperature gradient?
- (3) What are the most effective procedures for installation of the strain and temperature sensors to be adopted?
- (4) How should the collected strain and temperature data be analyzed to assess the behavior and performance of the test slabs?

1.3 Approach and Scope of Research

This research mainly focused on the development of improved analysis tools using finite element models for non-conventional concrete pavements including ductile concrete slabs made with RAP, PPCP, and CRCP. The developed 3-D FE models were calibrated using FWD deflection data and dynamic strains induced by HVS loads and measured by embedded gauges. The developed models were also used to perform parametric analyses to evaluate the effects of concrete properties, slab thickness, modulus of subgrade reaction, and other pavement design parameters on pavement structural behavior.

In addition, in order to develop an effective instrumentation plan, various selected strain sensors were evaluated to assess their performance in concrete cylinders under known static and dynamic strain conditions. Various selected strain sensors were also evaluated in full-size concrete test slabs subjected to HVS loading. The responses of the strain sensors in the concrete test slabs under different loading configurations were studied in order to develop an effective instrumentation and analysis methodology for evaluation of concrete test pavements. The overall research approach is presented in a flow chart in Figure 1, and details for each phase of this research are described in the following sections.

The research work includes the following tasks:

- Literature Review on the Finite Element Method
 - Overview the current state-of-the-art models of concrete pavement systems.
 - Identify what specific modeling strategies are needed.
 - Identify the factors influencing performance of the specific concrete pavements.
- Development of a finite element model for PPCP
 - Incorporate prestressing forces in the longitudinal and transverse directions in the FE model.
 - Calibrate the model using FWD data from test road implemented on SR-600, FL.
 - Evaluate the effects of loading location on the critical stresses.
 - Evaluate the effects of concrete properties on response of PPCP under combined environmental and traffic loading.
 - Quantify the effects of transverse prestressing and longitudinal post-tensioning forces on performance in terms of stress-to-strength ratio.
 - Evaluate the effect of the stiffness of the base material to the performance of the PPCP.
- Development of a finite element model for analysis of JPCP with the following capabilities:
 - Modeling a ductile concrete such as concrete containing RAP.

- Interface bonding conditions (i.e., fully bonding, partially bonding, and unbonding) between the base layer and the concrete slab.
- Modeling dowel bars and tie bars with actual bar dimensions and properties.
- Development of a finite element model for analysis of CRCP
 - Identify the major distress mode and mechanism (horizontal cracking) in CRCP
 - Develop the finite element model to evaluate the horizontal cracking mechanism.
 - Evaluate the design parameters influencing horizontal cracking potential in CRCP under combined environmental and traffic loads.
- Development of a user-friendly interface program, which will prompt for user inputs and generate input file for the ADINA program for the running of the finite element models.
 - Develop the computer program for generating inputs to the ADINA software for analysis of JPCP with/ without RAP concrete.
- Laboratory study on performance characteristics of concrete pavement strain sensors including fiber optic, vibrating wire, and conventional electrical resistance strain gauges.
 - Assess the performance under known static and dynamic strain conditions in terms of accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility.
 - Evaluate the responses of fiber optic and vibrating wire strain sensor due to concrete drying shrinkage.
- Full-scale field test for evaluating the performance characteristics of concrete pavement strain sensors and developing an effective instrumentation plan for evaluation of concrete test pavements.
 - Evaluate the performance characteristics of the embedded strain sensors in concrete test slabs under Accelerated Pavement Testing (APT) using a Heavy Vehicle Simulator (HVS).
 - Develop an effective instrumentation plan using strain sensors and data analysis methodology for evaluation of concrete test pavements.

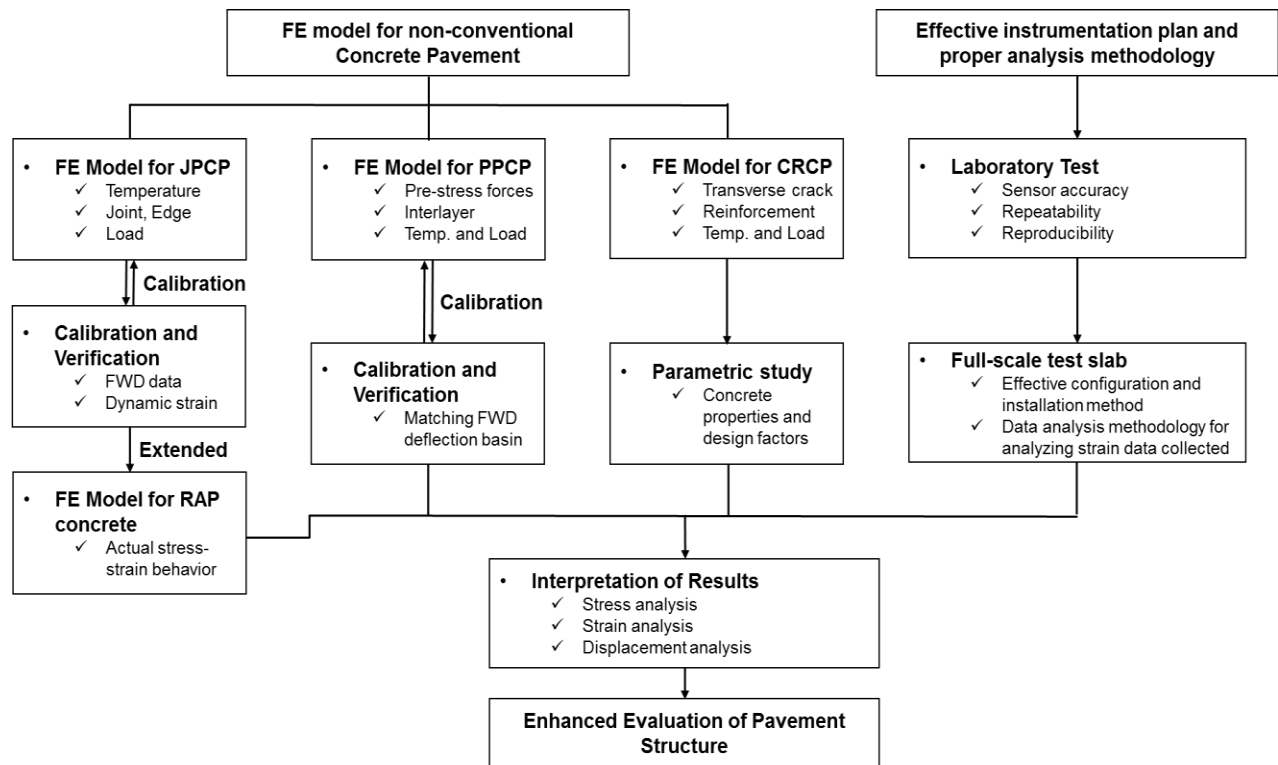


Figure 1-1. Research approach flow chart.

1.4 Outline of Report

Chapter 2 presents a literature review on the finite element modeling for analysis of concrete pavement behavior.

Chapters 3 presents the analysis results on the finite element modeling to determine the effects of critical loading location, concrete material properties, and loss of prestress force on the behavior of precast prestressed concrete pavement (PPCP).

Chapter 4 describes the development of the finite element models for ductile concrete pavement by incorporating actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete and actual dowel bar dimensions. Modeling of dowel bars by using the actual dimension and properties of the dowel bars is also presented.

Chapter 5 presents the analysis results and recommendations to mitigate the horizontal cracking potential in continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP) under critical temperature and load conditions.

Chapter 6 presents the development of computer program for generating inputs to the ADINA software for analysis of jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP) with capabilities of analysis of RAP concrete and various interface bonding conditions.

Chapter 7 describes the laboratory test results on the performance characteristics of concrete pavement strain sensors including fiber optic, vibrating wire strain, and conventional electrical resistance strain gauges under known strain condition in terms of its accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility.

Chapter 8 presents the field testing program, where full-size test slabs were instrumented and tested by the HVS, to determine an effective instrumentation plan and analysis methodology for concrete pavement evaluation.

Chapter 9 presents the findings and conclusions from this study, and recommendations for future research.

Users guides for the use of the developed software are presented in the Appendices.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW ON FINITE ELEMENT MODELING OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT

A concrete pavement system consists of concrete slabs over one or more base layers. The response of a concrete slab under traffic loads is affected by slab size, the presence of different types of discontinuities (e.g., joints, cracks), load transfer mechanisms (e.g., dowel bar, aggregate interlocks), and the possible factors on environment (e.g., temperature curling, moisture warping). These concrete pavement behaviors make the analysis more complicated and challenging. Thus, appropriate levels of simplifications and recognizing the important factors are imperative in analysis of concrete pavements.

Numerous mechanistic response models have been developed with different levels of sophistication over the past decades, ranging from Westergaard's analytical solution, to multi-layer elastic theory, to finite element models. This chapter presents a literature review of the current concrete pavement response models and related research regarding concrete pavement performance analysis.

2.1 Analytical Response Model

Closed-form analytical solutions for calculating stresses and deflections due to thermal curling and traffic loading in rigid pavement had been developed by Westergaard based upon the theory of elasticity (Westergaard 1927). He assumed that the slab acts as a homogeneous, isotropic, elastic solid in equilibrium, and the reaction of the subgrade is only vertical and proportional to the deflection of the slab. The subgrade layer is characterized by the modulus of subgrade reaction or the k value, which is a measure of the stiffness of the subgrade in units of force per area per unit deflection or force/length³. One of the important expression in Westergaard closed-form solution is the radius of relative stiffness, which quantifies the stiffness of the slab relative to that of the subgrade in the following equation:

$$\ell = 4 \sqrt{\frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)K}} \quad (2-1)$$

where, E = modulus of elasticity of concrete

h = thickness of slab

ν = Poisson's ratio of concrete

Westergaard solved the response of the slab by assuming that of a plate on a bed of springs (Winkler foundation) for the following three cases:

Wheel load close to the corner of a semi-infinite slab.

$$\sigma = \frac{3P}{h^2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{\ell} \right)^{0.6} \right] \quad (2-2)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{P}{k\ell^2} \left[1.1 - 0.88 \left(\frac{\alpha\sqrt{2}}{\ell} \right) \right] \quad (2-3)$$

where, σ = stress

Δ = deflection

ℓ = radius of relative stiffness

α = contact radius

p = concentrated load

h = thickness of the slab

k = modulus of subgrade reaction

Wheel load at the interior of an infinite slab.

$$\sigma = \frac{3(1+\nu)P}{2\pi h^2} \left(\ln \frac{\ell}{b} + 0.6159 \right) \quad (2-4)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{P}{8k\ell^2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\ln \left(\frac{a}{2\ell} \right) - 0.673 \right] \left(\frac{\alpha}{\ell} \right)^2 \right\} \quad (2-5)$$

where, $b = a$, when $a \geq 1.724h$

$$b = \sqrt{1.6a^2 + h^2} - 0.675h, \text{ when } a \leq 1.724h$$

Wheel load at the edge of a semi-infinite slab.

$$\sigma = \frac{3(1+\nu)P}{\pi(3+\nu)h^2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{Eh^3}{100ka^4} \right) + 1.84 - \frac{4\nu}{3} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} + \frac{1.18(1+2\nu)a}{\ell} \right] \quad (2-6)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\sqrt{2+1.2\nu P}}{\sqrt{Eh^3 k}} \left[1 - \frac{(0.76+0.4\nu)a}{\ell} \right] \quad (2-7)$$

Graphical influence charts that greatly simplified the determination of theoretical deflections and moments caused by multiple wheel loadings had been developed (Pickett and Ray 1951), and then extended to sixteen additional influence charts for deflection, moment, and reactive pressure under interior, edge, and center loadings on slab over liquid, elastic solid, and elastic layer subgrades. As a result of influence chart's simplicity, the FAA, U.S. Army, and U.S. Air Force adopted these charts to calculate the maximum tensile stress in concrete pavement systems. In addition, a few computerized versions of the influence chart had been also developed, including the programs H-51, H51-ES, and PDILB (commonly referred to as the PCA AIRPORT program). These programs are based upon Westergaard's theory and subjected to the limitation of its assumptions as follows:

- All pavement layers below the concrete slab must be represented by the modulus of subgrade reaction to give an equivalent response of several layers. However, multi-layer systems cannot be represented by a single parameter due to their complexity, including different stiffness, and bonded or unbonded condition.

- The foundation is linear elastic but most are nonlinear, stress dependent, and change with time and environment.
- The concrete slabs are always in full contact with the subgrade at all points. This assumption is limited to an analysis system where subgrade separation occurs due to curling and warping does not occur.
- The concrete slabs are considered as infinite (for the interior load case) or semi-infinite (for the edge and corner load case). In actual cases, rigid pavements tend to be relatively narrow and have joints.
- Load transfer cannot be considered. Edge stresses are reduced by load transfer achieved by aggregate interlock, mechanical load transfer devices such as dowel bars, or a combination of these.

2.2 Two-Dimensional Finite Element Models

Although closed-form analytical solutions are desirable to get some idea in routine pavement analysis and design, the assumptions of this methodology have resulted in many limitations. To overcome the limitations of analytical solutions, the finite element method has become a powerful numerical analysis technique since the early 1970s. A number of finite element models have been developed for concrete pavement analysis, such as ILLI-SLAB, JSLAB, KENSLABS, WESLIQID, FEACONS, KENLAYER, WESLAYER, and RIGMUL. All of the 2-D models used a 2-D medium-thick plate element and contain features such as mechanics of joint and interface condition between slab and base layer. Each node has three degrees of freedom with translation in the z-direction and rotations of the nodal x- and y- axes with the following assumptions:

- The plate element is assumed to be an elastic, homogeneous, and isotropic material.
- Transverse loads are carried by flexural force.
- Lines normal to the middle surface in the undeformed plate remain straight, unstretched, and always normal to the middle surface.
- Each lamina parallel to the middle surface is in a state of plane stress, and no axial or in-plane shear stress occurs during loading.

The subgrade model used by 2-D model was the dense liquid or Winkler foundation characterized by the modulus of subgrade reaction (k). This model represents the soil as a series of linear vertical springs with no shear interaction. Since the deflection in any nodal point depends not only on the force in this node but also on the deflection of the neighboring nodes, Winkler foundation has limitation due to its simplicity.

FEACONS (Finite Element Analysis of CONcrete Slab) (Tia et al. 1987) program was developed by the University of Florida to analyze concrete pavements for Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). This program was modified several times to upgrade its capabilities. The latest version, FEACONS IV program can be used for analysis of jointed plane concrete pavement with the following capabilities: (1) modeling of interface condition between the concrete slab and base layer (bonded or unbonded), (2) modeling of effects of temperature differential between the top and bottom of the slab, (3) modeling of load transfer mechanism at joints using torsional and translational spring elements, (4) modeling of either a single or two layer concrete slab (slab and base or slab and overlay), and (5) modeling of effects of the weight of the slab in the analysis.

ILLI-SLAB programs was developed for the structural analysis of jointed concrete slabs consisting of one or two layers (Tabatabaie and Barenberg 1978). The concrete slab was modeled using a medium-thick elastic element over a Winkler foundation and dowel bars at joints were modeled as discrete bar elements. This program was extended to analyze jointed concrete pavements subjected to moving transient loads, and was renamed as DYNA-SLAB (Chatti et al. 1994).

WESLIQID program was developed by the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experimental Station to calculate stresses and deflections in jointed rigid pavements (Chou

1981). The WESLIQID was later extended to the KENSLABS computer program with the capability of modeling multiple slabs and various load transfer mechanisms. The subgrade was idealized as liquid, solid, or layer foundation (Huang 1974; Huang and Deng 1983).

A 2-D finite element program, called JSLAB, was developed. This program is essentially the same as ILLI-SLAB (e.g., medium-thick plate element and Winkler foundation) with a unique capability unlike ILLI-SLAB to consider noncircular load transfer devices (Tayabji and Colley 1986). To specify the noncircular dowels, the cross-section area and moment of inertia of the dowel must be considered as an input parameter.

2.3 Three-Dimensional Finite Element Models

There are two types of 3-D finite element programs available: general-purpose finite element program and finite element codes developed specifically for analysis of pavement systems. These 3-D finite element models can simulate more realistic pavement behaviors, such as a non-uniform load distribution, multi-wheel loads, pavement cracks, and nonlinear dynamic analysis. These finite element models are based on displacement formulations to capture the stresses and strains behavior. In the displacement-based finite elements model, the displacements at the nodes of the elements are calculated first as the primary variable and then the stresses and strains are calculated by numerical differential approximate solutions. However, the application of commercial finite element programs requires expertise in engineering mechanics, and demands a large amount of computation time.

Ioannides and Donnelly (1988) developed a 3-D finite element pavement model using an existing 3-D finite element program called GEOSYS. This study was conducted to provide an essential guide of the effective utilization of the 3-D finite element approach and to eliminate the need for conducting such preliminary and time-consuming studies (Ioannides and Donnelly, 1988). The main findings in this study are summarized as following:

- The subgrade should extend to a depth of about $10 l_e$ (or about 40 ft) to insure convergence of subgrade deflections and strains. Where, l_e is radius of relative stiffness for elastic solid foundation ($l_e = \sqrt[3]{\{(1 - \mu_s)D/G_s\}}$), D is slab flexural stiffness ($D = Eh^3/12(1 - \mu^2)$), and G_s is shear modulus of elastic solid foundation ($G_s = E_s/2(1 + \mu_s)$).
- The lateral subgrade extension beyond the slab edge should be about $7 l_e$ to $10 l_e$ (the range of 25 ~ 35 ft) to insure convergence of subgrade deflection.
- Both the horizontal and vertical subgrade boundaries should be on rollers to allow the subgrade elements to distribute loads by deforming.
- The slab should be modeled by two layers of 3-D brick elements. Very little increase in accuracy can be gained by increasing the number of layers in the slab, and linear bending stress distribution within its depth may be assumed.
- For the purpose of subdividing the subgrade into vertical direction, the subgrade may be divided into three regions: an upper, a middle, and a lower portion. The upper portion should be extended to about $1.0 l_e$ (or 4 ft) and should consist of layers no greater than $0.25 l_e$ to $0.5 l_e$ (or 1 to 2 ft). The middle portion, which is typically about $1.0 l_e$ to $4.0 l_e$ (4 ~ 15 ft), should be divided into at least two layers of elements. Finally, the lower portion may be divided into one or more layers of elements.
- The lateral extension of the subgrade beyond the slab edge should be divided into two or more elements.

Zaghloul et al. (1994) conducted a nonlinear and dynamic study of rigid pavements using ABAQUS, which is a general purpose, nonlinear, and dynamic finite element software. The subgrade and granular subgrade were modeled by 3-D eight-node brick elements with an elastic-plastic Drucker-Prager constitutive model, while the clay subgrade was modeled with a modified Cam-Clay constitutive model. Mohr-Coulomb friction was imposed between the slab and the subbase as an interface condition. Joints were modeled with gap elements which have an initial opening in the range of 0.9 to 1.9 cm, and dowel bars were modeled by bar elements at the mid-depth of the slab with zero bond stress on one side to allow horizontal movements. A 80-kN single axle load was applied with moving speed at 2.8 km/h. From this parametric study, it was

found that the dowel bars increase the joint efficiency and decrease the maximum vertical deflections. It also found that joint efficiency can be increased with closer dowel bar spacing.

Uddin et al. (1995) studied the effects of pavement discontinuities on surface deflections in a jointed plain concrete pavement using the general-purpose finite element program ABAQUS, when subjected to a standard falling weight deflectometer (FWD) load. The concrete slab, base, and subgrade layer were modeled by 3-D elastic brick elements. Cracks and transverse joints were modeled by gap elements, and dowel bars were modeled with beam elements. Back-calculation of the pavement layer moduli was carried out for an uncracked section, a section with cracked concrete slab, and a section with cracked concrete and cracked cement-treated base layer.

Kuo et al. (1995) developed a three-dimensional finite element model using ABAQUS to overcome many of the inherent limitation of two-dimensional finite element models. They investigated the various factors affecting rigid pavement support including base thickness and stiffness, interface bonding, slab curling and warping, and load transfer at the joints. The effect of loading conditions was also investigated such as interior loading and edge loading cases. The subgrade was modeled using ABAQUS “FOUNDATION” model, equivalent to the dense liquid or Winkler foundation, in which the user simply applies a spring coefficient to the face of an element. The aggregate interlocking was simply modeled by translational and rotational spring elements, while doweled joint was modeled by beam elements. The predicted pavement responses from the model had shown reasonable agreement with ILLI-SLAB results and full-scale field test data from the AASHTO Road Tests, PCA tests on cement-treated base, and the Arlington Road Tests.

Masad et al. (1996) also developed a three-dimensional finite element model using ABAQUS to examine the effects of temperature variation on plain concrete pavements. The slab and subgrade were modeled using eight-node brick elements assumed to be linear elastic materials. The model has the capability to determine the loss of contact between the slab and foundation due to linear and nonlinear temperature differentials. The results from the model were compared with those from existing 2-D finite element models KENSLABS, ILLI-SLAB, and JSLAB. The results of the parametric studies have shown reasonable agreement with other solutions.

EverFE program was developed by Davids et al. (1998) for simulating the response of jointed plain concrete pavement systems under axle loads and environmental effects. The slab and base layer were modeled using 20-node quadratic brick elements, and the sub-base layer was modeled with 8-node planar quadratic elements incorporated with dense liquid foundation below the bottom-most elastic layers. Interface condition between the slab and base was treated as either perfect bond or separation under tension. The modeling of temperature gradients through the depth of slab can be specified as linear, bi-linear, or tri-linear temperature changes with user specified coefficient of thermal expansion. The results from EverFE were compared with the measured values from scaled model tests of doweled rigid pavement in laboratory.

2.4 Summary

Several pavement response models have been developed since the early 1920s. These models can be characterized in two general categories: closed-form analytical solution and finite element models. The analytical solution based on the work of Westergaard are still used widely by field engineers to get insight of structural response under limited loading conditions. The finite element models have ability to model more realistic pavement behaviors. These finite

element programs are also classified into two types of model: (a) finite element code developed specifically for analysis of pavement systems, and (b) general-purpose finite elements programs.

With the development of the high-speed and high-memory computer, it is no longer a big issue applying a variety of problems in pavement analysis and running 3-D finite element programs. Table 2-1 presents an overview of the available finite element programs for analysis of rigid pavements as presented in the literature review.

Table 2-1. Summary of finite element models for rigid pavement analysis.

FE Program	Slab Model	Subgrade Model	Material Model
ILLI-SLAB	2-D medium thick plate	Winkler Boussinesq Nonlinear resilient	Linear elastic
JSLAB	2-D medium thick plate	Winkler	Linear elastic
WESLIQID and KENSLAB	2-D medium thick plate	Winkler	Linear elastic
FEACONS IV	2-D medium thick plate	Winkler (linear and nonlinear springs)	Linear elastic
GEOSYS	3-D brick element	Drucker-Prager	Linear elastic
ABAQUS	3-D brick element	3-D brick element with linear and nonlinear elastic, plastic, Constitutive model	Linear elastic viscoelastic
EverFE	3-D brick element	Winkler	Linear elastic

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENT OF FINITE ELEMENT MODEL FOR ANALYSIS OF PRECAST PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PAVEMENT (PPCP)

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Background

The Florida Department of Transportation has implemented an initiative to evaluate precast prestressed concrete pavement (PPCP) as an effort toward minimizing disruption to the traveling public during pavement construction and rehabilitation. The use of PPCP for the replacement of deteriorated highways can give transportation agencies significant advantages in improving pavement performance, decreasing the time before opening to traffic, and minimizing user costs (Merritt et al. 2008; Merritt et al. 2002; Merritt and Tayabji 2009; Ye and Tayabji 2012). The unique feature of the PPCP is in the use of post-tension precast concrete slabs, which are compressed together with longitudinal and transverse post-tensioning of steel strands. Increasing the prestressing force helps the concrete panel to have an increased load carrying capacity like a thicker pavement due to induced compressive stresses in the slab. In addition, there will be voids under precast pavement slabs, and the prestressing forces will provide extra capacity to the panel to compensate for the non-uniformity in the subgrade and to control crack width by providing confinement. Panels can be cast and cured under more ideal condition in which high quality concrete slabs can be manufactured.

Previous research has indicated that the PPCP system provides both improved durability and minimal traffic disruption, and the contractor was satisfied with its constructability (Merritt et al. 2001). Also, well-documented design and construction guidelines have been developed (Tayabji et al. 2013). However, the current lack of understanding of the response of the PPCP under environmental and critical loading conditions is probably the great deficiency in the evaluation of the PPCP system. The response of PPCP under critical loading conditions has not

been well studied due to the complicated stress states caused by prestressing forces and loads. In addition, the main issues associated with the design and construction of this type of pavement system include (1) the effects of concrete properties including elastic modulus and coefficient of thermal expansion which are the most significant factors affecting the maximum stresses (Mallela et al. 2005; Tia et al. 1991), (2) the loss of prestressing due to concrete creep, strand relaxation, and/or strand cutting, and (3) the effect of preexisting pavement as a base layer for the new PPCP pavement system. A better understanding about how the PPCP system behaves under combined action of loads and prestress forces may help in the understanding of some of the existing problems and provide better guidelines for the design and construction of the PPCP system. Therefore, there is a need to develop improved PPCP model to accurately predict the behavior and performance of the PPCP system.

In this study, a three-dimensional (3-D) finite-element (FE) model was developed for analyzing a PPCP system. The 3-D model was used to calculate the response of PPCP under FWD loads and the analytical FWD deflections were compared with the actual measured FWD data. The validated 3-D model was then used to evaluate the effects of various design parameters on the performance of the PPCP.

3.1.2 Objectives

The analysis conducted herein was focused on the structural response of PPCP system under critical loading condition associated with FDOT's PPCP demonstration project. The primary objectives of this task are as follows:

- Evaluate the effects of loading location on the critical stresses in PPCP.
- Evaluate the effects of concrete properties on response of PPCP under combined environmental and traffic loading.
- Quantify the effects of transverse prestressing and longitudinal post-tensioning forces on performance in terms of stress-to-strength ratio.

- Evaluate the effects of the stiffness of the base material on the performance of the PPCP.

3.1.3 Scope

In this task, a 3-D finite element model was developed for stress analysis of PPCP under critical temperature-load conditions. The developed 3-D model was calibrated with measured deflection basins from FWD tests and then used to perform a parametric analysis to determine the effects of loading location, concrete material properties, loss of prestress force, and subgrade stiffness on the response of PPCP under critical temperature-load conditions.

3.2 Experience of the PPCP in Florida

The Florida PPCP pilot project was implemented on SR-600 in Volusia County. The project consisted of 792 ft (241 m) of PPCP designed for 30-year life. The test sections were part of a 6.5 mile (10 km) rehabilitation project completed in June of 2012. Each of the precast units was 24 ft × 12 ft and 9 in. thick (7.3 m × 3.7 m × 23 cm) and a total of 66 (60 interior and 6 end panels) panels were used. The panels were placed atop a 2 to 12 in. (5 to 30 cm) asphalt leveling course and a single-layer polyethylene sheet to reduce friction. Each panel was pretensioned in the transverse direction and post-tension in the longitudinal direction.

The Volusia PPCP test section was constructed over an existing concrete pavement (20-ft (6 m) slabs and untied) originally constructed in the 1940's. The westbound lanes were constructed in the 1940's and the eastbound lanes were added in the 1970's. The paved travel shoulders were constructed in 1997. The existing pavement showed significant distress and received no major rehabilitation except for localized slab replacement. The westbound lanes (MP 9.0 to MP 10.5) were flooded during a significant storm event in 2004 ~ 2005. The test section was located at MP 9.24.

The concrete mix for the slab was designed for a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 5,500 psi (38 MPa) and achieved an average 28-day strength of 10,602 psi (73 MPa). The

pretensioning tendons (in the transverse direction) were designed to be 0.5-in. (1.3 cm) diameter, grade 270 low-relaxation strands conforming to AASHTO 203. Theoretical values for area and modulus of elasticity were 0.153 in² (1 cm²) and 28,500 ksi (197 GPa), respectively. The prestressing strands were assumed to be tensioned to 75% of the ultimate strength of the strand (270 ksi (1.9 GPa)) and a maximum jacking force of 31.0 kips (138 kN) per strand. The post-tensioning tendons are only different in that the diameter is 0.6 in. (1.5 cm) and the area is 0.217 in² (1.4 cm²). The post-tensioning strands (in the longitudinal direction) were designed to be tensioned to 74% of the ultimate strength and a maximum jacking force of 43.4 kips (193 kN) per strand. In this project, the precast panels were pretensioned during fabrication using eight pretension strands which were spaced evenly above and below the post-tensioning ducts to minimize any prestress eccentricity, and twelve post-tension strands were used to provide permanent stress and load transfer between the panels. It must be noted that two tendons were installed in one sheath tube, and so in order to simplify the analysis, the two tendons were treated as one equivalent tendon which were modeled by an assemblage of 3-in. beam elements.

As part of an evaluation of the FDOT PPCP demonstration project, performance monitoring was conducted after it was open to traffic. For this condition survey, a distress map was developed and approximately 3% of panels (2 panels over total 66 panels) had transverse cracks at 3 years after construction. One panel had a 1 in. (2.54 cm) transverse crack and another had a 9 in. (22.86 cm) transverse crack. FDOT also conducted FWD deflection tests every year. Deflections were measured on both the “approach” and “leave” sides of each transverse joint. All of the LTE testing, as analyzed and provided by FDOT, showed very good load transfer, with most measuring greater than 90 percent (Long-Term Pavement Performance Program recommends 60 % as the threshold for load transfer restoration). From the FDOT initial survey,

it can be concluded that PPCP system shows good initial performance and anticipates better long-term performance.

3.3 Finite Element Modeling

3.3.1 FE Modeling of PPCP

The ADINA (version 9.0) finite element program was used to model the PPCP system. The eight-node isoparametric solid brick element was chosen for modeling the concrete slabs. The prestressing tendons were modeled as embedded beam elements specialized by ADINA. Perfect bond between concrete and tendons was assumed. The PPCP implemented on the test section consisted of sixty-six individual panels. However, only twenty-two panels were modeled in this task. Each panel had a dimension of 12 ft (3.7 m) in the longitudinal direction and 24 ft (7.3 m) in the transverse direction with 9 in. (23 cm) thickness. The thickness of the leveling asphalt layer was 2 in. (5 cm). The leveling course was placed over a 9-in (23 cm) existing concrete pavement. The subgrade was modeled as a layer with a thickness of 100 in. (254 cm). It was found that increasing the thickness of the subgrade layer to more than 100 in. (254 cm) had no significant effects on the computed stresses in the concrete slabs. The existing concrete, AC, and subgrade materials were modeled as isotropic and linearly elastic and characterized by their modulus of elasticity and Poisson's ratio. The contraction and expansion of the concrete panel due to temperature effects is also considered, and characterized by its coefficient of thermal expansion.

3.3.2 Modeling of Prestress

The prestress tendons were modeled as beam elements which were 3-in. (7.6 cm) long elements so that the length of the elements in the tendon would be consistent with the position of the nodes in the concrete-slab elements. The post-tension and pretension forces in the concrete in the longitudinal and transverse directions were modeled by the initial strains in the tendons

which were induced by these forces. The contact interface between the tendons and the concrete is assumed to be full bonding and there is no relative bond-slip.

When the initial strain is applied to the tendon elements, the tension stresses in the tendons were transferred as compression stresses in the concrete elements. The initial strain (ε) in the tendon was calculated by using the following equation.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} \quad (3.1)$$

Where, σ = prestress in the tendon

E = elastic modulus of the tendon

The modulus of elasticity of the tendons is 28,500 ksi (197 GPa). Therefore, the theoretical strain can be obtained if the applied stress is known. The applied stress in the tendon decided by the designer was 70% to 80% of the ultimate strength, f_{pu} of the steel. Table 3-1 presents the prestress force in each tendon and the applied initial strain used in the FE model.

Table 3-1. Prestress force and applied initial strain in each tendon

Strand	Pretension	Post-tension
Diameter (in)	0.5	0.6
Nominal Area (in ²)	0.153	0.217
Ultimate load (lbf)	41,300	58,600
75% of ultimate load (lbf)	30,950	43,950
$F_{jacking}$ (kip)	31.0	43.4
$\sigma_{jacking}$ (ksi)	202.5	200.0
$\varepsilon_{calculated}$	0.00710	0.00702

3.3.3 Modeling of Concrete-AC Interface

The PPCP slab contact with the AC leveling layer was maintained by applying the concrete self-weight and there was no external constraints. In addition, a polyethylene membrane was used to minimize prestress loss at the concrete panel-AC layer interface, which results in less interface friction. The PPCP panel-AC layer interface friction factor may range from 0.5 to 1.5 (Tayabji et al. 2013), while the AASHTO 93 Guide recommends a range of concrete-base friction of 0.9 to 2.2. In this modeling work, the sliding interface with frictional contact between the concrete panel and the AC layer was assumed ($\mu = 0.68$). The double symmetry of the geometry about x- and y- axes was utilized in the model in order to reduce computation time. The subgrade layer was fixed in the z-direction. Figure 3-1 shows the pavement structure modeled. Figure 3-2 shows the 3-D finite element model developed for the analysis of the PPCP system.

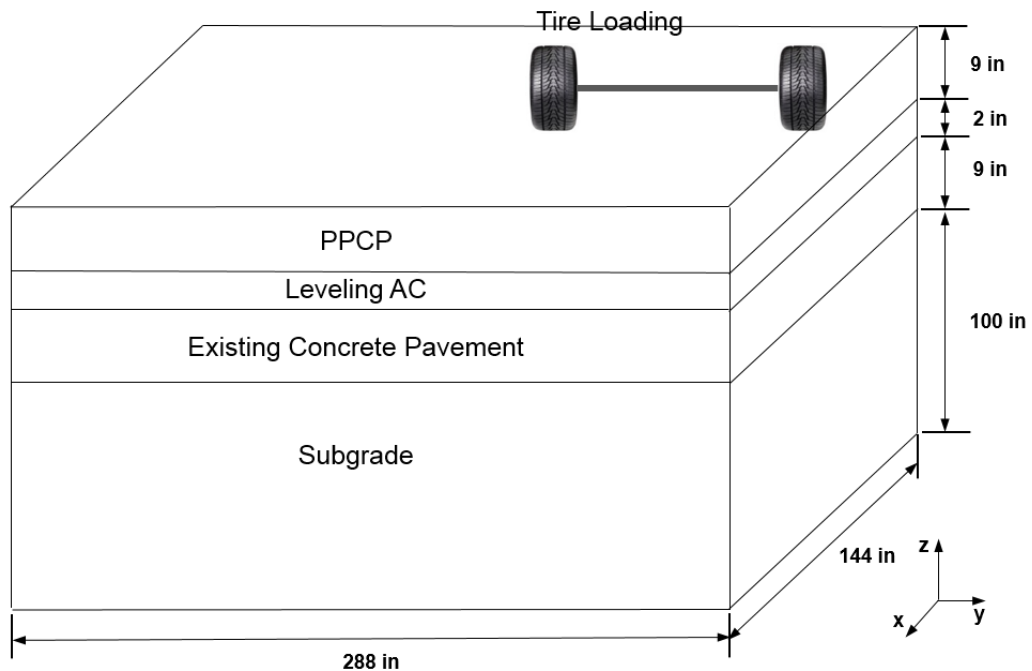


Figure 3-1. Pavement structure modeled

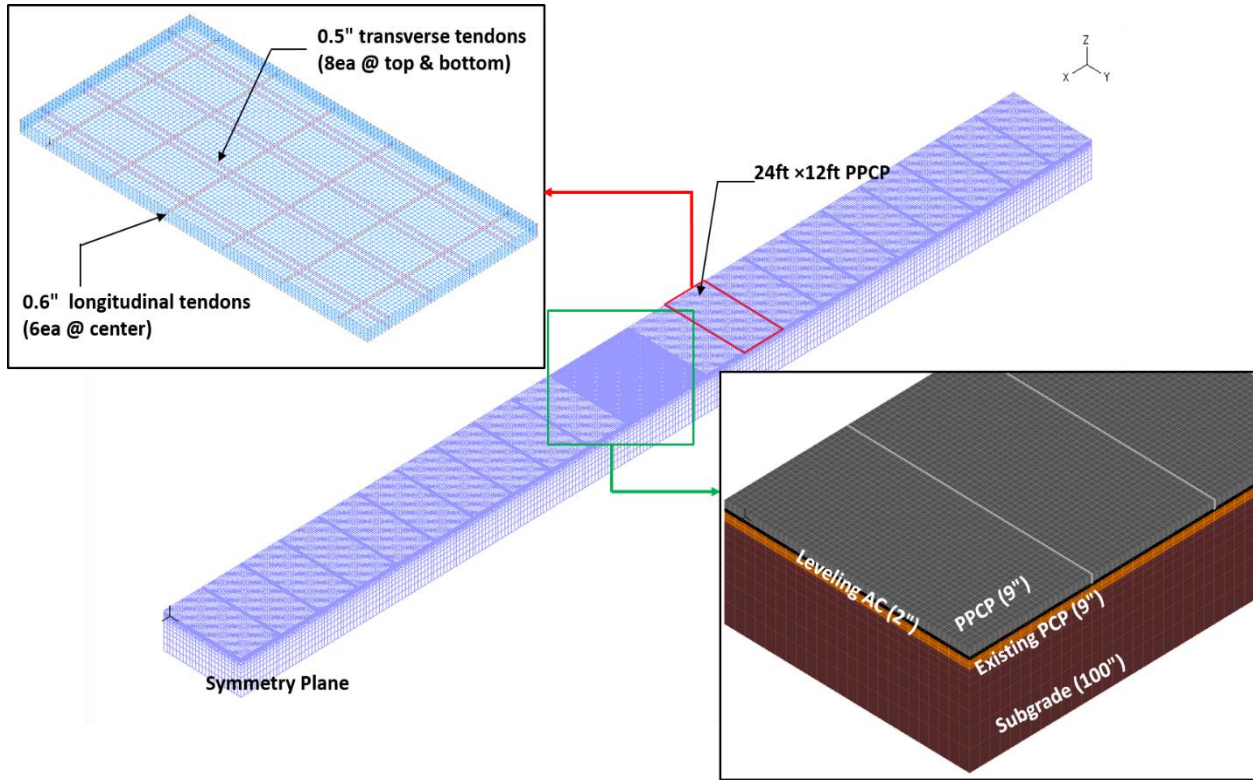


Figure 3-2. Finite element model developed

3.4 Calibration of FE Model and Determination of Model Parameters

In order for the 3-D finite element model to accurately analyze the behavior of PPCP system, it is necessary to have the correct properties of the pavement materials. The elastic moduli of the concrete were initially estimated from the results of laboratory tests in the design phase. The other material properties were adjusted by back-calculation method where analytical deflections were matched to the measured FWD deflections.

FWD tests were performed on the PPCP test section to estimate the elastic moduli of the other pavement materials. Pavement surface deflection basins caused by a 11-kip (49 kN) and 19-kip (85 kN) FWD load were used to estimate the elastic moduli of the pavement layers. FE model predicted deflection basin on the surface of the PPCP slab was compared with the FWD

test results. A twelve inch by twelve inch square loading area was used to model the loading area of the FWD which is a 12-inch (30.5 cm) diameter circular plate.

Figure 3-3 shows an example of matched deflection basin from the back-calculation process for estimating the elastic moduli of the asphalt, existing pavement, and subgrade materials. Using the estimated parameters, an appropriate match between the measured and the calculated deflection basin was achieved with the right properties of the pavement system. Table 3-2 presents material properties used in the FE model.

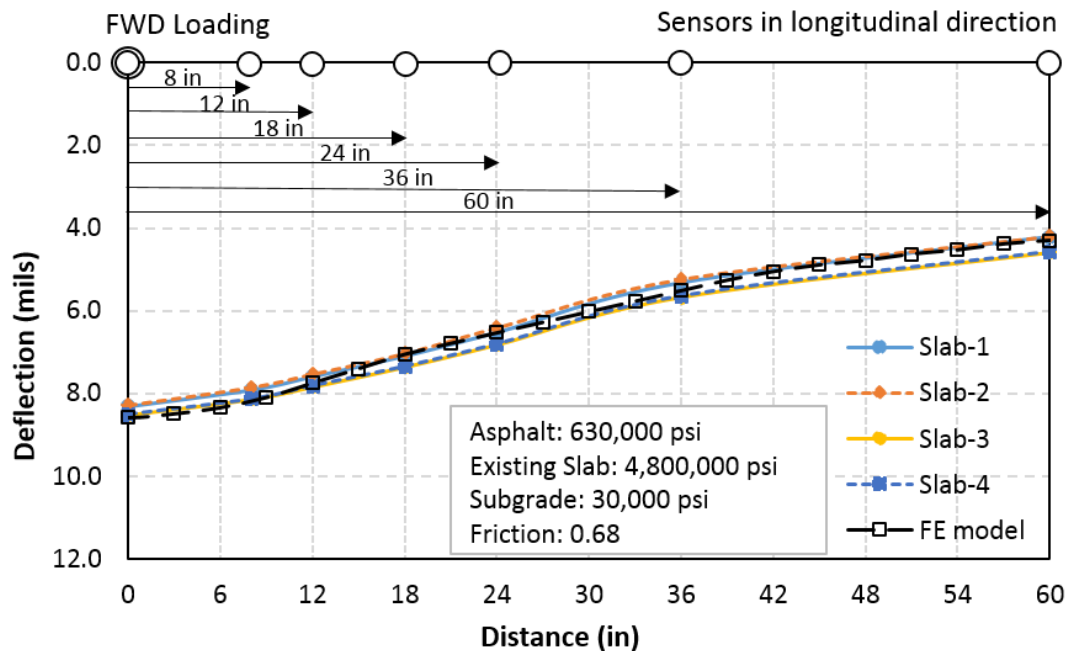


Figure 3-3. Matching of deflection basins in the longitudinal direction caused by a 19-kip (85 kN) FWD load applied to the center of a PPCP lane

Table 3-2. Material properties used in the FE model

Material	Modulus of Elasticity (psi)	Poisson's Ratio	CTE
PPCP	4,300,000	0.20	$5.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
AC layer	630,000	0.35	
Existing concrete	4,800,000	0.20	$6.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
Subgrade	30,000	0.40	

In order to evaluate the possibility for the concrete to crack at the various conditions, the maximum computed tensile stresses were divided by the flexural strength of concrete to obtain the stress-to-strength ratios. In this study, the flexural strength of concrete was not available, and it was first estimated from the compressive strength of the concrete by following equation (ACI 2002):

$$MR = 7.5 \times f_c^{0.5} \quad (3.2)$$

Where, MR = flexural strength, in psi

f_c = compressive strength, in psi

3.5 Results of Parametric Analysis

3.5.1 Effects of Loading Location on Critical Stresses

The critical loading condition had not been studied for PPCP system previously. Critical stress analysis was performed to determine the maximum tensile stresses in the slabs if they were subject to some critical load and temperature conditions. A 22-kip (98 kN) axle load, which represents the maximum legal load limit for single axle loads in Florida, was used as the applied load in the analysis. Analysis for the following two critical load-temperature conditions was performed: (1) A 22-kip (98 kN) axle load was applied to the mid-edge of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of $\pm 20^\circ\text{F}$ ($\pm 11.1^\circ\text{C}$), (2) A 22-kip (98 kN) axle load was applied to the corner of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of $\pm 20^\circ\text{F}$ ($\pm 11.1^\circ\text{C}$).

To find other possible critical loading conditions, analysis was also performed for the following load-temperature conditions: (1) A 22-kip (98 kN) axle load was applied to the inner middle of the slab with a temperature differential of $\pm 20^\circ\text{F}$ ($\pm 11.1^\circ\text{C}$), (2) A 22-kip (98 kN) axle load was applied to the inner corner of the lane with a temperature differential of $\pm 20^\circ\text{F}$ ($\pm 11.1^\circ\text{C}$), (3) Two 22-kip (98 kN) axle loads were applied to the center of the slab with a

temperature differential of $\pm 20^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($\pm 11.1^{\circ}\text{C}$), and (4) Two 22-kip (98 kN) axle loads were applied to the joint of center slab with a temperature differential of $\pm 20^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($\pm 11.1^{\circ}\text{C}$), as shown in Figure 3-4.

Table 3-3 shows the maximum computed tensile stresses in the longitudinal and transverse directions. It can be seen that the most critical loading condition was at mid-edge of the slab with $+20^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($+11.1^{\circ}\text{C}$) temperature differential, which is the same as the critical loading condition for conventional concrete pavements. However, the transverse tensile stress was highest when the axial load was applied at the inner corner of the lane with a temperature differential of $+20^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($+11.1^{\circ}\text{C}$). It also can be noted that the maximum tensile stresses when two single axles were placed simultaneously at the center of slab or at the joint of center slab were lower than the maximum stresses when one single axle load was placed at mid-edge.

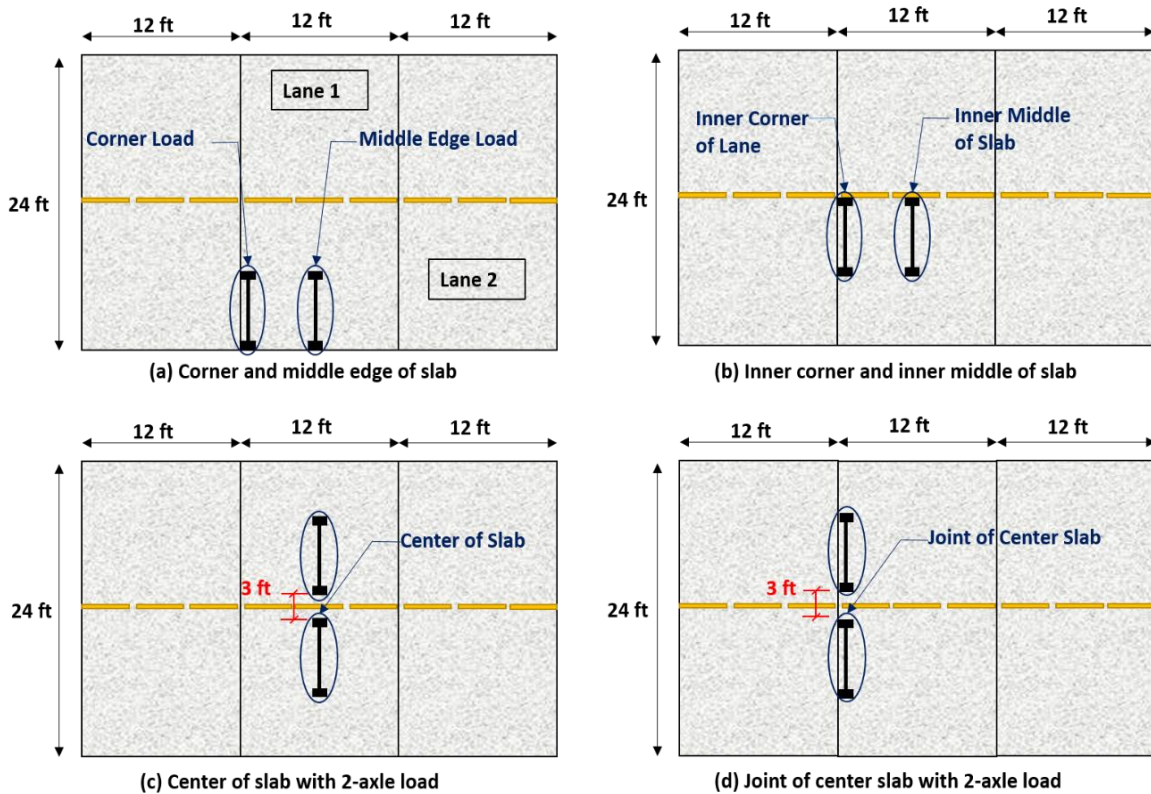


Figure 3-4. Illustration of critical loading conditions at slab corner and middle edge

Table 3-3. Computed maximum stresses in the PPCP system caused by a 22-kip axle load

Possible Critical Loading Conditions	Computed Maximum Tensile Stress (psi)					
	Corner	Middle Edge	Inner Corner	Inner Middle Edge	Inner Corner (2-axle)	Inner M-E (2-axle)
Temperature Differential of +20°F (+11.1°C) Between Top and Bottom						
Max. Longitudinal Stress (σ_{xx})	94.42	340.44	86.30	275.03	47.88	290.26
Max. Transverse Stress (σ_{yy})	132.34	130.76	314.79	154.44	274.40	134.67
Temperature Differential of -20°F (-11.1°C) Between Top and Bottom						
Max. Longitudinal Stress (σ_{xx})	264.95	90.13	168.21	80.45	203.32	49.34
Max. Transverse Stress (σ_{yy})	187.61	34.41	146.41	29.97	149.21	32.90

3.5.2 Effects of Concrete Modulus

The effects of elastic modulus of concrete on the maximum induced stresses were analyzed. The maximum longitudinal stresses in the slab caused by a 22-kip (98 kN) single axle load at the mid-edge with temperature differential of +20°F (+11.1°C) were computed. Figure 3-5 shows the maximum tensile stresses as a function of elastic modulus of concrete. It can be seen that the calculated maximum stress increases by around 40% when the elastic modulus increased from 3,800 to 6,000 ksi (26 to 41 GPa).

However, an increase in elastic modulus of the concrete is usually related to an increase in its flexural strength when the same aggregate is used. The flexural strength of the concrete can be related to its elastic modulus and unit weight by the following equation (ACI 2002):

$$MR = \frac{0.227E}{w^{1.5}} \quad (3.3)$$

Where, E = elastic modulus, in psi

MR = flexural strength, in psi

w = unit weight, in pcf

Using this equation and a unit weight of 140 pcf ($2,243 \text{ kg/m}^3$), the concrete flexural strengths at various values of elastic modulus were calculated, and the stress-to-strength ratios were also plotted against the concrete elastic modulus in Figure 3-5. It can be noted that the maximum stress-to-strength ratio decreases as the concrete modulus increases.

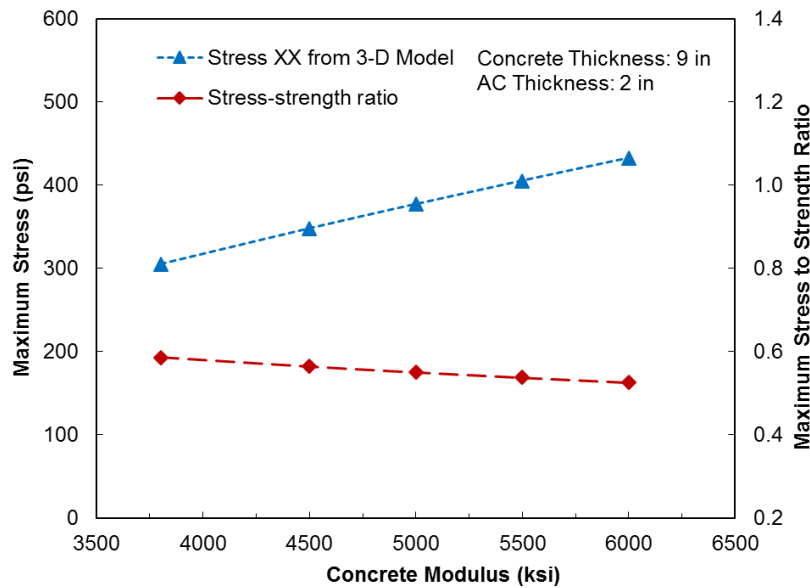


Figure 3-5. Effects of concrete modulus on maximum stress and stress ratio in PPCP

3.5.3 Effects of Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

The effect of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the pavement concrete ranging from 4.0 to $6.0 \times 10^{-6}/\text{F}$ (7.2 to $10.8 \times 10^{-6}/\text{C}$) on the maximum induced stresses were analyzed. Using the different values of the coefficient of thermal expansion, the maximum stresses in PPCP under the critical loading conditions were calculated and presented in Figure 3-6. The calculated maximum tensile stresses increase by approximately 40% when the coefficient of thermal expansion increases from 4.0×10^{-6} to $6.5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{F}$ (7.2 to $11.7 \times 10^{-6}/\text{C}$).

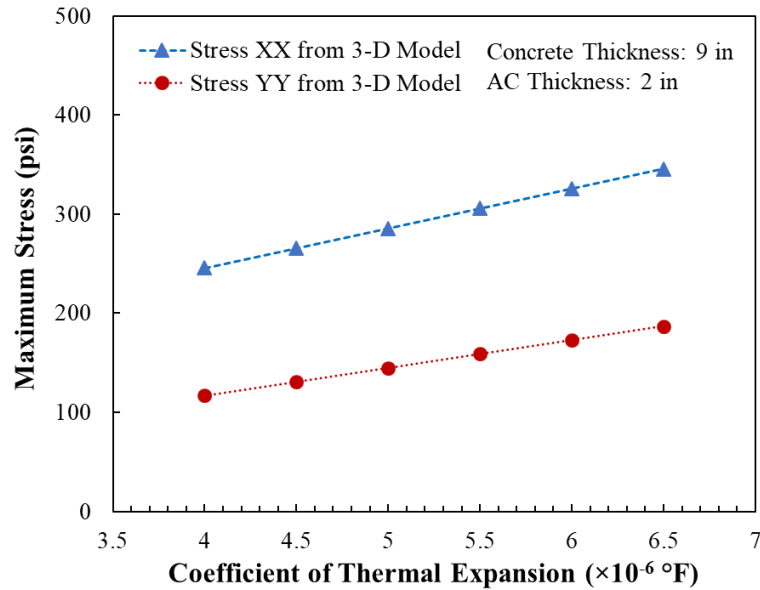


Figure 3-6. Effects of coefficient of thermal expansion on maximum stresses in PPCP

3.5.4 Effects of Prestress Force on Critical Stresses

The 3-D finite element model was also used to evaluate the effects of loss of transverse and longitudinal prestress force in terms of stress-to-strength ratio under critical loading conditions. In doing these computations, the flexural strength was calculated by equation (2), as presented earlier, and was equal to 772 psi (5.3 MPa) for this analysis. For long-term service life, approximately 40 % to 50 % losses of the applied prestress force were expected for a well-constructed PPCP (Tayabji et al. 2013). The maximum computed stresses in the concrete slabs were computed using the following two critical loading conditions, namely (1) a 22-kip (98 kN) axle load applied to the mid-edge of the slab with a temperature differential of +20°F (+11.1°C), which represents a typical severe condition in the daytime, and (2) a 22-kip (98 kN) axle load applied to the corner of the slab with a temperature differential of -20°F (-11.1°C), which represents a typical severe condition at night. Tables 3-4 and 3-5 present the maximum stresses and stress-strength ratio as a function of prestress force level. The maximum computed stresses

were divided by the flexural strength of the concrete panel to obtain the stress-to-strength ratios. According to fatigue theory (PCA 1984), the number of load repetitions to failure of concrete increases as the stress-to-strength ratio decreases. Thus, a lower computed stress-to-strength ratio would indicate a higher allowable number of load repetitions to failure and a better expected performance in service. When the stress-to-strength ratio is less than 0.5, the concrete is expected to be able to withstand an infinite number of stress cycles without fatigue failure (PCA 1984). The analysis results indicate that the maximum stresses increase as prestress force decrease. It shows the benefits of prestress force in PPCP. It can also be seen that the PPCP system evaluated appeared to have a good predicted pavement performance up to a loss of 20% of prestress force in the longitudinal and transverse directions with stress-strength ratio of less than 0.5.

Table 3-4. Effects of prestress on maximum stresses at +20°F temperature differential

Parameters	Prestress Force (kip)		Computed Stress (psi)		Stress Ratio	
	F _{longitudinal}	F _{transverse}	σ_{xx}	σ_{yy}	σ_{xx}/MR	σ_{yy}/MR
Transverse Pretension + Longitudinal Post-tension	43.4	31.0	340.44	314.79	0.44	0.41
	34.7	24.8	372.29	349.97	0.48	0.45
	26.0	18.6	404.15	385.16	0.52	0.50
	17.4	12.4	436.01	420.35	0.56	0.54
	8.7	6.2	467.86	455.54	0.61	0.59
	0	0	499.72	490.73	0.65	0.64
Transverse Pretension	43.4	24.8	347.67	363.40	0.45	0.47
	43.4	18.6	354.91	412.01	0.46	0.53
	43.4	12.4	362.14	460.62	0.47	0.60
	43.4	6.2	368.05	509.23	0.48	0.66
	43.4	0	376.61	557.83	0.49	0.72
Longitudinal Post-tension	34.7	31.0	365.06	301.36	0.47	0.39
	26.0	31.0	389.68	287.94	0.50	0.37
	17.4	31.0	414.30	274.52	0.54	0.36
	8.7	31.0	438.92	261.10	0.57	0.34
	0	31.0	463.54	247.68	0.60	0.32

Table 3-5. Effects of prestress on maximum stresses at -20°F temperature differential

Parameters	Prestress Force (kip)		Computed Stress (psi)		Stress Ratio	
	F _{longitudinal}	F _{transverse}	σ_{xx}	σ_{yy}	σ_{xx}/MR	σ_{yy}/MR
Transverse Pretension + Longitudinal Post-tension	43.4	31.0	264.95	187.61	0.34	0.24
	34.7	24.8	280.69	221.42	0.36	0.29
	26.0	18.6	301.04	256.01	0.39	0.33
	17.4	12.4	321.36	290.60	0.42	0.38
	8.7	6.2	341.71	325.19	0.44	0.42
	0	0	362.06	359.78	0.47	0.47
Transverse Pretension	43.4	24.8	260.14	231.78	0.34	0.30
	43.4	18.6	259.93	276.73	0.34	0.36
	43.4	12.4	259.72	321.68	0.34	0.42
	43.4	6.2	259.51	366.63	0.34	0.47
	43.4	0	259.30	411.59	0.34	0.53
Longitudinal Post-tension	34.7	31.0	280.90	176.47	0.36	0.23
	26.0	31.0	301.46	166.11	0.39	0.22
	17.4	31.0	322.00	155.75	0.42	0.20
	8.7	31.0	342.56	145.39	0.44	0.19
	0	31.0	363.12	135.03	0.47	0.17

3.5.5 Effects of Subgrade Stiffness

The effects of subgrade stiffness on maximum tensile stresses in PPCP were analyzed. The maximum computed stresses in the PPCP slabs were computed using the following two critical loading conditions, namely (1) a 22-kip (98 kN) axle load applied to the mid-edge of the slab with a temperature differential of +20°F (+11.1°C), and (2) a 22-kip (98 kN) axle load applied to the corner of the slab with a temperature differential of -20°F (-11.1°C). Also, the Winkler foundation was used in the FE model to study the effects of subgrade stiffness on maximum induced stresses. The subgrade stiffness was varied from 3.58 ksi/ft to 13.2 ksi/ft (81 MPa/m to 299 MPa/m).

Figures 3-7 and 8 show the plots of maximum tensile stresses in concrete as a function of subgrade stiffness. It is to be pointed out that the maximum stress decreases as the subgrade

stiffness increases. It can be explained by the fact that the PPCP system used in FE analysis has longer transverse dimension which may cause the settlement of mid-portion of slab and provide more uniform support. This agrees with previous findings that maximum stress decreases as subgrade modulus increases for a larger-dimension slab (Wu et al. 1993). Conversely, for concrete pavements of conventional size (12 ft × 15 ft (3.7 m × 4.6 m)) in Florida, the maximum tensile stress increases as the subgrade stiffness increases because the supporting area of the slab with the temperature differential varies depending on the stiffness of base layer. A higher subgrade stiffness may result in smaller supporting area and higher tensile stress, while a softer base may offer more uniform slab support than a rigid base resulting in lower tensile stress in the concrete slab.

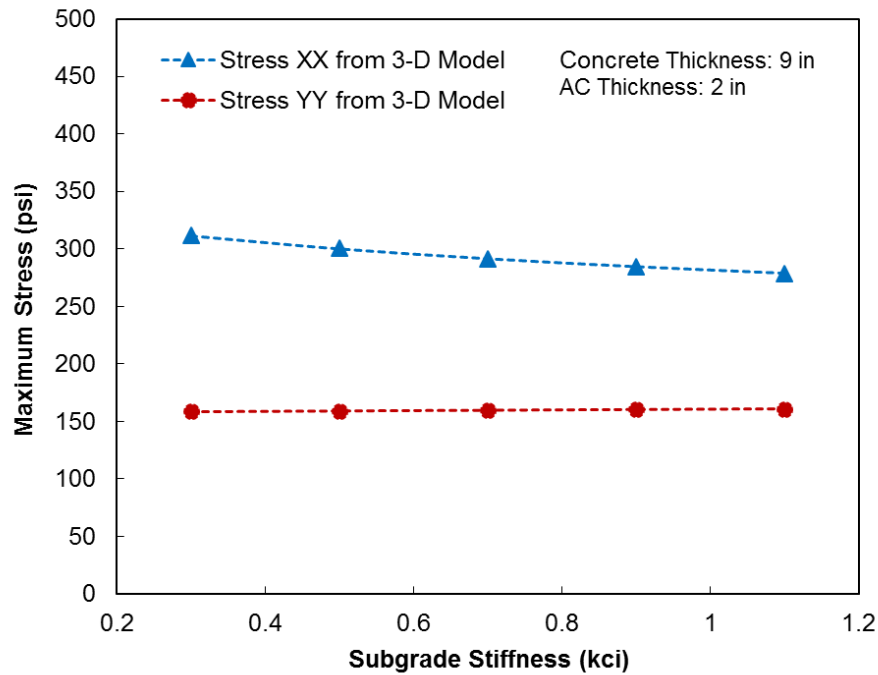


Figure 3-7. Effect of subgrade stiffness on critical stresses at +20°F temperature gradient

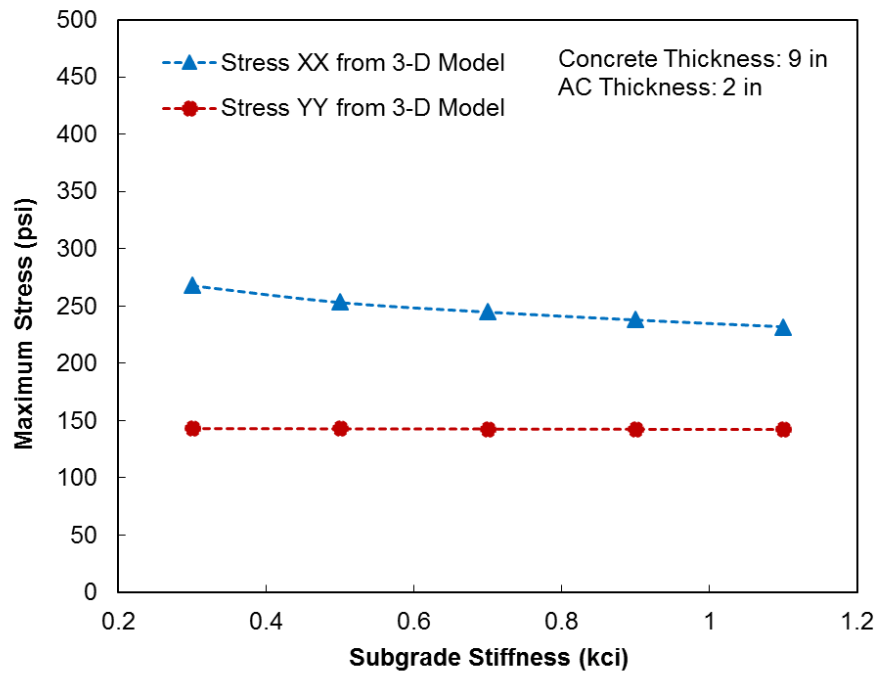


Figure 3-8. Effect of subgrade stiffness on critical stresses at -20°F temperature gradient

3.6 Summary of Findings

A 3-D finite elements model was developed to study the structural response of PPCP under typical Florida conditions. The model was calibrated using the measured FWD deflection data from a PPCP test section in Florida. The model was then used to perform a parametric analysis to determine the effects of a few important pavement parameters on the maximum induced stresses in PPCP. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- The critical loading condition was at the mid-edge of the slab with +20°F (+11.1°C) temperature differential for the longitudinal tensile stress. However, for the transverse tensile stress, the maximum tensile stress was highest when the load was applied at the inner corner of the lane with a temperature differential of +20°F (+11.1°C).
- Results from the parametric analysis indicated that the maximum stress in the concrete slab increases significantly as the concrete modulus increases. However, the stress-to-strength ratio decreases due to increase of flexural strength as the concrete modulus increases.

- The maximum stress in the concrete slab increases as the coefficient of thermal expansion increases.
- Based on the fact that a lower stress-to-strength ratio was related to better observed pavement performance, the PPCP system evaluated appeared to have a good predicted performance with computed stress-to-strength ratio of less than 0.5 up to a loss of 20 % of prestress force in the longitudinal and transverse directions.
- The maximum stress decreases with an increase of subgrade stiffness. However, the effects of the subgrade stiffness are relatively small as compared with the effects of other parameters.

The results of the parametric analysis show the significant effects of various concrete properties and design parameters on the behavior and performance of PPCP system under Florida conditions. Thus, in the design of the PPCP, the correct values of concrete properties and design parameters should be employed in an appropriate analytical model to evaluate the response of the PPCP. The 3-D FE model presented in this report can be used to evaluate structural behavior and performance of PPCP systems under Florida conditions.

CHAPTER 4 DEVELOPMENT OF SOFTWARE FOR ANALYSIS OF JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE PAVEMENT (JPCP)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Background

There are many finite-element-based programs which have been developed specifically for analysis of concrete pavement. Examples of such programs include FEACONS, KENSLABS, WESLIQID, J-SLAB, and ISLAB2000. These programs typically model the concrete pavement by 2-D elements. The concrete slabs are modeled by plate elements and dowel bars are modeled as either bar elements or spring elements. Due to the limitations of 2-D analysis (as compared with 3-D analysis) and the simplified elements used, the behavior of the concrete pavement cannot be accurately modeled. Difficulties in matching analytical strain and FWD deflection basins with the measured strain and FWD deflection basins were often encountered especially at locations near the joints and edges of slabs. Since these programs model concrete as a linear elastic material, a ductile concrete such as one made with Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) aggregate cannot be accurately modeled without modification of these existing programs.

With the advancement of computational speed and computer memory capacity, and the availability of comprehensive finite element programs for structural and thermal analysis (such as ADINA, DIANA and ABAQUS), 3-D modeling of concrete pavement can now be built readily (by using the existing comprehensive finite-element programs, and without having to write the computer codes from scratch). Different finite elements can be tried out readily to determine the optimum ones to be used, without having to wait for the writing of the computer codes. Computational time and computer memory are no longer a big issue for running 3-D finite element programs.

4.1.2 Objectives and Scope

The main objective of this task of the research project was to develop a 3-D finite element model for analysis of jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP) with improved capability of modeling the actual stress-strain characteristics of a ductile concrete such as concrete containing RAP, and modeling dowel bars with actual bar dimensions and properties. This report presents the development of the 3-D finite element model for JPCP with the aforementioned capabilities using the ADINA software.

4.2 Modeling of JPCP Using ADINA

4.2.1 Concrete Slab

Most of the existing FE models for analysis of concrete pavement consider the concrete slab as a linear elastic material. This elastic analysis requires the inputs of concrete properties including (1) modulus of elasticity, (2) Poisson's ratio, (3) density, and (4) coefficient of thermal expansion. However, more recently, the used of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) materials in Portland cement concrete (PCC) pavement has been shown to be feasible. This RAP concrete has a more non-linear stress-strain behavior and fails at a higher strain level (Al-Oraimi et al. 2009; Hassan et al. 2000; Huang et al. 2006; Huang et al. 2005; Tia et al. 2012; Tia et al. 2009). For more realistic and effective modeling of the RAP concrete behavior, the actual stress-strain characteristics of the concrete needs to be incorporated in the FE model.

The concrete slab was modeled by an assemblage of hexahedron elements defined by 8, 20, 21, or 27 nodes to capture the full three-dimensional stress, strain, and displacement of the concrete under combined load-temperature effects. Figure 4-1 shows the available element types which can be used. These elements have different integration points and number of nodes. In this study, the eight-node brick element was used. To choose the adequate mesh size and

element types, convergence studies were conducted, and it was found that using an element size of less than 3 inches was needed in order to capture the concrete responses accurately.

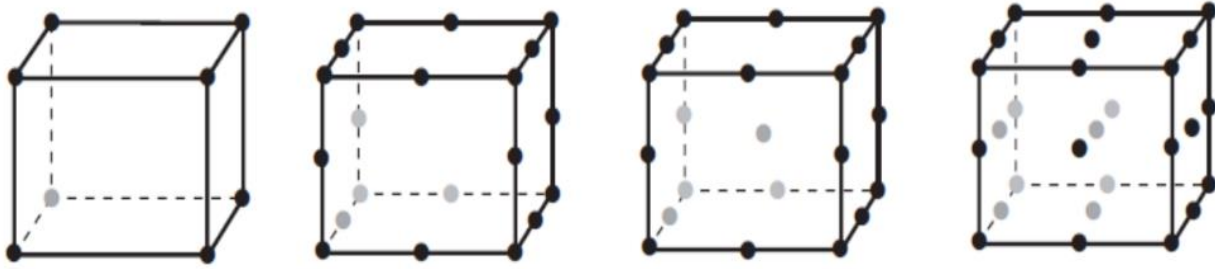


Figure 4-1. 8-, 20-, 21- & 27-node elements

4.2.2 Subgrade Layer

Subgrade layer is the foundation which provides the support under the concrete slab. In FE modeling using ADINA software, various subgrade models including Winkler or dense liquid, elastic solid, and Drucker-Prager model are available in its material library. The Winkler or dense liquid foundation is the simplest model for an idealized soil behavior using a series of independent vertical springs characterized by the modulus of subgrade reaction (k). This model has no shear interaction as shown in Figure 4-2. Since the deflection in any nodal point depends not only on the force in this node but also on the deflection of the neighboring nodes, the Winkler foundation, where deflection is dependent only on the applied load at the node, can be seen to have limitation due to its simplicity.

The elastic solid foundation (base, subbase and subgrade) can be modeled as isotropic and linearly elastic, and is characterized by their elastic modulus, and Poisson's ratio. The elastic solid foundation can capture the more realistic response under applied loads.

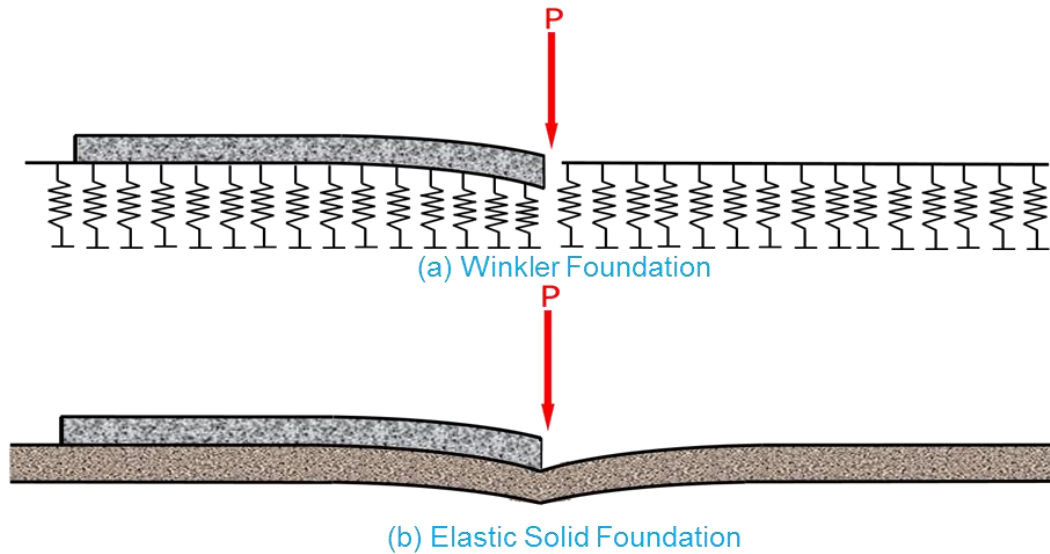


Figure 4-2. Foundation displacement under an applied load

4.2.3 Transverse and Longitudinal Joints

Many studies have been conducted to model the load transfer mechanism of dowel bars at the joints. In previous models, dowel bars were modeled by linear elastic spring elements, torsional spring elements, or a combination of these (Huang and Wang 1973; Tia et al. 1987). This is illustrated in Figure 4-3.

In a study conducted by Channakeshava et al. (1993), dowel bars were modeled as beam elements and connected to the concrete elements with springs to represent the interaction between the concrete and the dowel bars. In a similar approach (Dere et al. 2006), the dowel bars were modeled as beam elements and connected to the concrete elements nodes by two linear spring elements in horizontal and vertical directions. A new approach was presented by William and Shoukry (2001) by modeling dowel bars as eight-node solid brick elements with frictional surface between the dowel bar and the surrounding concrete. However, this model requires very

fine mesh for the dowel bar and the surrounding concrete in order to properly simulate the mechanism of interaction between the dowel bars and the concrete.

In this study, two approaches were selected to simulate the load transfer mechanism: (a) aggregate interlocking modeled by linear elastic spring with 3 degree of freedom, and (b) 3-D solid element with actual bar dimensions and properties for dowelled joint. In the actual dowel bar model, the dowel bars were modeled using a fine mesh in order to account for the mechanism of dowel contact and the associated states of stresses. The sliding interface between each dowel and the surrounding concrete was also modeled using a frictional contact surface. Figure 4-4 shows the modeling of dowel bars at a joint in the 3-D model developed.

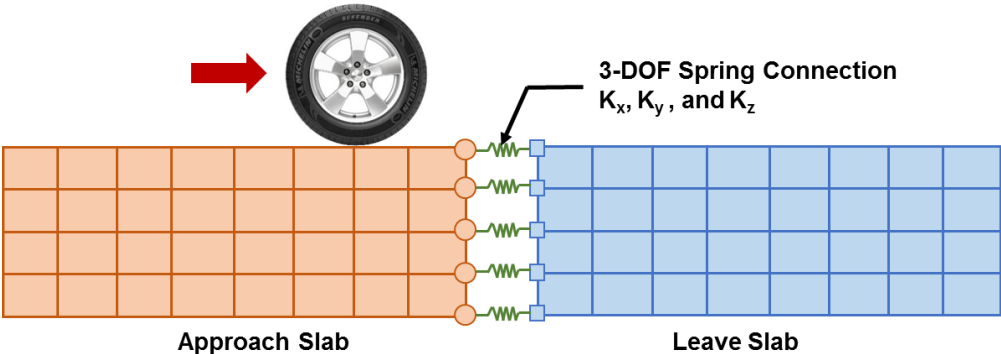


Figure 4-3. Modeling of joint by linear springs

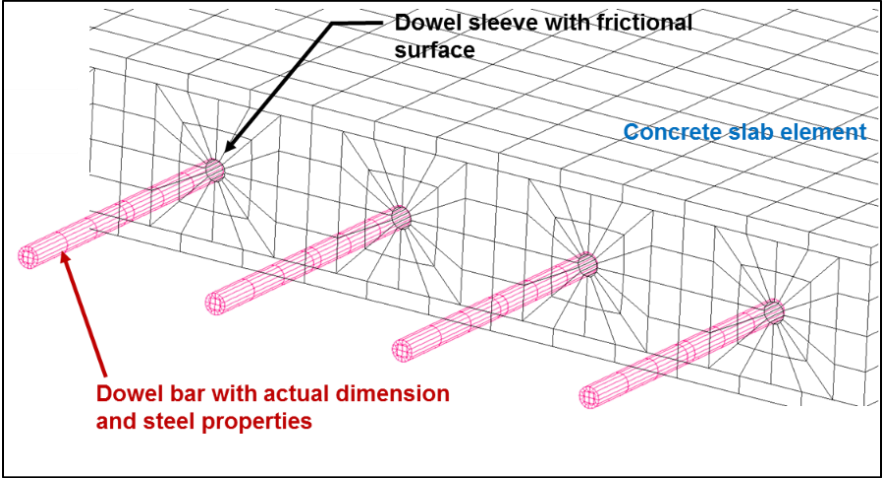


Figure 4-4. Modeling of dowel bar with actual dimension and steel properties

4.2.4 Interface between Concrete Slab and Base

The slab-base layer interface can have three different conditions, namely fully bonded, partially bonded, and unbonded. In the case of the fully bonded condition, the concrete slab and base layer are fully bonded and have the same deflection profiles under temperature-load effects. To model this condition, the adjacent nodes between the concrete and base layer are rigidly connected to each other.

In the case of unbonded interface condition, the concrete slab may be separated from the base layer due to curling movement of the concrete slab and acts like a separated layer under the combined effects of load and temperature. Therefore, there cannot be any tensile load transfer across the interface, but there can still be transfer of compressive load across the interface. This unbonded interface is modeled by a special spring which has an infinite stiffness value when the spring is in compression; however, when the spring is in tension, the stiffness value is zero (Tia et al. 1987). Another method for simulation of unbonded layer is the use of contact and target elements (William and Shoukry 2001).

For the partially bonded interface condition, translational spring elements are used to connect the bottom of the concrete layer with the top of the base layer at the nodes, with zero distance between the two layers. Three spring constants which represent stiffness along the three different directions are used to model the partially bonded condition. K_x and K_y represent the stiffness in the interface plane (x- and y-directions), while K_z represents stiffness perpendicular to that plane (z-direction).

In this study, a combined approach using the contact surface element and spring element method is used and is shown in Figure 4-5. Three different interface conditions can be simulated by adjusting the magnitude of coefficient of friction and spring stiffness in the same model. For

instance, the unbonded interface condition can be simulated by using a zero spring stiffness in the z-direction.

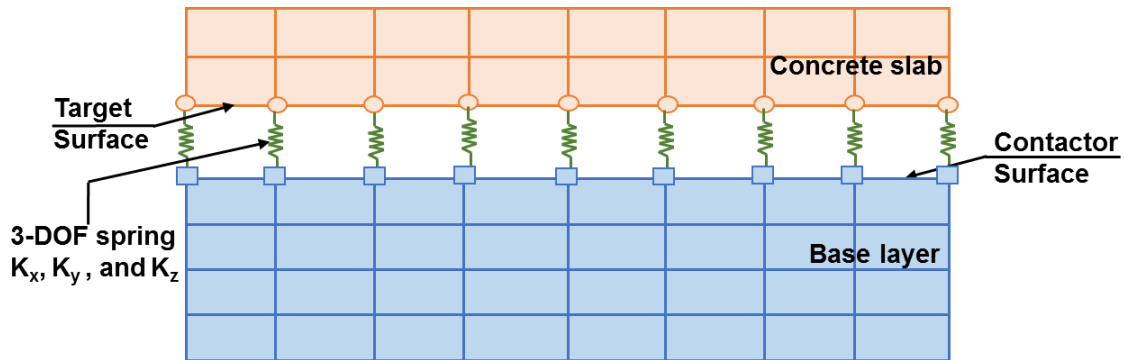


Figure 4-5. Interface model used in this study

4.2.5 Applied Loads

The actual applied traffic loads to pavements are dynamic. Also, the magnitude of the tire contact pressure and contact area are affected by roughness of the pavement surface and vehicle suspension system. However, result of dynamic analyses, conducted in the past, indicate that dynamic responses of the concrete pavements are equal or lower than those of static analysis, and concluded that dynamic analysis is not necessary for design of rigid pavement(Chatti et al. 1994). In addition, the effect of vehicle velocity on maximum tensile stress has no significant effects in JPCP (Kim et al. 2002; Kim et al. 2001).

Thus, in this study, applied traffic loads were modeled as static loads. The required inputs to specify the applied loads include (1) the magnitude of each load, (2) the contact tire pressure, (3) the width of the tire, and (3) the location of each load. To calculate the length of the tire contact area, the following equation was used:

$$L = \frac{F}{p \cdot W} \quad (4.1)$$

Where, L is a length of the tire

F is force exerted by vehicle

p is tire pressure

W is a width of the tire

4.2.6 Temperature and Moisture Effects

Environmental effects considered in concrete pavement analysis are those caused by changes in temperature and changes in moisture content both of which can cause expansion or contraction of the concrete. However, the effect of moisture gradient in concrete slab is similar to that of temperature gradient. A positive moisture differential has the same effect as that of a positive temperature differential on curling of a concrete slab. The effect of a moisture differential in a concrete slab can be modeled as an equivalent temperature differential in the slab. Also, the moisture differential usually works in the opposite direction to the temperature differential. For instance, in the daytime, when the temperature differential is usually positive (hotter at the top of the slab), the moisture differential is usually negative (drier at the top). The effect of moisture differential usually tends to mitigate the effect of temperature differential. Therefore, when the effect of moisture differential is not considered and only the effect of temperature differential is considered, a more conservative (or higher) estimate of the maximum stresses induced would be obtained.

The required inputs to specify the temperature and moisture differential are (1) the temperature differential in the slab and (2) the equivalent temperature differential due to the moisture differential.

4.3 Modeling Pavement Slab Using Concrete Containing RAP

4.3.1 Background

The use of reclaimed or recycled asphalt pavement (RAP) materials in Portland cement concrete (PCC) pavement has become more and more popular in recent years. RAP materials have been used to replace coarse, and fine aggregates in PCC pavement. Previous studies on concrete containing RAP shows that the compressive strength, modulus of elasticity, splitting tensile strength and flexural strength decrease as the percentage of RAP increases in the concrete mix (Berry et al. 2013; Delwar et al. 1997; Hossiney et al. 2010; Hossiney et al. 2008; Huang et al. 2005; Tia et al. 2012; Tia et al. 2009). Also, RAP in concrete mix gives greatly improved toughness and energy absorbing capacity of PCC, since the asphalt film in RAP at the interface of cement mortar and aggregate can dissipate more energy when cracks propagate (Huang et al. 2005).

More recently, concrete pavements containing RAP have been evaluated through a field demonstration project near Lewistown, Montana. The RAP concretes in these slabs were batched, placed, and finished using conventional equipment, and contractors were satisfied with its constructability. The performance of these slabs was monitored via site visual observation and internal vibrating wire gauges over a two-year period. The test slabs containing RAP did not experience visual damage (cracking and spalling) and excessive shrinkage or curling (Berry et al. 2015). In another study, the structural behavior of RAP concrete was evaluated using a Finite Element (FE) model (Hossiney et al. 2010). The FE analysis results indicated that the stress-to-strength ratio under critical temperature-load conditions decreases as the RAP content of the mix increases. For pavement applications, a lower stress-to-strength ratio is desirable, since a lower stress-to-strength ratio indicates that the material can withstand more stress cycles before failure and can perform better.

Although the previous research studies show the benefits of RAP in concrete mix through laboratory study, field demonstration, and FE analysis, it is still needed to study how the non-linear stress-strain characteristics of these ductile concrete may affect the structural behavior and performance characteristic of the RAP concrete pavements. Since, most of the currently used finite element programs, such as WESLIQID, FEACONS, and EverFE, consider the concrete slabs as a linear elastic material, there is a need to develop an appropriate FE model by incorporating actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete to analyze the behavior of the concrete slab to better predict the behavior and performance of this type of pavement.

This subtask presents the results of an analytical study to evaluate the effects of the non-linear stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete on the response of the concrete pavement under critical temperature-load conditions.

4.3.2 Mechanical Properties of Hardened Concrete Containing RAP

RAP is an asphalt concrete material removed and reprocessed from pavements. The RAP material is a combination of both aged asphalt and aggregate. The properties of RAP dominantly depend on the condition of reclaimed pavement, and can have significant variation due to difference of the type of mix, aggregate quality and size, asphalt mix consistency, and asphalt content. Typically, the fine RAP is much coarser than the virgin fine aggregate, and the coarse RAP is much finer than the virgin coarse aggregate (Huang et al. 2006). Toughness of the concrete could be improved by the addition of RAP due to the asphalt thin film in RAP.

4.3.2.1 Compressive, Flexural, and Splitting Tensile Strength

In concrete incorporating RAP, the compressive strength, flexural strength, and splitting tensile strength of concrete decrease as the percent of RAP increases (Hassan et al. 2000; Hossiney et al. 2010; Huang et al. 2006; Tia et al. 2012; Tia et al. 2009). Also, it was found that the use of fine RAP and coarse RAP cause more reduction in strength than the use of coarse RAP

and sand (Hassan et al. 2000). According to a previous study (Al-Oraimi et al. 2009), RAP can be used as aggregate in non-structural application but the percentage of RAP should be limited to achieve the required performance for the desired application. Figure 4-6 shows the reduction of strength with increase in percentage of RAP from a previous study (Hossiney et al. 2010).

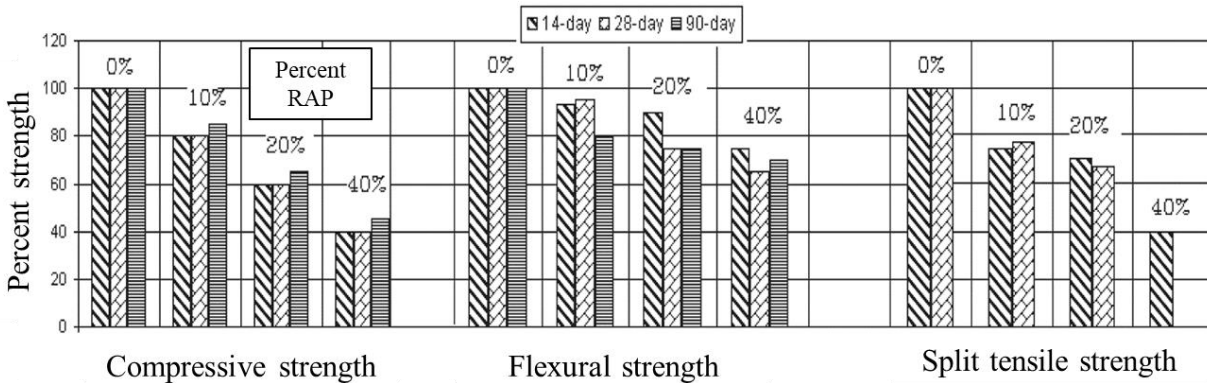


Figure 4-6. Reduction in compressive, flexural, and splitting tensile strength (Hossiney et al. 2010)

4.3.2.2 Modulus of Elasticity

The elastic modulus of concrete containing RAP decreases with increasing percentage of RAP (Delwar et al. 1997; Hossiney et al. 2010; Tia et al. 2012; Tia et al. 2009). It can be explained by the well-known fact that the elastic modulus of concrete is highly affected by the modulus of elasticity of the aggregate and the content of aggregate in the mix. RAP is softer than the natural aggregate, and has lower elasticity, which results in decrease of the elastic modulus of concrete. Thus, an increase in the percentage of RAP in the mix would further reduce the modulus of elasticity of the concrete.

4.3.2.3 Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

The coefficient of thermal expansion increases slightly with increasing percentage of RAP in the concrete mixture (Tia et al. 2012). However, there is no clear trend observed in the

difference between the RAP mix and the conventional concrete mix. This could be due to the variation in the RAP properties, since coefficient of thermal expansion of a concrete mix depends on the properties of the aggregate. Based on the fact that RAP contains asphalt, it can be expected that concrete containing RAP should have a higher coefficient of thermal expansion as compared with the concrete made with the virgin aggregate.

4.3.2.4 Toughness

The modulus of toughness generally increases with increasing percentage of RAP in concrete mixture as shown in Figure 4-7 (Tia et al. 2012). These stress-strain plots were obtained from beam tests, and the toughness was defined as the area under the stress-strain curve. From these results, it can be observed that the failure stress decreases with increasing percentage of RAP, but the strain at failure increases as the percentage of RAP increases due to increased ductile behavior of the material. In the case of concrete without RAP, the failure stress is much higher, but the strain at failure is much lower due to the more brittle behavior of the concrete material.

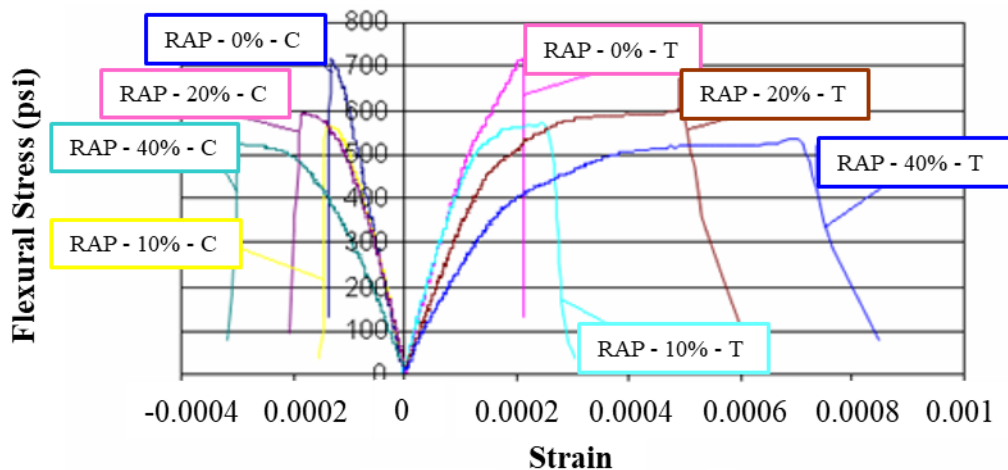


Figure 4-7. Example of stress-strain behavior of RAP concrete

4.3.3 Characterization of the RAP Concrete

The details of the RAP concrete testing results which are presented in this section were presented in a 2012 report by Tia et al. (Tia et al. 2009). The RAP concrete mixtures were produced by replacing a part of both coarse and fine aggregate with a pre-wetted RAP and were mixed in the laboratory using a drum mixer. The mix designs of the concrete are presented in Table 4-1. For the hardened concrete samples at 28 days, compressive strength, flexural strength, splitting tensile, Poisson's ratio, and coefficient of thermal expansion (ASTM C39, C78, C496, C469 and AASHTO TP60) data are presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-1. Mix designs of the RAP concrete in the study by Tia et al. (2009)

Material	Mixture Design			
	RAP-0%	RAP-10%	RAP-20%	RAP-40%
Cement (lb/yd ³)	508	508	508	508
Water (lb/yd ³)	270	270	270	270
Virgin Coarse Aggregate (lb/yd ³)	1,782	1,604	1,426	1,069
RAP Coarse Aggregate (lb/yd ³)	0	167	335	670
Virgin Fine Aggregate (lb/yd ³)	1,239	1,115	991	743
RAP Fine Aggregate (lb/yd ³)	0	103	205	410
Water-concrete ratio	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53

Table 4-2. The RAP concrete material properties from the study by Tia et al. (2009)

Property	Mixture Type			
	RAP-0%	RAP-10%	RAP-20%	RAP-40%
Compressive Strength (psi)	5,596	4,936	3,778	2,521
Flexural Strength (psi)	699	566	596	531
Splitting Tensile Strength (psi)	470	488	374	351
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion ($\times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{F}$)	6.05	6.07	6.43	6.20
Poisson's ratio	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25

4.3.4 Finite Element Modeling

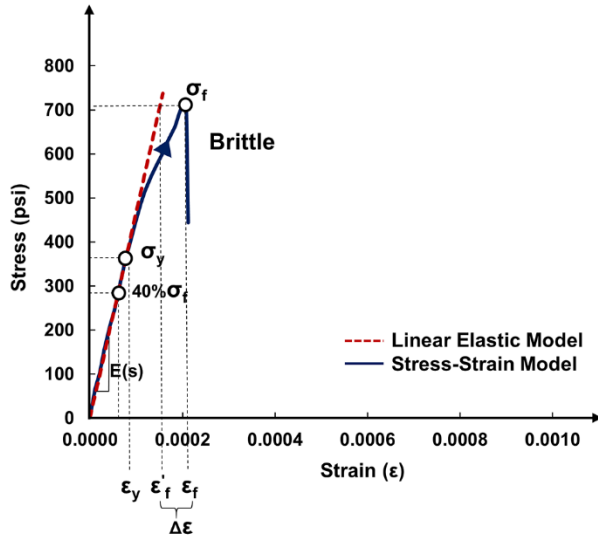
Most of the existing FE models for analysis of concrete pavements considered the concrete slab as a linear elastic material. According to the previous studies, the RAP concrete had a more non-linear stress-strain behavior and failed at a higher strain level. For more realistic and effective modeling of the RAP concrete behavior, the actual stress-strain characteristics of the concrete was incorporated in the model. The three dimensional finite element model using the ADINA software for analysis of concrete pavement slabs, which was developed in this study, was used to analyze the structural behavior of these RAP concrete pavements under critical temperature-load conditions in Florida.

4.3.4.1 Modeling of RAP Concrete Material

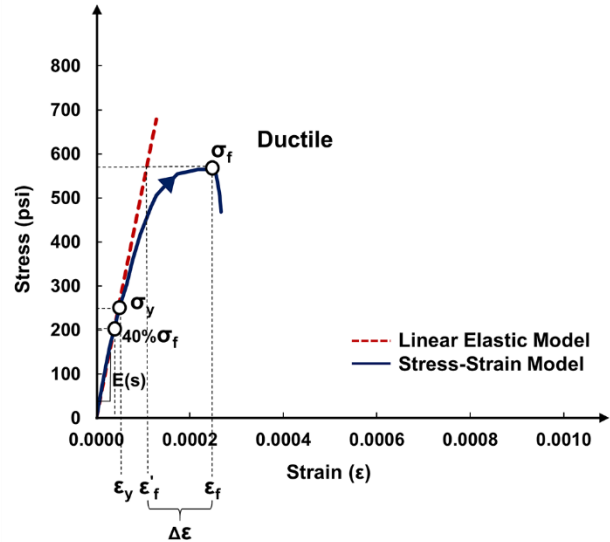
Figure 4-8 shows the difference between an assumed linear elastic behavior and an actual stress-strain behavior of the concrete. The elastic modulus is obtained by the standard method (slope of stress versus strain at stress range from 0 to 40% of ultimate concrete strength). As shown in Figure 4-8, the concrete exhibits almost linear behavior up to the proportional limit at point σ_y , and the actual stress-strain values start to deviate from the assumed linear elastic behavior. Therefore, it is expected that the actual behavior of concrete pavement containing RAP will exhibit some difference as compared with the assumed linear elastic behavior at a higher stress level.

There are several material options to be considered for modeling of the RAP concrete in ADINA software. These material options for concrete range from simple elastic material to a nonlinear-plastic material. In this study, the actual stress-strain characteristics of the RAP concretes, which were determined in a previous project (Tia et al. 2009), were used to model the behavior of the RAP concrete. These stress-strain characteristics were determined from the

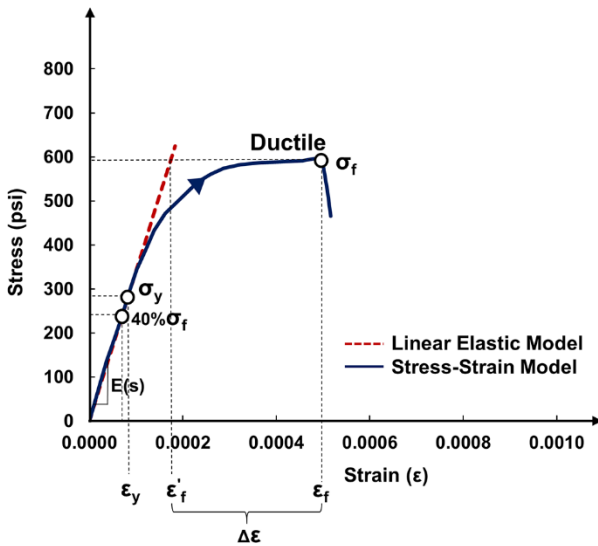
Flexural Strength Test (ASTM C78) on the RAP concretes. For comparison purpose, a linear elastic model was also used in the analysis.



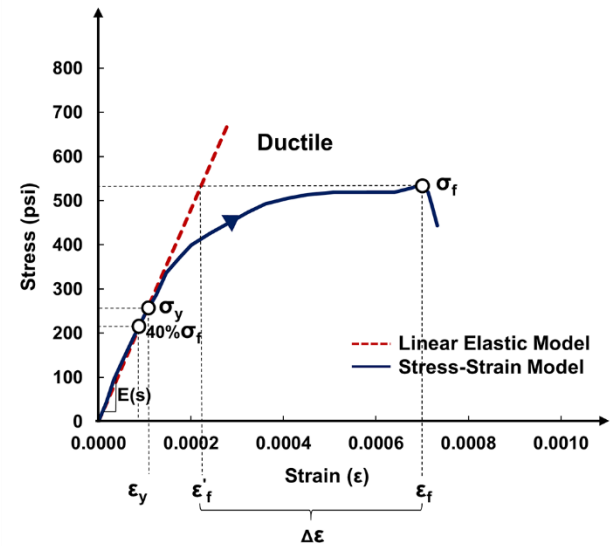
(a) Concrete containing RAP-0%



(b) Concrete containing RAP-10%



(c) Concrete containing RAP-20%



(d) Concrete containing RAP-40%

Figure 4-8. Stress-strain curve for concrete containing RAP

Table 4-3 presents the actual stress-strain values obtained from the flexural strength test on the concrete specimens containing different levels of RAP, and Table 4-4 shows the elastic material properties obtained by the standard method and used in the linear elastic FE model.

Table 4-3. Stress-strain values used in the non-linear models

RAP-0%		RAP-10%		RAP-20%		RAP-40%	
Strain (ϵ)	Stress (psi)	Strain (ϵ)	Stress (psi)	Strain (ϵ)	Stress (psi)	Strain (ϵ)	Stress (psi)
0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.99×10^{-5}	198	4.57×10^{-5}	218	3.37×10^{-5}	120	4.65×10^{-5}	122
6.31×10^{-5}	301	6.59×10^{-5}	310	8.80×10^{-5}	307	7.97×10^{-5}	206
8.47×10^{-5}	394	7.93×10^{-5}	366	1.30×10^{-4}	413	1.20×10^{-4}	286
1.06×10^{-4}	474	1.03×10^{-4}	441	1.89×10^{-4}	501	1.50×10^{-4}	349
1.20×10^{-4}	518	1.26×10^{-4}	499	2.24×10^{-4}	539	1.81×10^{-4}	379
1.40×10^{-4}	562	1.43×10^{-4}	523	2.71×10^{-4}	566	2.28×10^{-4}	421
1.59×10^{-4}	606	1.67×10^{-4}	547	3.37×10^{-4}	585	2.97×10^{-4}	459
1.83×10^{-4}	653	1.95×10^{-4}	558	4.57×10^{-4}	591	4.22×10^{-4}	509
1.98×10^{-4}	699	2.28×10^{-4}	566	4.98×10^{-4}	596	7.03×10^{-4}	531

Table 4-4. Elastic modulus values used in the linear models

Layer	Modulus (ksi)	Poisson's ratio
RAP-0%	4,964	0.24
RAP-10%	4,778	0.24
RAP-20%	3,560	0.25
RAP-40%	2,625	0.25

4.3.4.2 Modeling of Pavement Structure

The FE model consisted of two layers; which include (1) 144 in (3.65 m) wide, 9 in. (22.86 cm) thick concrete slab, and (2) 144 in (3.65 m) wide and 100 in. (254 cm) thick subgrade

layer. They were modeled by an assemblage of hexahedrons elements defined by eight nodes with three degrees of freedom (i.e. translations in the x-, y-, and z-directions). Mechanical and thermal parameters defined for the concrete slab were (1) modulus of elasticity (E), (2) Poisson's ratio, (3) coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE), and (4) mass density, which were obtained from a previous study (Tia et al. 2009). For the subgrade layer to simulate the real boundary condition with sufficient accuracy but without excessive processing time, the subgrade was modeled as having a thickness of 100 in. (254 cm) and fixed in the z-direction. To reduce computer processing time, the double symmetry about x and y axes was used. Figure 4-9 shows the 3-D FE model developed for the analysis of the RAP concrete pavements.

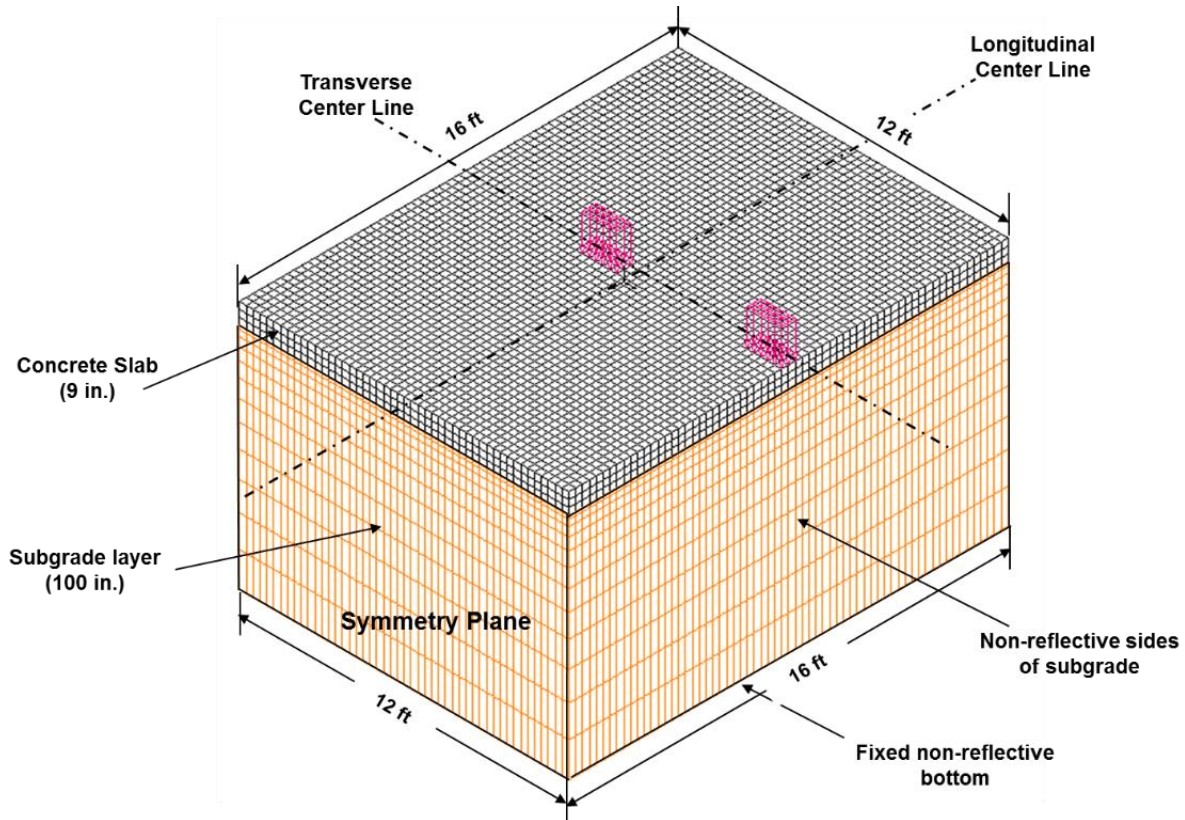


Figure 4-9. 3-D finite element model developed for analysis of a concrete slab

4.3.4.3 Loading Configuration and Temperature Effects

Stress analysis was performed to determine the maximum stresses in the concrete slabs under a critical combined load-temperature conditions. According to a previous study on concrete pavements in Florida (Wu et al. 1993), the maximum tensile stresses in the concrete slab were induced if it were loaded by a 22-kip (98 kN) axle load which is the maximum legal single axle load in Florida at the middle edge with no load transfer across the joints as shown in Figure 4-10. Various temperature differentials in the concrete slab were also considered. The possible temperature differential in the concrete slab was varied from 0°F to 30°F (0°C to 16.7°C).

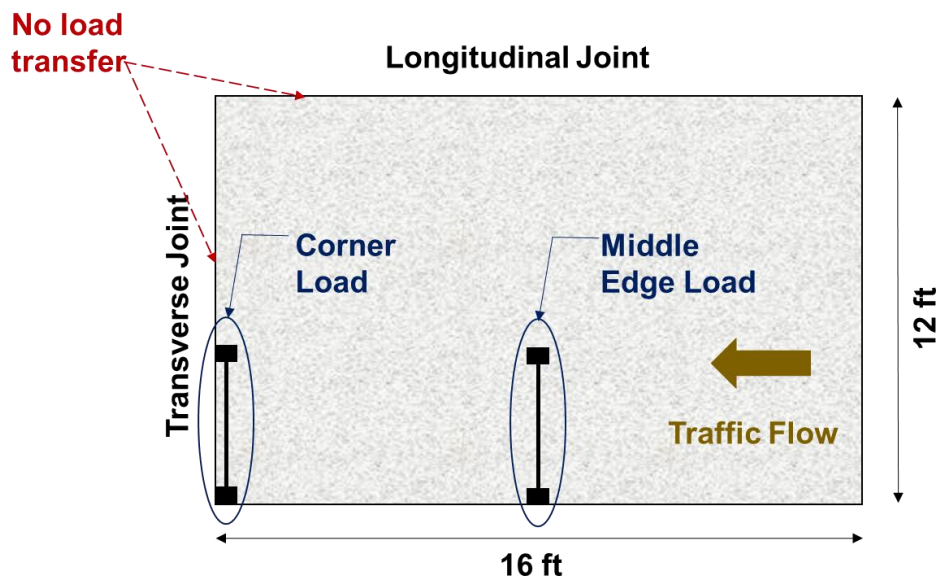


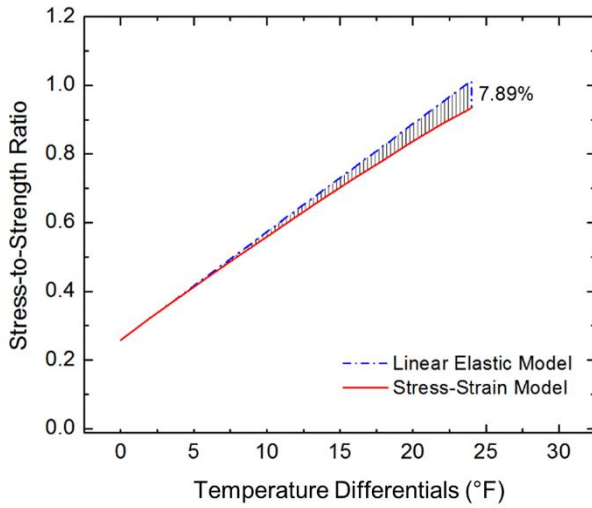
Figure 4-10. Critical loading conditions

4.3.5 FE Results Considering Actual Stress-Strain Characteristics

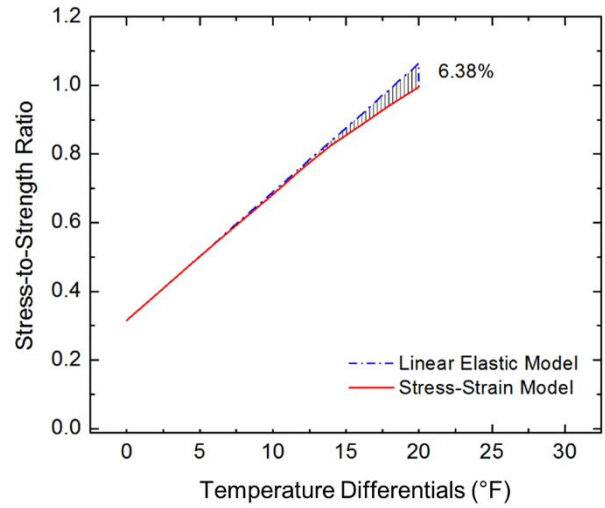
Using the developed 3-D FE models (i.e., linear elastic and stress-strain model), stress analysis was performed to determine the maximum tensile stresses in the concrete under the combined effect of a critical 22-kp axial load at mid-edge and various temperature differentials

in the slab. The stress-to-strength ratio for each condition was calculated using the flexural strength of the concrete determined from laboratory test.

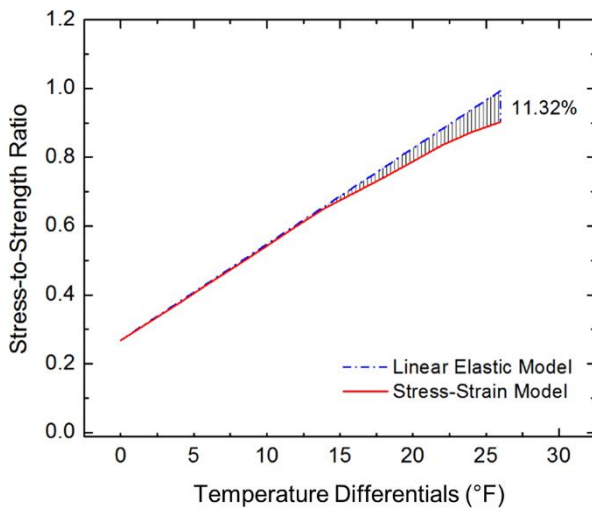
Figure 4-11 shows the plot of calculated stress-to-strength ratio as a function of temperature differential in the concrete slab using the two different FE model. From these analyses results, the difference between the linear elastic and actual stress-strain model increases as the temperature differential increases. It can also be observed that both models are able to predict similar behavior up to stress-to-strength ratio of approximately 0.6, and thereafter the actual stress-strain model predicts consistently lower stresses in the concrete under the same temperature-load conditions. Since the maximum tensile stresses in the concrete are an important factor influencing the prediction of potential pavement performance, the effect of non-linear behavior of the RAP concrete must be considered when calculating the critical stresses in the concrete pavement. Therefore, it can be concluded that the modeling using actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete, instead of assumption of linear elastic material, can be used to more accurately analyze the concrete pavement containing the RAP under critical temperature-load condition. Tables 4-5 through 4-8 present the maximum stresses and stress-to-strength ratios predicted by the two different FE models.



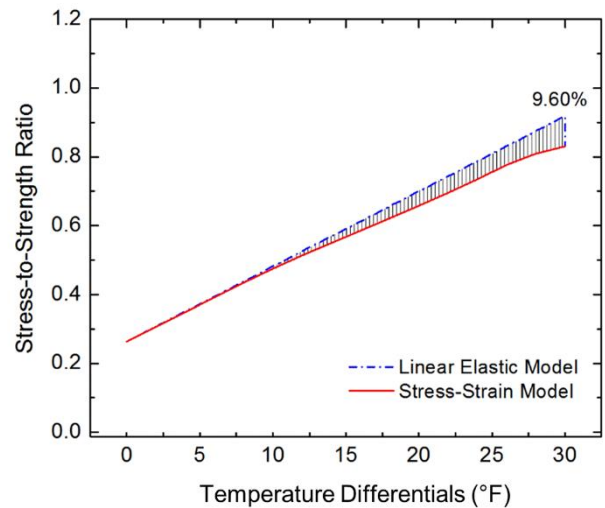
(a) Concrete containing RAP-0%



(b) Concrete containing RAP-10%



(c) Concrete containing RAP-20%



(d) Concrete containing RAP-40%

Figure 4-11. Computed stress-strength ratios for concrete slabs containing RAP

Table 4-5. Comparison of maximum stresses computed by the linear elastic and actual stress-strain models for the concrete mix with 0% RAP

Temperature Differential (°F)	Linear Elastic Model		Stress-Strain Model		Difference (%)
	Stress (psi)	Stress Ratio	Stress (psi)	Stress Ratio	
0	180.7	0.26	180.7	0.26	0.00
2	224.7	0.32	225.2	0.32	-0.20
4	268.7	0.38	267.5	0.38	0.43
6	312.7	0.45	308.9	0.44	1.19
8	356.6	0.51	350.4	0.50	1.76
10	400.6	0.57	391.2	0.56	2.34
12	444.6	0.64	431.1	0.62	3.03
14	488.6	0.70	471.5	0.67	3.49
16	532.5	0.76	510.2	0.73	4.19
18	576.5	0.82	547.6	0.78	5.02
20	620.5	0.89	585.4	0.84	5.66
22	664.5	0.95	620.8	0.89	6.57
24	708.4	1.01	652.6	0.93	7.89

Table 4-6. Comparison of maximum stresses computed by the linear elastic and actual stress-strain models for the concrete mix with 10% RAP

Temperature Differential (°F)	Linear Elastic Model		Stress-Strain Model		Difference (%)
	Stress (psi)	Stress Ratio	Stress (psi)	Stress Ratio	
0	178.2	0.31	178.2	0.31	0.00
2	220.6	0.39	220.6	0.39	0.00
4	262.9	0.46	263.4	0.47	-0.16
6	305.3	0.54	304.4	0.54	0.30
8	347.7	0.61	345.4	0.61	0.66
10	390.0	0.69	386.6	0.68	0.87
12	432.4	0.76	427.7	0.76	1.10
14	474.8	0.84	467.2	0.83	1.59
16	517.1	0.91	499.6	0.88	3.38
18	559.5	0.99	532.9	0.94	4.74
20	601.8	1.06	563.4	1.00	6.38

Table 4-7. Comparison of maximum stresses computed by the linear elastic and actual stress-strain models for the concrete mix with 20% RAP

Temperature Differential (°F)	Linear Elastic Model		Stress-Strain Model		Difference (%)
	Stress (psi)	Stress Ratio	Stress (psi)	Stress Ratio	
0	159.9	0.27	159.5	0.27	0.26
2	193.2	0.32	192.2	0.32	0.51
4	226.4	0.38	224.8	0.38	0.71
6	259.7	0.44	257.5	0.43	0.84
8	292.9	0.49	290.2	0.49	0.95
10	326.2	0.55	322.9	0.54	1.00
12	359.4	0.60	356.9	0.60	0.70
14	392.7	0.66	389.0	0.65	0.95
16	426.0	0.71	415.7	0.70	2.42
18	459.2	0.77	442.3	0.74	3.68
20	492.5	0.83	468.9	0.79	4.79
22	525.7	0.88	497.4	0.83	5.40
24	559.0	0.94	520.4	0.87	6.90
26	592.2	0.99	538.0	0.90	9.15
28	625.5	1.05	554.7	0.93	11.32

Table 4-8. Comparison of maximum stresses computed by the linear elastic and actual stress-strain models for the concrete mix with 40% RAP

Temperature Differential (°F)	Linear Elastic Model		Stress-Strain Model		Difference (%)
	Stress (psi)	Stress Ratio	Stress (psi)	Stress Ratio	
0	139.9	0.26	139.8	0.26	0.08
2	163.1	0.31	162.5	0.31	0.40
4	186.3	0.35	185.1	0.35	0.65
6	209.5	0.39	207.6	0.39	0.88
8	232.6	0.44	231.0	0.44	0.68
10	255.8	0.48	252.7	0.48	1.21
12	279.0	0.53	272.3	0.51	2.41
14	302.2	0.57	291.9	0.55	3.39
16	325.4	0.61	311.4	0.59	4.30
18	348.5	0.66	330.5	0.62	5.17
20	371.7	0.70	349.7	0.66	5.92
22	394.9	0.74	369.6	0.70	6.40
24	418.1	0.79	390.7	0.74	6.54
26	441.2	0.83	412.6	0.78	6.49
28	464.4	0.87	429.8	0.81	7.45
30	487.6	0.92	440.8	0.83	9.60

4.3.6 Summary of Findings

In this subtask, a non-linear FE model by incorporating the actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete obtained from the flexural strength test was developed to evaluate the effects of the non-linear stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete in a critical stress analysis. The analytical results from the FE model incorporating the actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete were compared with the corresponding results from the linear elastic FE model. From the results, it was observed that the maximum computed tensile stresses in the concrete using the linear elastic model tend to overestimate the induced stresses at high stress level. Therefore, it can be concluded that in the design of the concrete pavement containing RAP concrete, an appropriate analytical model using the actual stress-strain characteristics, instead of the assumption of the concrete as linear elastic material, should be employed to accurately predict the maximum stresses in the concrete. The model incorporating the actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete can simulate the structural responses more accurately and can better predict the potential performance of the pavement.

4.4 Application of Actual Dowel Bar System

In this subtask, a three-dimensional finite element model was developed to evaluate the applicability of modeling the dowel bars by their actual dimensions, instead of the use of beam element, in a jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP). A typical three-slab configuration was selected. Each slab is 15 ft long, 12 ft wide, and 8 in. thick. The subgrade is modeled as an elastic foundation with a modulus of elasticity corresponding to that of a limerock base.

4.4.1 Overview of Dowel Bar

The primary load transfer of dowel bar is shear mechanism especially for joint opening less than 0.25 in. while the moment mechanism is considered negligible (Guo et al. 1995). The total shear load transferred by dowel bars is generally less than 50 percent of the applied wheel

load. The magnitude of transferred shear load is a function of the dowel bar diameter, dowel bar length, dowel bar spacing, stiffness of base layer, and slab dimension including thickness, length, and width. A previous study found that the maximum load transferred by the critical dowel is generally between 41 and 43 percent of applied load (Heinrichs et al. 1987). Therefore, the dowel diameter and cross-section area mainly affect the behavior and performance of the dowel-pavement system. The peak bearing stresses and deflections at a joint can be reduced by increase in the dowel stiffness. Dowel diameter may be increased or decreased due to the dowel spacing, dowel bar properties including modulus of elasticity, material (e.g., mild steel, fiber-reinforced polymer etc.), and dowel bar shapes (e.g., round, or non-round dowel). Table 4-9 presents the recommended dowel bar diameter as a function of pavement thickness in US state highway agencies.

Table 4-9. Recommended dowel bar diameter (in.) by pavement thickness

Slab Thickness	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5
Florida	—	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
California	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Iowa	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Illinois	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Indiana	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50
Michigan	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50
Minnesota	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Missouri	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
North Dakota	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Ohio	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Texas	1.00	—	1.125	—	1.25	—	1.375	—	1.50	—
Wisconsin	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

Note: Slab thickness and dowel bar diameter are in inches.

Teller and Cashell (1959) conducted repeated load tests to determine the requirement of the length of dowel embedment for maximum load transfer. The results indicated that dowels could be embedded about 8 times of dowel diameter for $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, while 1 in. and 1.25 in. dowels require only 6 times of diameter (i.e., 6 in. and 7.5 in. respectively). Figures 4-12 and 4-13 show the effects of the length of dowel embedment on the load transfer efficiency and looseness conducted by Teller and Cashell (1959). The recent recommended length of dowel bar is 18 in. to achieve good pavement joint performance.

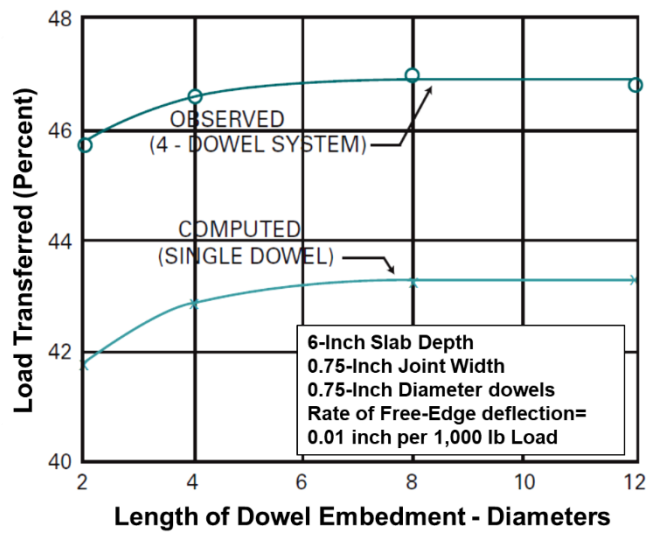


Figure 4-12. Load transfer versus dowel embedment (Teller and Cashell 1959)

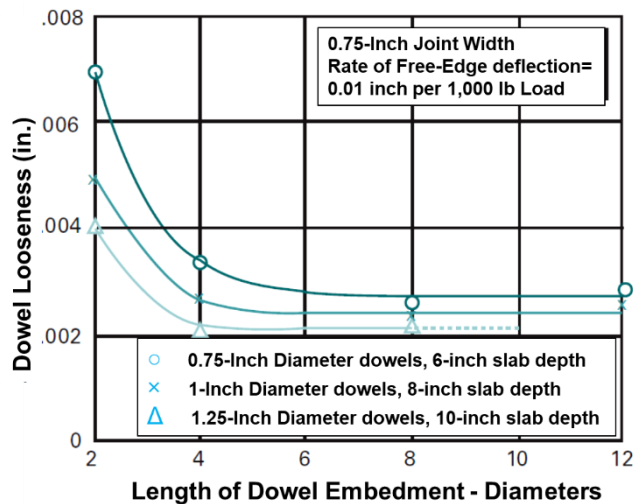


Figure 4-13. Effect of dowel embedment and diameter on dowel looseness after 600,000 repetitions (Teller and Cashell 1959)

Dowel bar misalignment does not necessarily result in the slab distresses, however, if the number of consecutive joints lock up, the potential of development of slab distress increases due to the failure of stress relief at the joints. Most highway agencies have adopted the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) recommendation limits on horizontal and vertical rotation of ¼ in. per ft of dowel bar length or 2% (FHWA 1990). It must be noted that there is no clear evidence that what level of tolerance is required to achieve good performance of joint. Table 4-10 presents the tolerance of dowel bar misalignment for several states.

Table 4-10. Specification of dowel bar misalignment tolerance

States	Maximum rotation (in.)	Vertical translation (in.)	Longitudinal translation (in.)
Florida	1/2	1	2
Illinois	3/16	-	-
Indiana	3/8	-	-
Iowa	1/4	-	-
Kansas	3/8	1/10 of slab thickness	-
Minnesota	1/4	-	-
Nebraska	1/4	-	-
Georgia	9/16	-	-
North Carolina	3/8	-	-
South Carolina	9/16	3/4	3

When the concrete slabs are subjected to loads, bearing stresses and deflection are mainly affected by the spacing of dowel bars. Decreased dowel bar spacing results in the decrease in bearing stresses and deflection. However, if dowel spacing decreases to less than 8 in., a horizontal plane of weakness in the concrete at the joint face will occur. Conversely, increased dowel spacing results in excessive bearing stresses and deflection at the joint. Now, most

highway agencies have adopted a 12-inch spacing, which can vary depending on the thickness of slab and subgrade condition.

4.4.2 Finite Element Modeling using Actual Dowel Bar System

A three-dimensional finite element model of the rigid pavement was developed to model the load transfer mechanism of dowel bars. The modeled section consisted of three slabs with a transverse joint width of $\frac{1}{4}$ in, supported by 100-in.-thick subgrade layer as shown in Figure 4-14. The transverse joint width was selected in order to allow expansion and contraction of the PCC slab. For the subgrade layer boundary conditions (BCs), a fixed BC was applied in the z-direction, and symmetric BCs were inserted along the x- and y- directions. The interface between the concrete slab and the subgrade was modelled using contact and target elements. The slab contact with the subgrade layer was only maintained by the self-weight of the slab. There was no restraint imposed on the concrete slab, and thus the loss of contact due to the temperature gradients through the depth of slab was allowed. The interface model was also capable of capturing the effect of friction, and a value of 1.5 for the coefficient of friction was assumed. Figure 4-15 shows the interface modeling and contact elements between the slab and subgrade layer.

The concrete slab, subgrade layer, and dowel bars were modeled by an assemblage of 8-node hexahedron elements with using various mesh sizes. To accurately capture the dowel behavior, a finer mesh was implemented around the dowel bar and sleeves in the concrete. The length of the smallest element used was 0.375 in. of the dowel bar.

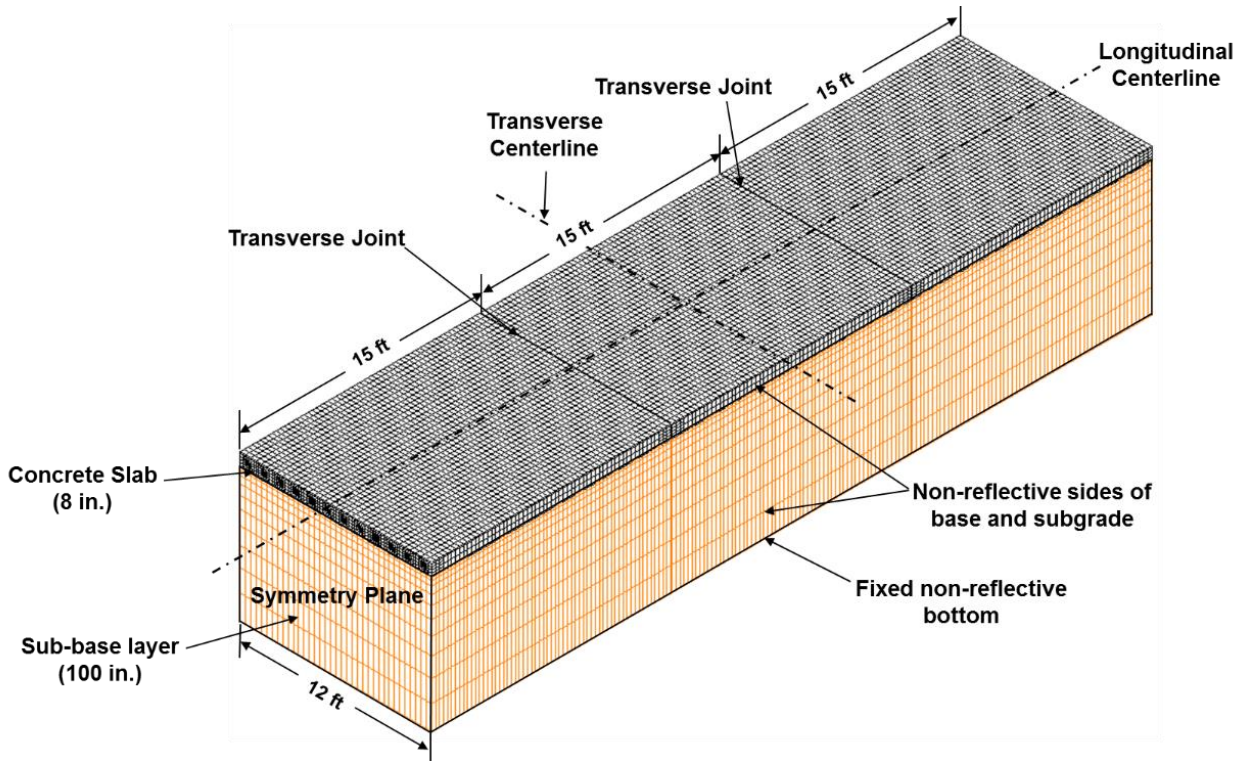


Figure 4-14. Finite element model of JPCP with actual dowel bar dimension

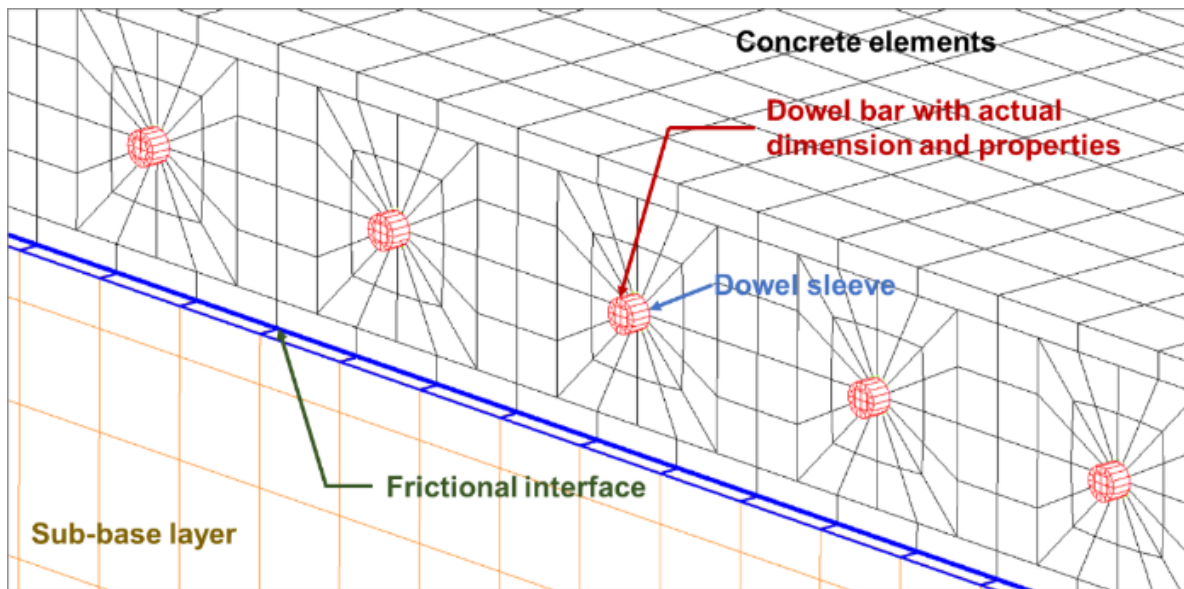


Figure 4-15. Modeling the interface condition

The mechanical and thermal behavior of the concrete slab are characterized by its (1) modulus of elasticity, (2) Poisson's ratio, (3) coefficient of thermal expansion, and (4) density, while the subgrade layer and dowel bars were considered as linear elastic materials characterized by their modulus of elasticity and Poisson' ratio.

Sliding interface between the concrete and the dowel bars were modeled in order to simulate the dowel movements under temperature effects. The typical size of dowel dimension and spacing were considered with 1 in. diameter, 9 in. embedment in both sides, and 12 in. dowel spacing as shown in Figure 4-16. Table 4-11 presents the material properties used in the FE model.

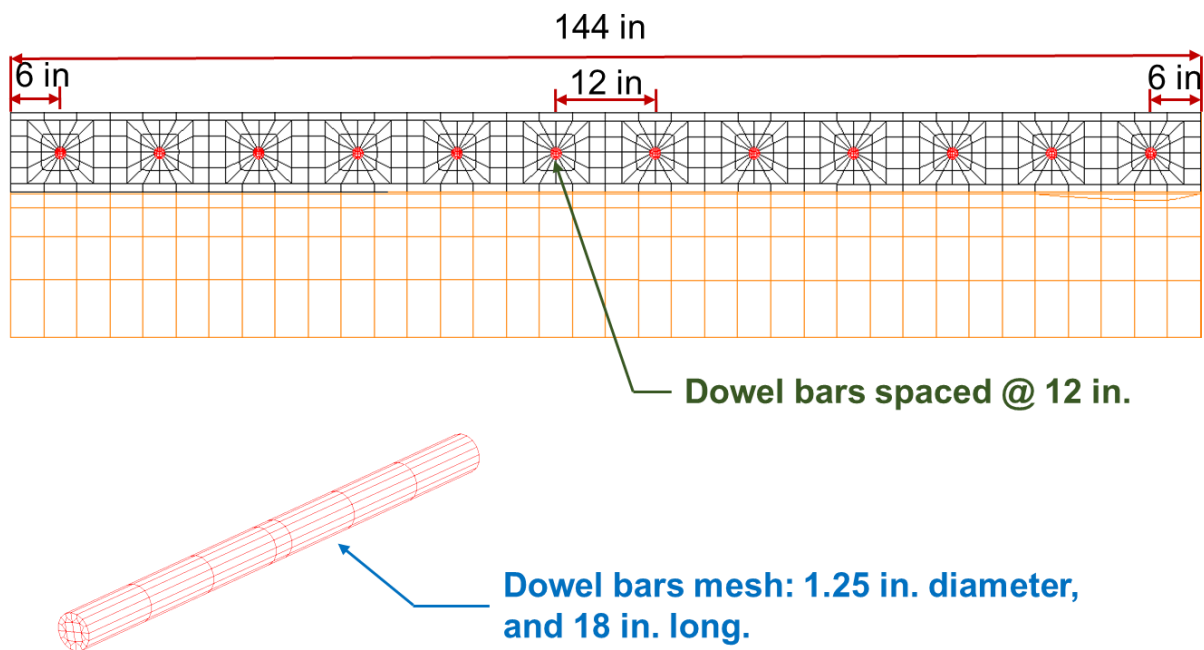


Figure 4-16. Slab and dowel bar mesh

Table 4-11. Material properties used in the FE model for JPCP with dowel bars

Layer	Property	Value
Concrete	Modulus of Elasticity (ksi)	4,310
	Poisson's ratio	0.2
	Coefficient of thermal expansion (/°F)	6.53×10^{-6}
	Density (pcf)	145
Dowel bar	Modulus of Elasticity (ksi)	29,000
	Poisson's ratio	0.3
	Diameter of dowel bar (in.)	1.0
	Length of dowel bar (in.)	18
Subgrade	Modulus of Elasticity (ksi)	100
	Poisson's ratio	0.35

4.4.3 Calibration and Validation of FE model using FWD data

The 3-D FE model developed was validated with FWD deflection basins performed on the JPCP section constructed in US-1 Edgewater City (constructed in 1988), Florida. The FWD deflection basins caused by a 12-kip load were used to estimate the load transfer characteristics of doweled joints. To eliminate the effect of dowel looseness, the FWD data, conducted in 1988, was selected from the FDOT archive. For analysis of the deflection basin, a twelve inches by twelve inches square loading was used to model the FWD load. This set of FWD tests was performed in the daytime when the slab tends to have a positive temperature differential and to have full contact with the subgrade at the slab joint.

Figure 4-17 shows a comparison of the analytical FWD deflection basin with measured deflection basins. As presented in Figure 4-17, a very good match between the measured and the calculated deflection basin was achieved using the contact sliding surface between the concrete and the dowel bars, and actual size of 3-D dowel bar model.

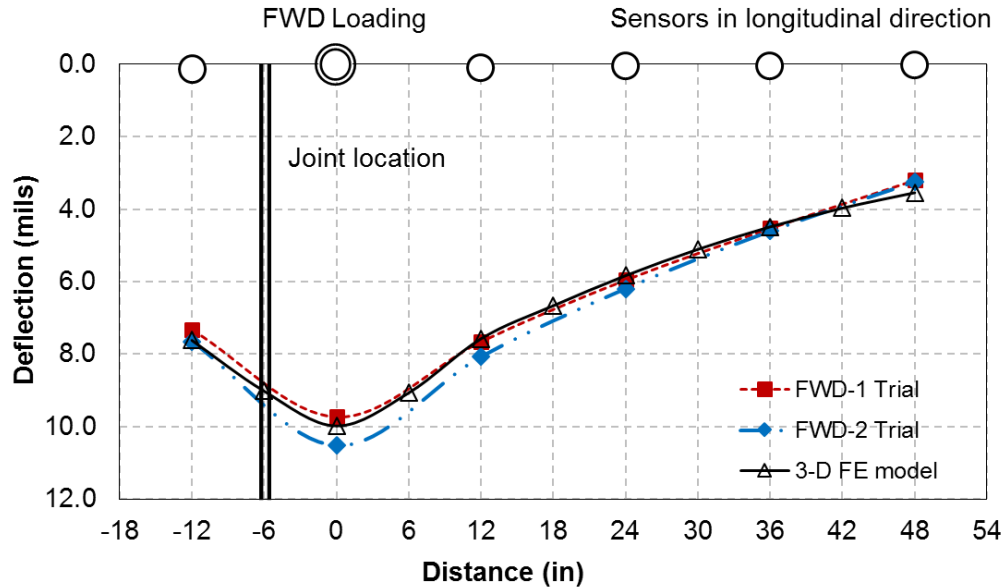


Figure 4-17. Matching of deflection basin across the doweled joint

4.4.4 Summary of Findings

In this subtask, a 3-D FE model was developed to evaluate the applicability of modeling the dowel bars by their actual dimensions and material properties in JPCP. The FE model was validated by matching the measured FWD deflection basins with analytical deflection basins.

The main findings are summarized as follow:

- The load transfer mechanism across the doweled joint can be modeled well by using the contact sliding surface between the concrete and dowel bars.
- For modeling the dowel sleeve and dowel bar, very fine mesh size less than 2/5 in. was required to accurately capture the bearing stresses in the concrete.
- The 3-D FE model presented in this section can be used to study the behavior of dowel bars under combined temperature-load conditions, and the effects of various special dowel bar configurations including the maximum dowel deflection, the bearing stress on dowel-concrete interface, and shear force transfer.

CHAPTER 5

DEVELOPMENT OF A FINITE ELEMENT MODEL FOR ANALYSIS OF CONTINUOUSLY REINFORCED CONCRETE PAVEMENT (CRCP)

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Background

A continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP) is constructed without transverse joints except for construction joints. CRCP has embedded steel reinforcement in the transverse and longitudinal direction. CRCP allows the concrete to crack as a result of drying shrinkage. The subsequent transverse cracks are held tightly together by the longitudinal steel and thus provides good serviceability or ride quality. Previous research has indicated that CRCP outperforms other types of concrete pavement due to its durable nature (Smith et al. 1998). CRCP has been used primarily in urban areas where delay associated with repairs and rehabilitation can cause higher user cost. Because of its durable character, the Florida Department of Transportation has movement to consider CRCP for heavy-load and heavy-traffic facilities (FDOT 2011).

Field evaluation of distresses indicated that punch-out distress is the most severe performance problem in CRCP (Darter et al. 1979; McCullough et al. 1980; Zollinger 1989). However, in-depth evaluations of punch-outs during their repair revealed that this type of distress was associated with horizontal cracking at the depth of the longitudinal steel. Furthermore, full-depth punch-outs are quite rare in Texas (Won 2011). The horizontal cracking has not been well recognized until recently due to the difficulty of detection before full-depth rehabilitation. The horizontal crack prevents the transverse crack propagation into the full-depth of concrete slab. These transverse and horizontal cracks may ultimately cause a half-depth punch-out as shown in Figure 5-1 (Choi et al. 2011). In addition, even though the top half of the concrete had deteriorated, the bottom of half of the concrete was still healthy (Won 2011).

Previous research has been conducted to identify the mechanism of horizontal cracking in CRCP due to environmental effects and found that the longitudinal steel plays a significant role in the development of horizontal cracking. Significant tensile stress occurred in concrete near the longitudinal steel due to environmental effects and steel restraint (Choi et al. 2011; Kim and Won 2004). In addition, horizontal cracking could be affected by concrete material properties, environmental conditions, and longitudinal steel layout (Choi et al. 2011; Won et al. 2002). However, only three research papers have been identified to address horizontal cracking and they focused on effects of environmental loading only, due to the limitation of two-dimensional (2-D) finite-element (FE) model. Even though axle loading may also affect the development of horizontal cracking of CRCP, it has not been well considered in previous studies. Therefore, the current lack of understanding of the horizontal cracking compared to other distress type under environmental and critical loading conditions is probably the great deficiency in the evaluation of the CRCP system. The effects of combination of environmental and wheel loading need to be evaluated and understood in order to mitigate this type of cracking. A better understanding about the mechanism of horizontal cracking under combined action of wheel loads and environmental loads may help in the understanding of some of the existing problems and provide better guidelines for the design and construction of the CRCP system.

In this study, a three-dimensional (3-D) FE model was developed for analyzing a CRCP system. The 3-D model was used to evaluate the effects of various design parameters on the vertical tensile stress in concrete near the longitudinal steel, where the horizontal crack generally occurs.

5.1.2 Objectives

The analysis conducted herein was focused on the evaluation of factors influencing horizontal cracking in CRCP under combined environmental and traffic loads. The design parameters evaluated include:

- Location of combined environmental and traffic loads
- Concrete properties (coefficient of thermal expansion, and modulus of elasticity).
- Structural design parameters (base modulus, base friction coefficient, slab thickness, and crack spacing).
- Longitudinal steel design (spacing of steel reinforcement and steel-concrete ratio).

5.1.3 Scope

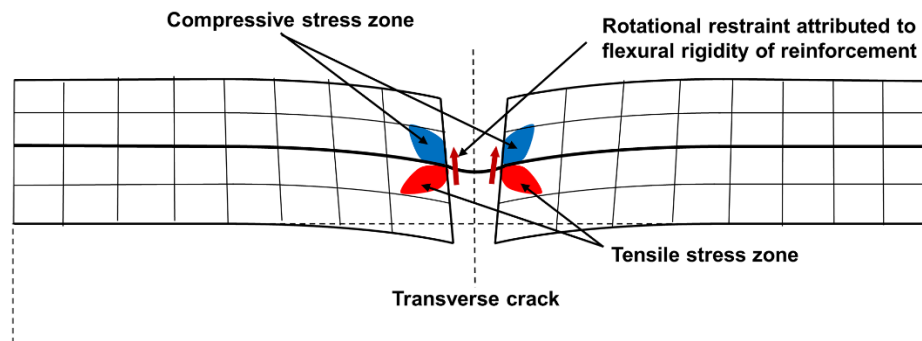
In this study, a 3-D finite element model was developed for computing the vertical tensile stresses in the concrete in CRCP under critical temperature-load conditions. The developed 3-D model was used to perform a parametric analysis to determine the effects of loading location, concrete material properties, pavement design parameters, and longitudinal steel design on the vertical tensile stress near the longitudinal steel causing horizontal cracking.



Figure 5-1. Horizontal cracking in CRCP (Choi et al. 2011)

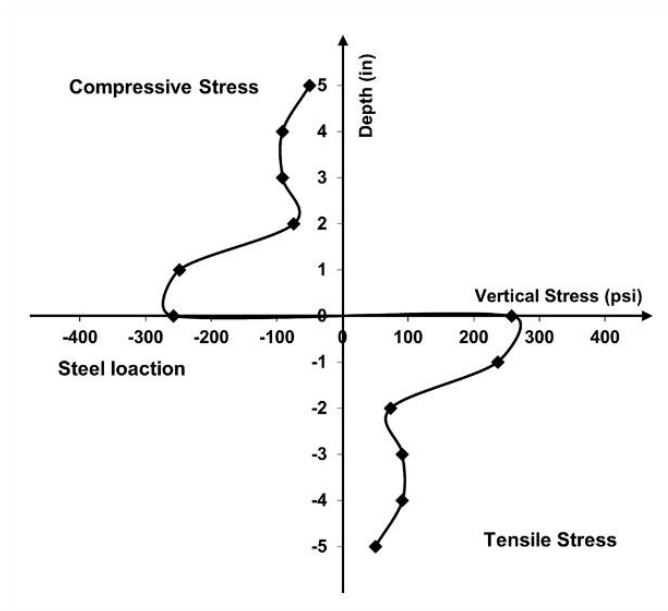
5.2 Mechanism of Horizontal Cracking in CRCP

Temperature and moisture gradients in a concrete pavement slab can cause the slab to curl. However, this distortion can be restrained by the longitudinal steel across the transverse crack, resulting in a significant vertical tensile stress at the depth of the longitudinal steel. Because the longitudinal steel resists curling, this force is applied to the upper and lower halves of the slab. As a result, a substantial stress in the vertical direction occurs at the depth of the longitudinal steel, which may result in horizontal cracking in CRCP (Choi et al. 2011). It is expected that a greater tensile stress zone would be developed under an extreme temperature or moisture condition, especially when wheel loads are applied. Figure 5-2 illustrates how vertical tensile stresses are developed at the depth of steel when the concrete slab is subjected to environmental loadings of a temperature differential of $\pm 20^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($\pm 11.1^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the concrete slab. When the vertical tensile stress near the steel is excessive, the concrete would crack horizontally along the plane of the slab, splitting the slab into two separate slabs of much lower thickness. The upper thin slab would easily crack under combined temperature and load effects. Therefore, it is important to evaluate this vertical tensile stress in order to prevent this type of cracking which will eventually lead to punch-out failure in CRCP.

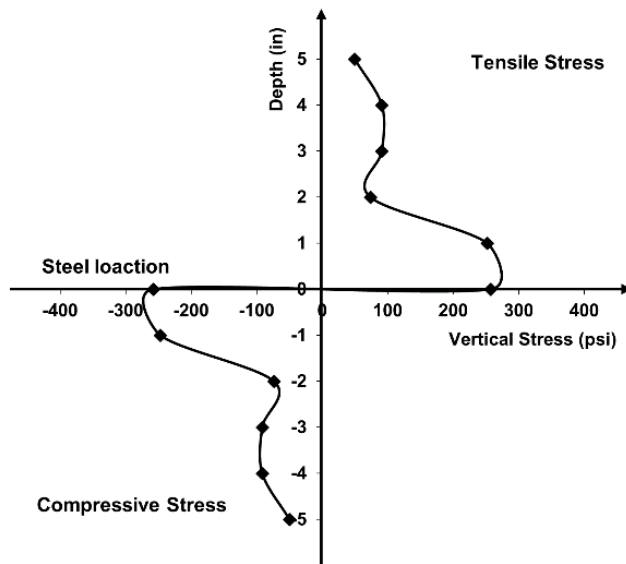


(a) Area of compressive and tensile stress zones at a transverse crack in CRCP due to a positive temperature differential in the slab

Figure 5-2. Vertical stress of concrete in CRCP



(b) Vertical stress in concrete near steel due to temperature differential of +20 °F



(c) Vertical stress in concrete near steel due to temperature differential of -20 °F

Figure 5-2. Continued

5.3 Finite Element Modeling of CRCP

The 3-D finite element model developed in this study consists of two concrete slabs with one transverse crack supported by base and subgrade as shown in Figure 5-3. The spacing of the transverse crack was initially assumed to be 10 ft (3 m). To eliminate the boundary condition effects, the concrete slabs were modeled at their full width and the base and subgrade layers were extended 24 inch (61 cm) on each side. The concrete slabs' contact with the base layer was maintained by applying the concrete self-weight and there was no external constraint. The concrete slab-base layer interface friction factor (μ) was assumed to be 1.5, since the AASHTO 93 Guide recommends a range of concrete-base friction of 0.9 to 2.2. The concrete slab was modeled by an assemblage of eight-node isoparametric solid brick elements and the reinforcement steels were modeled by beam elements. The bond-slip between the concrete and the steel bars was modeled using spring elements. Figure 5-4 shows the frictional bond-slip relation between the concrete and the steel bars which has been used by other researchers and which was used in this study (Kim et al. 1998; Kim et al. 2000). The thickness of the base layer was 6 in. (15 cm) over a 100-in (254 cm) subgrade. It was found that increasing the thickness of the subgrade layer to more than 100 in. (254 cm) had no significant effect on the computed stresses in the concrete slabs. The base and subgrade materials were modeled as isotropic and linearly elastic characterized by their modulus of elasticity and Poisson's ratio. The contraction and expansion of the concrete due to temperature effects are also considered, and characterized by its coefficient of thermal expansion. The double symmetry of the geometry about x- and y- axes was selected in order to reduce computation time. The subgrade layer was fixed in the z-direction. The geometry and material properties used in this study are presented in Table 5-1.

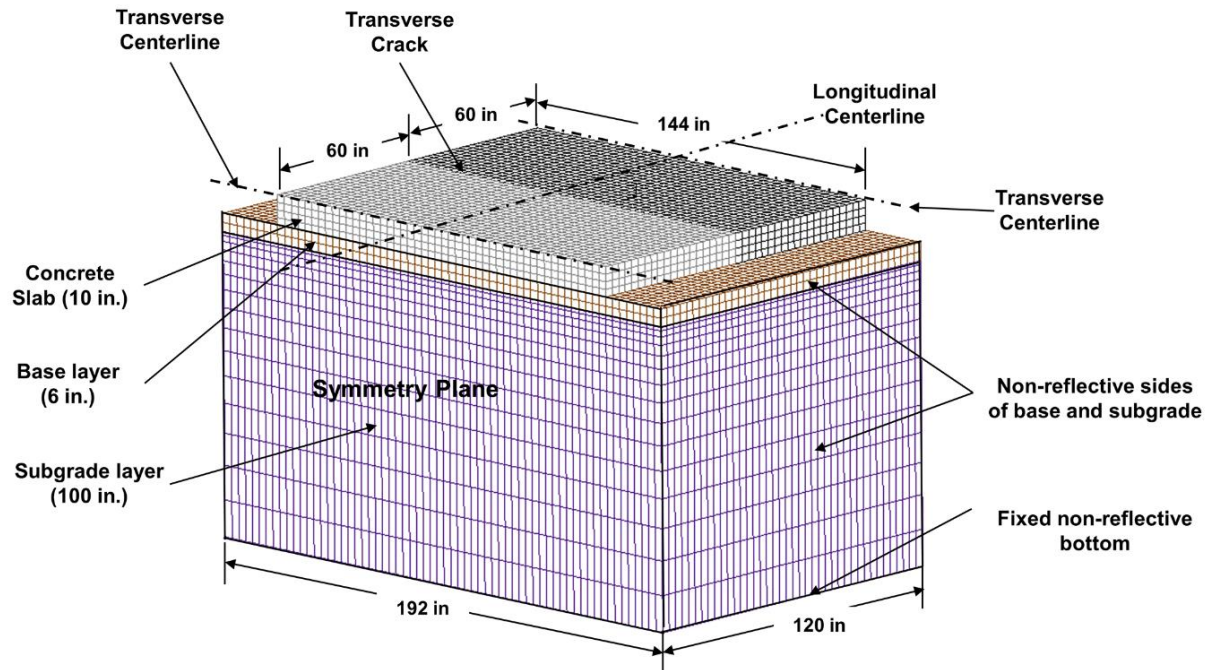
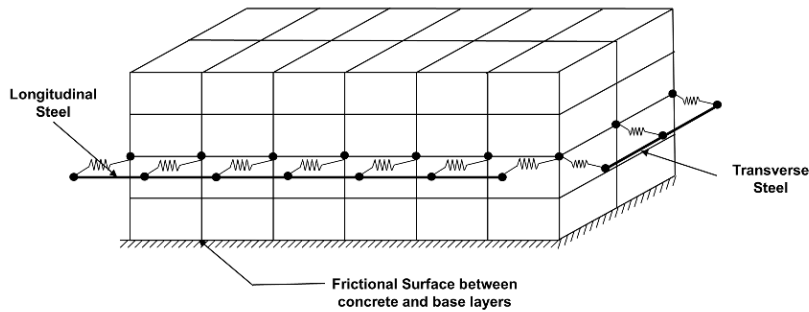
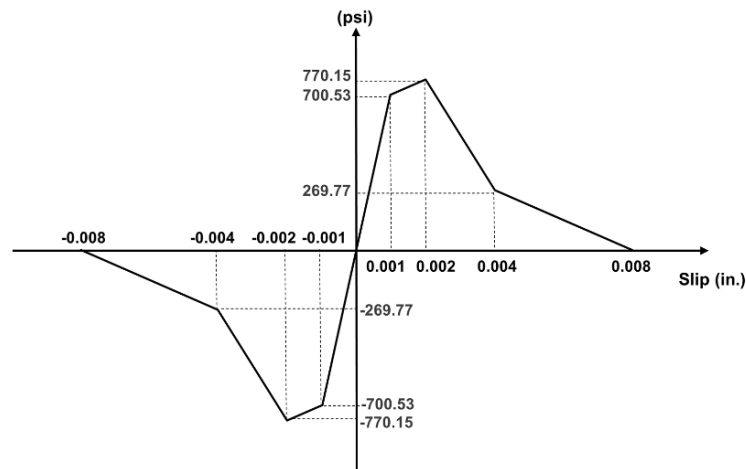


Figure 5-3. Finite element model of CRCP



(a) Spring for bond-slip between concrete and reinforce bar



(b) Bond stress-slip relationship used

Figure 5-4. Finite element model for concrete-steel interface

Table 5-1. Geometry and material properties used in the CRCP model

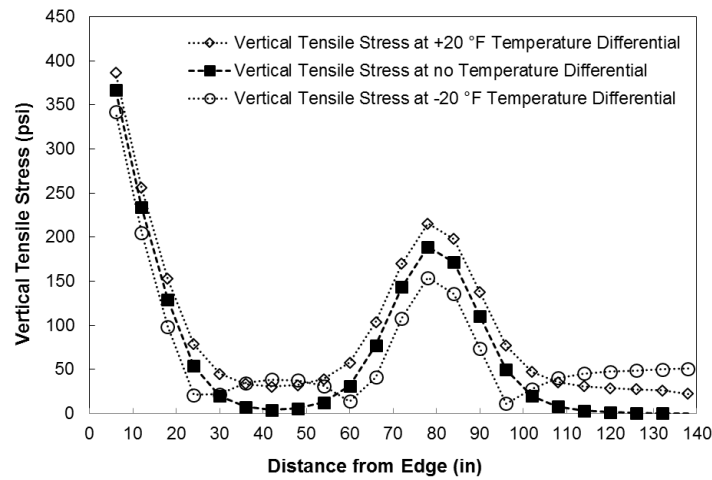
Transverse crack spacing	10 ft (3 m)
Pavement width	12 ft (3.6 m)
Pavement thickness	10 in. (25.4 cm)
Coefficient of thermal expansion (concrete)	$5.8 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($10.4 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Coefficient of thermal expansion (steel)	$5.0 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($9.0 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Elastic modulus of Concrete slab	4,800,000 psi (33.1 GPa)
Elastic modulus of steel	29,000,000 psi (200 GPa)
Depth of steel	5 in. (12.7 cm)
Diameter of longitudinal steel	0.75 in. (19 mm)
Diameter of transverse steel	0.625 in. (16 mm)
Longitudinal steel spacing	6 in. (15.2 cm)
Transverse steel spacing	18 in. (45.7 cm)

5.4 Effect of Critical Loading Condition on Horizontal Cracking

The effects of combined temperature and load on the vertical tensile stress near the longitudinal steels in CRCP has not been studied previously. Critical vertical stress analysis at the depth of steel was performed to determine the maximum tensile stresses in the concrete slabs if they were subject to some critical load and temperature conditions which would produce the highest thermal-load-induced stresses in the concrete. The two temperature differentials considered in the analysis were +20°F (+11.1°C) and -20°F (-11.1°C), which represent typical severe temperature differential in concrete pavement slabs in Florida. A 22-kip (98 kN) axle load, which represents the maximum legal load limit for single axle loads in Florida, was used as the applied load in the analysis. The four load positions were (1) slab corner at transverse crack, (2) slab center at transverse crack, (3) slab edge between transverse cracks, and (4) slab center between transverse cracks. Vertical tensile stresses at the depth of steel in concrete caused by the

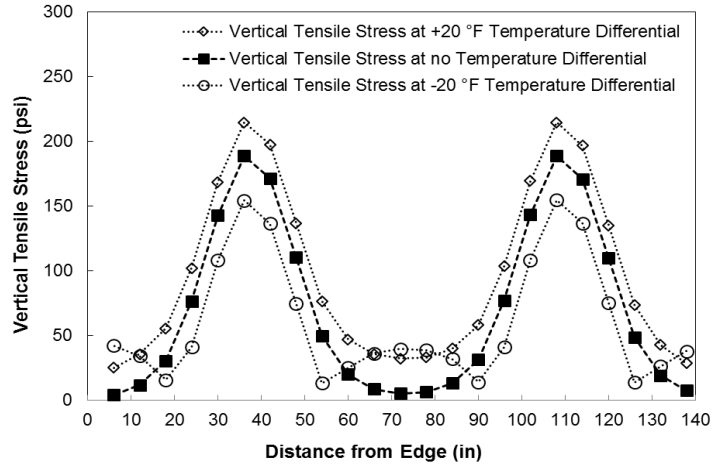
axle load for the various combination of temperature differentials and load positions were computed using the 3-D FE model developed.

Figure 5-5 shows the computed vertical tensile stress in concrete at the depth of steel caused by the different combinations of temperature differential and axle load. The results of the analysis indicate that when the temperature differential in the slab is positive, the critical load position is at the slab corner. Therefore, the corner load position at transverse crack was used in the computation of the maximum thermal-load-induced vertical tensile stresses for most of the cases in this study.

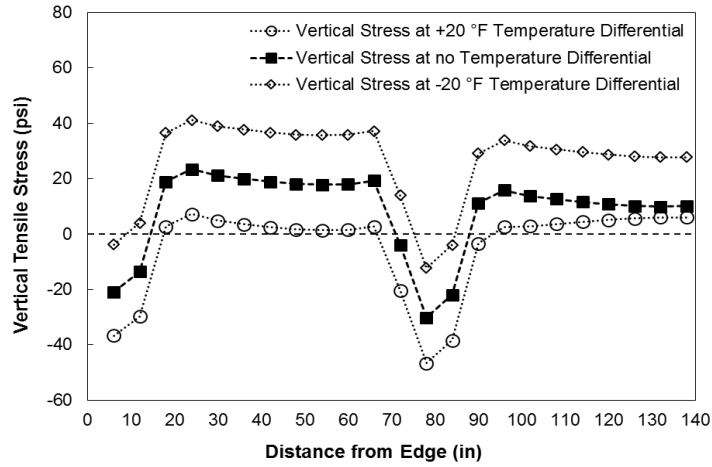


(a) Slab corner loading at transverse crack

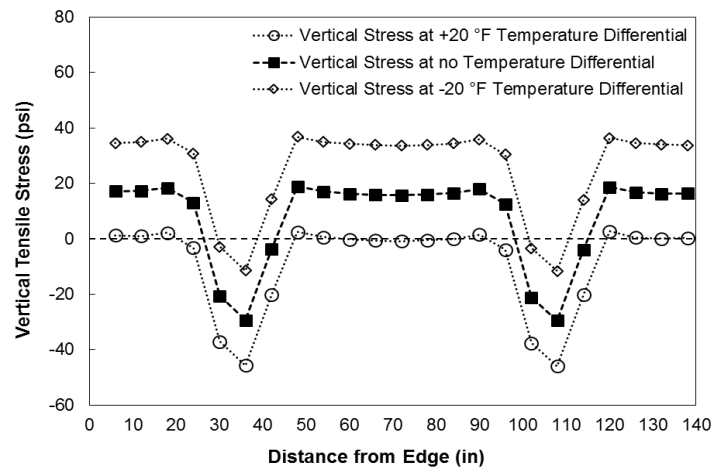
Figure 5-5. Continued



(b) Slab center loading at transverse crack



(c) Slab edge loading between transverse cracks



(d) Slab center loading between transverse cracks

Figure 5-5. Computed vertical tensile stresses at the depth of steels

5.5 Effects of Concrete Properties

5.5.1 Effects of Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

The 3-D finite element model was also used to evaluate the effects of coefficient of thermal expansion on the maximum tensile stresses in CRCP under the critical loading condition, when the load is applied to the corner of the slab as formed by the transverse cracks with a temperature differential of +20°F (+11.1°C). The effects of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the pavement concrete ranging from 5.0×10^{-6} to 7.0×10^{-6} (9×10⁻⁶ to 12.6×10⁻⁶°C) on the maximum induced vertical stresses were analyzed. For comparison purpose, the vertical tensile stresses due to environment loading only were also calculated. Using the different values of the coefficient of thermal expansion, the maximum vertical stresses at the depth of steel were calculated and presented in Figure 5-6. As expected, the maximum vertical tensile stresses increase as the coefficient of thermal expansion increases. However, the effects of coefficient of thermal expansion on the environmental tensile stresses are much higher than those on the tensile stress caused by the critical combined temperature-load effects, even though the magnitude of environmental stress is much lower than that caused by the combined temperature-load effects.

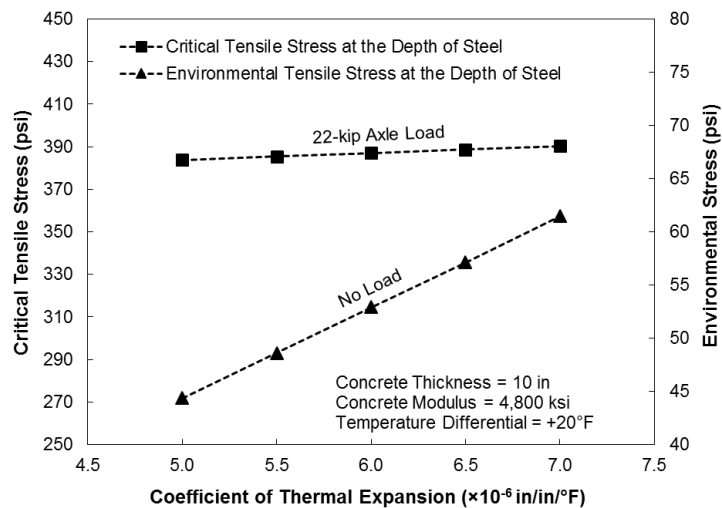


Figure 5-6. Effects of coefficient of thermal expansion on maximum vertical stresses at the depth of steel

5.5.2 Effects of Concrete Modulus

The effects of elastic modulus of concrete on the maximum vertical stresses were analyzed. The maximum vertical tensile stress in the slab caused by a 22-kip (98 kN) single axle load at the edge of the transverse crack at a temperature differential of +20°F (+11.1°C) were computed. Figure 5-7 shows the maximum vertical tensile stresses as a function of elastic modulus of concrete. It can be seen that the calculated maximum stress increases by around 4.7% when the elastic modulus increases from 4,000 to 6,000 ksi (27.6 to 41.4 GPa).

However, an increase in elastic modulus of the concrete is usually accompanied by an increase in its flexural strength when the same aggregate is used. In order to evaluate the possibility for the concrete to crack at the various conditions, the maximum computed tensile stresses were divided by the flexural strength of concrete to obtain the stress-to-strength ratio. In this study, the flexural strength of the concrete was related to its elastic modulus and unit weight by the following equation for a Florida concrete made with a Florida limestone (Tia et al. 1990):

$$MR = \frac{E}{4.2 \times w^{1.5}} \quad (5.1)$$

Where, E = elastic modulus, in psi

MR = flexural strength, in psi

w = unit weight, in pcf

Using this equation and a unit weight of 145 pcf (2,323 kg/m³), the concrete flexural strengths at various values of elastic modulus were calculated, and the stress-to-strength ratios were also plotted against the concrete elastic modulus in Figure 5-7. It can be noted that the maximum stress-to-strength ratio decreases as the concrete modulus increases. Decrease in stress-to-strength ratio with increase in modulus can be explained by the increase in flexural

strength which can be obtained by using a lower water-cement ratio in concrete mixture.

However, it must also be noted that if a different type of aggregate is used to produce a concrete of lower elastic modulus without a decrease in strength, the use of a low- modulus concrete can give a lower stress-strength ratio and a lower horizontal cracking potential.

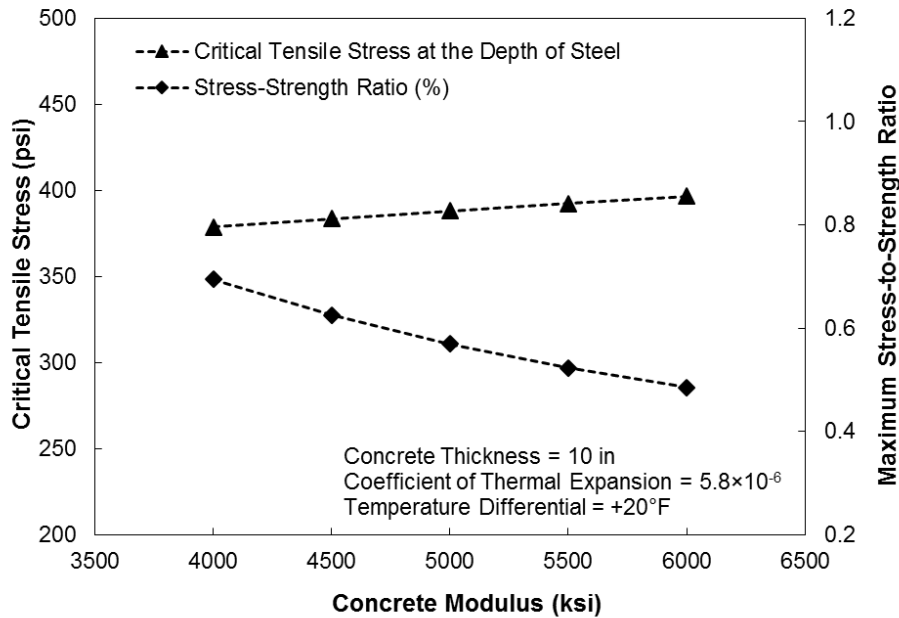


Figure 5-7. Effects of concrete modulus on maximum vertical tensile stresses in CRCP under critical temperature-load condition

5.6 Effects of Structural Design Parameters

5.6.1 Effects of Base Layer Modulus

The effects of base layer modulus on maximum vertical tensile stresses in CRCP were analyzed. The maximum vertical tensile stresses in the concrete slabs were computed using the same critical loading condition and environmental condition. The base modulus was varied from 50 ksi to 400 ksi (0.35 GPa to 2.76 GPa). Figure 5-8 shows the plots of vertical tensile stresses in concrete as a function of base modulus. It can be noted that the maximum vertical tensile stress decreases as the base modulus increases under critical loading condition. Conversely, the environmental stresses increase slightly as the base modulus increases.

In the case of critical temperature-load condition, the slab edge deflects down into the base layer due to traffic load and curling movement, which causes the base reaction near the transverse crack. The magnitude of base reaction at the transverse crack varies depending on the stiffness of the base layer. The higher reaction force near the transverse crack causes less bending deflection which results in less vertical tensile stresses in concrete near the longitudinal steel.

In case of the environmental loading condition, the maximum tensile stress increases slightly as the base layer stiffness increases. Since a higher stiffness of base layer may result in smaller supporting area and higher force exerted by the weight of unsupported slab region, which causes the higher vertical tensile stress near the steel. Thus, a softer base may offer more uniform slab support resulting in lower tensile stresses in the concrete slab due to self-weight force.

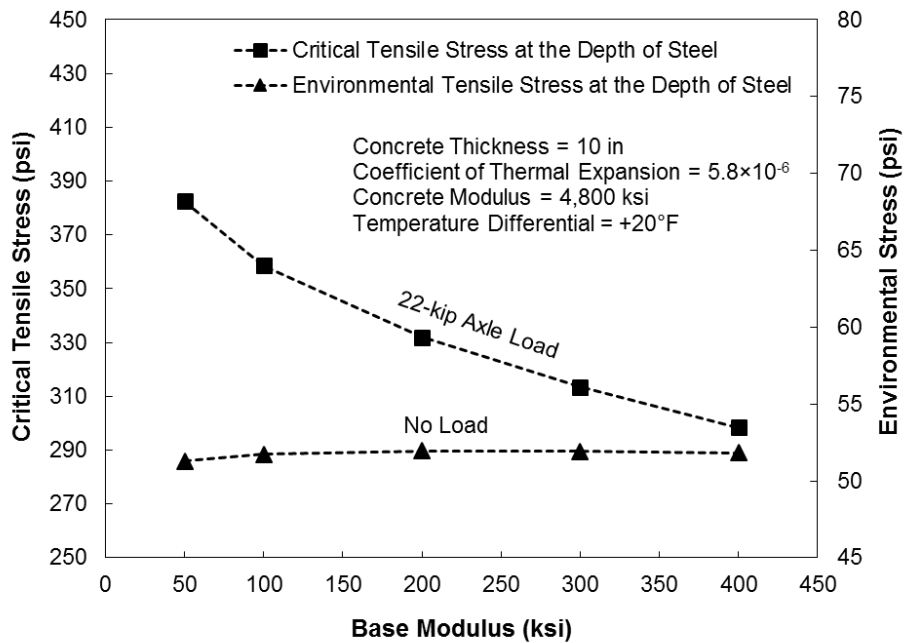


Figure 5-8. Effects of subgrade stiffness on maximum vertical stresses in CRCP under critical temperature-load condition

5.6.2 Effects of Base Friction

The frictional force between the concrete slabs and the base layer is an important factor in the early development of CRCP cracks. In the case of transverse cracks, numerous investigations have looked into the effects of slab-base friction on CRCP, but little research has been found regarding base friction on horizontal cracking in CRCP. The base friction coefficient was varied from 0.9 to 2.2. Figure 5-9 shows the plots of maximum vertical tensile stresses in concrete slab at the depth of steel as a function of the coefficient of slab-base friction. The sensitivity study indicated that changes in base friction had very little effect on the environmental tensile stresses, while the maximum tensile stresses caused by critical temperature-load effects decrease as the base friction increases. This can be explained by the fact that the frictional force increases as the coefficient of base friction increases, which results in decrease of slab movements near the transverse crack under the critical temperature-load condition. As a result, the vertical tensile stresses also decrease. Based on the above observation, it appears that the horizontal cracking potential decreases with an increase in base friction.

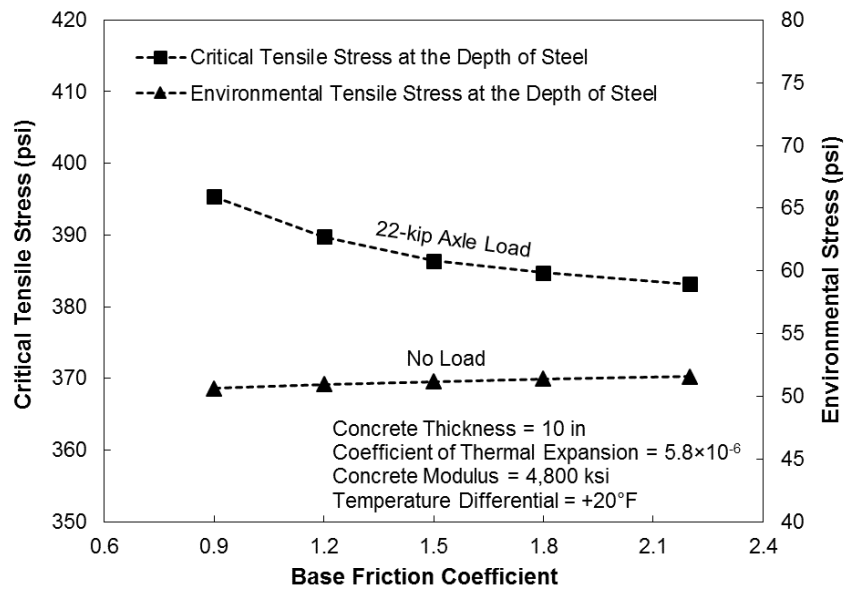


Figure 5-9. Effects of base friction on maximum vertical stresses in CRCP under critical temperature-load condition

5.6.3 Effects of Concrete Slab Thickness

The effects of slab thickness on maximum vertical stress in CRCP were analyzed and presented in Figure 5-10. Obviously, increasing thickness reduces the vertical tensile stress at the depth of steel. The calculated vertical tensile stresses decrease by approximately 23% when the concrete slab thickness increases from 10 in. to 13 in. (254 mm to 330 mm).

In addition to the vertical tensile stress, the principal tensile stress was also evaluated since the cracks occur in perpendicular direction to the principal stress vectors. The maximum principal stress vectors were perpendicular to the direction of longitudinal steel, which indicates that horizontal cracking was likely to occur at the half depth of slab in the longitudinal direction. As expected, the maximum principal stress also decreases as the thickness of concrete slab increases.

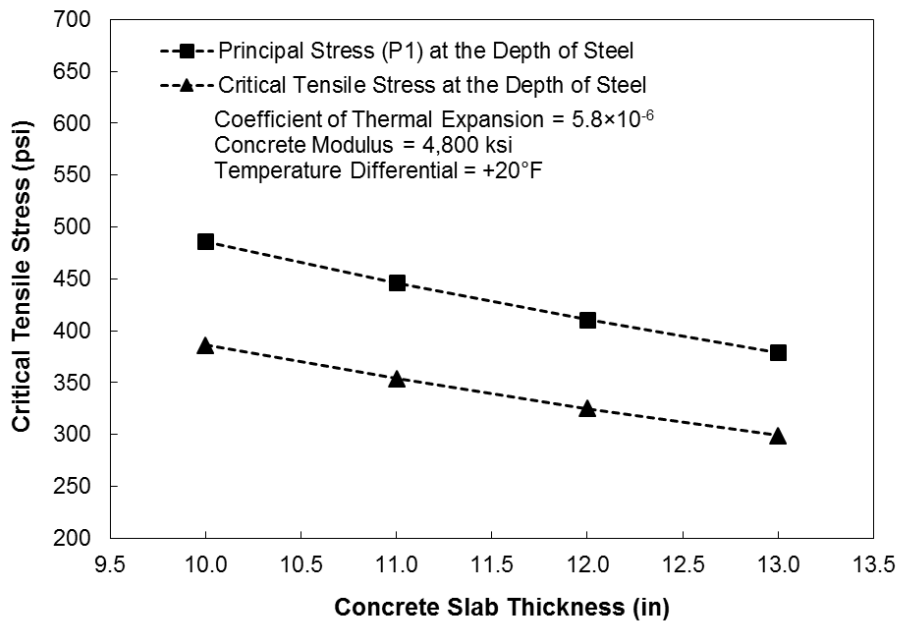


Figure 5-10. Effects of concrete slab thickness on maximum vertical stresses in CRCP under critical temperature-load condition

5.6.4 Effects of Transverse Crack Spacing

As shown in the previous results, the maximum vertical stresses develop at the location of transverse cracks. The LTPP data for CRCP sections show a spectrum of transverse cracking varying from 0.25 ft to 10 ft (0.08 m to 3 m) and mean crack spacing values vary between 1 ft and 7.5 ft (0.3 m and 2.3 m) (Selezneva et al. 2003). The effects of the transverse crack spacing ranging from 3 ft to 10 ft (0.9 m to 3 m) on horizontal cracking were analyzed. Using the different values of crack spacing, the maximum vertical tensile stress and principal stress were calculated and presented in Figure 5-11. The critical stresses were reduced slightly when the transverse crack spacing increased. Variations in the transverse crack spacing can be noted to have relatively minimal effect on the horizontal cracking.

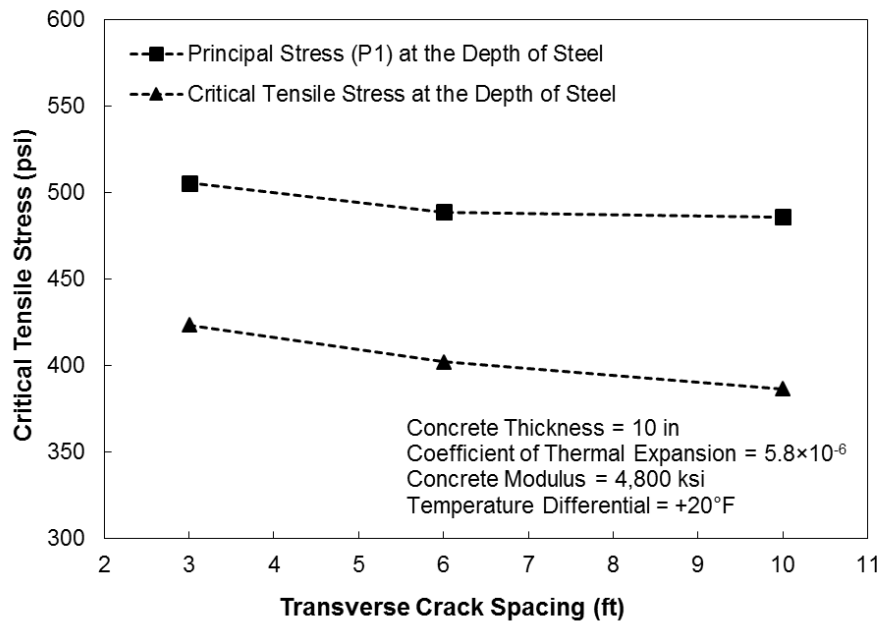


Figure 5-11. Effects of transverse crack spacing on maximum vertical stresses in CRCP under critical temperature-load condition

5.7 Effects of Longitudinal Steel Design

The effects of longitudinal steel design on the horizontal cracking potential were analyzed. Previous study (Choi et al. 2011; Won et al. 2002) found that a two-mat steel bar has the advantages in preventing horizontal cracking. However, the two-mat placement requires more materials or labor in implementation. In this study, the effects of the longitudinal steel spacing ranging from 3 in. to 12 in. (7.62 cm to 30.48 cm) on horizontal cracking potential were analyzed. Using the different longitudinal steel spacing, the maximum vertical tensile stresses were calculated and presented in Figure 5-12. The vertical tensile stresses were significantly reduced when the steel spacing was reduced. In addition, the analysis results indicated that the vertical tensile stress in the region far away from the tire load was affected little by longitudinal crack spacing. From this result, it can be concluded that the use of varying longitudinal steel spacing can be one of the effective ways to reduce the horizontal cracking potential. For instance, the use of narrow steel spacing under wheel path and wide steel spacing for other region could be a possible solution without changing the steel ratio of the slab.

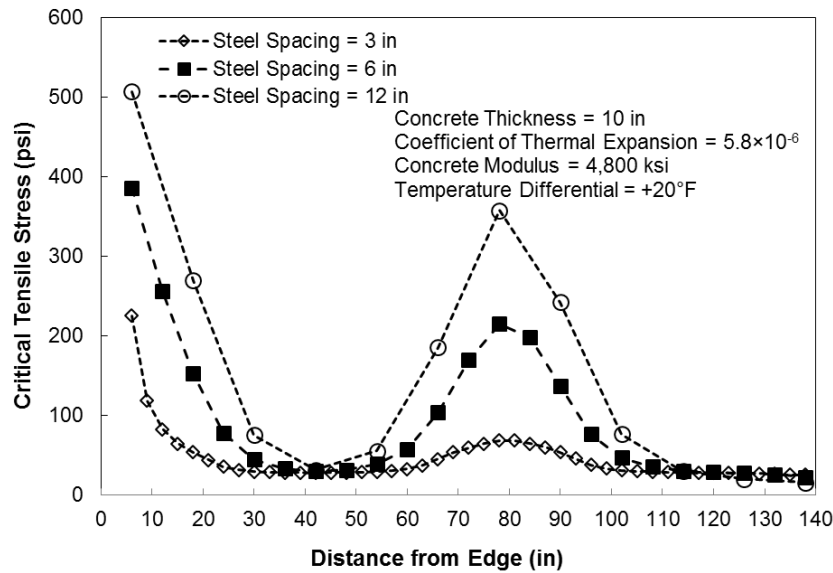


Figure 5-12. Effects of longitudinal steel spacing on maximum vertical stresses in CRCP under critical temperature-load condition

5.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

A 3-D finite elements model was developed to study the structural response of CRCP under typical Florida conditions. The model developed was used to perform a parametric analysis to determine the effects of important pavement parameters on the maximum induced vertical tensile stresses for estimating the horizontal cracking potential. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- The results of the analysis indicate that the critical load position is at the corner of slab formed by transverse cracks when the concrete slab has a positive temperature differential.
- The maximum vertical tensile stresses under the critical temperature-load condition is affected little by the coefficient of thermal expansion of the concrete.
- The maximum stress-to-strength ratio decreases as the concrete's flexural strength increases.
- The maximum vertical tensile stresses decrease as the base modulus increases under the critical temperature-load condition.
- The maximum tensile stresses decrease as the base friction increases under the critical temperature-load condition.
- Increasing slab thickness reduces the vertical tensile stress at the depth of steel.
- The critical vertical stresses decrease slightly when the transverse crack spacing increases.
- The vertical tensile stresses are significantly reduced when the steel spacing is reduced. In addition, the vertical tensile stress in the region far away from the tire load is affected little by the longitudinal steel spacing. From this result, the use of varying longitudinal steel spacing (i.e., small steel spacing under wheel path and wide steel spacing for other region) may be one of the ways to reduce the horizontal cracking potential in CRCP.

The following procedures are recommended for analysis of CRCP to minimize horizontal cracking:

- (1) Analyze the maximum vertical tensile stress at the depth of the longitudinal steel under critical temperature-load condition.

- (2) Compare the maximum vertical tensile stress to flexural strength of the concrete used.
- (3) If maximum tensile stress is greater than 50% of the flexural strength of the concrete, try to reduce it to 50% or less by the following options (Tia et al. 2012):
 - (a) Reduce longitudinal steel spacing
 - (b) Increase flexural strength of concrete
 - (c) Increase base modulus
 - (d) Increase slab thickness

CHAPTER 6 DEVELOPMENT OF A USER-FRIENDLY INTERFACE PROGRAM

6.1 Overview

In this chapter, improved analysis models have been developed for concrete pavements using the ADINA Software. The capabilities of the developed models include analysis of (1) jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP) using RAP concrete, (2) precast prestressed concrete pavement (PPCP), (3) continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP), and (4) JPCP with dowel joints where the dowel bars are modeled by their actual physical dimensions and properties. While the developed models have shown to be very effective tools, the application of these models requires the users to have a good knowledge of finite-element method, and the commands and procedures of the ADINA Software. There was a need to develop user-friendly interface software and guides, so that someone without extensive training in finite-element method or the ADINA Software can also perform the analysis using these developed models. To meet this need, a user-friendly interface software, named AIFG (ADINA Input File Generator) was developed for use in the analysis of JPCP. User-friendly guides were also developed for ADINA input files for analysis of PPCP, JPCP, CRCP, and JPCP with dowel joints as presented in APPENDIX A.

6.2 ADINA Input File Generator for JPCP

6.2.1 Overview of AIFG

A user-friendly software named “ADINA Input File Generator” (AIFG) was developed using the MATLAB programming language to prompt the user for the required information for analysis of a jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP). AIFG will then generate the input file for ADINA to perform the analysis of the JPCP. AIFG’s interface screen is shown in Figure 6-1.

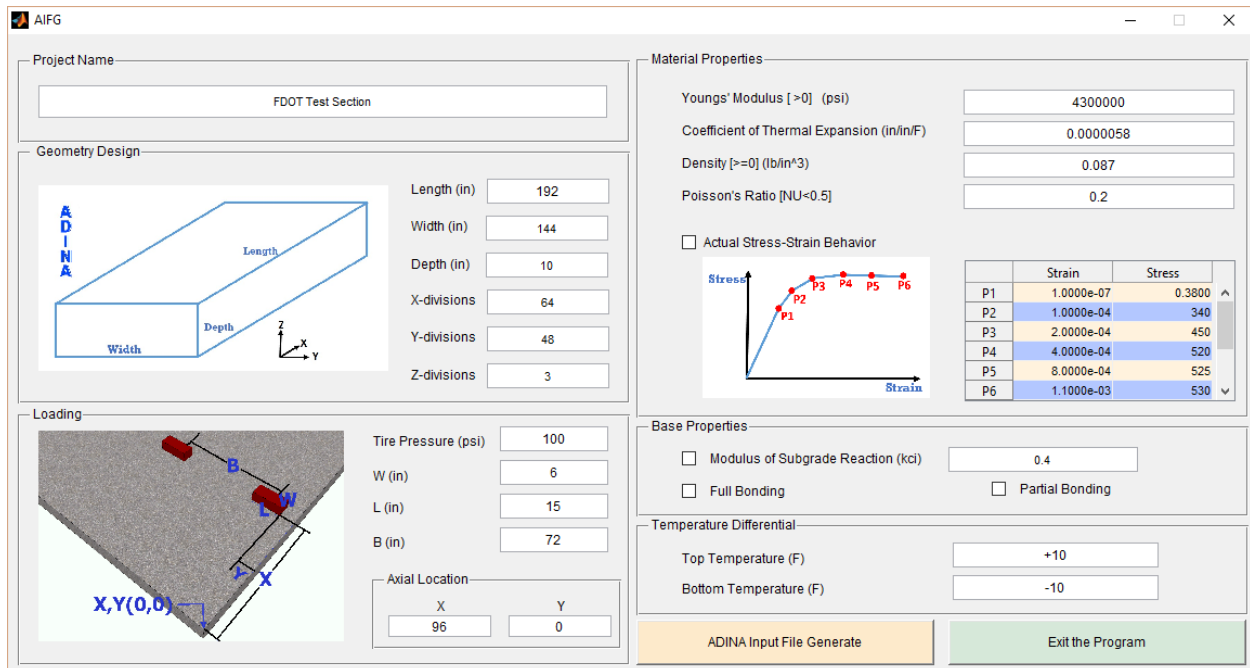


Figure 6-1. AIFG interface screen

Through the interface screen, the user inputs the following information:

- (1) In the box “Geometry Design”: the Length (x), Width (y), and Depth (z) of the concrete slab, and the numbers of divisions in the x, y, and z directions in the finite element mesh to be used.
- (2) In the box “Loading”: the Tire pressure, the Width (W) and Length (L) of the tire contact area, the distance between the two tires (B), and the location of the tire placement (X, Y).
- (3) In the box “Material Properties”: Young’s modulus (E), coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE), density (ρ), and Poisson’s ratio of concrete (ν); stress-strain relationship of concrete containing RAP.
- (4) In the box “Base Properties”: Modulus of Subgrade Reaction (ksi/ft), Full Bonding or Partial Bonding
- (5) In the box “Temperature Differential”; Top and Bottom temperatures.

Finally, when all the parameters are determined and entered, the user may click the “Generate” button to start the generating of an ADINA input file. The user can specify the input file name of concrete pavement being modeled for ADINA in the “Project Names” box. The file

name must have the extension of “.in”. After the save location has been set up, AIFG will set up the ADINA 9.0. environment and automatically create an ADINA input file. If the generating process is successfully completed, the input file will be shown in the folder which the user has created.

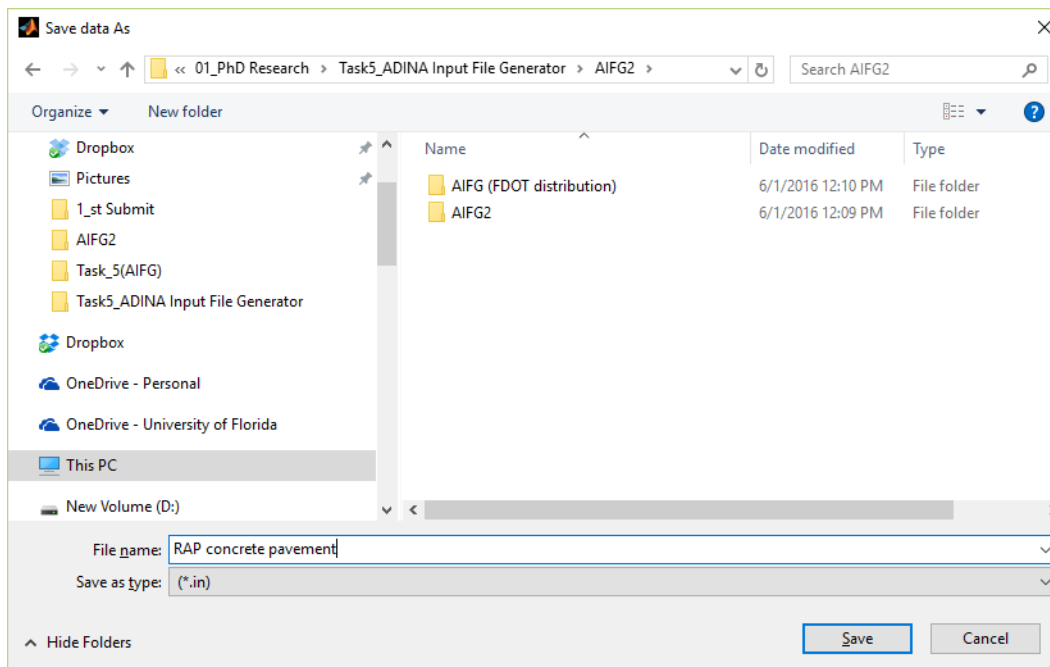


Figure 6-2. Browsing an ADINA input file

6.2.2 An Example of Inputting Data for Analysis of JPCP using AIFG

A concrete slab containing RAP is to be modeled and analyzed to illustrate the use of AIFG and ADINA. The slab has the dimension of 12ft by 16 ft with 10 in. thickness. The steps to create the finite element model using AIFG are as follows:

- Step 1: Enter a length of 192 in. (in x-direction), a width of 144 in. (in y-direction), and a depth of 10 in. (in z-direction) in Box A (see Figure 6-3).
- Step 2: Enter 64, 48, and 3 for divisions in x, y, and z-directions in Box B. This will create $64 \times 48 \times 3 = 9,216$ elements for the concrete with size of 3 in. \times 3 in. \times 3.3 in.
- Step 3: In Box C, enter 100 psi for the Tire Pressure with contact area of 6 in (W) \times 15 in (L) and distance of 72 in (B) between tires.

- Step 4: Enter the location of Axle Load Location in Box D. To apply the tire loads at the mid-edge of the slab, enter the “96” and “0” in X and Y coordinates, respectively.
- Step 5: Enter the concrete properties including Young’s modulus, coefficient of thermal expansion, density (lb/in³), and Poisson’s ratio in Box E.

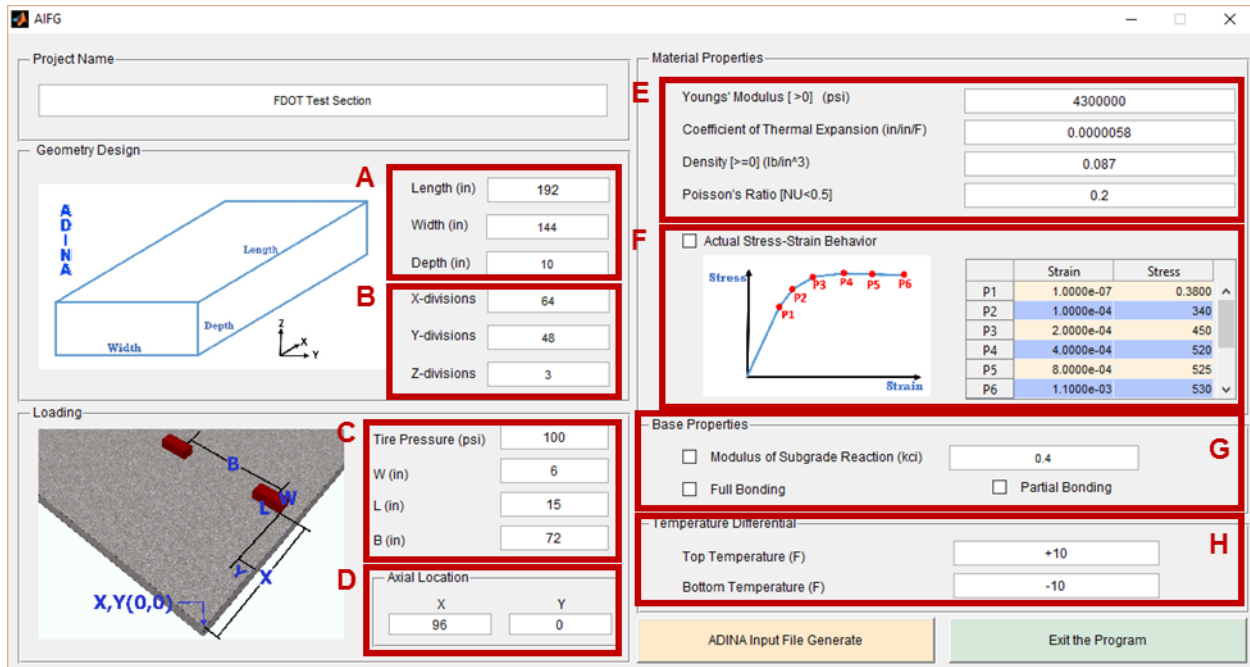


Figure 6-3. Input parameters for AIFG

- Step 6: If the concrete slab is made with RAP, check the “Actual Stress-Strain Behavior” check box and fill out the stress-strain values obtained by the flexural strength test in Box F. If it is normal concrete, please ignore this step.

Note: When analyzing a concrete slab containing RAP, the Modulus of Elasticity must be obtained from the slope of point 0 and 1 in the stress-strain curve.

- Step 7: Enter Modulus of Subgrade Reaction (ksi) in Box G and select the bonding condition. The force-displacement relationship of the springs will be calculated and applied automatically in Winkler foundation. For instance, the compressive stiffness of each spring would be 3,600 lbf/in, which was calculated from the modulus of subgrade reaction (4.8 ksi/ft) and the effective area (element size of 3× 3 in.) supported by each

spring as given by the following equation: $K = 0.4 \text{ kci} \times 1000 \times 3 \text{ in} \times 3 \text{ in} = 3,600 \text{ lbf/in}$.

- Step 8: Enter the top and bottom temperatures of the slab in Box H.
- Step 9: Click the “ADINA Input File Generate” button. Enter or brows a file name of the FE model. AIFG will generate an ADINA input file with a file name extension of “*.in”. After that, run ADINA by follow the steps described in Section 3.

6.3 User’s Guide for Running ADINA and Post-processing

6.3.1 Running ADINA

Once the ADINA input file is generated, it is ready to be used in ADINA. The user should run the ADINA Software using the following steps:

- Choose programs → ADINA System → ADINA User Interface (AUI)
- From the drop down menu, select “ADINA Structures” to prepare for preprocessing (see Figure 6-4)
- Click “Open” icon and select the ADINA input file that has been generated, then click “Open”

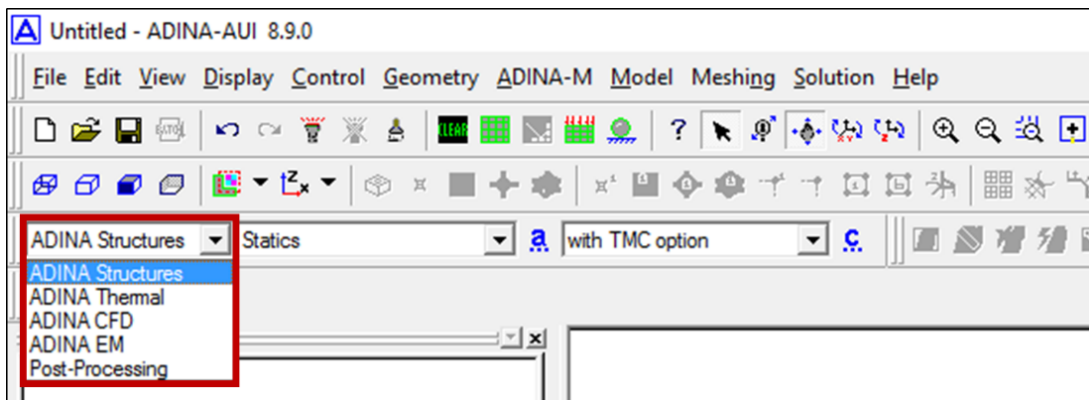


Figure 6-4. Selection of ADINA structures to start preprocessing

After reading input is completed, ADINA will then show a pavement model to be analyzed as shown in Figure 6-5.

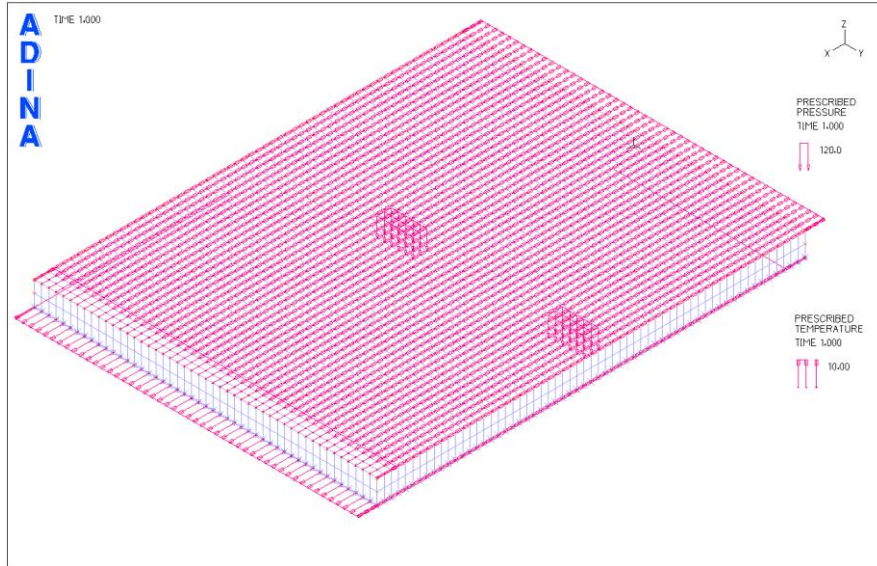



Figure 6-5. Pavement model shown after input file is opened

To check the boundary condition applied in the model, click the Boundary Plot icon . If the mesh is not visible, rotate the mesh out-of-plane with the mouse to check if the boundary conditions are applied or not. The graphics window should look like Figure 6-6.

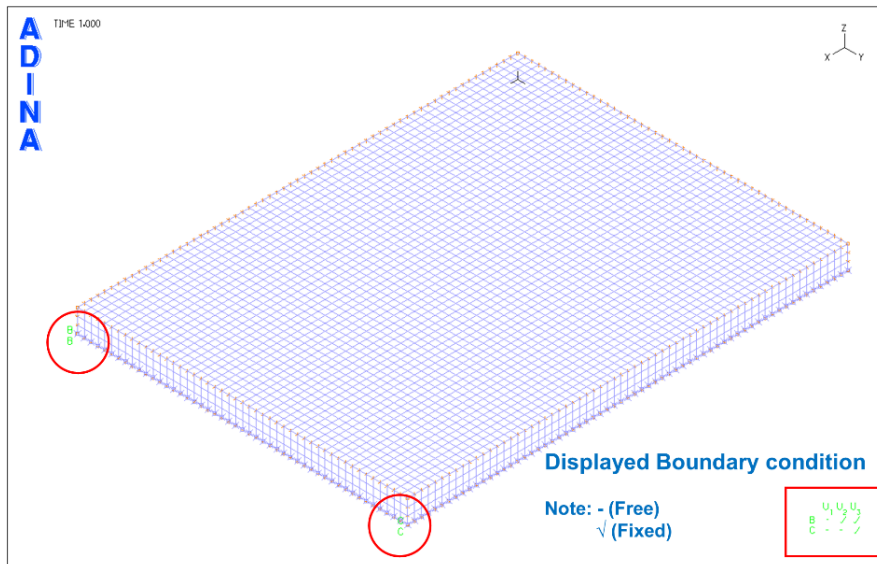





Figure 6-6. Boundary conditions applied in the FE model

- Click the Load Plot icon  to check the load type, location of tire footprint, and temperature differential.
- If changes have been made, click the Save icon  and to save the database to file (the “File type” should be “ADINA-IN Database Files (*.idb)”).
- Click the DATA File/Solution icon  to run ADINA.
- If the generating process is successfully completed, a message will be shown by the software as shown in Figure 6-7.

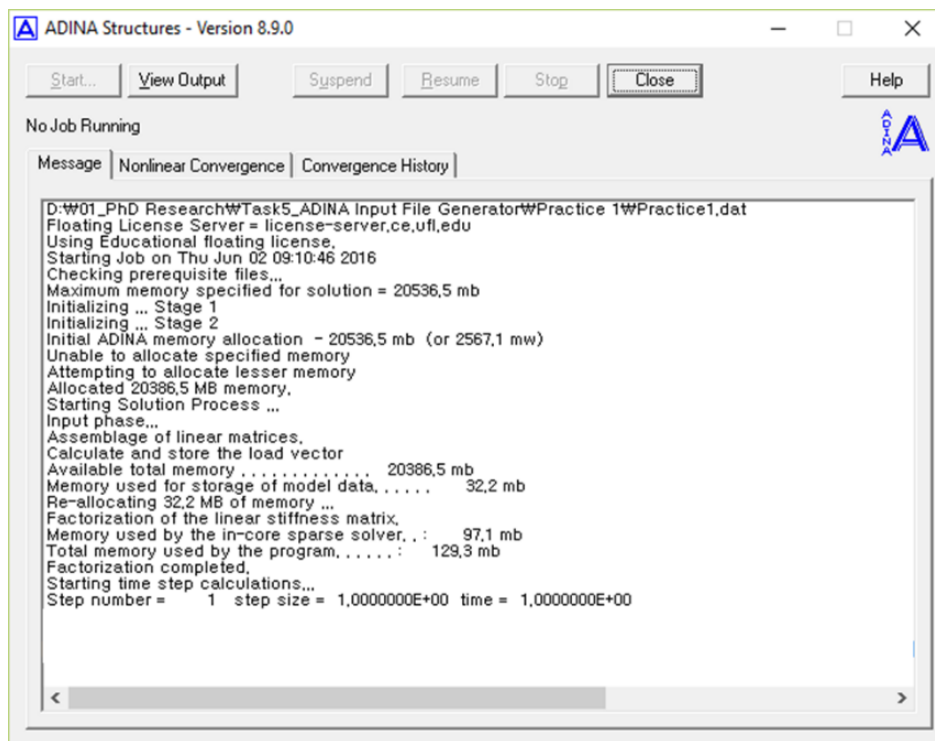


Figure 6-7. Message during generating process

When ADINA is finished with the solution process, it displays the message “Solution successful, please check the results” and a message will pop up as shown in Figure 6-8. It takes several minutes, depending on the size of the FE model.

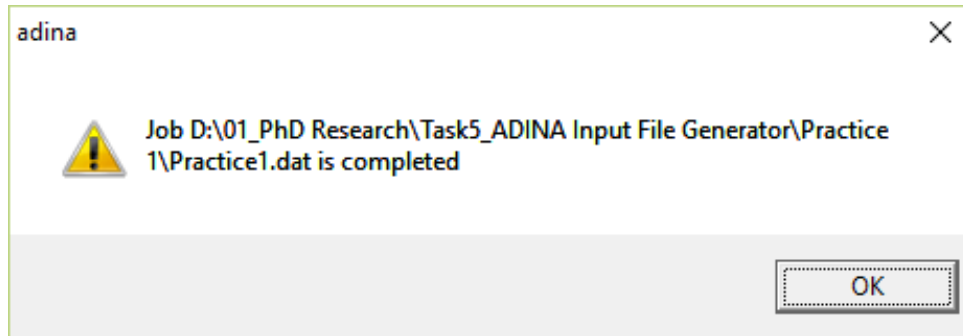


Figure 6-8. Message indicating the solution is completed

6.3.2 Results and Post-processing in ADINA

After ADINA is finished with the solution process, choose “Post-processing” from the program module drop-down list as shown in Figure 6-9, and then click “Yes”.

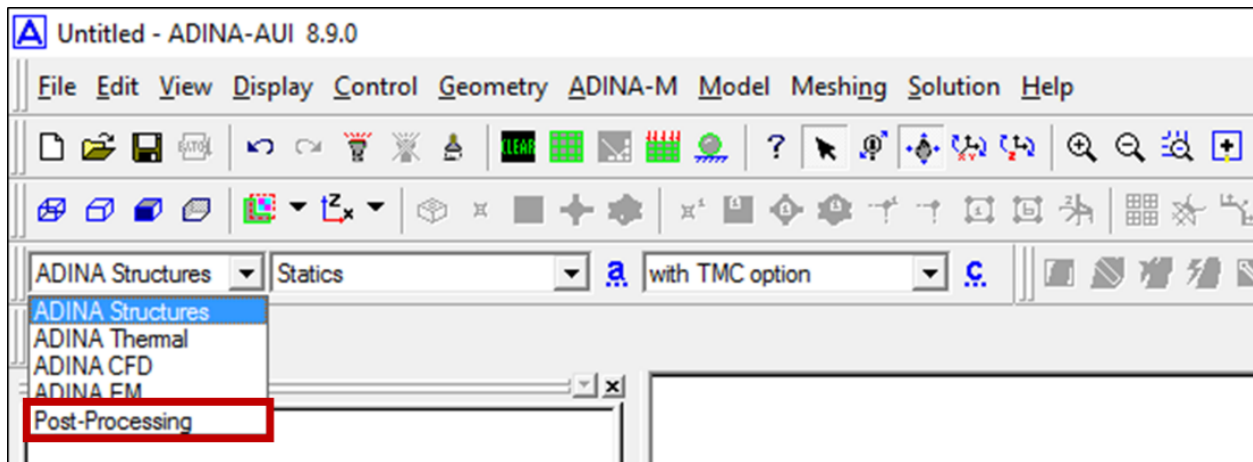



Figure 6-9. Selection of post-processing module

To view the analytical results, click the Open icon  and open porthole file with file extension of “*.por”. The visualized model will appear as shown in Figure 6-10.

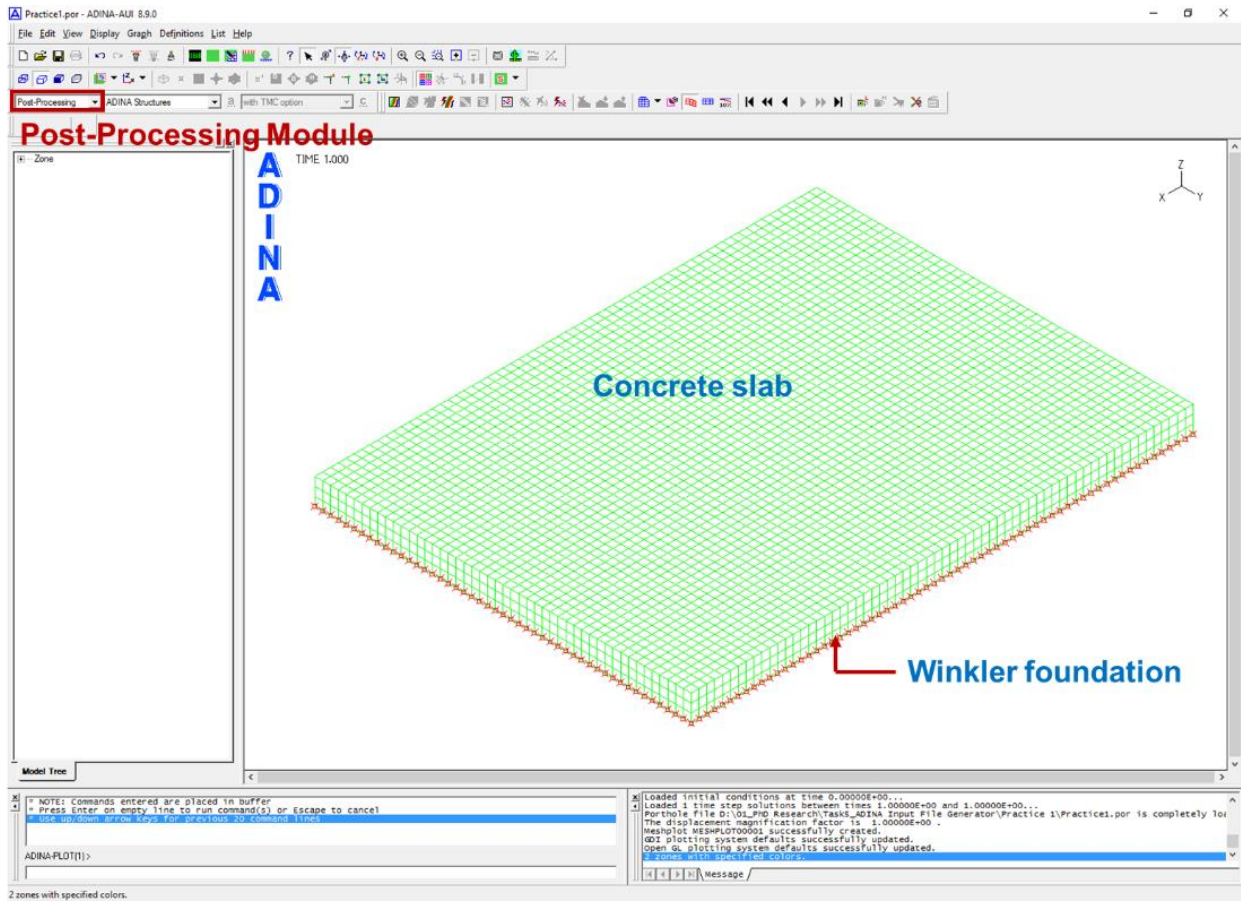



Figure 6-10. FE model solved by ADINA

6.3.2.1 Plotting the Stress Diagram

Click the Create Band Plot icon  to see the longitudinal stress distribution, and then set the Band plot Variable to (Stress: Stress-XX). The graphics window shows the stress distribution due to combined temperature and tire loads (see Figure 6-11).

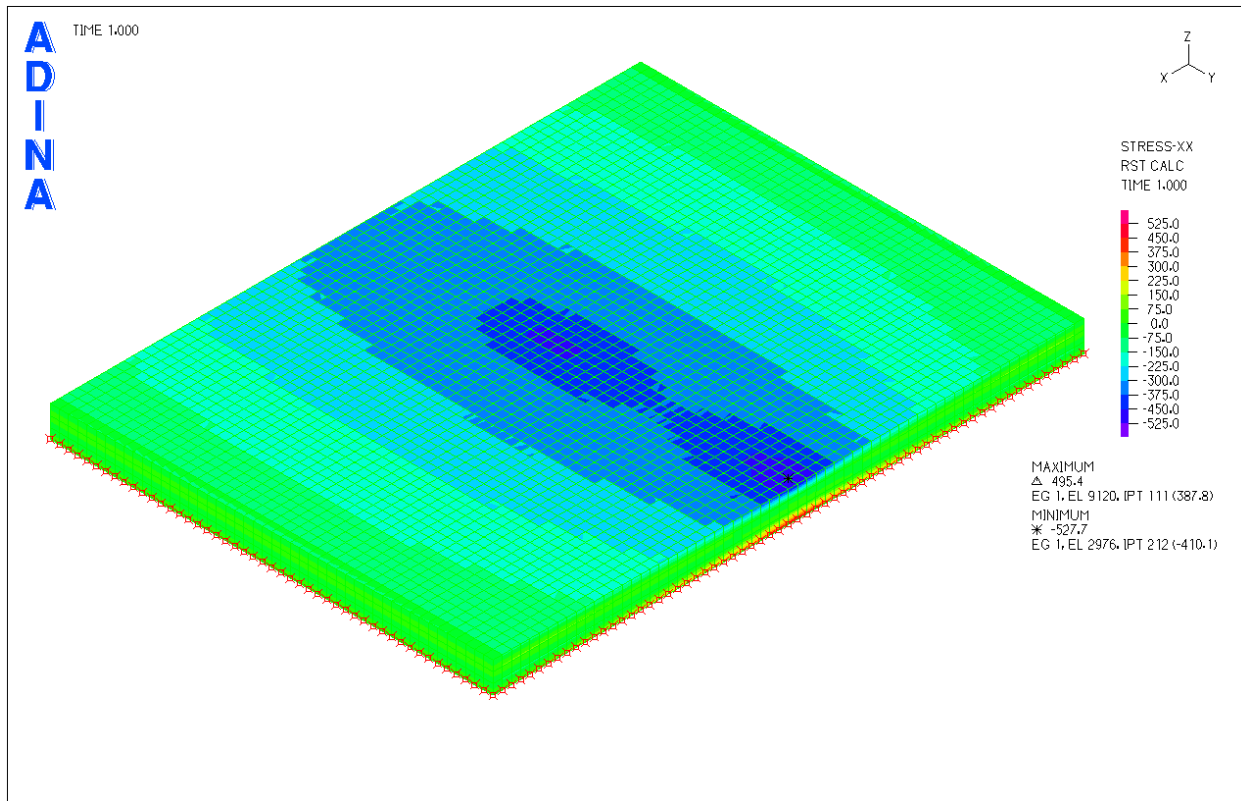


Figure 6-11. Longitudinal tensile stress distribution

The user will notice that the maximum and minimum stress along with the corresponding element numbers are also provided in the graphics window.

6.3.2.2 Results Along a Transverse Center Line

The user would like to examine the results along a transverse centerline to examine the stress distribution due to the tire load. Choose Definitions → Model line → Stress Classification Line; add line TRANSCENTER, and set model line coordinates as shown in Figure 6-12. Then choose Display → Result Line Plot → Create, and click OK. The model line will be shown in the graphics window as illustrated in Figure 6-13.

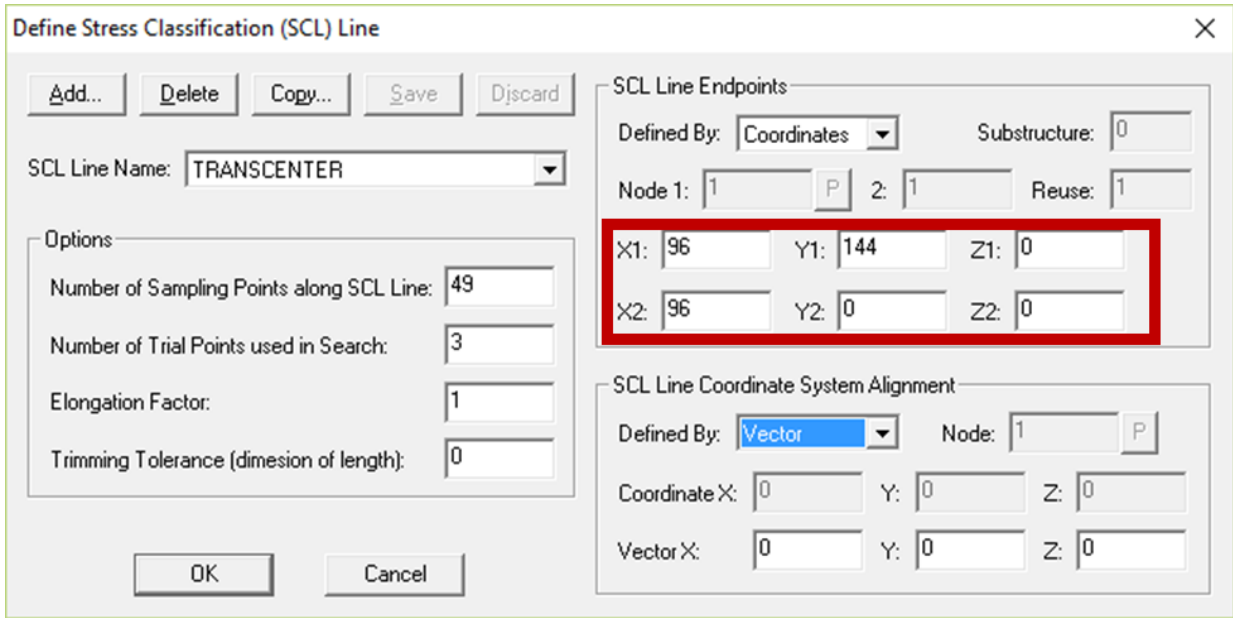


Figure 6-12. Model line coordinate setup

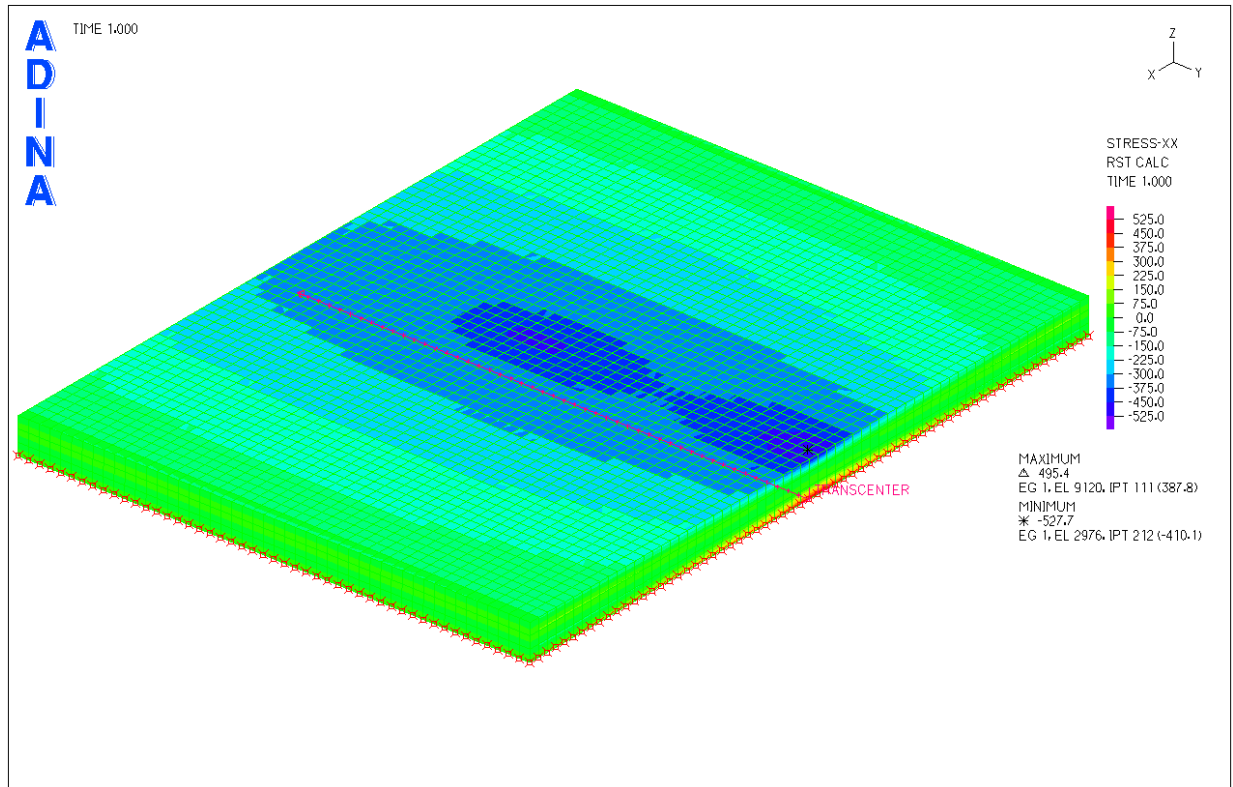



Figure 6-13. Model line generated in ADINA

Now, click the Clear icon , choose Graph → Response Curve (Model Line); set the X Coordinate Variable to (Coordinate: DISTANCE), and set the Y Coordinate Variable to (Stress: STRESS-XX). The longitudinal stress along the transverse center line will be shown in the graphics window as shown in Figure 6-14.

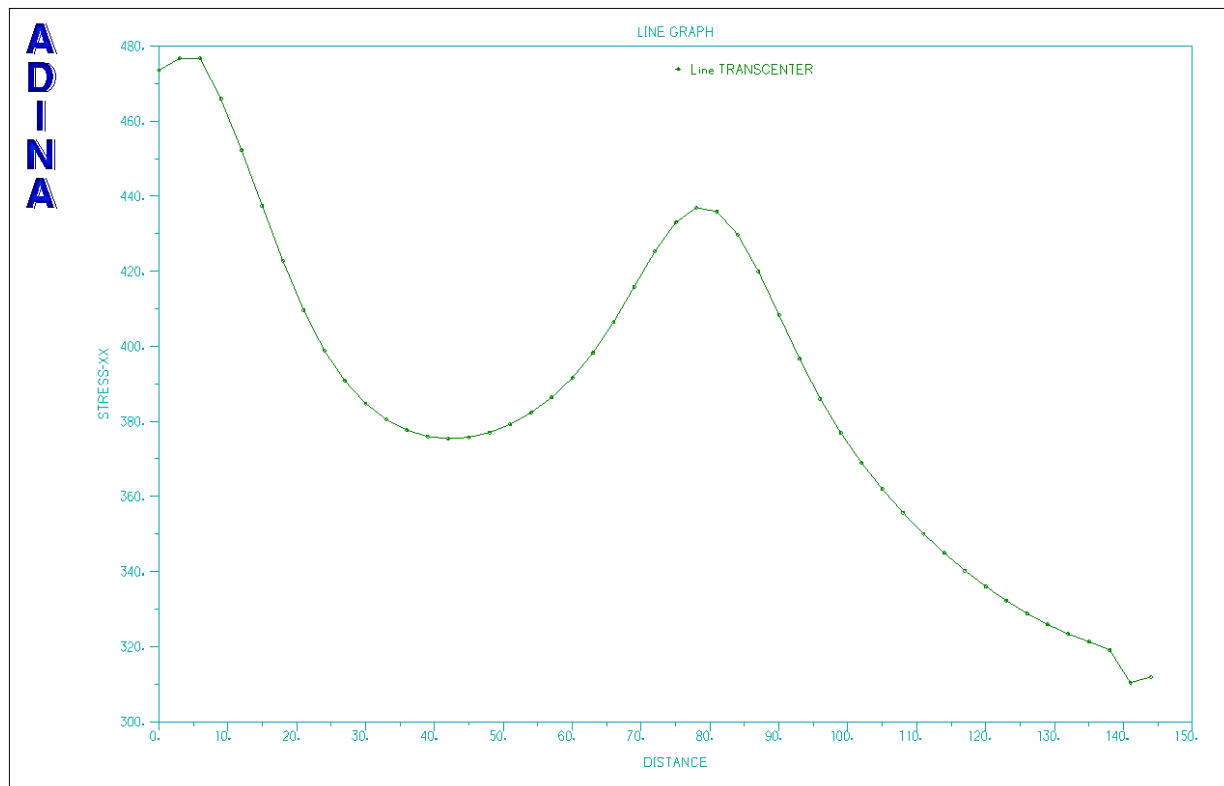


Figure 6-14. Plot of longitudinal tensile stresses along the transverse centerline

The user would like to get these stress values for further examination or presentation purpose. To get these stress values, choose List → Value List → Model Line; set the Variables to List (Stress: STRESS-XX). ADINA will show the actual stress values, as shown in Figure 6-15, and the user can copy these numbers to paste into EXCEL or other programs for further analysis.

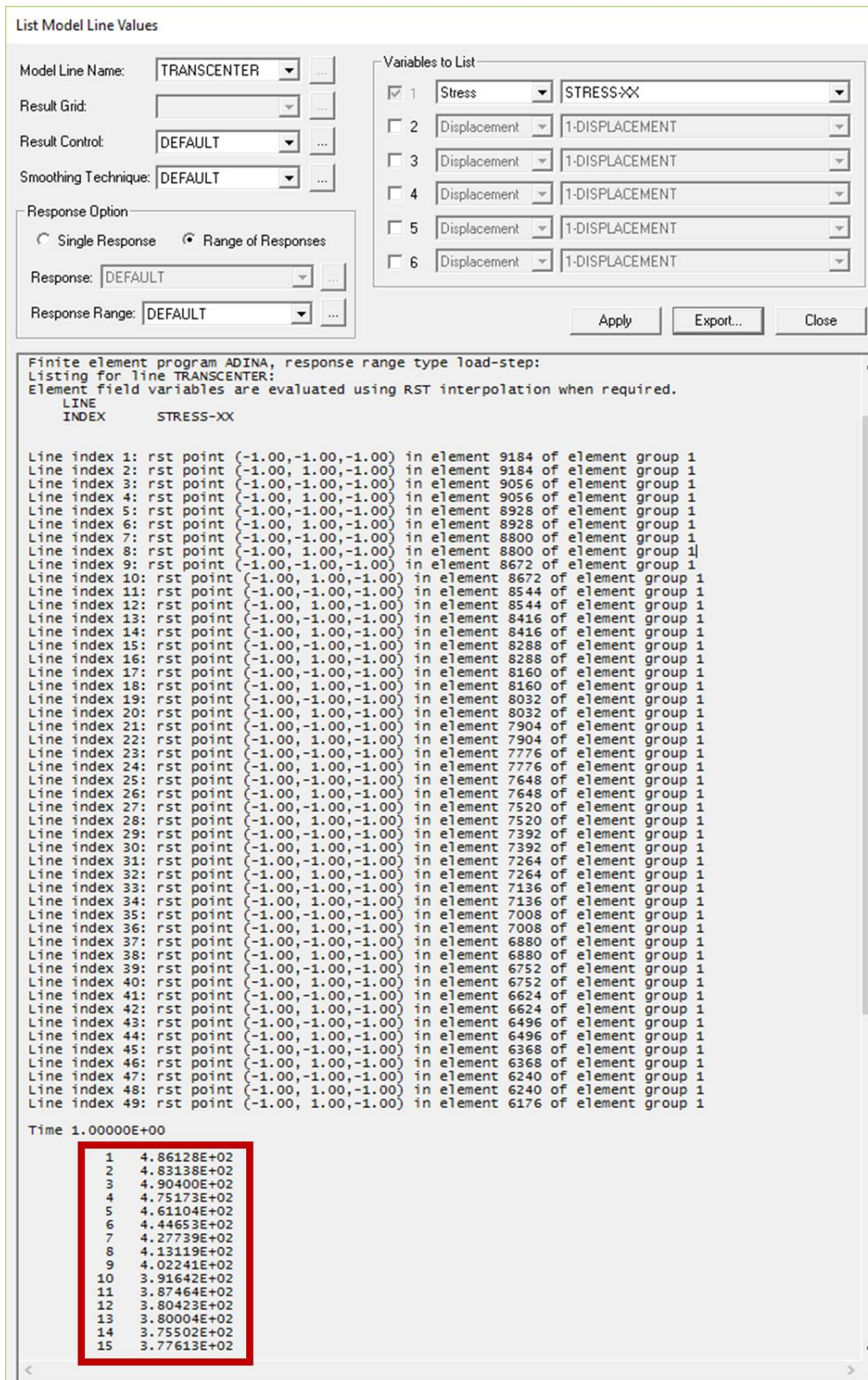




Figure 6-15. Longitudinal tensile stress values along the transverse centerline

6.3.2.3 Displaying the Deformed Model

The user would like to examine the model deformation or displacement due to the applied loads. To examine the visualized results, click the Load Plot icon  to display the finite element mesh and loads, and then click the Scale Displacement icon  to magnify the displacements, or deformation of FE model as shown in Figure 6-16.

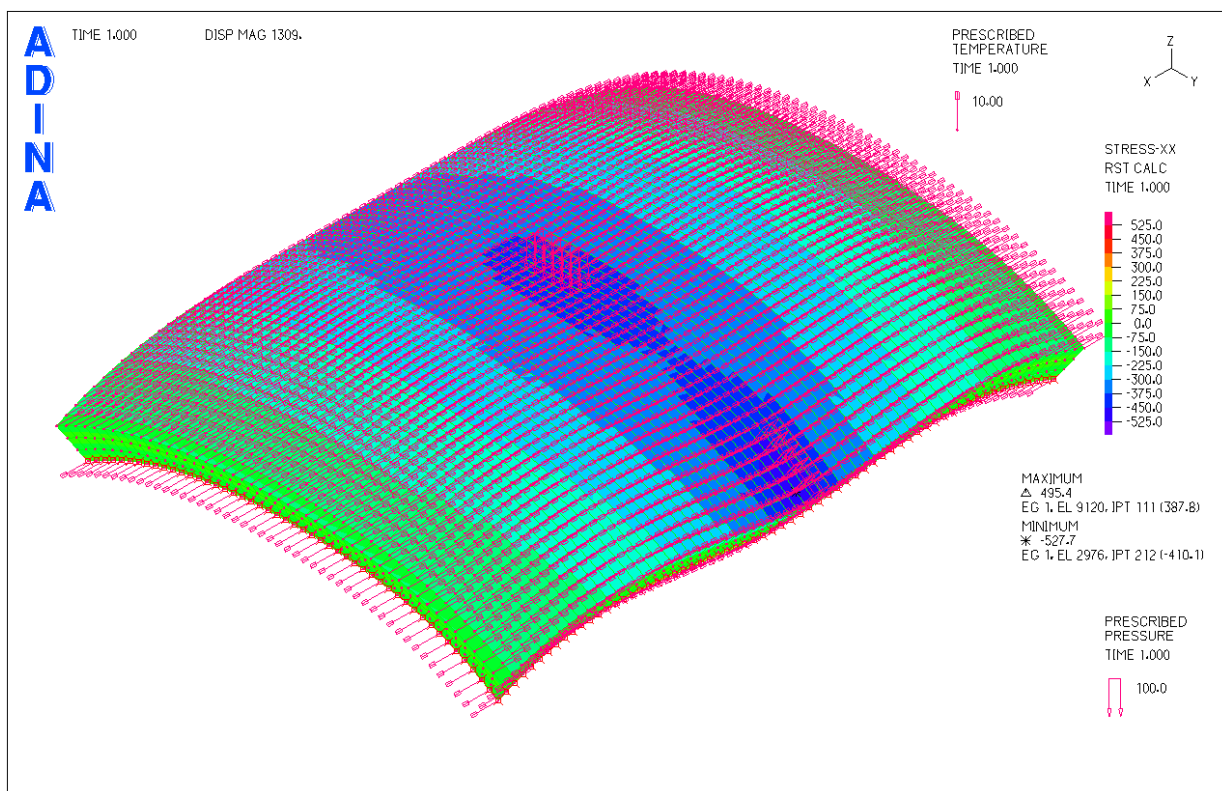


Figure 6-16. Magnified FE model deformation due to temperature-load condition

CHAPTER 7

LABORATORY STUDY TO EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE AND SUITABILITY OF SENSORS

7.1 Background

Monitoring of strains at critical locations in concrete pavements can provide useful information regarding its structural behavior and performance. These strains can be caused by temperature variation, shrinkage, creep, and traffic loads. Data collected from the sensors installed in the test road can be used to develop new pavement designs, rehabilitation methods, and decision making for maintenance as well as to validate and verify analytical models by comparing the measured and calculated responses in terms of strain, stress, and deflections.

The most common type of sensor used in pavement instrumentation is the electrical resistance strain gauge, which has been successfully used for strain measurement due to their simplicity, low cost, and ease of installation. However, for real-time monitoring of pavement structures, it is required that these sensors employ long cables without compromising data quality, provide reliable data over a long time period (up to 10 years), and have limited susceptibility to damage from lightning strike for the geographic region and configuration of the road. One possible way to overcome this shortcoming in conventional resistance gauges is to use fiber optic sensors. The fiber optic sensors, have been introduced as an alternative to electrical resistance strain gauges and possess potential advantages including durability, reliability, high sensitivity, and electromagnetic immunity (Casas and Cruz 2003; Grattan and Sun 2000; Yehia et al. 2008).

Although several researchers have used and documented the response from fiber optic sensors, literature on the precision of these sensors in concrete pavement application is very limited (Rice and Lloyd 2014; Wang and Tang 2005). Though the fiber optic technology is advanced for accurately measuring an object's strain, the assessment of fiber optic sensor for use

in concrete has not been thoroughly done in comparison with electrical resistance strain gauges. Therefore, a laboratory study was conducted to evaluate these sensors' performance and behavior when embedded in concrete in terms of their accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility. The different strain sensors to be evaluated were embedded in concrete specimens which were then subjected to the same and known static and dynamic loads, and their responses were compared to each other on the same basis. In addition to evaluating the response due to load, the measurements due to concrete drying shrinkage were also evaluated.

7.2 Overview of Instrumentation

At present, the most commonly used sensors for measuring strains in concrete pavements are vibrating wire gauges for long-term static strains, and electrical resistance strain gauges for dynamic strains. Fiber optic strain gauges have also been experimented. Each one of these types of strain gauges are discussed in this section.

7.2.1 Vibrating Wire Gauge

The vibrating wire strain gauges used for this study were purchased from Geokon Inc. The Geokon Model 4200 as shown in Figure 7-1 is primarily designed for long-term strain measurements as embedment type.

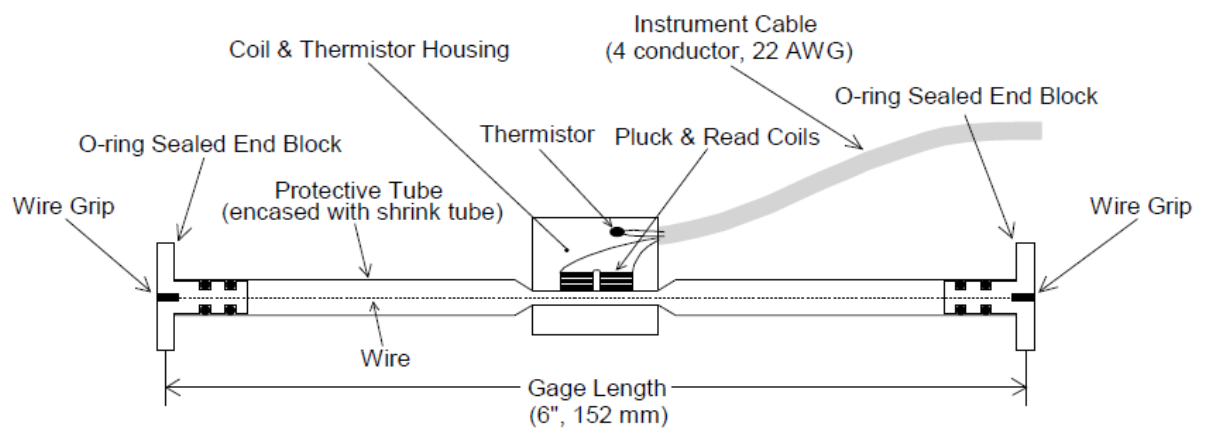


Figure 7-1. Model 4200 vibrating wire strain gauge (Geokon 2016)

The vibrating wire strain gauge consists of a tensioning cable, two end block, and an encasing tube. Strains are measured using the resonance frequency of the wire. Deformations in the concrete will cause an altering of the tension in the steel wire as well as changing the resonant frequency of vibration of the wire. Electromagnetic coils accomplish excitation and readout of the gauge resonance frequency. As the length of the wire inside the gauge also changes with temperature change, the readings are affected by changes in temperatures. Each vibrating strain gauge is also equipped with a thermistor which measures thermal changes. The strain reading can be corrected using the exact local temperature thermistor reading.

The main advantage of the vibrating wire strain gauge is that it can be used to measure long-term strain events, since it is based on the natural frequency of the wire which will not change with time. If the vibrating wire output is properly corrected, the reference reading can be used to correct the long-term strain variations. On the other hand, the resistance base gauges (conventional strain gauges) require an excitation voltage which may change over time. The output from an electrical resistance-based strain gauge system may contain an offset relative to the change in excitation voltage.

7.2.2 Electrical Resistance Strain Gauges

The principle of electrical resistance strain gauges is based on the fact that the change in resistance of a strain gauge corresponds to the change in length of the strain gauge. These tiny changes of resistance are measured by means of a Wheatstone bridge connection and in terms of an output voltage. In this study, three types of electrical resistance strain gauges were evaluated, namely the EPG-5-120, the EPG-5-350, and the KM-120-120-H2-11. The EPG-series strain gauges are manufactured by Miro-Measurement (Vishay Precision Group) and specially designed for measuring strains inside concrete. The KM gauge is manufactured by Kyowa and

designed for measuring interior strain in concrete or mortar. The body of the all gauges are sealed and specially treated to ensure adequate bonding between the gauge and the concrete.

One of the problems of the electrical resistance strain gauge is the lead-wire thermal effect because the lead-wires between the gauge and the strain-gauge bridge also change in electrical resistance strain gauge with changes in temperature. To eliminate the thermal effect from the gauge output, the three wire system was used. As shown in Figure 7-2, the 3-wire system has lead-wires connecting to the gauge side of the bridge and also to the adjacent side of the bridge. These lead-wires have the same change in electrical resistance strain gauge due to temperature change, and thus would balance each other out in the Wheatstone bridge circuit. Three lead-wire connections were used in this study.

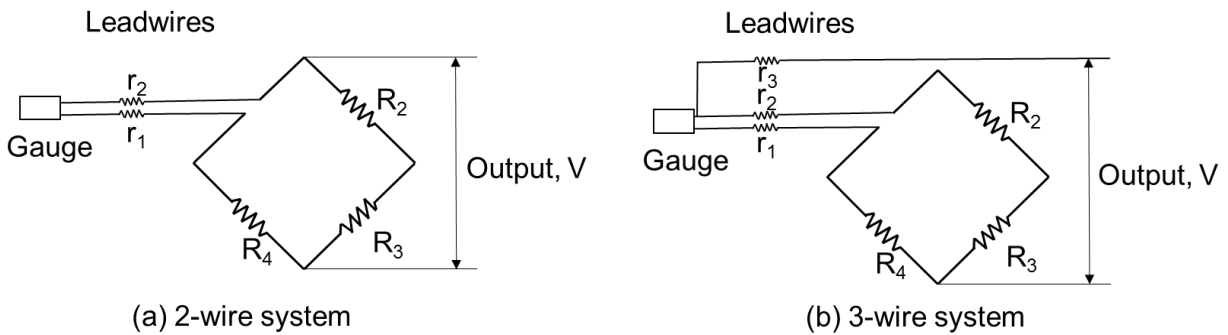


Figure 7-2. Comparison of 2-wire and 3-wire connections for electrical resistance strain gauge

7.2.3 Fiber Optic Sensor

In this study, the os3600 FBG fiber optic sensor manufactured by Micron Optics was evaluated. The os3600 is designed to be embedded in concrete and adhere to the concrete during curing process. This sensor is made of stainless steel and a Teflon encasing with strain sensitivity of $1.2 \text{ pm}/\mu\epsilon$ and temperature sensitivity of $23.8 \text{ pm}/^\circ\text{C}$. According to the os3600 specification, the fatigue life is 100 million cycles at $2,000 \mu\epsilon$ and operating temperature range is -40°C to $+80^\circ\text{C}$ with strain limit of $2,500 \mu\epsilon$. For data acquisition, the Micro Optics sm130 interrogator

was used. It has four optical channels with wavelength range of 1510-1590 nm and a typical FBG sensor capacity of 40. It is also designed for harsh environments with operating temperature of 0°C to 50°C, and the operating humidity of 0 to 80%. Figure 7-3 shows the os3600 FBG fiber optic sensor and sm130 interrogator used.



(a)



(b)

Figure 7-3. Fiber optic sensor system: (a) os3600 FBG fiber optic embeddable strain sensor (MicronOptics 2012); (b) sm130 dynamic optical sensing interrogator (MicronOptics 2009)

A FBG sensor has Bragg gratings that reflect particular wavelengths of light called the Bragg wavelength. The basic principle of operation of an FBG sensor is based on detecting the shift of wavelength of the reflected “Bragg” signals as the reflected Bragg wavelength is a function of the spacing between the gratings as shown in Figure 7-4. A change in the peak Bragg wavelength is related to a change in mechanical properties including strain, temperature, and displacements (Grattan and Sun 2000).

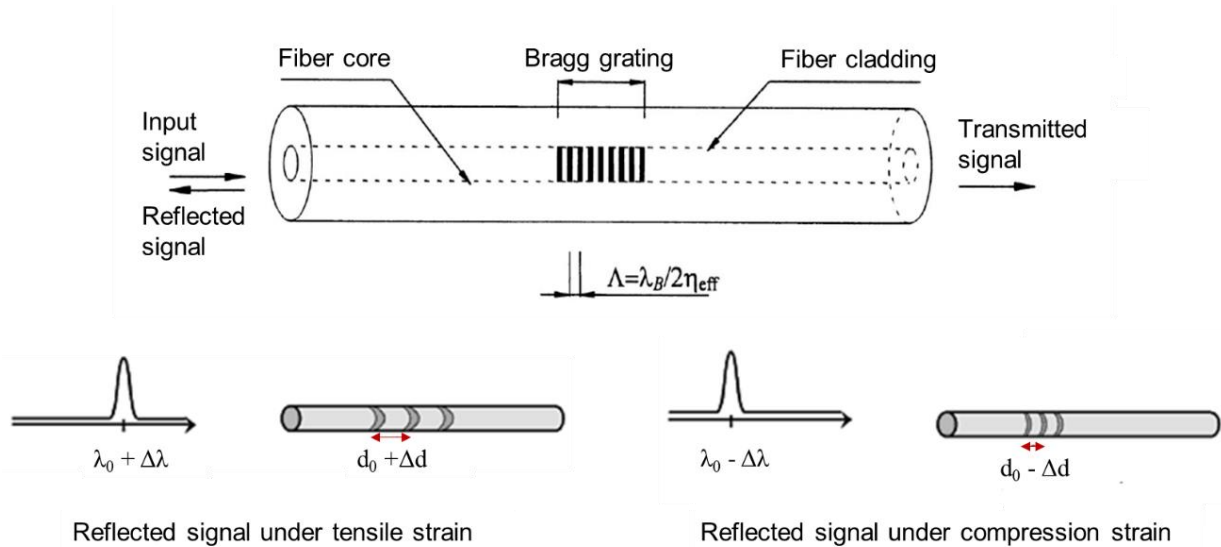


Figure 7-4. Principle of operation of a FBG sensor

To measure the reflection spectrum, the fiber optic sensor requires a light source with a particular wavelength range and detector of reflected signal which is called an interrogator. This interrogator is needed due to the inherent characteristics of fiber optic sensor including the use of light instead of electricity and glass fiber instead of copper wire. The interrogator measures the full optical spectrum and the peak wavelength of the optical sensor signals which is related to a

change in physical length of the sensor. The sm130 dynamic optical sensing interrogator used in this study served this purpose.

7.3 Laboratory Testing Program

A laboratory study was conducted to evaluate the performance of different concrete embedment strain sensors. The different strain sensors were embedded in concrete cylinders, and the concrete cylinders were subjected to various known static and dynamic strains. The measured strains obtained from the various strain sensors were then compared with the known strains to evaluate their performance with regards to accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility. In addition to the evaluation of the performance of strain sensors in measuring load-induced strains, the vibrating wire gauge and fiber optic gauge were also tested to evaluate their performance in measuring concrete shrinkage strains. The strain readings at the early age (up to 14 days) of the concrete specimen were compared with the strain reading as measured by the calibrated LVDTs in the standard drying shrinkage test. In this study, a total of 5 different strain gauge types were used, including three types of electrical resistance strain gauges, a vibrating wire gauge, and a fiber optic gauge.

7.3.1 Concrete Specimens

Two different sizes of concrete specimens were used to evaluate sensor performance under different loading conditions. The concrete cylinders used were 6 inches (152.4 mm) in diameter and 16 inches (406.4 mm) in height for fiber optic sensors. This longer cylinder size was needed in order to allow for the os3600 fiber optic sensor to be fully embedded in it. The other sensors were embedded in 6 by 12 inches (152.4mm by 304.8mm) cylinders. The sensors to be evaluated were placed in the center of the cylinder and in the vertical direction to minimize the effects of eccentricity and offset errors in sensor location that could cause variation in the measurements. All sensors were placed along the same axis, equidistance from the edge of the

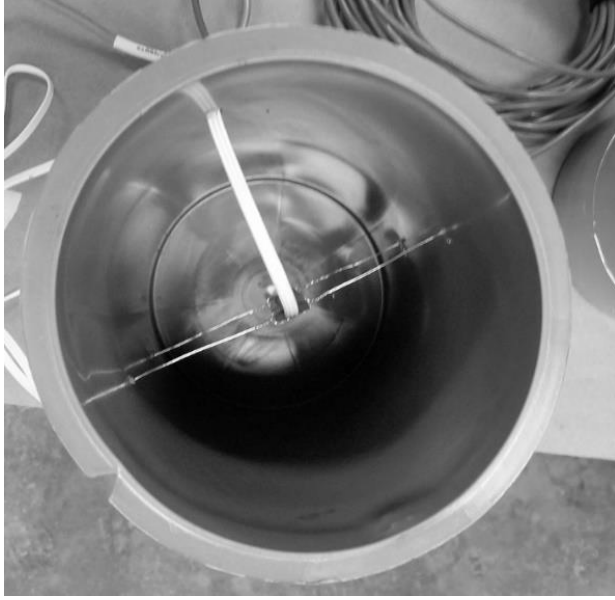
cylinder. The sensors were suspended by steel wires, and the concrete was placed in three layers to ensure that the gauges were vertically in line with cylinder axis. Four vibrating gauges, six electrical resistance strain gauges, and four fiber optic sensors were used for this evaluation.

7.3.2 Concrete Mixtures

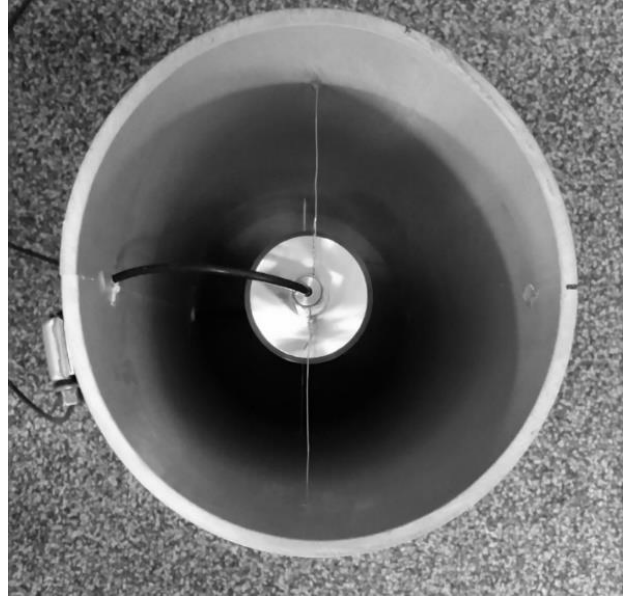
A concrete mixture with high workability and small nominal maximum aggregate size (#89 stone with a nominal maximum size of 3/8 inches) was used for testing. Table 7-1 shows the mix proportions for the concrete mix. It can be seen that the slump of the concrete mix was high to allow the mixture flow into the space between the mold and the sensor easily. Figure 7-5 shows how the sensors were placed in the concrete test specimens.

Table 7-1. Mix proportions for concrete mixture used

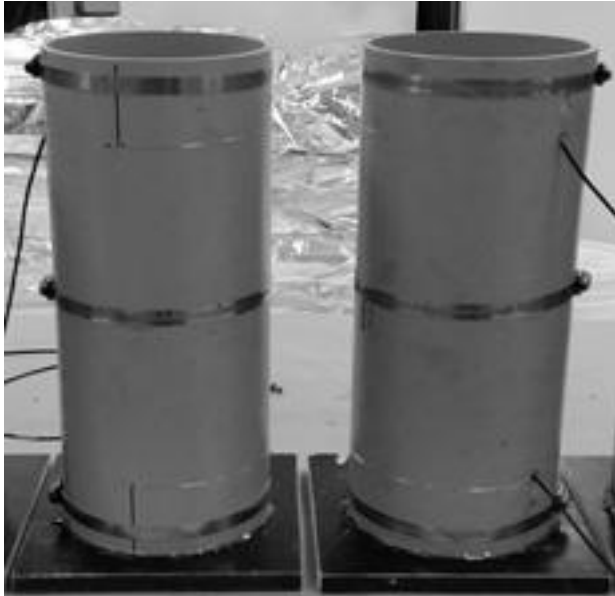
Material	Amount	Remarks
Cement (lb/yd ³)	685	Argos
Fine Aggregate (lb/yd ³)	1,240	GA-397 Silica sand
Coarse Aggregate (lb/yd ³)	1,378	#89 stone
Water (lb/yd ³)	365	
Air Content (%)	1.0	
Slump Range (in)	6	
Air Entrainer (oz/yd ³)	3.3	Vinsol Resin
Admixture (oz/yd ³)	39.5	ADVA CAST 600
Water-concrete ratio	0.555	



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 7-5. Locations of sensors in concrete specimens: (a) Strain gauge inside 6 "× 12" cylinder; (b) FOS sensor embedded in 6" × 16" cylinder; (c) 6" × 12" cylinders made of PVC pipe; (d) cylinders during casting

7.3.3 Compression Test

To evaluate the performance of the different embeddable sensors, a concrete cylinder was instrumented and tested under various known strains. The cylindrical specimens were ground at the two ends to ensure that they were smooth and perpendicular with respect to the vertical side of the cylinder. The cylinders were loaded in compression in the vertical direction at a curing age of 36 days. An extensometer, manufactured by Epsilon, was attached on the outside of the concrete cylinder and used to measure the vertical deformation and strain of the test cylinder. The measured compressive strains from the embedded sensors were compared with strains from the extensometer mounted on the concrete cylinder. A universal testing machine (UTM), manufactured by Instron, was used for the compression test, and seven different loading cases (as presented in Table 7-2) were used on the concrete specimens.

The first six loading cases were static loads from 5 to 50 kips, which were applied and held for 30 seconds each. The seventh loading case was a dynamic load cycling between 20 and 25 kips in compression as presented in Table 7-2. For all of the loading cases, the strain gauges were zeroed at the beginning of each test.

Table 7-2. Compression loading cases used

Load Case	Load Type	Load (kip)
Seating load	Static	2
1	Static	5
2	Static	10
3	Static	15
4	Static	20
5	Static	35
6	Static	50
7	Dynamic	20-25

A sampling rate of 100 Hz was used for the electrical resistance strain gauges and fiber optic gauge. For the VWSG, a sampling rate of 1 Hz was chosen because the pluck-read operation on a VWSG required the read time to be not less than 1 sec. Figure 7-6 shows the specimen and extensometer in the UTM before testing.

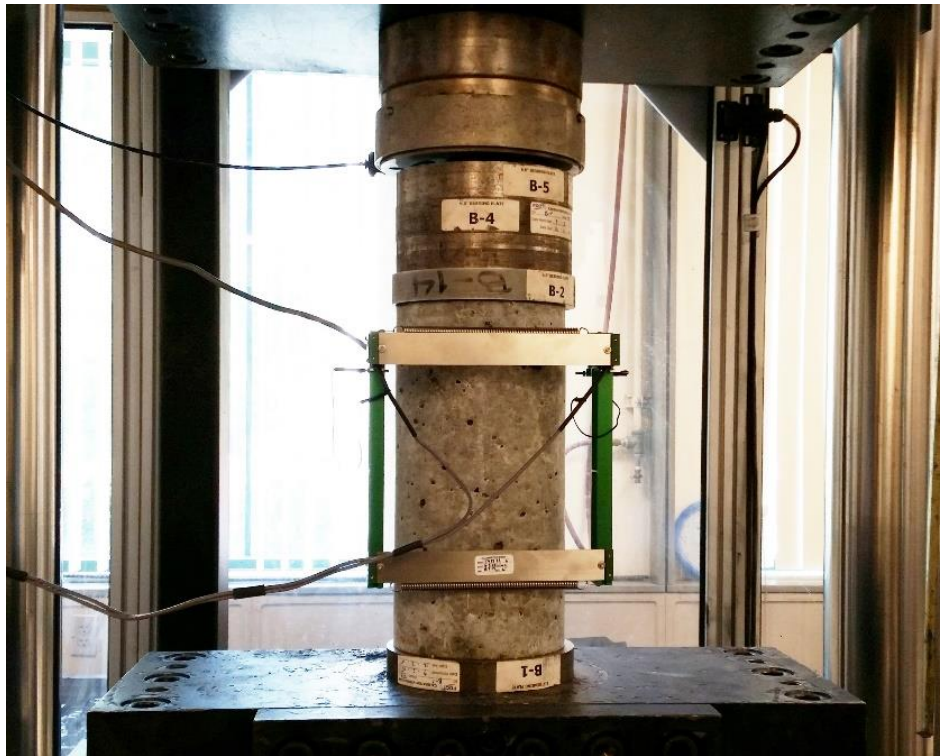


Figure 7-6. Concrete specimen tested in compression

7.3.4 Shrinkage Test

Shrinkage strain measurements were taken on concrete specimens with embedded VWSGs and FOSs. Displacement measurements were also taken by a LVDT attached to surface of concrete cylinder. The setup for free shrinkage test consisted of a DC-powered LVDT connected to a shrinkage test frame. The outputs from the LVDTs and strain gauges were connected to a data acquisition system (DAQ). The LVDTs have a sleeve bearing structure on one end that supports a spring-loaded shaft attached to the core to facilitate mounting. All

LVDTs are hermetically sealed to operate in harsh environments such as a moist room, and have an operating temperature range of 0°F to 160°F (-17.8°C to 71.1°C). The test setup for measuring the free shrinkage using a LVDT is shown in Figure 7-7.



Figure 7-7. Setup for free shrinkage measurement using a LVDT

The following steps were used in conducting the free shrinkage test:

- (1) After concrete casting is done, cover the concrete samples with plastic sheets for one day.
- (2) After one day, remove the concrete samples from the molds and place them into the shrinkage test frames as shown in Figure 7-7.
- (3) Adjust the LVDT readings to zero. It is somewhat difficult to set the LVDT reading to zero due to its high sensitivity. Thus, just adjust it to as close to zero as possible.
- (4) After the LVDT readings are set to zero, set the DAQ to record readings every 15 minutes continuously.
- (5) Download the readings from the DAQ to a computer after 7 to 14 days.

7.4 Results of Sensor Evaluation

The objective of this analysis was to assess the performance in terms of accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility for load-induced and shrinkage strain measurements.

7.4.1 Evaluation of Gauge Accuracy

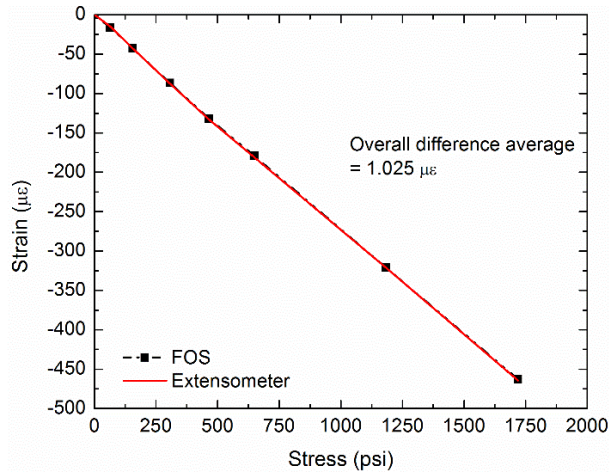
Sensor accuracy can be defined as the degree of agreement of the measured quantity to its true value. To evaluate the accuracy of sensors, ten cylinders were tested and summarized in Table 7-3. The measured strains were compared with the strains as measured by the calibrated extensometer. Figure 7-8 presents the results of the accuracy test. The results show that the strains measured by the Kyowa, FOS, and VWSG gauges matched well with the strains as measured by the extensometer. However, the strains measured by the Vishay strain gauges show larger deviations from those by the extensometer. It can be seen that the FOS had the lowest average difference among all the gauges evaluated. Paired two-sample t tests were run to determine if the difference in accuracy for the other four types of sensors were statistically different from that for the FOS. For the cases when the variance and number of data points from each group were different from each other, the Welch equations were used for calculating the pooled variance and degree of freedom. It can be seen that the differences in accuracy of the Kyowa and VWSG gauges with the accuracy of the FOS are statistically insignificant with a confidence level of 95%. However, the two Vishay gauges were significantly different as compared with the FOS in accuracy as presented in Table 7-4.

Table 7-3. Summary of sensor accuracy test results

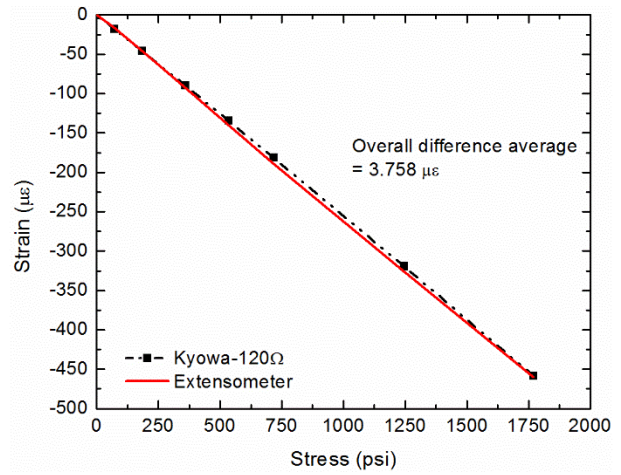
Sensor types	Average difference as compared to the extensometer readings ($\mu\epsilon$)	Average difference for the same sensor type ($\mu\epsilon$)
FOS-1	1.025	2.697
FOS-2	4.370	
Kyowa-1	3.758	5.698
Kyowa-2	7.637	
Vishay-120 Ω -1	28.819	31.828
Vishay-120 Ω -2	34.838	
Vishay-350 Ω -1	15.521	17.729
Vishay-350 Ω -2	19.938	
VWSG-1	4.218	5.625
VWSG-2	7.032	

Table 7-4. Results of t-tests on the accuracy test at 95% confidence level

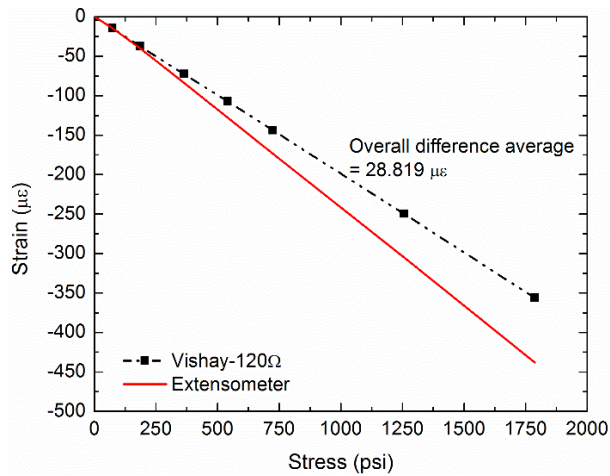
Test set	Sensor type	t-test (p-value)	Significantly different at 95% confidence?
1	FOS	0.362	No
	Kyowa		
2	FOS	0.014	Yes
	Vishay-120 Ω		
3	FOS	0.032	Yes
	Vishay-350 Ω		
4	FOS	0.312	No
	VWSG		



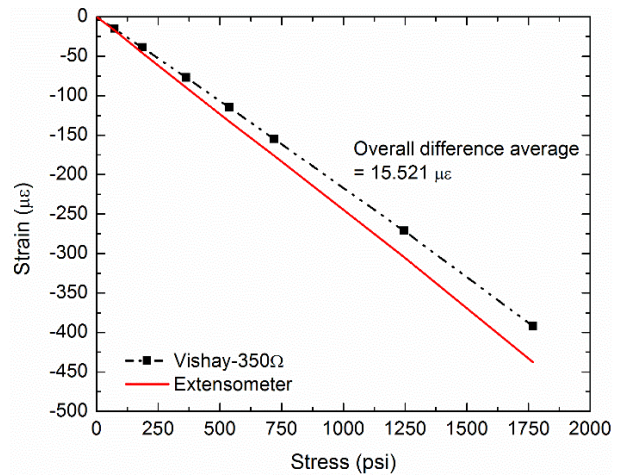
(a)



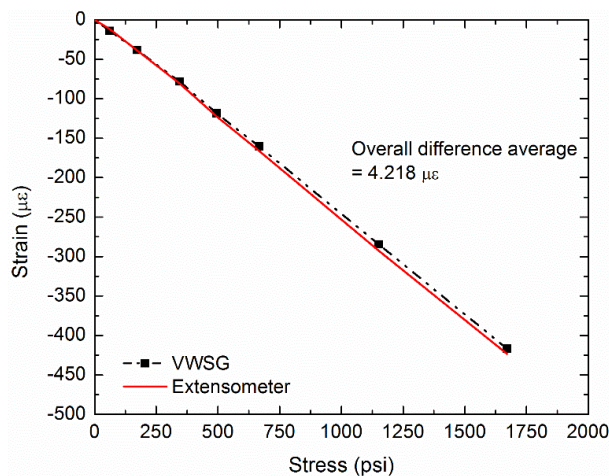
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

Figure 7-8. Accuracy test results: (a) Fiber optic sensor results; (b) Kyowa sensor results; (c) Vishay-120 Ω sensor results; (d) Vishay-350 Ω sensor results; (e) VWSG sensor results

7.4.2 Evaluation of Gauge Repeatability and Reproducibility

Sensor repeatability can be defined as the measure of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same sensor under the same condition. Sensor reproducibility can be defined as the closeness of the agreement between the results of measurements of the two or more sensors under similar condition.

To evaluate the repeatability and reproducibility of strain sensors, the magnitude of strain, defined as the absolute difference between the minimum and maximum strain value of the strain pulse, was calculated as the response variable and then a statistical analysis described in ASTM C802, Standard Principles for Conducting an Inter-laboratory Test Program to Determine the Precision of Test Methods for Construction Material (ASTM(C802-09a) 2010), was applied to process the data. The pooled standard deviation and coefficient of variations were calculated, including variance within and between similar sensors measuring the same strain. The results of the analysis include within and between coefficient of variations (COV) which indicate the degree of variability in measured strains with the same gauge (within) and the variability in measured strains with similar gauges (between). Table 7-5 presents the measured strains from the two Kyowa gauges in ten repeated load tests and the calculated statistics from these data.

Table 7-5. Measured dynamic strains from two Kyowa gauges and calculated statistics

Gauge	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Average	Variance
Kyowa-1	42.63	40.00	44.11	44.38	44.27	44.03	43.68	43.96	43.82	44.82	43.57	1.90
Kyowa-2	46.72	47.70	43.78	41.71	47.56	47.03	46.74	46.73	47.30	41.41	45.67	5.88
Average											44.62	3.89

Note: Values are in units of $\mu\epsilon$.

$p = \text{Number of gauges} = 2$

$n = \text{Number of readings} = 10$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \text{Average of Kyowa 1 reading} = \sum \frac{x_i}{n} = 43.57$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \text{Average of Kyowa 2 reading} = \sum \frac{x_i}{n} = 45.67$$

$$\bar{x}_A = \text{Mean of gauge averages} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{p} = 44.62$$

$$S_1^2(\text{pooled}) = \text{variance of measurements from Kyowa 1} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x}_1)^2}{n - 1} = 1.90$$

$$S_2^2(\text{pooled}) = \text{variance of measurements from Kyowa 2} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x}_2)^2}{n - 1} = 5.88$$

$$S_A^2(\text{pooled}) = \text{Average of within_gauge variance} = \frac{S_1^2 + S_2^2}{p} = 3.89$$

$$S_{\bar{x}_A}^2 = \frac{\sum \bar{x}_i^2 - p(\bar{x}_A)^2}{p - 1} = 2.198$$

$$SL_A^2 = (S_{\bar{x}_A}^2) - \frac{S_A^2(\text{pooled})}{n} = 1.81$$

$$\text{Variance within gauge} = S_A^2(\text{pooled}) = 3.89$$

$$\text{Variance between gauges} = S_A^2(\text{pooled}) + SL_A^2 = 5.70$$

$$\text{Coefficient of variation (COV) within gauges} = \frac{\sqrt{\text{Variance within gauge}}}{\text{Mean of gauge average}} \times 100 = 4.42\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Coefficient of variation (COV) between gauges} &= \frac{\sqrt{\text{Variance between gauges}}}{\text{Mean of gauge average}} \times 100 \\ &= 5.35\% \end{aligned}$$

Table 7-6 presents the results of statistical analysis on the measured strains from the four different gauges in the repeated load tests.

Table 7-6. Summary of statistical analysis results

Sensor	Average ($\mu\epsilon$)	Variance		Standard Deviation ($\mu\epsilon$)		Coefficient of variation (%)	
		within gauge	between gauge	within gauge	between gauge	within gauge	between gauge
Kyowa	44.62	3.89	5.70	1.97	2.39	4.42	5.35
Vishay-120 Ω	35.79	11.74	12.93	3.43	3.60	9.58	10.05
Vishay-350 Ω	39.36	4.84	5.05	2.20	2.25	5.59	5.71
FOS	48.14	12.96	22.23	3.60	4.72	7.48	9.79

7.4.2.1 Repeatability

It can be seen that the Kyowa gauges show the best repeatability (with the lowest within gauge coefficient of variation), to be followed by Vishay-350 Ω , FOS, and Vishay-120 Ω gauges. The previous study conducted by FDOT (FDOT 2008) stated that a strain gauge repeatability with COV of ≤ 10 percent was deemed acceptable and a COV between 10 percent and 20 percent was considered as marginal. The overall COV was found to be less than 10 percent (within gauge) for all sensors.

7.4.2.2 Reproducibility

It can be seen that the Kyowa gauges show the best reproducibility (with the lowest COV between gauges) to be followed by Vishay-350 Ω , FOS, and Vishay-120 Ω gauges.

7.4.3 Results of Concrete Shrinkage Measurements

The measured shrinkage strains from the sensors were compared with the strains calculated from the LVDTs readings as shown in Figure 7-9. It can be noted that there were two data gaps from 27 h to 50 h and from 268 h to 288 h due to power failure. During the monitoring period, the average difference in strain output between the fiber optic sensor and LVDT was 14.28 $\mu\epsilon$ with a standard deviation of 8.07 $\mu\epsilon$, while the average difference between vibrating

wire gauge and LVDT was $12.84 \mu\epsilon$ with a standard deviation of $7.78 \mu\epsilon$. In this experiment, the measurements obtained through both embedded sensors show good agreement with the LVDTs readings. The overall strain during the 14 days of monitoring period due to shrinkage and the statistical analysis results are summarized in Table 7-7. It can be seen that the difference in accuracy of the FOS and the VWSG were statistically insignificant at 95% confidence level.

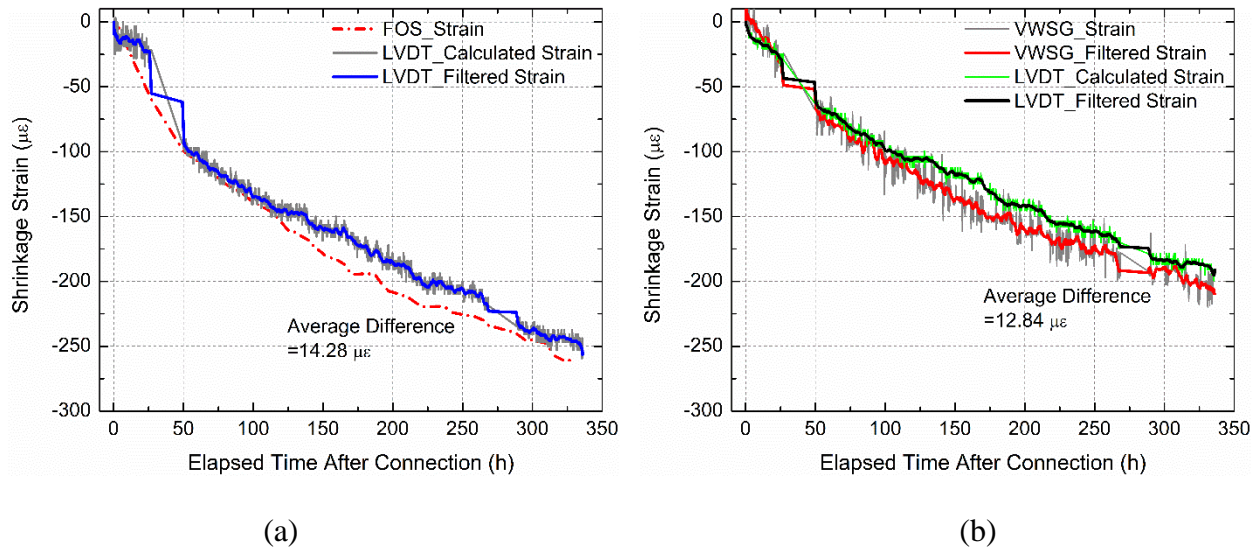


Figure 7-9. Comparison of free shrinkage strain measurements: (a) Free shrinkage strain from FOS; (b) Free shrinkage strain from VWSG

Table 7-7. Summary of shrinkage test and t-test results at 95% confidence level

Test set	Sensor type	Maximum measured shrinkage strain ($\mu\epsilon$)	Average difference between sensor and LVDT	Average difference for same sensor type ($\mu\epsilon$)	t-test p-value	Significantly Different at 95% confidence?
1	FOS-1	-267.45	14.28	30.37	0.903	No
	LVDT	-256.27				
2	FOS-2	-246.43	46.45			
	LVDT	-209.09				
3	VWSG-1	-209.49	12.84	34.04		
	LVDT	-191.07				
4	VWSG-2	-232.81	55.24			
	LVDT	-182.76				

7.5 Conclusion and Recommendations

An experimental study was conducted to evaluate the performance characteristics of fiber optic, vibrating wire, and electrical resistance strain gauges in measuring strains in concrete due to load and drying shrinkage. The different sensors were evaluated in terms of accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- When compared with the strains measured by a calibrated extensometer in a compression test where the strains varied from 0 to around 450 $\mu\epsilon$, the fiber optic strain sensor (FOS) showed an average error of 2.7 $\mu\epsilon$, as compared with average errors of 5.7 $\mu\epsilon$ and 5.6 $\mu\epsilon$ for an electrical resistance strain gauge and a vibrating wire strain gauge (VWSG), respectively. However, their differences in error were found to be statistically insignificant at 95% confidence level.
- The repeatability of the strain measurements by the FOS in terms of coefficient of variation (COV) was 7.5 % as compared with COVs of 4.4, 5.6, and 9.6% for the three different electrical resistance strain gauges.
- The reproducibility of the strain measurements by the FOS in terms of COV was 9.8% as compared with COVs of 5.4, 5.7, and 10.1 % for the three different electrical resistance strain gauges.
- When compared with the strains measured by a calibrated LVDT in a concrete drying shrinkage test where the strains varied from 0 to around 250 $\mu\epsilon$, the FOS showed an average difference of 30.37 $\mu\epsilon$, while the VWSG showed an average difference of 34.04 $\mu\epsilon$. The difference in strain measurements by the different gauges was statistically insignificant at 95% confidence level.

Based on the results of this laboratory evaluation, the FOS is found to have similar accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility as compared to electrical resistance strain gauge and VWSG, and can be used for measuring dynamic and long-term strains in concrete pavement.

CHAPTER 8

FIELD TESTING PROGRAM TO DETERMINE EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENTATION PLAN AND ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Background and Objectives of the Study

In Task 7 of this study, various embeddable strain gauges were tested in the laboratory to evaluate their performance characteristics with respect to accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility in measuring load-induced strains and shrinkage strains in concrete samples. However, when these strain sensors are used in actual concrete pavement slabs, there may be other factors which are not present in the controlled laboratory environment and which can influence their performance. In this Task 8, evaluation of the various strain sensors was evaluated in full-size concrete pavement slabs subjected to the actual outside environment and realistic wheel loads by a Heavy Vehicle Simulator (HVS). This field testing program was also conducted to assess the validity of the analysis results from the Finite Element (FE) model for jointed plain concrete pavement which has been developed for this study.

The main objectives of Task 8 are (1) to evaluate the performance of various strain sensors in full-size concrete pavement slabs, (2) to develop effective configurations for strain and temperature sensors in concrete test slabs, (3) to assess the validity of predicted results (deflections, strains, and stresses) from the developed FE model for jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP), and (4) to recommend effective testing and analysis methodology for concrete pavements.

8.1.2 Overview of the Field Testing Program

The field testing program consisted of testing two sets of concrete test slabs at the FDOT Accelerated Pavement Testing (APT) facility in Gainesville, Florida. The first set of test slabs consisted of three concrete test slabs, which were constructed and evaluated in the period from

December 2014 through March 2015. The main objectives for the first set of test slabs were (1) to assess the feasibility of the instrumentation system for monitoring temperature and strain in concrete pavement slabs, (2) to validate the predicted results from the FE model for JPCP, and (3) to evaluate the effectiveness of the critical stress analysis methodology in determining the potential performance of JPCP.

The second set of test slabs consisted of four test slabs, which were constructed and evaluated in the period from October 2016 through April 2017. The main objectives for the second set of test slabs were (1) to evaluate the performance of various strain sensors in actual concrete pavement slabs, (2) to validate the predicted results from the FE model for JPCP, (3) to evaluate the effectiveness of the critical stress analysis methodology in determining the potential performance of JPCP, and (4) to assess the feasibility of using a series of evenly-spaced strain sensors to determine the location of the applied wheel load on the test slabs.

8.2 First Set of Test Slabs

8.2.1 Description of Test Slabs and Instrumentation

Three test slabs were constructed at the Accelerated Pavement Testing (APT) facility in the FDOT Materials Research Park in Gainesville, Florida, in December 2014. To construct the three test slabs, three different concrete mixes were selected for use, and were referred to as (1) Test-1 (Standard Mix), (2) Test-2 (ICC-1), and (3) Test-3 (ICC-2), respectively. Each of the three concrete test slabs was 12 ft by 16 ft in size and 9 in. in thickness, and was constructed over an existing two-inch thick asphalt layer, which was placed over a 10.5 in. limerock base. There was no dowel bar used at the slab joints. Figure 8-1 shows the instrumentation layout for the test slabs. The locations for the dynamic strain gauges were selected based on the anticipated maximum strain responses in the test slabs from the anticipated HVS loading. At each indicated gauge location, two embedded strain gauges were placed at a depth of 1 in. from the concrete

surface, and 1 in. from the bottom of the concrete layer. This was achieved by securing the strain gauges between two nylon rods which were securely driven into the asphalt layer before the pouring of the concrete to form the test slab.

Each test slab was loaded by a Heavy Vehicle Simulator (HVS). During the HVS testing, dynamic strain data from the tested slab were recorded at every 15-minute interval, for 30 seconds each time, at a rate of 100 values per second for each strain gauge. Temperature data were recorded at five-minute intervals.

8.2.2 FE Modeling of Test Slab Section

A 3-D finite element model for concrete slabs was developed using the ADINA (version 9) finite element software. Figure 8-2 shows the 3-D finite element model which was developed for the analysis of the three test slabs. A concrete slab is modeled by an assemblage of elastic hexahedron elements. A hexahedron element is defined by eight nodes with each node having three degrees of freedom, i.e., translations in the x-, y-, and z-directions. The effects of temperature changes in the concrete slab can also be considered in the analysis. The concrete is characterized by its elastic modulus, Poisson's ratio, and coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE).

The test slabs are modeled as not bonded to the underlying foundation. The pavement foundation is modeled as an isotropic and linearly elastic subgrade material characterized by its elastic modulus and Poisson's ratio. A depth of 100 inches was used to model the subgrade material. The bottom of subgrade layer was modeled as fixed in z- direction.

The properties of the three concretes used in the model were initially obtained from the measured properties of the sampled concrete. The elastic modulus of the subgrade was obtained through back-calculation method by matching the analytical to the measured FWD deflections of the test slabs, as presented in the next section. Load transfer across the joint between two adjacent slabs is modeled by translational springs connecting the nodes of the finite elements

along the joint. Spring elements also have three degrees of freedom. Three values of spring constants are used to represent the stiffnesses along x-, y-, and z-directions.

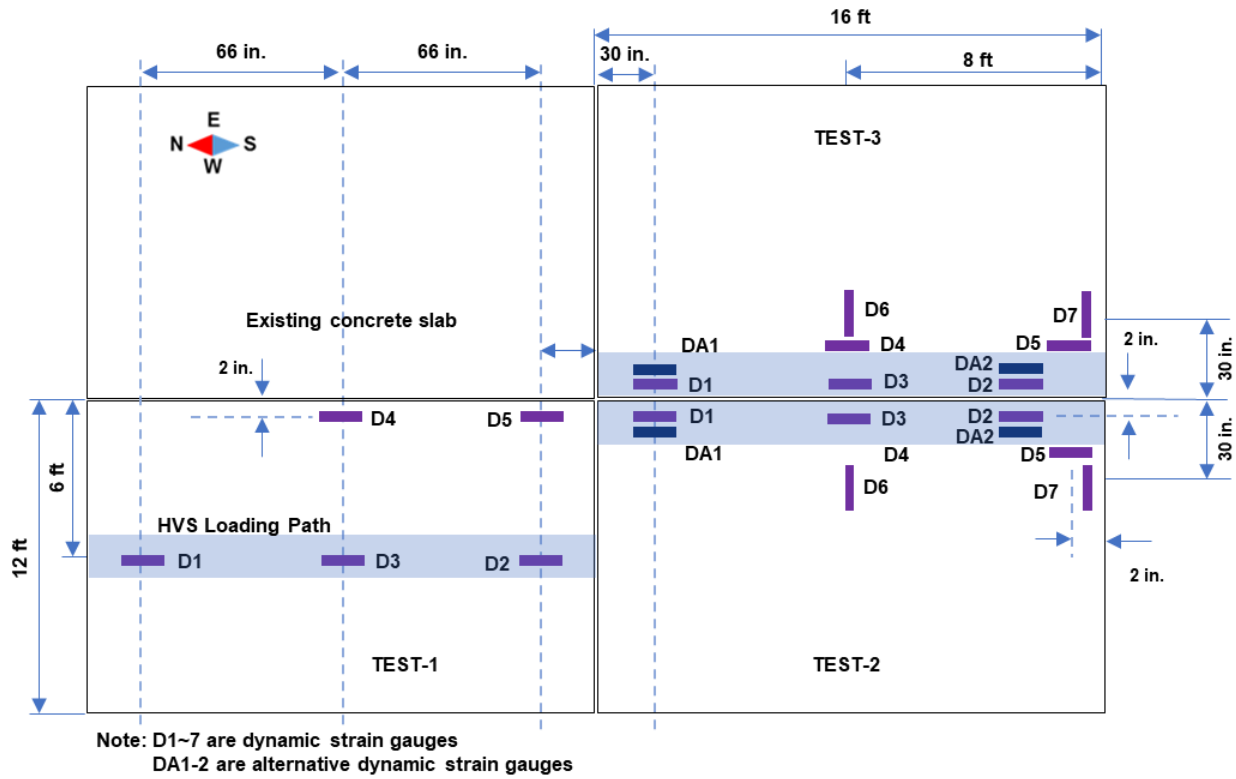


Figure 8-1. Instrumentation layout

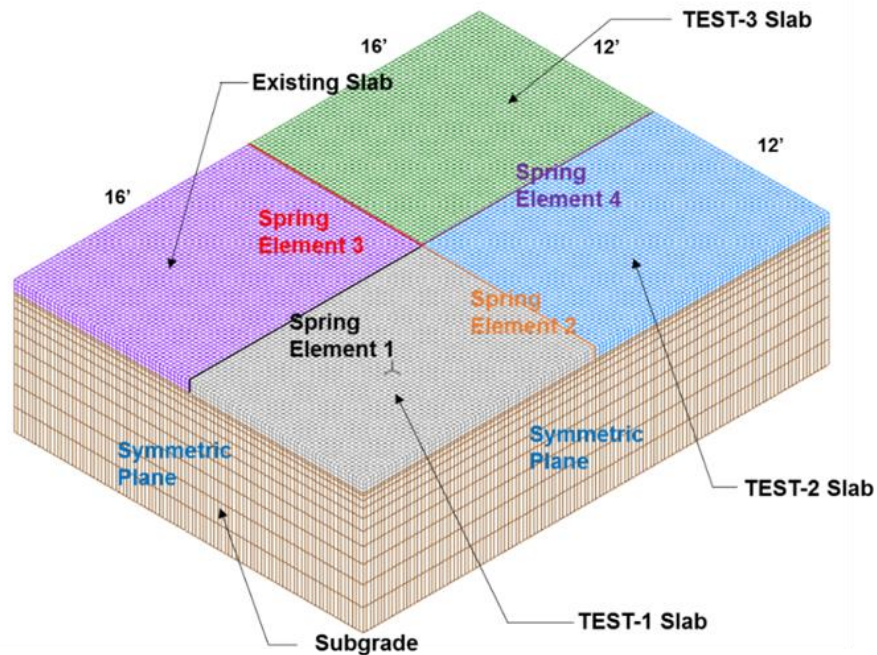


Figure 8-2. 3-D finite element model for test slabs

8.2.3 Calibration and Validation of the FE Model

In order for the 3-D analytical model to accurately analyze the performance of the test slabs under the HVS loading and critical loading conditions, it needs to have accurate properties of the test slab materials and the correct values of spring stiffness for modeling the behavior of joints and edges. The elastic modulus of the concrete material was initially estimated from the results of laboratory tests on the sampled concrete. The elastic modulus of subgrade and the spring stiffnesses of joint and edges were estimated by back-calculation of the FWD deflection data using the FE model. The elastic moduli of the concrete were also adjusted by back-calculation method. The results of the FWD tests at the slab center were used to estimate the elastic modulus of the subgrade. The results of the FWD test at the joints and edges were used to calibrate values of spring stiffness at the joints and edges by matching the analytically computed deflections with the measured FWD deflections. This process is referred to as “calibration of model parameters” of the model in this study. The estimation of the test slab materials properties and parameters was further verified by matching the analytically computed strains with the measured strains in the test slabs caused by HVS wheel loads. This process is referred to as “verification of model parameters” in this study.

Pavement surface deflection basins caused by a 9-kip FWD applied load were used to estimate the values of the elastic modulus of the subgrade and the stiffness of the springs used to model the load transfer at the joints. Figure 8-3 shows an example of measured and computed deflection basin caused by a 9-kip FWD load at the center of slab. This set of FWD tests was done in the early morning when the slab would tend to have a negative temperature differential and to have full contact with the subgrade at the slab center. The measured deflection basins in

the transverse direction were very similar to those in the longitudinal direction. The analytical deflection basin was calculated by using an elastic modulus of the subgrade of 115 ksi.

Deflection basins caused by FWD load applied at the joint were used to estimate the joint spring stiffnesses, which were used to model the load transfer at the joints. All the joints between two adjacent slabs were tested. This set of FWD tests was performed at midday when the slab would tend to have a positive temperature differential and to have full contact with the subgrade at the joints. The estimated elastic moduli of the slab and subgrade were used in the FE model to compute the deflection basin across the joint. Figure 8-4 shows the matched deflection basins from the back-calculation process for estimating the joint spring stiffnesses. Using the previously estimated parameters and material properties, a fairly good match between the measured and the calculated deflection basins was achieved with a vertical stiffness of 100,000 lb/in. and with stiffness of 10,000 lb/in. in the x- and y-directions.

In order to verify the parameters for the FE models for the test slabs, the measured strains from strain gauges embedded in the test slab were compared with the computed strains. The strain at each gauge location was computed by using the FE model for the case of static load shifted according to the locations of the HVS wheel at different times. The strains at different times were obtained by placing the HVS load at the different locations at the corresponding times. A total of 64 shifted applied wheel loads were used to simulate one pass of the HVS loading with a speed of 7.5 miles per hour. Figure 8-5 shows the comparison between the analytical strains predicted using the FE model and the measured strains from the full-scale test slabs.

Table 8-1 presents a summary of model parameters calibrated for the test slabs in this study. The 3-D FE models with the calibrated parameters were used to perform the analysis of

stresses under critical loading condition in Florida. As shown in Figures 8-3 through 8-5, the analytical responses matched well with measured responses.

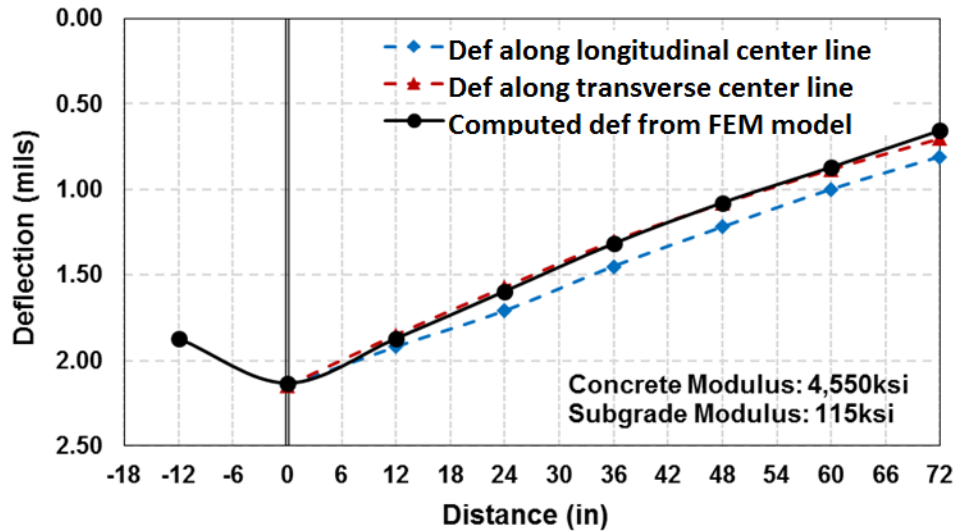


Figure 8-3. Example of determination of elastic modulus using FWD deflection basin caused by a 9-kip FWD load at slab center for test-1 slab

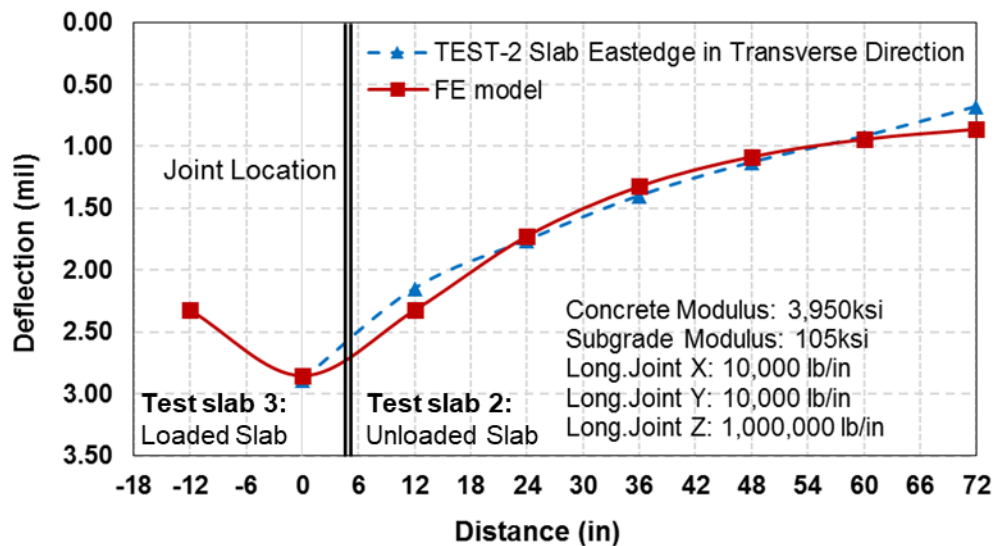
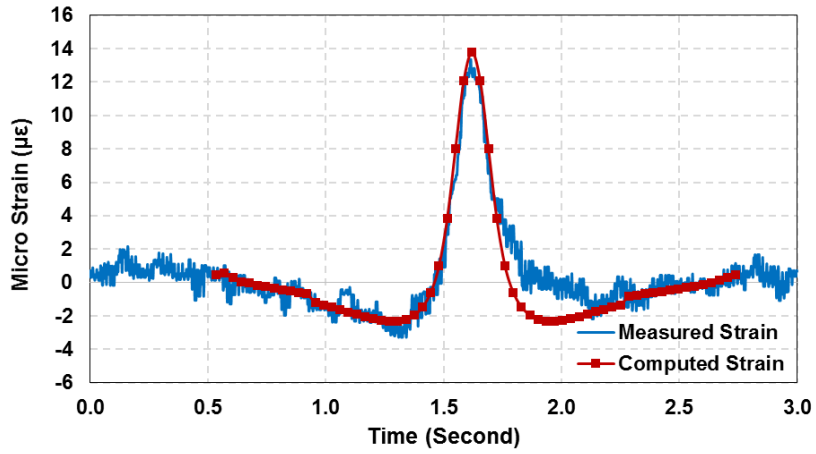
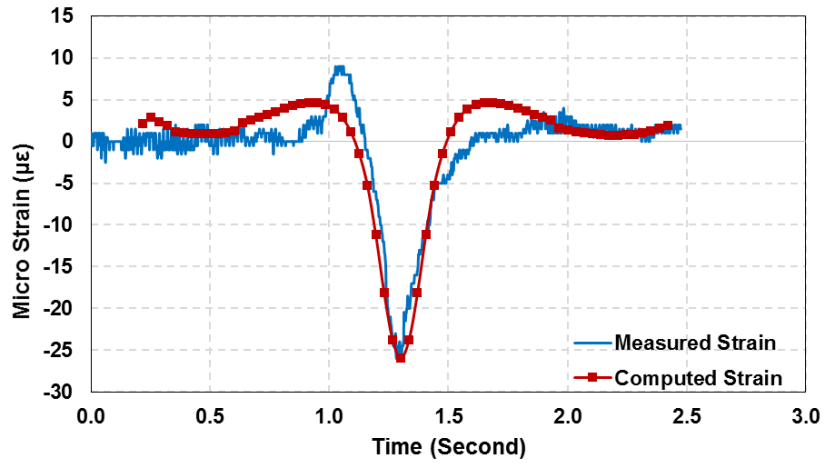


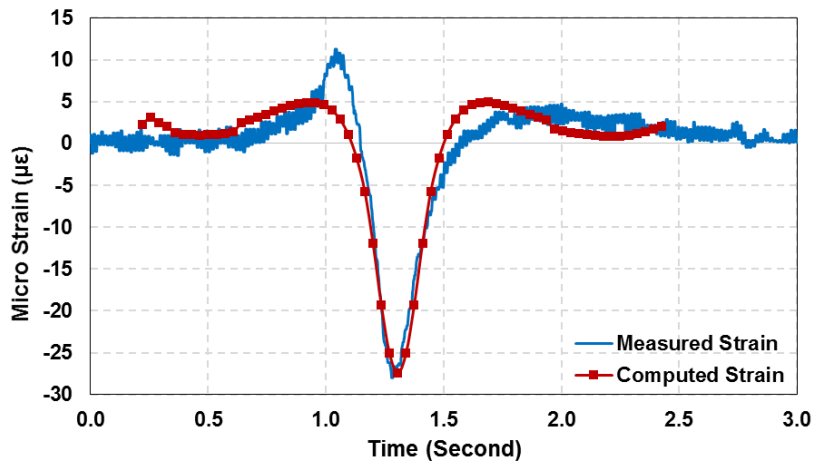
Figure 8-4. Example of determination of spring stiffness across the joint using FWD basin caused by a 9-kip FWD load at the joint for standard mix slab



(a)



(b)



(c)

**Figure 8-5. Measured and computed strains at selected gauge locations:
 (a) Test-1 slab from sensor D1-Bottom, (b) Test-2 slab from sensor DA1-Top,
 (c) Test-3 slab from sensor D1-Top**

Table 8-1. Summary of model parameters calibrated for the test slabs

Parameters used in FE model	Test-1 slab	Test-2 slab	Test-3 slab
Elastic Modulus of Concrete (ksi)	4,550	3,950	3,800
Density of Concrete (pcf)	138.3	129.9	130.4
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (in/in/°F)	4.425E-6	4.239E-6	4.239E-6
Poisson's ratio	0.2	0.2	0.2
Elastic Modulus of Subgrade (ksi)	115	115	115
Spring Constant for Load Transfer (lb/in)			
Transverse Joint X	10,000	10,000	-
Transverse Joint Y	10,000	10,000	-
Transverse Joint Z	100,000	1,000,000	-
Longitudinal Joint X	10,000	-	10,000
Longitudinal Joint Y	10,000	-	10,000
Longitudinal Joint Z	1,000,000	-	100,000

8.2.4 Assessment by Critical Stress Analysis

Previous research studies on concrete pavements in Florida have shown that concrete pavement slabs tend to have a positive temperature differential (where the temperature at the top of the slab is higher than the temperature at the bottom) at midday and the slabs tend to curl upward at the slab center. A typical severe temperature differential in the concrete slab at midday has been found to be +20°F. At this temperature condition, the most critical loading position is when the axle load is placed at the mid-edge of the slab.

Conversely, concrete pavement slabs tend to have a negative temperature differential at night, and the slabs tend to curl up at the slab edges and corners. A typical severe temperature differential in the concrete slab at night has been found to be -10°F. At this temperature

condition, the most critical loading position is when the axle load is placed at the corner of the slab.

Using the developed 3-D finite element models for the three test slabs, which were calibrated with the measured deflection basins from FWD tests and validated with the measured strains from HVS tests, analysis was performed to determine the maximum stresses in the slabs if they were subject to some critical load and temperature conditions. A 22-kip axle load, which represents the maximum legal load limit for single axle load in Florida, was used as the applied load in the analysis. Analysis for the following two critical load-temperature conditions was performed:

- (1) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the mid-edge of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of +20°F.
- (2) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the corner of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of -10°F.

These two critical loading conditions are shown in Figure 8-6. For comparison purpose, analysis was also performed for the following load-temperature conditions:

- (1) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the mid-edge of the pavement slab with no temperature differential.
- (2) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the mid-edge of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of -10°F.
- (3) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the corner of the pavement slab with no temperature differential.
- (4) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the corner of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of +20°F.

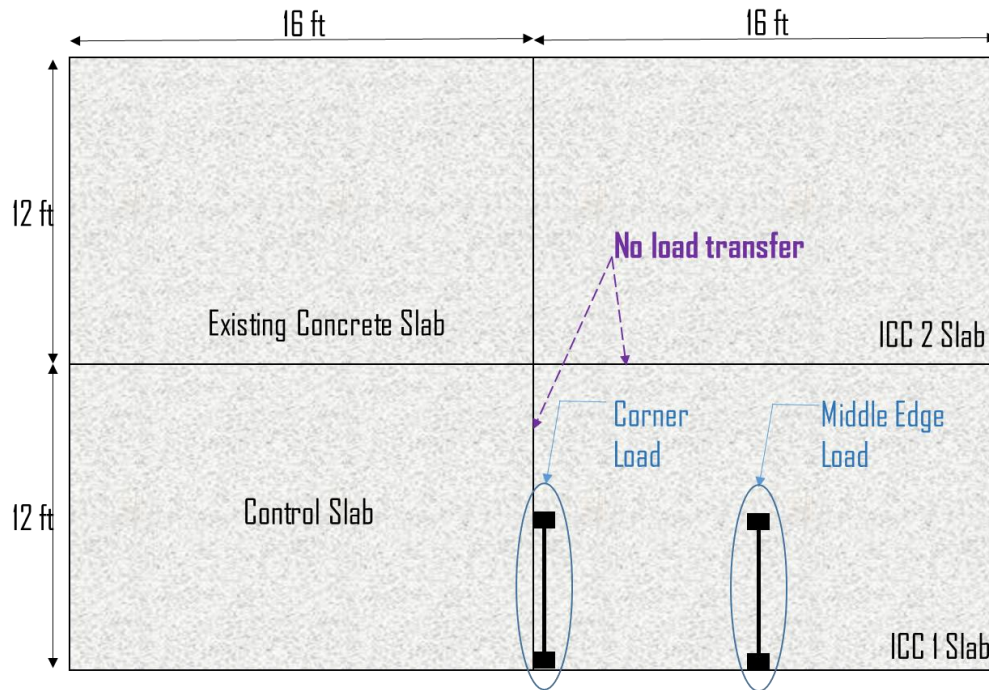


Figure 8-6. Critical loading conditions.

Table 8-2 shows the maximum computed stresses in the three test slabs from the critical stress analysis. In order to assess the potential performance of these test slabs in service, the maximum computed stresses were divided by the flexural strength of the concrete of the test slab to obtain the stress-to-strength ratios. According to fatigue theory, the number of load repetitions to failure of concrete increases as the stress-to-strength ratio decreases. Thus, a lower computed stress-to-strength ratio would indicate a higher allowable number of load repetitions to failure and a better-expected performance in service. The measured 28-day flexural strengths of the concrete sampled from the test slabs were used to compute the stress-to-strength ratios, which are also shown in Table 8-2. Since the measured flexural strength of ICC-1 with water-concrete ratio of 0.32 (662 psi) was substantially lower than the flexural strength of the corresponding ICC mixture with the same Water-concrete ratio from the laboratory study (820 psi), the flexural

strength value of 820 psi was also used in the calculation of the stress-to-strength ratios for the ICC-1 test slab.

Table 8-2. Computed maximum stresses and stress-to-strength ratios for the test slabs

Mix	Water-concrete ratio	CTE (in/in/°F)	Modulus of Elasticity (ksi)	Flexural Strength (psi)	Computed Stress (psi)		Stress-to-Strength Ratio	
					Corner	Mid-edge	Corner	Mid-edge
Temperature Differential of +20°F Between Top and Bottom								
SM	0.40	4.425	4,550	725	217.8	451.0	0.30	0.62
ICC-1	0.32	4.239	3,950	662 (820*)	194.3	397.4	0.29 (0.24#)	0.60 (0.48#)
ICC-2	0.40	4.239	3,800	705	190.6	389.7	0.27	0.55
Temperature Differential of -10°F Between Top and Bottom								
SM	0.40	4.425	4,550	725	217.4	154.7	0.30	0.21
ICC-1	0.32	4.239	3,950	662 (820*)	205.2	138.1	0.31 (0.25#)	0.21 (0.17#)
ICC-2	0.40	4.239	3,800	705	204.1	135.8	0.29	0.19
Temperature Differential of 0°F Between Top and Bottom								
SM	0.40	4.425	4,550	725	173.3	235.3	0.24	0.32
ICC-1	0.32	4.239	3,950	662 (820*)	164.9	227.2	0.25 (0.20#)	0.34 (0.28#)
ICC-2	0.40	4.239	3,800	705	163.3	225.7	0.23	0.32

Note: * Flexural strength of similar ICC mix from a laboratory study.

Stress-to-strength ratio computed using flexural strength from a laboratory study.

From the results presented in Table 8-2, it can be seen that the maximum stresses and the maximum stress-to-strength ratios were obtained at the condition when a 22-kip axle load was applied to the mid-edge of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of +20°F. At this critical loading condition, the computed stress-to-strength ratios for the ICC-2 and ICC-1 slabs (0.55 & 0.60, respectively) were all lower than that for the standard-mix slab (0.62). When the more appropriate flexural strength value of 820 psi was used for the ICC-1 slab, the stress-to-strength ratio was reduced to 0.48, which is substantially lower than that for the standard-mix

slab. Thus, based on the results of the critical stress analysis, the two internally cured concrete slabs will likely have better potential performance than the standard-mix slab in service.

8.2.5 Assessment by Visual Observation

Figure 8-7 shows a picture of the surface of the standard-mix slab after it has been loaded by the HVS. Though the standard-mix slab remained in good condition, some hairline cracks could be seen next to the wheel path of the HVS wheel load. These hairline cracks could be caused by micro shrinkage cracks which developed into hairline cracks after the slab was loaded repetitively by the HVS wheel load. Figures 8-8 and 8-9 show the pictures of the surface of the ICC-2 and ICC-1 slabs after they were loaded by the HVS. No visible crack was observed from these two test slabs. From the visual observation of these three test slabs, the ICC slabs appeared to have better performance than the standard-mix slab.



Figure 8-7. Surface of standard-mix slab after HVS loading



Figure 8-8. Surface of ICC-2 slab after HVS loading



Figure 8-9. Surface of ICC-1 slab after HVS loading

8.3 Second Set of Test Slabs

8.3.1 Description of the Test Slabs and Instrumentation

Four test slabs were constructed at the accelerated pavement testing (APT) facility located in the FDOT State Materials Research Park. Each test slab was 12 ft by 15 ft in size and 9 in. in thickness with no dowel bar at the joints. To evaluate the strain sensor's performance and data analysis methodologies under real temperature-load conditions, the concrete slabs were made with four different concrete mixtures with a variation of low to high strength and modulus of elasticity. These test slabs were constructed over the existing two-inch thick asphalt layer, which acted as a leveling course and provided firm and consistent foundation for the concrete slabs, supported by 10.5 in. limerock base layer. A vibrating leveling bar was used to level off the concrete surface of the test slab and then a broom was passed over the concrete surface to produce a rough surface texture before it hardened. A curing compound was applied over the top and sides of the slabs to prevent excessive water evaporation. The ICC-1 slab (Slab 1) and standard mix slab (Slab 4) were constructed on October 24, 2016, and HVS loading was applied after 129 days and 134 days, respectively. The ICC-2 slab (Slab 2) and ICC-3 slab (Slab 3) were both constructed on October 31, 2016, and tested after 137 days and 116 days, respectively.

The test slabs were instrumented with seven different types of strain gauges and with thermocouple wires to monitor temperature variation in the concrete slabs. The strain gauges used in this study were the Micron Optics OS3600, OS3500, Geokon 4200, Vishay, Kyowa, Tokyo Sokki, and CTL models. Table 8-3 summarizes the information on the sensors used in the test slabs. The strain gauge array was placed at the mid-edge of the slab on the HVS wheel path to evaluate the sensor's performance by comparing the responses obtained from each sensor type. For each gauge location, two strain gauges of the same type were placed at a depth of two inches from the concrete surface, and two inches from the bottom of the concrete layer. Both

gauges were placed in the longitudinal direction. In addition, five Kyowa strain gauges oriented in the longitudinal direction were placed along the transverse center line to capture the spatially distributed strain responses.

Thermocouple trees, each of which consisted of eight wires which were located at depths of 1, 2, 3, 4.5, 6, 7, and 8 in. from the surface of the concrete slab, were placed at the slab center and at the corner of the slab. One thermocouple wire was placed in the asphalt layer at a depth of 1 in. from the top of the asphalt layer, or at a depth of 10 in. from the concrete surface to monitor the temperature in the asphalt layer.

Nylon rods were used to secure the installation of sensors as well as to minimize the thermal effect on the gauge readings. PVC buckets without bottom plate were used to protect the gauges during concrete placement. The concrete was poured manually around the strain sensors inside the PVC buckets, which were pulled out vertically to remove them. Figure 8-10 presents the instrumentation layout for the four test slabs.

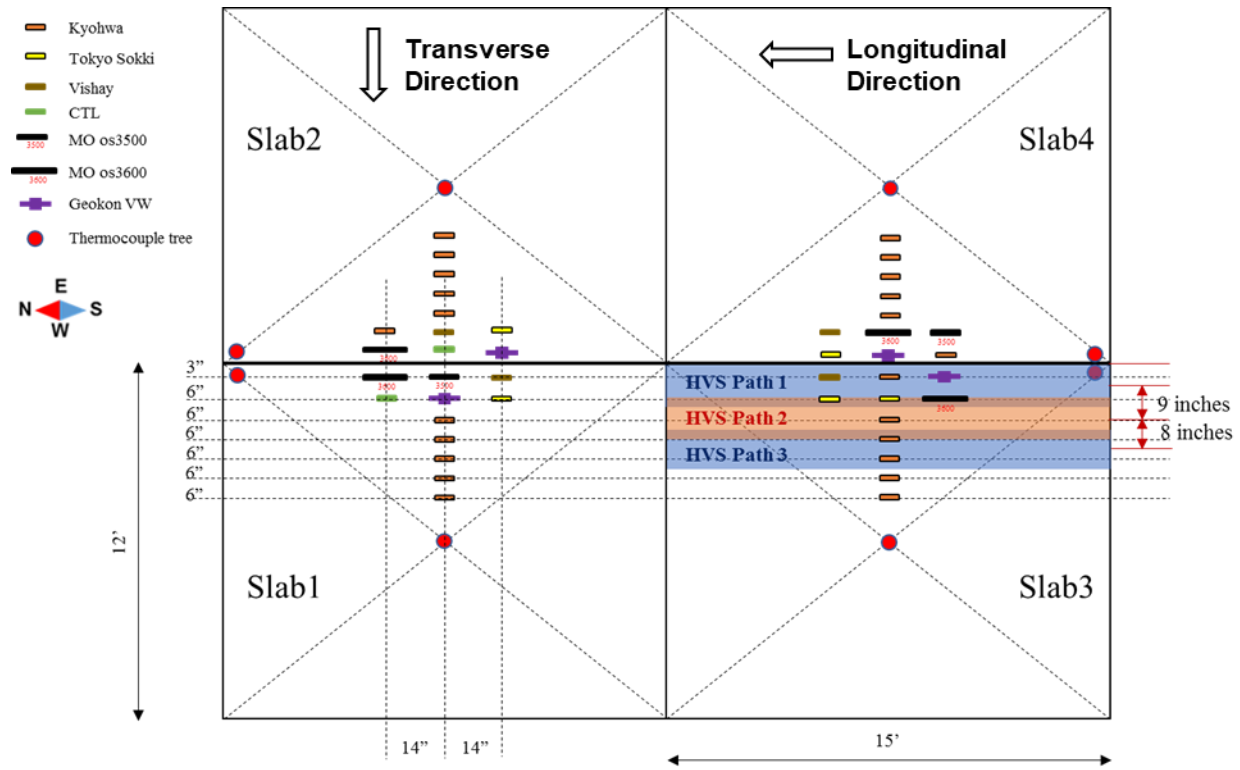


Figure 8-10. Instrumentation layout

Table 8-3. List of strain sensors installed in the test slabs

Type	Manufacturer	Model	Gauge length (in.)	Operating range (°F)
Fiber optic	Micron Optics	os3600	9.8	-40 to +176
Fiber optic	Micron Optics	os3500	4.3	-40 to +176
Vibrating Wire	Geokon	4200A-2	6.0	-4 to +176
Resistance	Vishay	EPG-5-120	4.3	23 to +122
Resistance	Kyowa	KM-120-120-H2-11	4.7	14 to +158
Resistance	Tokyo Sokki	PML-60-sL	2.4	-4 to +140
Resistance	CTL	-	8.0	-29 to +399

8.3.2 HVS Loading Configuration

The HVS loading was applied using a super single tire with a contact pressure of 110 psi and a load of 12 kips, traveling at about 7.5 mph in a unidirectional mode with no wander. The HVS loading was applied at three different locations in each slab, namely at 6 inches, 15 inches, and 23 inches from the edge of the slab. For each loading path as shown in Figure 8-10, the slab was loaded for a minimum duration of 24 hours.

8.3.3 Data Acquisition System

During HVS testing, dynamic strain data from the tested slab were recorded at every 1-hour interval, for 200 seconds each time. This recording scheme allowed recording of data for at least 20 passes of HVS load for each interval. Temperature data were recorded at fifteen-minute intervals. The AC unit and regulator were equipped on the DAQ system cabinet for maintaining a stable condition in terms of temperature, humidity, and electric power.

8.3.4 Finite Element Modeling of Test Slabs

A 3-D finite element model for concrete slabs was developed using the ADINA (version 9) finite element software. Figure 8-11 shows the 3-D finite element model which was developed for the analysis of the four test slabs. A concrete slab is modeled by an assemblage of elastic hexahedron elements. A hexahedron element is defined by eight nodes with each node having three degrees of freedom, i.e., translations in the x-, y-, and z-directions. The effects of temperature changes in the concrete slab can also be considered in the analysis. The concrete is characterized by its elastic modulus, Poisson's ratio, and coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE).

The test slabs are modeled as not bonded to the underlying foundation. The pavement foundation is modeled as an isotropic and linearly elastic subgrade material characterized by its elastic modulus and Poisson's ratio. A depth of 150 inches was used to model the subgrade material. The bottom of subgrade layer was modeled as fixed in z- direction.

The properties of the four concretes used in the model were initially obtained from the measured properties of the sampled concrete. The elastic modulus of the subgrade was obtained through the back-calculation method by matching the analytical to the measured FWD deflections of the test slabs, as presented in the next section. Load transfer across the joint between two adjacent slabs is modeled by translational springs connecting the nodes of the finite elements along the joint, as illustrated in Figure 8-12. Spring elements also have three degrees of freedom. Three values of spring constants are used to represent the springs stiffness along x-, y-, and z-directions.

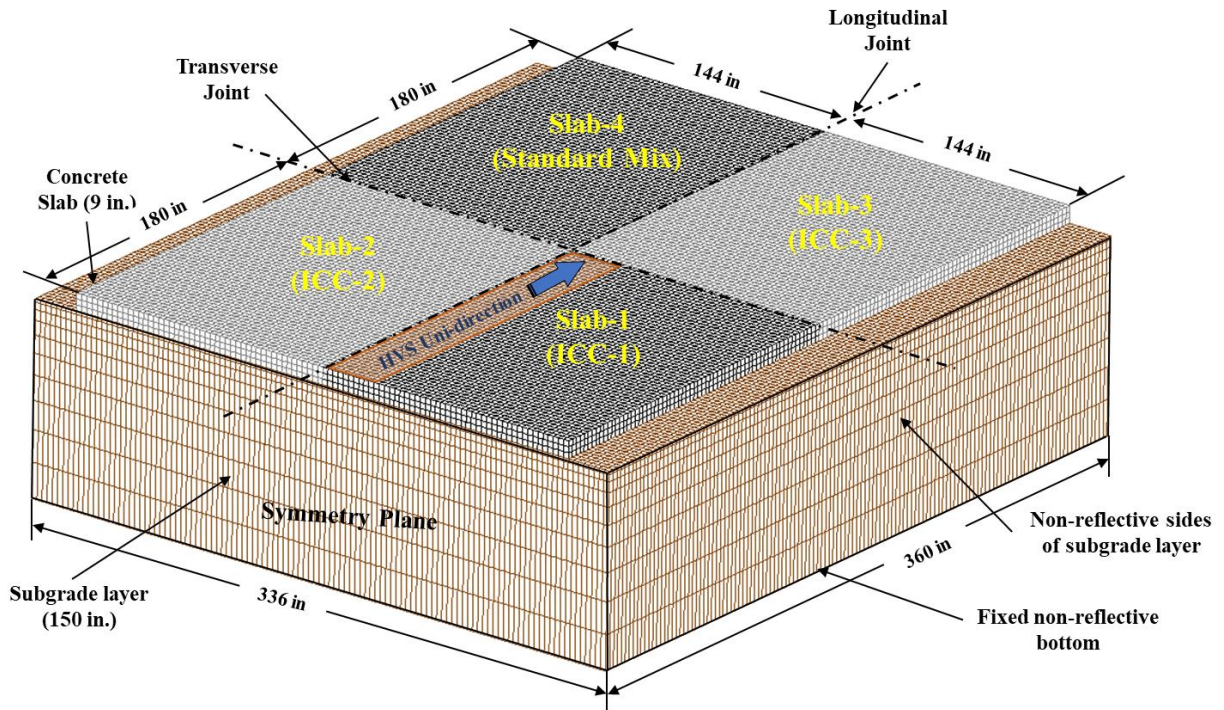


Figure 8-11. 3-D finite element model for the four test slabs

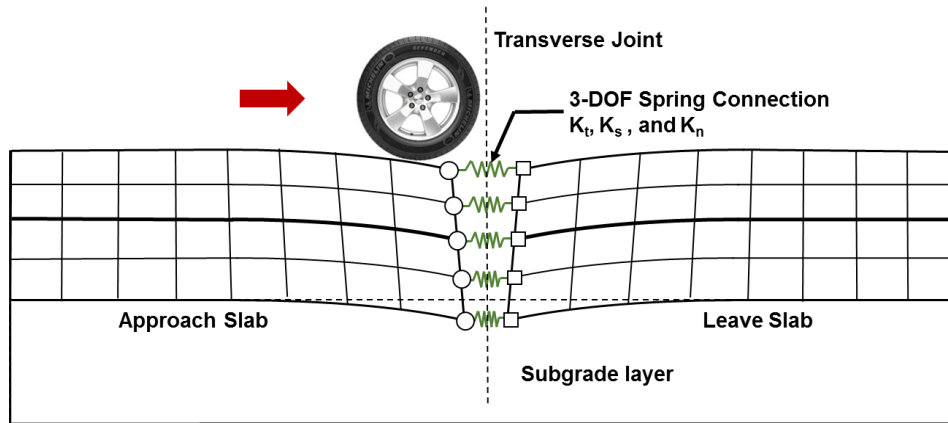


Figure 8-12. Modeling of transverse joint using spring elements

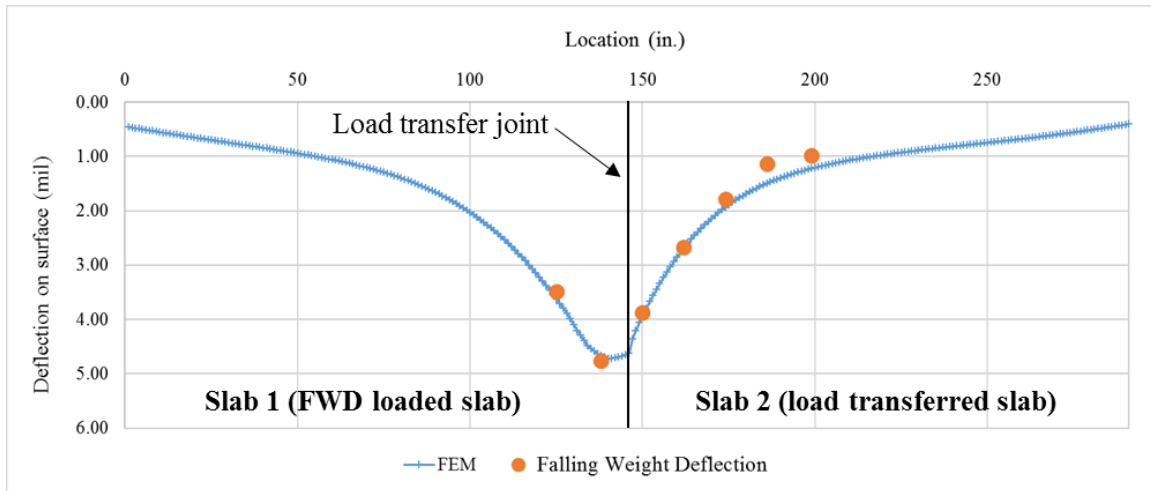
8.3.5 Calibration of the FE Model

The elastic modulus of the concrete material was initially estimated from the results of laboratory tests on the sampled concrete. The elastic modulus of subgrade and the stiffness of the joint and edge springs were estimated by back-calculation of the FWD deflection data. The results of the FWD tests at the slab center were used to estimate the elastic modulus of the subgrade. The results of the FWD test at the joints were used to calibrate values of spring stiffness at the joints by matching the analytically computed deflections with the measured FWD deflections.

Surface deflections in the concrete pavement caused by a 12-kip FWD were used to estimate the values of the elastic modulus of the subgrade and the stiffness of the springs for the load transfer at the joints in the FE model. Figure 8-13 shows an example of measured and computed deflection basin caused by a 12-kip FWD load at the center of the slab. This set of FWD tests was done in the midday when the slab would tend to have a positive temperature differential resulting in full contact with the subgrade at the slab edge. The measured deflection basins in the transverse direction were very similar to those in the longitudinal direction. The

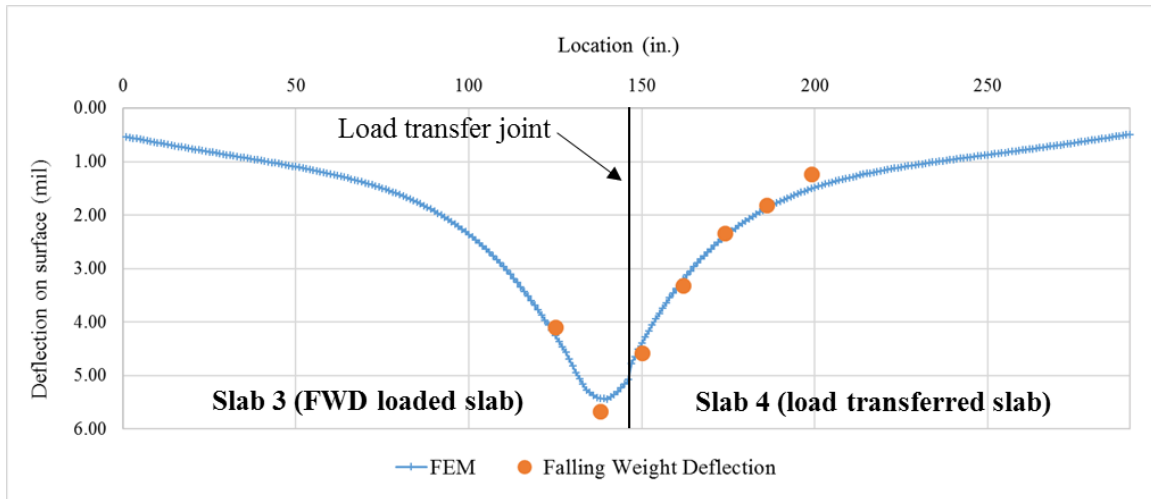
analytical deflection basin was calculated by using an elastic modulus of the subgrade of between 70,000 and 80,000 psi.

Deflection basin caused by FWD load applied at the joint were used to estimate the springs joint stiffness, which was used to model the load transfer at the joints. The estimated elastic moduli of the slab and subgrade were used in the FE model to compute the deflection basin across the joint. Figure 8-13 shows the matched deflection basins from the back-calculation process for estimating the joint springs stiffness. Using the previously estimated parameters and material properties, fairly well-matched results between the measured and the calculated deflection basins were achieved with a vertical stiffness of 100,000 lb/in. and with the stiffness of 10,000 lb/in. in the x- and y- directions. Table 8-4 presents a summary of model parameters for the four test slabs.



(a)

Figure 8-13. Continued



(b)

Figure 8-13. Determination of spring stiffness across the joint using FWD basin caused by a 12-kip FWD load at the joint for (a) Slab 1 and Slab 2 and (b) Slab 3 and Slab 4

Table 8-4. Summary of model parameters calibrated for the four test slabs

Parameters used in FE model	SM Slab 4	ICC-1 Slab 1	ICC-2 Slab 2	ICC-3 Slab 3
Elastic Modulus of Concrete (ksi)	4,300	3,750	2,100	2,650
Density of Concrete (pcf)	150	150	150	150
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion ($^{\circ}\text{F} \times 10^{-6}$)	6.07	5.56	5.80	5.94
Poisson's ratio	0.2	0.21	0.21	0.21
Elastic Modulus of Subgrade (ksi)	80	70	70	80
Spring Constant for Load Transfer (lb/in)				
Transverse Joint X	10,000	10,000	-	-
Transverse Joint Y	10,000	10,000	-	-
Transverse Joint Z	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
Longitudinal Joint X	10,000	-	10,000	-
Longitudinal Joint Y	10,000	-	10,000	-
Longitudinal Joint Z	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-

8.3.6 Assessment of Critical Stress Analysis

Using the developed 3-D finite element models for the four test slabs, which were calibrated with the measured deflection basins from FWD tests, analysis was performed to determine the maximum stresses in the slabs if they were subject to some critical load and temperature conditions. A 22-kip axle load, which represents the maximum legal load limit for single axle load in Florida, was used as the applied load in the analysis. Analysis for the following two critical load-temperature conditions was performed:

- (1) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the mid-edge of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of +20°F.
- (2) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the corner of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of -10°F.

These two critical loading conditions are shown in Figure 8-14. For comparison purpose, analysis was also performed for the following load-temperature conditions:

- (1) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the mid-edge of the pavement slab with no temperature differential.
- (2) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the mid-edge of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of -10°F.
- (3) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the corner of the pavement slab with no temperature differential.
- (4) A 22-kip axle load was applied to the corner of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of +20°F.

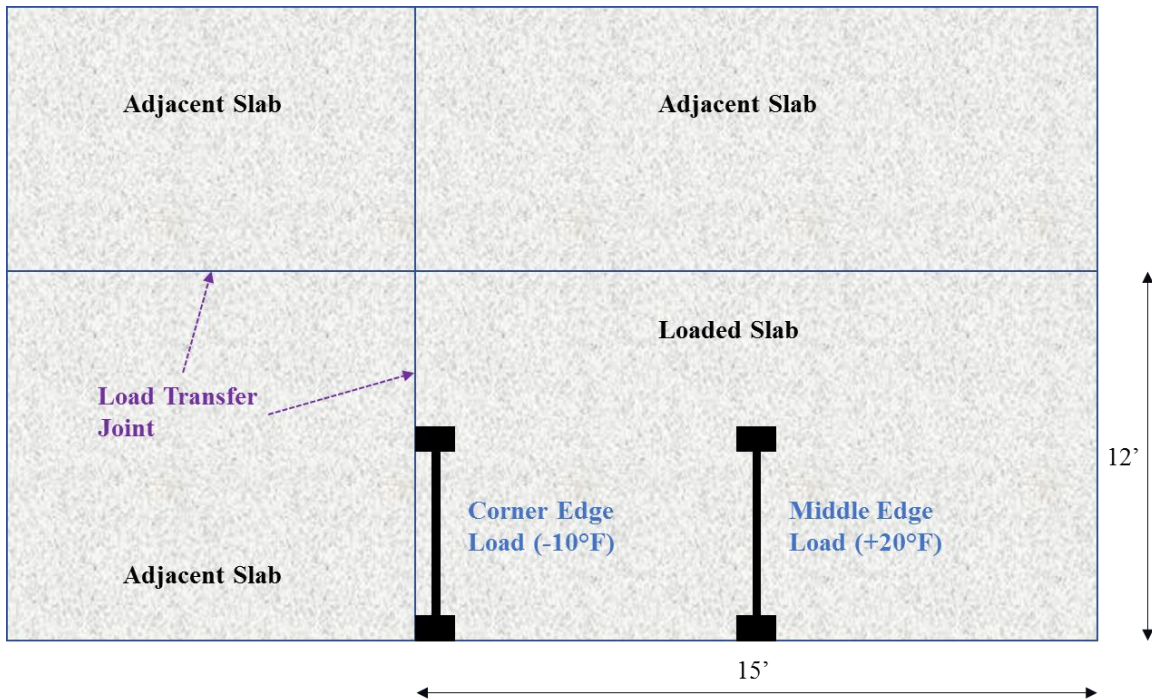


Figure 8-14. Critical load-temperature conditions for the test slabs

Table 8-5 shows the maximum computed stresses in the four test slabs from the critical stress analysis. In order to assess the potential performance of these test slabs in service, the maximum computed stresses were divided by the flexural strength of the concrete of the test slab to obtain the stress-to-strength ratios. According to fatigue theory, the number of load repetitions to failure of concrete increases as the stress-to-strength ratio decreases. Thus, a lower computed stress-to-strength ratio would indicate a higher allowable number of load repetitions to failure and a better-expected performance in service. The measured 28-day flexural strengths of the concrete sampled from the test slabs were used to compute the stress-to-strength ratios, which are also shown in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5. Computed maximum stresses and stress-to-strength ratios for the test slabs

	Mix	CTE (x 10 ⁻⁶ °F)	Modulus of Elasticity (ksi)	Flexural Strength (psi)	Computed Stress (psi)		Stress-to-Strength Ratio	
					Corner	Mid-edge	Corner	Mid-edge
	SM	6.07	4,300	805	407.0	460.3	0.51	0.57
Temperature Differences of +20°F	ICC-1	5.56	3,750	715	340.9	369.4	0.48	0.52
	ICC-2	5.80	2,100	300	264.7	294.2	0.88	0.98
	ICC-3	5.94	2,650	305	317.8	339.5	1.04	1.11
	SM	6.07	4,300	805	190.1	173.5	0.24	0.22
Temperature Differences of -10°F	ICC-1	5.56	3,750	715	168.3	149.5	0.24	0.21
	ICC-2	5.80	2,100	300	132.1	125.1	0.44	0.42
	ICC-3	5.94	2,650	305	142.9	126.9	0.47	0.42
	SM	6.07	4,300	805	179.7	181.2	0.22	0.23
Temperature Differences of ±0°F	ICC-1	5.56	3,750	715	157.7	174.7	0.22	0.24
	ICC-2	5.80	2,100	300	132.5	172.3	0.44	0.58
	ICC-3	5.94	2,650	305	145.1	174.3	0.48	0.56

From the results presented in Table 8-5, it can be seen that the maximum stresses and the maximum stress-to-strength ratios were obtained at the condition when a 22-kip axle load was applied to the mid-edge of the pavement slab with a temperature differential of +20°F. At this critical loading condition, the computed stress-to-strength ratios for SM (Slab 4), ICC-1 (Slab 1), ICC-2 (Slab 2), and ICC-3 (Slab 3) are 0.57, 0.52, 0.98, and 1.11, respectively. Based on the maximum stress-to-strength ratios, the ranking of the test slabs from best to worst should be ICC-1 (Slab 1), SM (Slab 4), ICC-2 (Slab 2), and ICC-3 (Slab 3). It is to be noted that the high stress-to-strength ratios for the ICC-2 and ICC-3 slabs were due to the very low flexural strengths (300 and 305 psi) of these two concrete mixes caused by exceptional high air voids (18.9%).

8.3.7 Assessment by Visual Observation

HVS loading was applied on ICC-1 slab (Slab 1) and standard mix slab (Slab 4) 129 days and 134 days after their construction, respectively. HVS loading was applied on ICC-2 slab (Slab 2) and ICC-3 slab (Slab 3) 137 days and 116 days after their construction, respectively. No visible cracks were observed on all four test slabs before the HVS loading. After HVS loading, visible corner cracks were observed on Slab 2 and Slab 3, which had high computed maximum stress-to-strength ratios (0.98 and 1.11) from the critical stress analysis. Figures 8-15 and 8-16 show pictures of the surface of Slabs 2 and 3, respectively, after HVS loading.



Figure 8-15. Slab 2 after HVS loading



Figure 8-16. Slab 3 after HVS loading

Slab 1 and Slab 4, which had low computed stress-to-strength ratios (0.52 and 0.57) did not show any visible cracks after HVS loading. Figures 8-17 and 8-18 show pictures of the surface of Slabs 1 and 4, respectively, after HVS loading.



Figure 8-17. Slab 1 after HVS loading



Figure 8-18. Slab 4 after HVS loading

8.3.8 Evaluation of Sensors for Dynamic Strains

8.3.8.1 Overview

HVS loading was applied to the four test slabs using a super single tire with a contact pressure of 110 psi and a load of 12 kips, traveling at about 7.5 mph in a unidirectional mode with no wander. The HVS loading was applied at three different locations in each slab, namely at 6 inches, 15 inches, and 23 inches from the edge of the slab. For each loading path, the slab was loaded for a minimum duration of 24 hours. During HVS testing, dynamic strain data from the tested slab were recorded at every 1-hour interval, for 200 seconds each time. This recording scheme allowed recording of data for at least 20 passes of HVS load for each interval. Six different strain gauges were used to measure the dynamic strains along the first wheel path which was six inches from the edge of the slab. This section presents the analysis of the dynamic strain data and the evaluation of these six different strain gauges when the HVS load was applied along the first wheel path which was six inches from the edge of the slab.

8.3.8.2 Preprocessing of Dynamic Strain Data

The recorded dynamic strain data from the various strain gauges were found to contain a substantial amount of noises from various sources including electric power, equipment, and environmental vibration. Thus, it is necessary to filter the measured signals to get rid of the unwanted noises before the measured signal could be properly analyzed.

The unfiltered measured signals were first evaluated using a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) tool from the MATLAB toolbox (Krauss et al. 2001). The FFT tool transforms the evaluated signals into a frequency spectrum. Figures 8-19a and 8-19b show the typical frequency spectrums of the measured signals from the electrical resistance strain gauges during HVS loading and without HVS loading, respectively. From these two figures, it can be seen that when there was no HVS loading, noises were present at frequencies around 60 Hz, and around

180 Hz. From these two figures, it can also be seen that the measured dynamic strains due to the HVS load had frequencies lower than 20 Hz. Moreover, Sun (1998) has also reported that the main frequency distributions of the measured strains due to dynamic vehicle loads ranged from 1 to 15Hz. This finding is similar our observation of the dynamic strains due to HVS loading. Thus, it was decided to apply a low-pass filter to the measured signals using the Butterworth method from the MATLAB Toolbox, to filter out signals with frequencies higher than 20 Hz. Figure 8-19c shows the frequency spectrum of the filtered signal after the low-pass filter had been applied.

The measured signals from the fiber optic strain sensors also contained noises. Figure 8-20a shows a typical frequency spectrum of the measured signals from the fiber optic strain sensors during HVS loading. Similarly, noises can be observed at frequencies around 180 Hz. However, unlike the measured signals from the electrical resistance strain gauges, there was no noise at frequencies around 60 Hz, which was due to electric power supply. A low-pass filter using the Butterworth method was also applied to the fiber optic strain sensor signals to filter out signals with frequencies higher than 20 Hz. Figure 8-20b shows the frequency spectrum of the filtered signal after the low-pass filter had been applied. Figures 8-21 through 8-24 shows the comparison of unfiltered versus filtered strain signals obtained from Slabs 1 through 4, respectively.

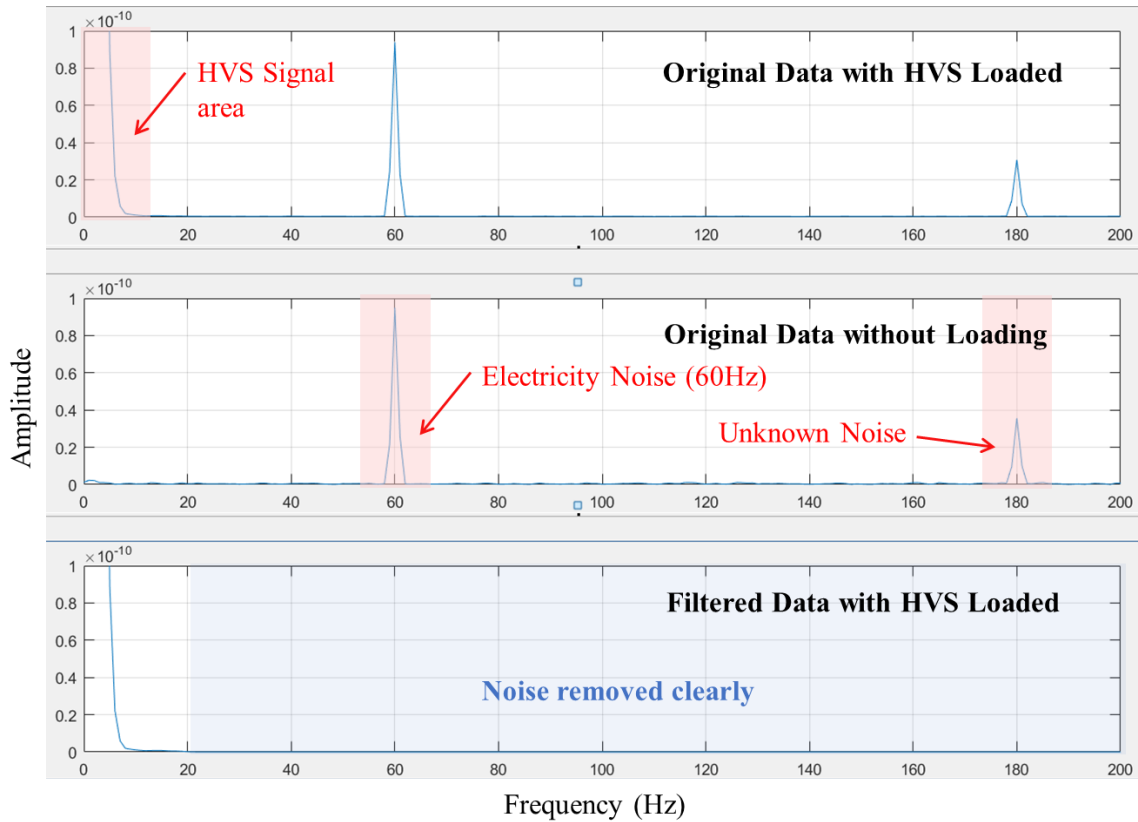


Figure 8-19. Frequency spectrum of measured strain signals from electrical resistance strain gauges (a) with HVS loading, (b) without HVS loading, and (c) with HVS loading after low-pass filtering

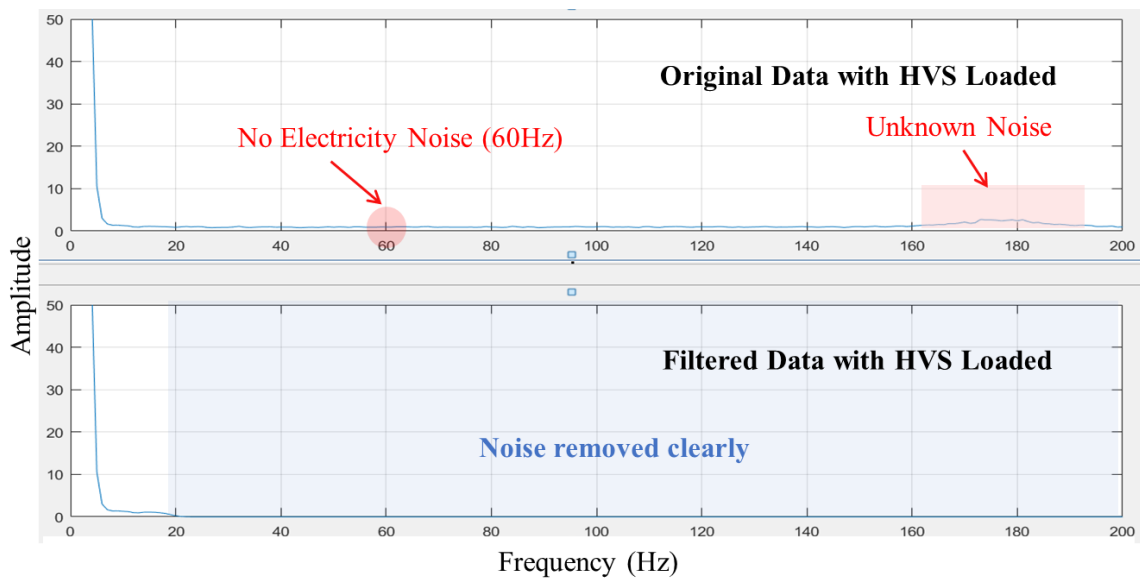
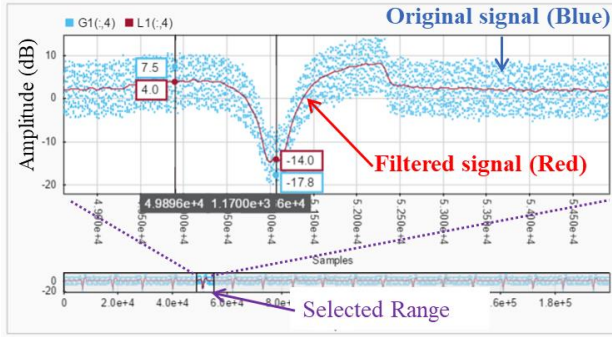
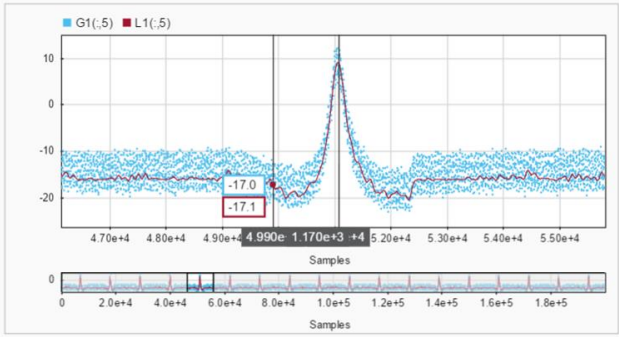


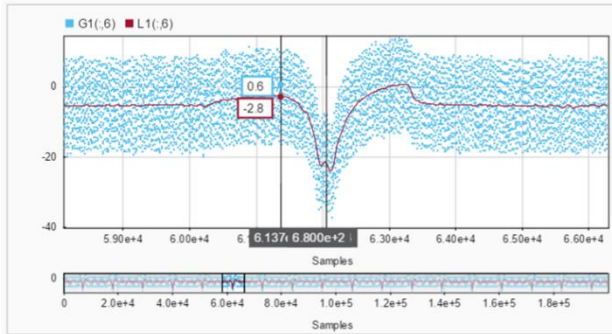
Figure 8-20. Frequency spectrum of measured strain signals from fiber optic strain sensors (a) with HVS loading, (b) with HVS loading after low-pass filtering



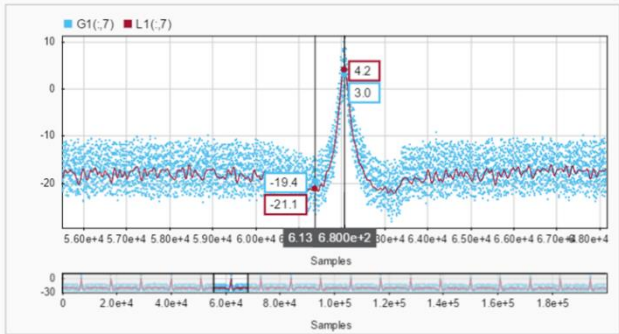
(a) Vishay - Top Sensor



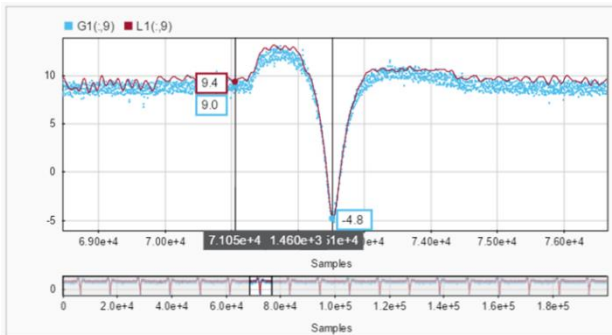
(b) Vishay - Bottom Sensor



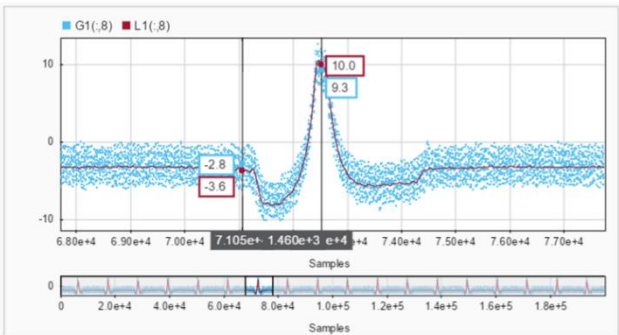
(c) CTL - Top Sensor



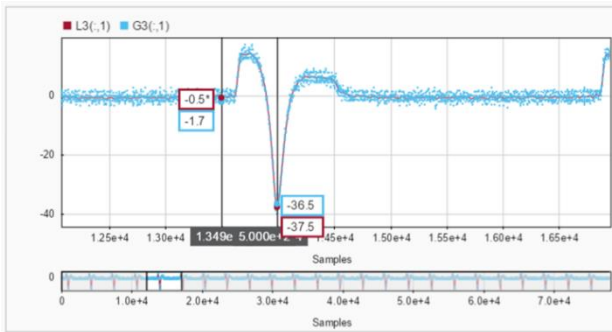
(d) CTL - Bottom Sensor



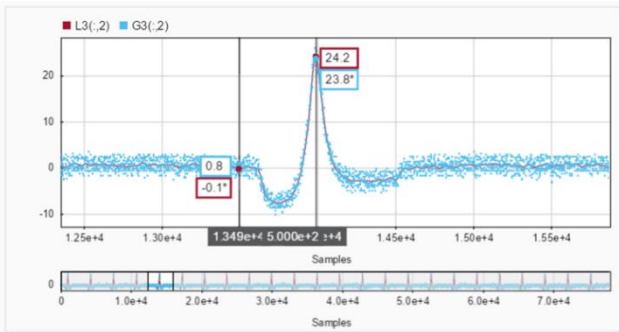
(e) Tokyo Sokki - Top Sensor



(f) Tokyo Sokki - Bottom Sensor

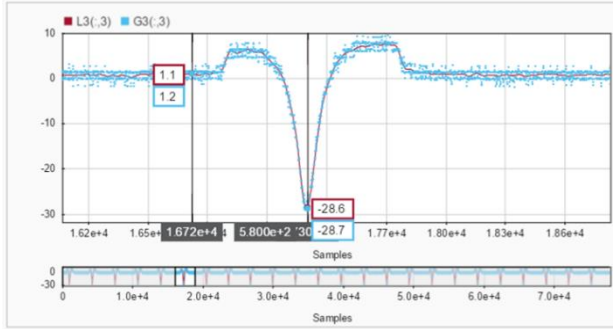


(g) OS3600 - Top Sensor

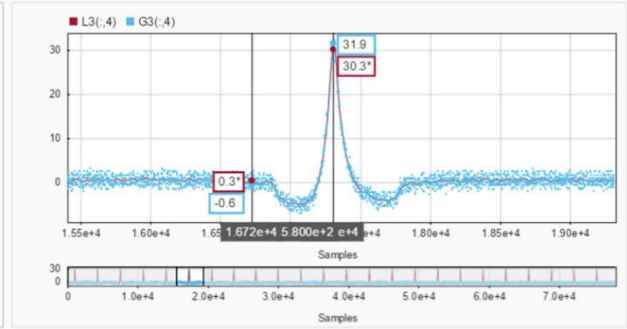


(h) OS3600 - Bottom Sensor

Figure 8-21. Continued

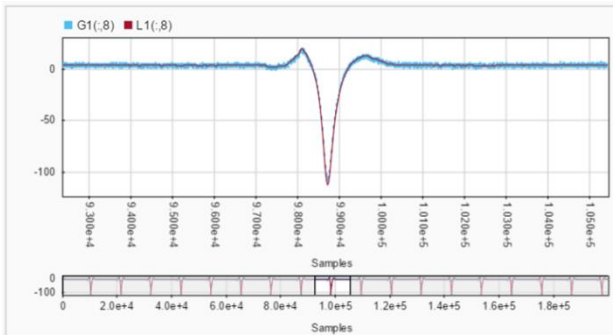


(i) OS3500 - Top Sensor

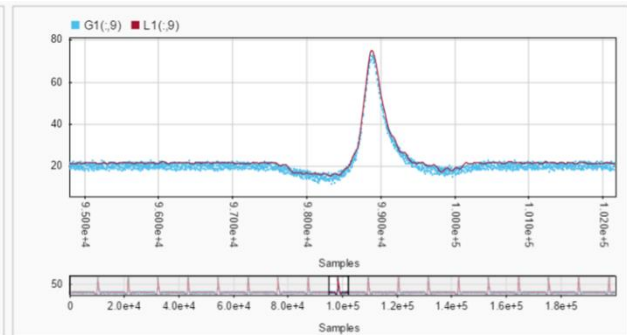


(j) OS3500 - Bottom Sensor

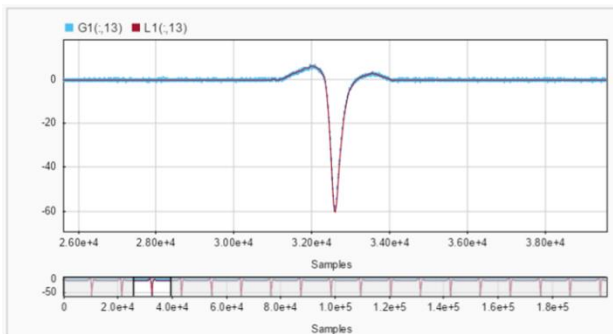
Figure 8-21. Comparison of original versus filtered strain signals obtained from Slab 1



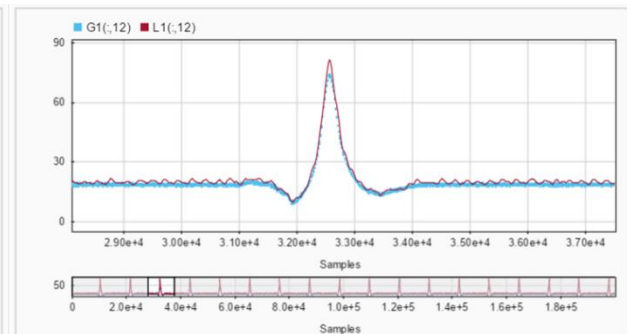
(a) Vishay - Top Sensor



(b) Vishay - Bottom Sensor

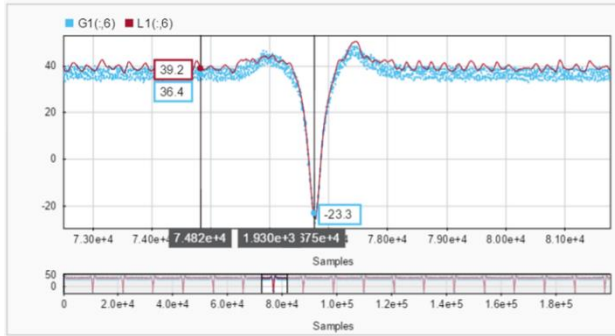


(c) CTL - Top Sensor

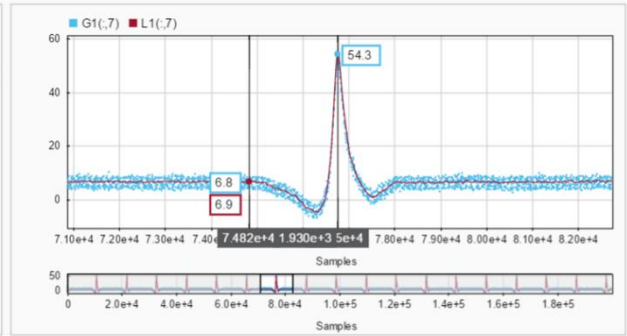


(d) CTL - Bottom Sensor

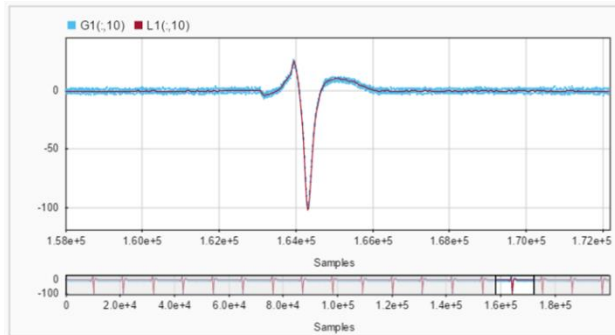
Figure 8-22. Continued



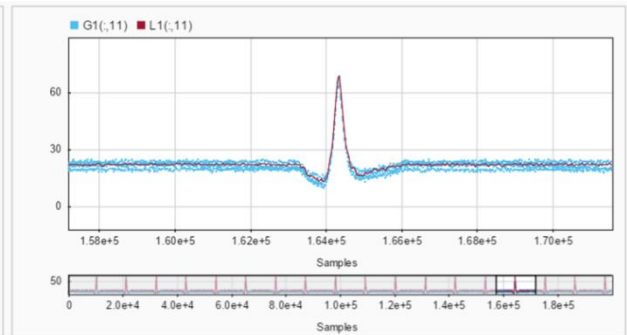
(e) Tokyo Sokki - Top Sensor



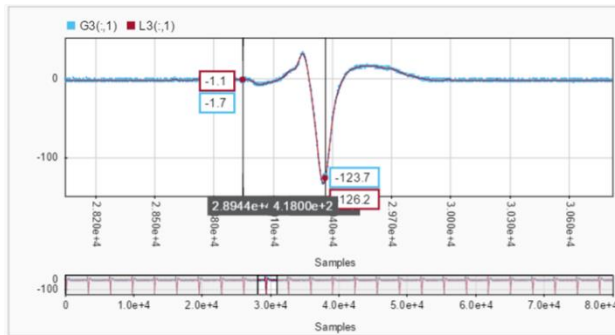
(f) Tokyo Sokki - Bottom Sensor



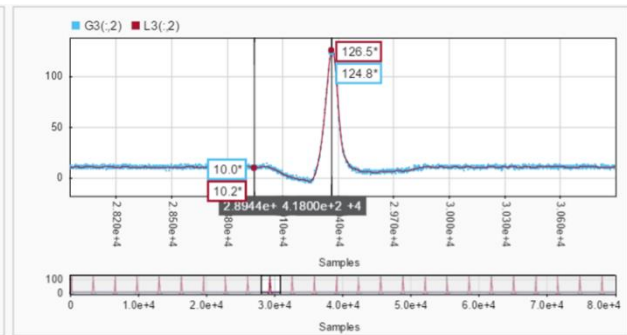
(g) Kyowa - Top Sensor



(h) Kyowa - Bottom Sensor

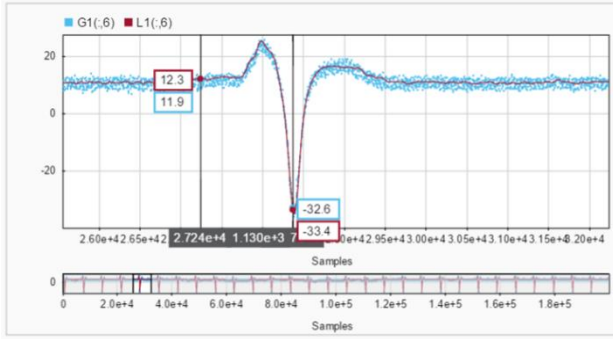


(i) OS3600 - Top Sensor

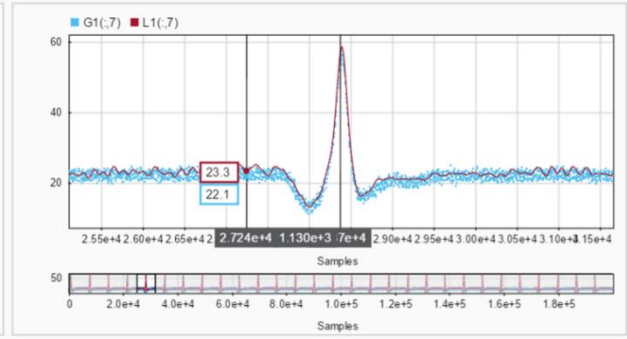


(j) OS3600 - Bottom Sensor

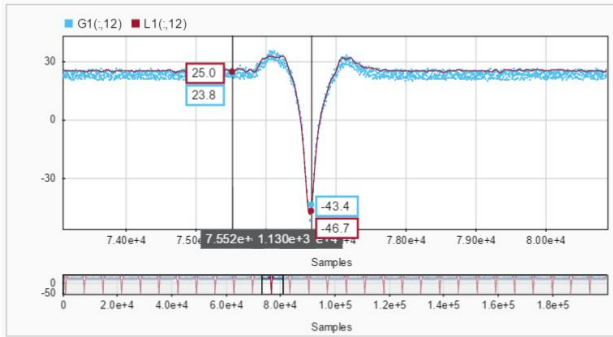
Figure 8-22. Comparison of original versus filtered strain signals obtained from Slab 2



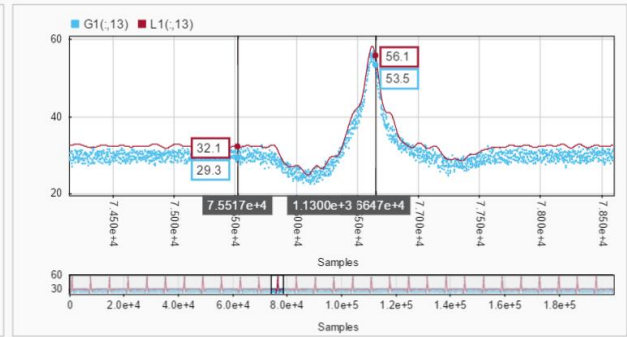
(a) Vishay - Top Sensor



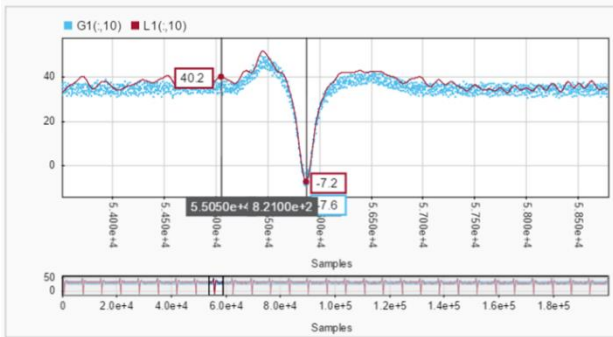
(b) Vishay - Bottom Sensor



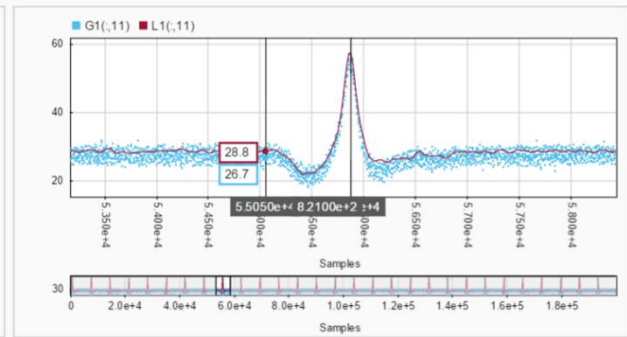
(c) Tokyo Sokki - Top Sensor



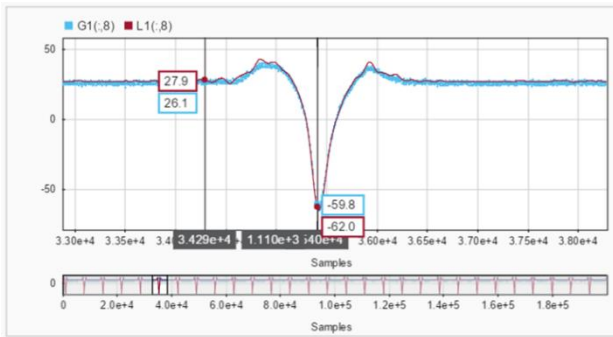
(d) Tokyo Sokki - Bottom Sensor



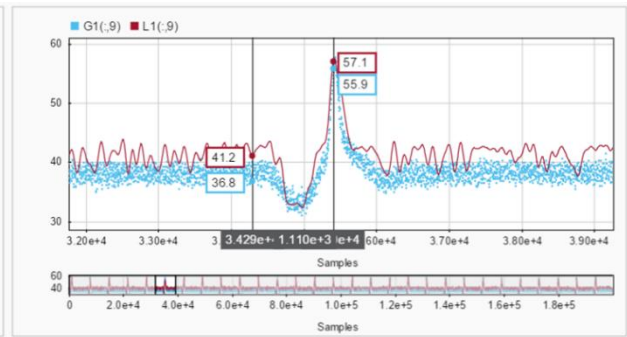
(e) Tokyo Sokki - Top Sensor



(f) Tokyo Sokki - Bottom Sensor

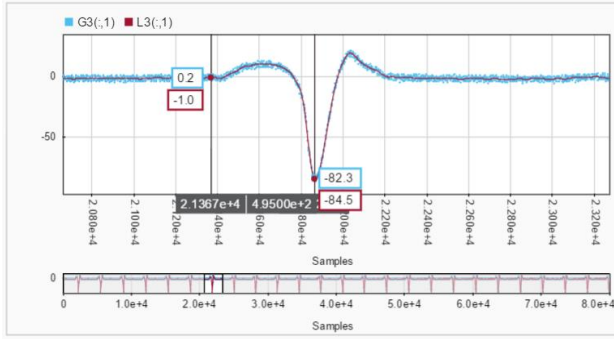


(g) Kyowa - Top Sensor

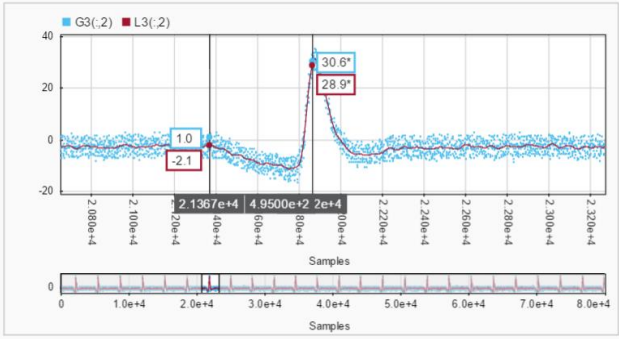


(h) Kyowa - Bottom Sensor

Figure 8-23. Continued

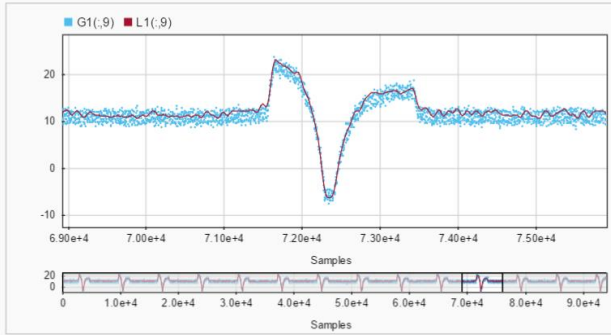


(i) OS3600 - Top Sensor

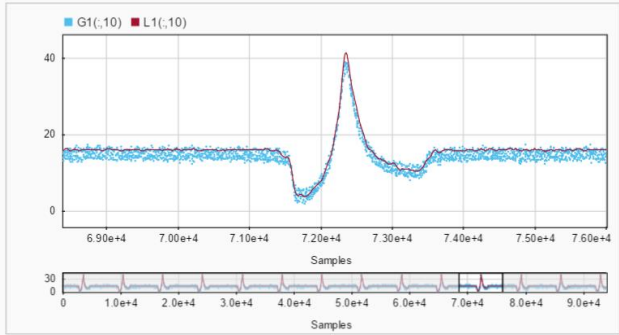


(j) OS3600 - Bottom Sensor

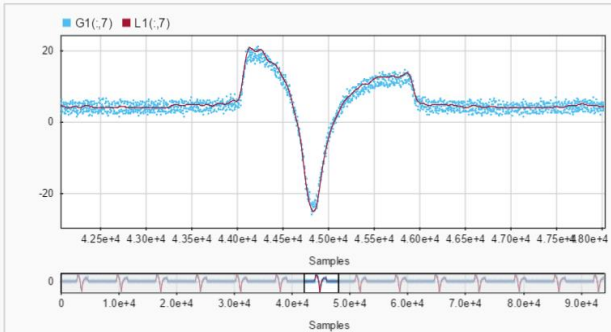
Figure 8-23. Comparison of original versus filtered strain signals obtained from Slab 3



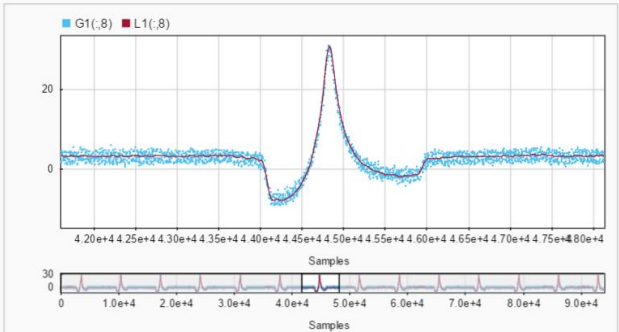
(a) Vishay - Top Sensor



(b) Vishay - Bottom Sensor

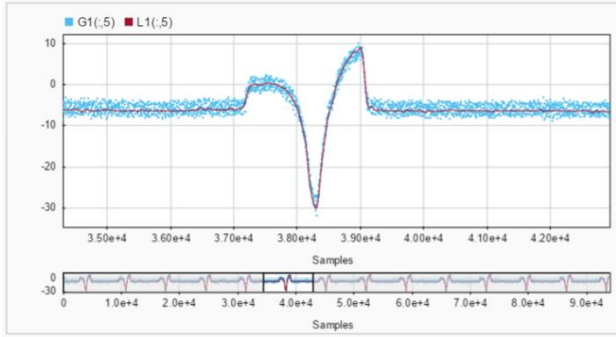


(c) Tokyo Sokki - Top Sensor

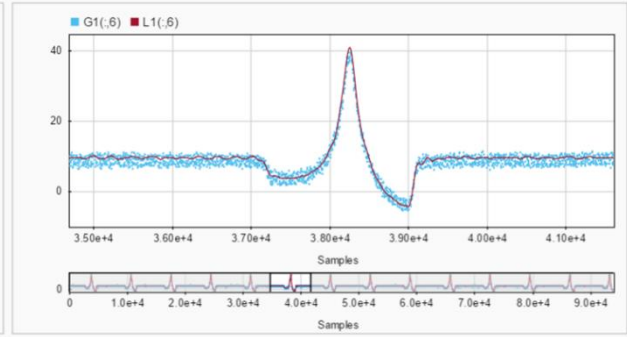


(d) Tokyo Sokki - Bottom Sensor

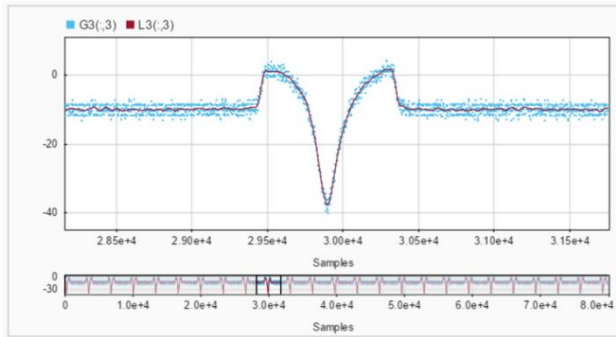
Figure 8-24. Continued



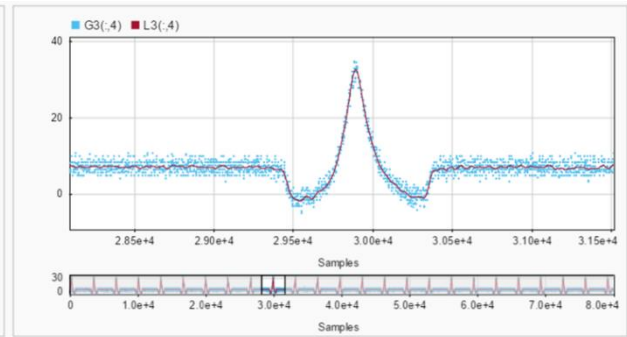
(e) Kyowa - Top Sensor



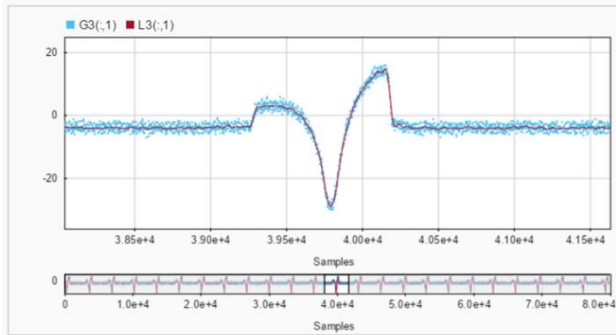
(f) Kyowa - Bottom Sensor



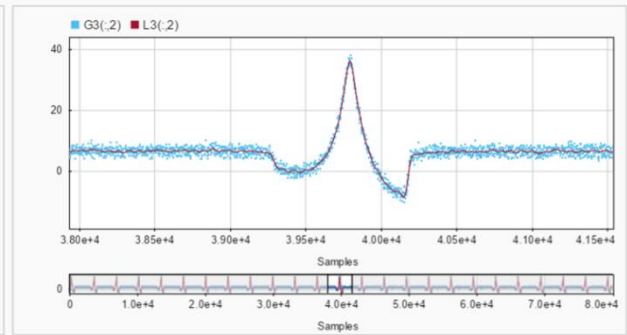
(g) OS3500 - Top Sensor



(h) OS3500 - Bottom Sensor



(i) OS3600 - Top Sensor



(j) OS3600 - Bottom Sensor

Figure 8-24. Comparison of original versus filtered strain signals obtained from Slab 4

8.3.8.3 Determination of Maximum Load-Induced Strains

Figure 8-25a shows a typical plot of the measured strain versus time as measured by a strain gauge at the top of the slab as a HVS load passed over it. It can be seen that there were measured compressive strains when the HVS load was directly over the strain gauge, and there were measured tensile strains right before and right after the HVS load passed over the strain gauge. The maximum load-induced compressive strain was taken to be the difference between the maximum compressive strain and the strain at the baseline as shown in the figure.

Figure 8-25b shows a typical plot of the measured strain versus time as measured by a strain gauge at the bottom of the slab as a HVS load passed over it. It can be seen that there were measured tensile strains when the HVS load was directly over the strain gauge, and there were measured compressive strains right before and right after the HVS load passed over the strain gauge. The maximum load-induced tensile strain was taken to be the difference between the maximum tensile strain and the strain at the baseline as shown in the figure.

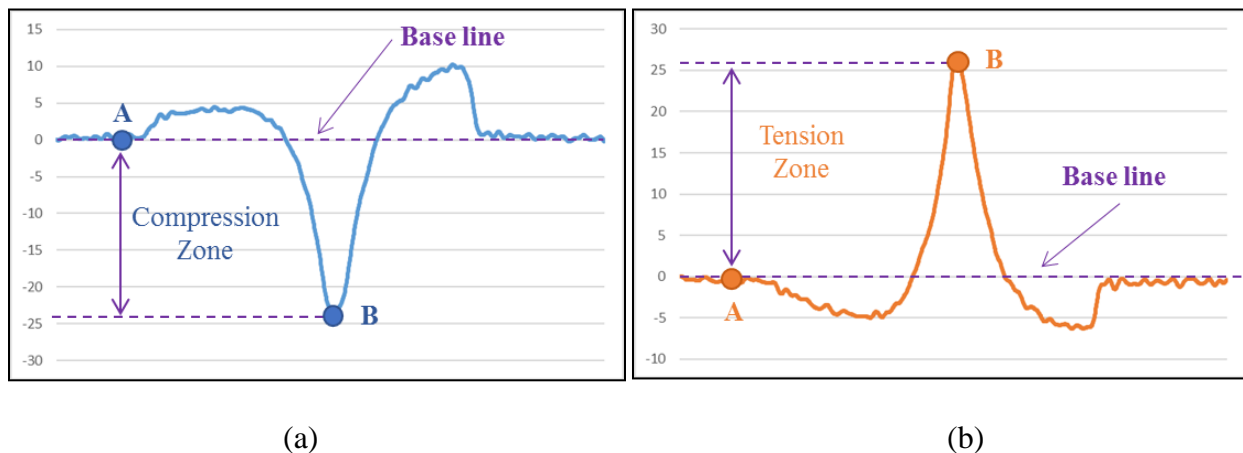


Figure 8-25. Determination of maximum strains due to HVS load from OS3500 sensor at (a) top of slab and (b) bottom of slab

8.3.8.4 Evaluation of Accuracy of Strain Gauges for Dynamic Strain Measurement

Using the filtered strain data and the methodology as described in Section 3.8.3, the maximum compressive and tensile strains (caused by the 12-kip HVS load) as measured by the various strain gauges on the first HVS wheel path were determined. These determined maximum compressive and tensile strains from the six different strain gauges in the four test slabs at various testing times are presented in Appendix G.

In order to evaluate the accuracy of the various strain gauges in this field testing program, the measured maximum strain values were compared to each other and to the computed values from the FE models. Table 8-6 presents the computed maximum strains (caused by the 12-kip HVS load) at the locations of the strain gauges (2 inches from the top, and 2 inches from the bottom of the slab) for the four test slabs, and for temperature differentials of 0 and +20 °F.

Table 8-6. Maximum computed strains at locations of gauges caused by a 12-kip HVS load

	Slab1		Slab2		Slab3		Slab4	
	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom
Temp differential (+ 20 °F)	-24.8	31.4	-29.2	37.1	-27.5	35.8	-24.5	29.4
Temp differential (\pm 0 °F)	-25.5	29.7	-30.3	35.1	-28.0	33.6	-24.7	27.4

Note: values are in units of micro strain ($\mu\epsilon$).

As can be seen from Table 8-6, the temperature differential in the concrete slab has some effects on the maximum strains in the slab. A positive temperature differential causes a slight decrease in the compressive strain at the top of the slab, but a slight increase in the tensile strain at the bottom of the slab. In order to compare the measured strains with the computed strains, a similar condition of temperature differential in the concrete slab must be used. The maximum measured strains obtained under the condition of close to zero temperature differential in the concrete slabs were used for this purpose. The selected measured strain data were obtained from

the following testing times when the temperature differential was close to zero: (1) Test 21 at 8:48 am for Slab 1, (2) Test 22 at 8:46 am for Slab 2, (3) Test 4 at 6:46 pm for Slab 3, and (4) Test 16 at 12:30 pm for Slab 4. The measured maximum strains the various strain gauges in the four test slabs are presented in Table 8-7. When these measured strain values are compared to the computed values in Table 8-6, it can be seen that only three sets of strain gauges have recorded reasonable strain values which are comparable to the computed values. The strain values which compare well with the computed strain values are highlighted in the table. These three sets of strain gauges are (1) OS3500 fiber optic sensor in Slab 1, (2) Kyowa KM-120 resistance strain gauge in Slab 4, and (3) OS3500 fiber optic sensor in Slab 4. The shorter OS3500 fiber optic sensor appeared to record more accurate strains than the longer OS3600 fiber optic sensor.

Table 8-7. Maximum measured strains from various strain gauges in the test slabs at zero temperature differential

Slab 1 (ICC1)	Sensor	OS3600	OS3500	Vishay	CTL	Tokyo
	TOP	-43.9	-28.3	-14.2	-14.2	-17.8
	Bottom	25.6	31.6	25.3	13.2	23.0
Slab 2 (ICC2)	Sensor	CTL	OS3600	Tokyo	Vishay	Kyowa
	TOP	-73.5	-128.3	-36.4	-105.6	-88.8
	Bottom	51.6	123.5	48.9	55.9	38.4
Slab 3 (ICC3)	Sensor	Vishay	Kyowa	Tokyo	Tokyo	OS3600
	TOP	-48.4	-89.4	-44.5	-72.2	-83.6
	Bottom	34.7	20.1	27.0	26.2	35.3
Slab 4 (Standard Mix)	Sensor	Kyowa	Tokyo	OS3500	OS3600	Vishay
	TOP	-23.9	-31.5	-25.0	-27.7	-16.6
	Bottom	29.5	26.5	29.5	25.4	22.3

Note: Values are in units of micro strain ($\mu\epsilon$).

The highlighted values are the ones which compare well with the computed strain values.

Investigation was made to determine the possible causes of why most of the strain gauges appeared to be not working properly. FWD loads were applied to locations on the wheel path and close to the strain gauges and the FWD-load-induced strains were recorded to determine whether or not some of the strain gauges might be incorrectly identified. The results of this set of tests indicated that all the strain gauges were properly identified. However, the results also indicated that, with the exception of the same three sets of strain gauges, all the other strain gauges appeared to be not working properly. The results of this set of tests are presented in Appendix H.

8.3.9 Evaluation of Configuration of Strain Gauges for Test Slab

Since the measured strains from embedded strain gauges due to applied wheel loads are affected by the location of the wheel load, the variation of wheel load location would cause variation in the measured data and subsequently uncertainty in the analysis of the data. It is recommended that a series of five to seven uniformly-spaced strain gauges be placed at and around the wheel path to record the load-induced strains in the test slabs in the Concrete Test Road. This configuration of strain gauges would allow for the capture of the maximum load-induced strains in spite of possible variation of wheel load positions. It would also allow for the recording of the profile of load-induced strains at the wheel load position. This recommended configuration of strain gauges was evaluated in this field test.

Figure 8-26 shows the layout of seven strain sensors, which were uniformly spaced at a distance of 6 inches across the HVS wheel paths for each of the four test slabs. It also shows the location of the three HVS wheel paths used in the experiment. The 12-kip HVS wheel loading was applied at three different paths in each slab, namely at 6 inches, 15 inches, and 23 inches from the edge of the slab.

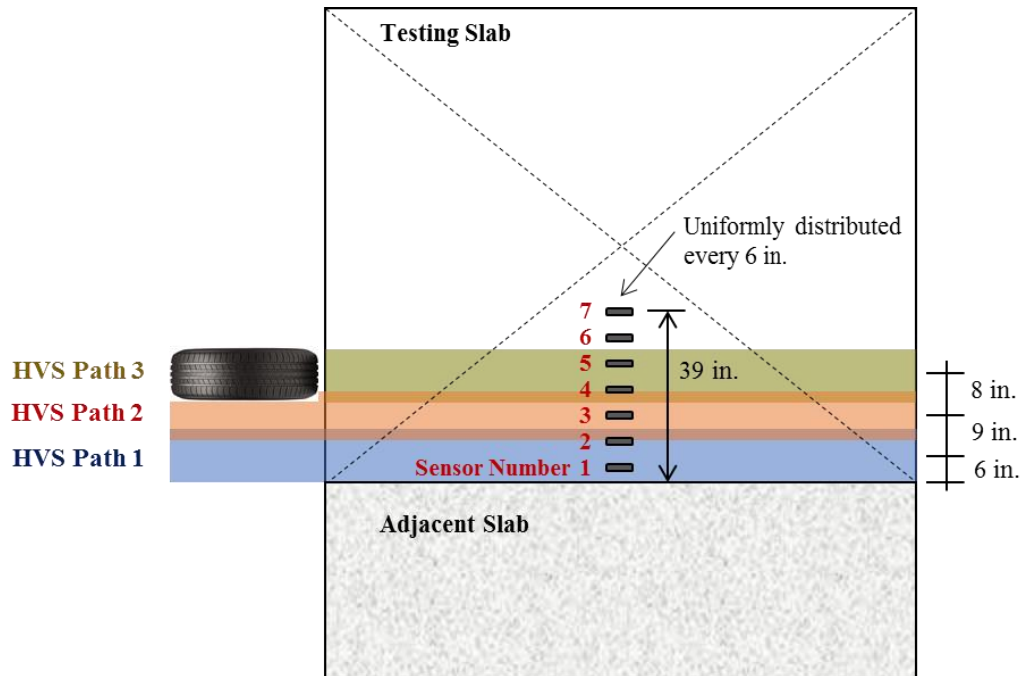


Figure 8-26. Layout of the sensors and HVS paths on each test slab

The load-induced strains from the seven strain sensors were recorded during the HVS loading to observe how the different wheel load positions affected the recorded data. Maximum load-induced strains recorded by the seven sensors when the temperature differential in the slab was close to zero were used in this analysis, and are presented in Appendix I. Maximum load-induced strains recorded by the seven sensors due to HVS loading at the three different wheel paths on Test Slab 4 are shown in Figure 8-27. It can be seen, from the profiles of the recorded strains, that the peak strain was recorded by the strain gauges at the location of the wheel load. As the location of the wheel load shifted, the profile of the recorded strains also changed to reflect the location of the applied load. The maximum load-induced strains in the concrete slab were also captured through the use of this strain gauge configuration.

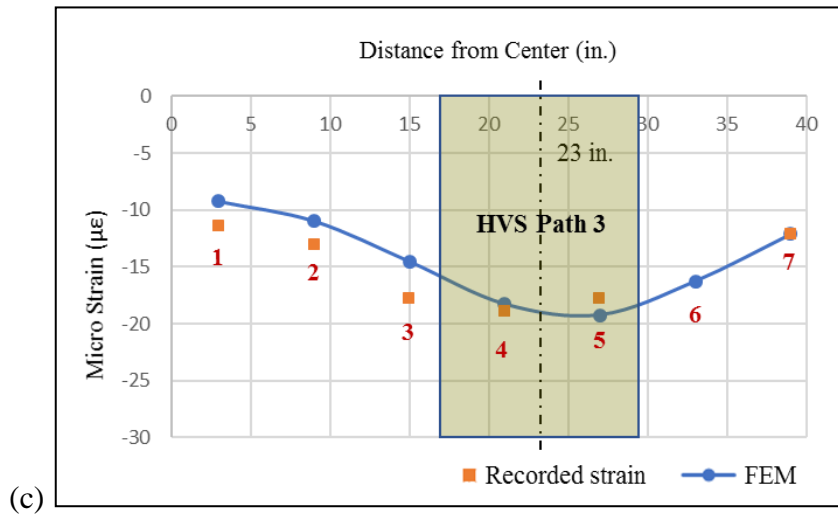
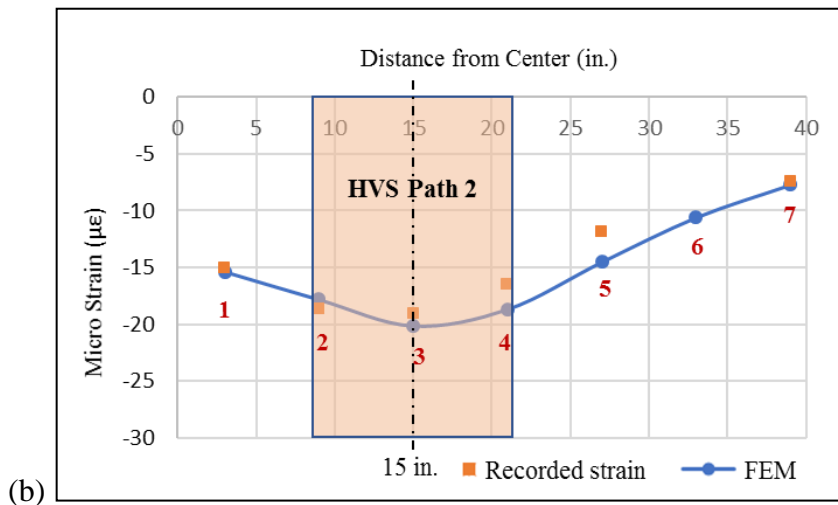
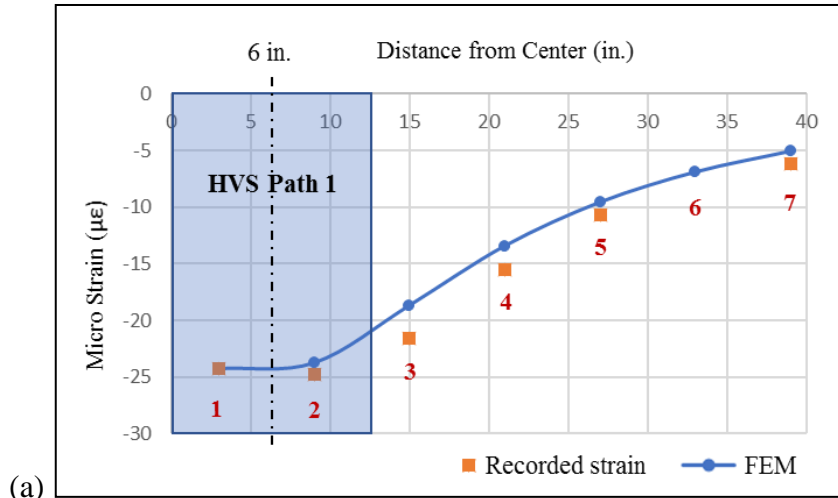


Figure 8-27. Maximum strains recorded by the seven sensors due to HVS loading at (a) Path 1, (b) Path 2, and (c) Path 3 on Test Slab 4

8.3.10 Evaluation of Sensors for Environmental Strains

8.3.10.1 Overview

Vibrating wire strain gauges (VWSG) were used to measure the environmental strains in the test slabs. Fiber optic strain sensors (FOS), which were used to measure dynamic strains in the test slabs, were also used to measure the environmental strains in this study. This section presents the evaluation of the VWSG and the FOS for measurement of environmental strains in the test slabs.

8.3.10.2 Calculation of Strains from VWSG and FOS

The VWSG measures the strains through measurement of changes of resonant frequency of the vibrating wire as the wire lengthens or shortens. The calculation of strains can be done by the following equation:

$$\varepsilon_{Actual} = (R_1 - R_0)B + (T_1 - T_0)(C_1) \quad (8.1)$$

Where, R_1 is the current reading of the resonant frequency

R_0 is the initial reading of the resonant frequency

B is the batch gauge factor

T_1 is the current temperature

T_0 is the initial temperature

C_1 is the coefficient expansion of steel

The FOS measures the strains through measurement of shifts in wavelength of the fiber optic as the sensor lengthens or shortens. The calculation of strains can be done by the following equation:

$$\varepsilon_{Actual} = 10^6 \left[\frac{(\Delta\lambda / \lambda_o)_S - (\Delta\lambda / \lambda_o)_T}{F_G} \right] + \frac{(\Delta\lambda / \lambda_o)_T}{S_T} CTE_T \quad (8.2)$$

Where, $\Delta\lambda$ is the wavelength shift (either due to strain and temperature),

λ_o is the nominal wavelength (either due to strain and temperature),

F_G is the gauge factor for the optical strain gauge,

S_T is the temperature compensator thermal response,

CTE_T is the coefficient of thermal expansion for FBG mount, and

CTE_C is the coefficient of thermal expansion for concrete pavement.

Note: calculated values are in units of micro strain ($\mu\epsilon$).

The strain in the concrete due to temperature effects alone can be computed by the following equation:

$$\epsilon_{thermal} = \frac{(\Delta\lambda / \lambda_o)_T}{S_T} CTE_C \quad (8.3)$$

Note: calculated values are in units of micro strain ($\mu\epsilon$).

8.3.10.3 Comparison of Environmental Strains Measured by VWSG and FOS

The environmental strain data as recorded by the VWSG and FOS in Slab 1 during the 18-day period from March 30 through April 17, 2017, were used in this evaluation. During this period of time, the HVS testing on the test slabs had been finished and the HVS had been moved away from the test slab. Thus, it can be stated that the behavior of the test slabs during this period of time was not affected by the HVS.

Figure 8-28 presents the recorded temperature at the top (two-inch depth) and bottom (seven-inch depth) of Test Slab 1 during this period of time. Table 8-8 presents the recorded temperature differentials in the four test slabs during this period of time. It can be seen that both the temperatures at the top and the bottom went through daily cycles of high and low

temperatures. The temperature differential in the slab can also be seen to change from a positive to a negative value on a daily basis.

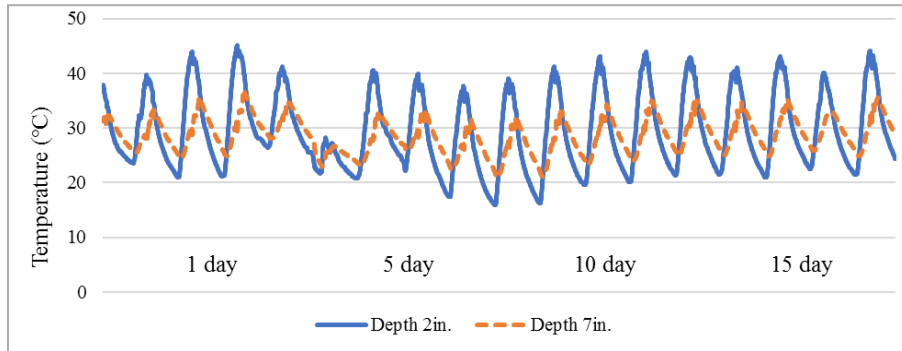


Figure 8-28. Recorded temperature at the top and bottom of concrete slab 1

Table 8-8. Maximum positive and negative temperature differentials in the four test slabs

	Slab 1		Slab 2		Slab 3		Slab 4	
	Positive Temp. Difference	Negative Temp. Difference	Positive Temp. Difference	Negative Temp. Difference	Positive Temp. Difference	Negative Temp. Difference	Positive Temp. Difference	Negative Temp. Difference
3/30/17	18.2	-	21.1	-	16.1	-	12.2	-
3/31/17	24.1	-3.6	30.8	-4.1	22.8	-3.2	16.6	-3.5
4/1/17	29.8	-7.6	37.2	-10.8	28.2	-10.3	22.1	-7.7
4/2/17	30.1	-8.7	37.9	-12.1	29.8	-11.4	21.0	-8.6
4/3/17	17.1	-2.8	22.4	-3.4	19.9	-3.4	15.2	-3.3
4/4/17	3.2	-6.2	2.5	-7.6	2.5	-7.1	1.9	-6.3
4/5/17	24.8	-6.2	28.7	-8.5	22.1	-7.9	17.9	-6.0
4/6/17	22.1	-6.0	23.8	-9.4	17.7	-9.8	16.3	-7.8
4/7/17	24.0	-11.9	27.0	-17.0	17.6	-15.6	13.2	-11.5
4/8/17	27.1	-11.5	31.8	-15.9	22.0	-14.5	16.3	-10.6
4/9/17	28.6	-11.6	34.4	-15.9	25.4	-14.6	18.4	-10.7
4/10/17	28.6	-8.3	34.8	-11.1	25.8	-10.4	18.6	-7.7
4/11/17	30.7	-9.3	33.3	-13.3	28.4	-12.7	20.1	-9.1
4/12/17	23.1	-8.2	28.7	-11.3	25.3	-10.6	18.8	-7.9
4/13/17	24.7	-8.8	26.3	-12.3	21.3	-11.5	14.6	-8.6
4/14/17	22.5	-9.0	26.0	-12.8	21.9	-11.8	16.3	-8.6
4/15/17	17.0	-7.4	21.2	-10.2	19.4	-9.4	14.7	-7.1
4/16/17	24.7	-8.1	28.6	-10.9	24.7	-10.0	18.8	-7.5
4/17/17	-	-7.7	-	-10.7	-	-10.0	-	-7.5

Note: values are in units of temperature (°F).

The VWSG and the FOS on Slab 1 were both located at the mid-edge of the slab and should have similar environmental strains. However, a comparison between these two sets of measured strains from the top of the slab, as shown in Figure 8-29, show that they were substantially different. The variation of measured strains from the VWDG was substantially greater than that from the FOS.

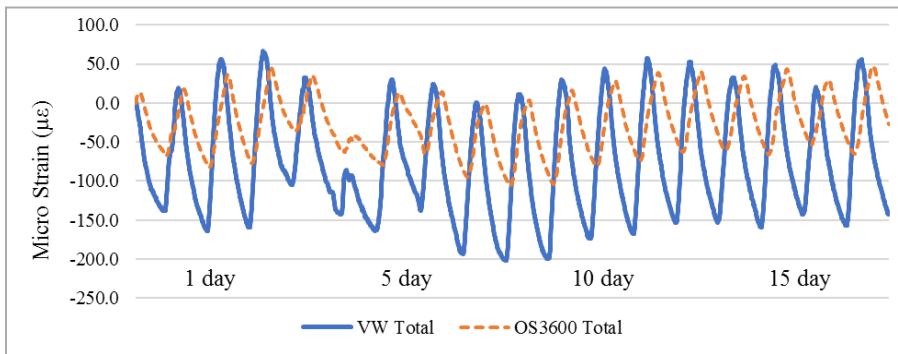


Figure 8-29. Comparison of the recorded strains by VWSG and FOS at top of Slab 1

Upon closer examination of the measured strains from the VWSG, it was found that they were essentially equal to thermal strains in the concrete. The FOS has an internal dummy gauge which measures the temperature of the material it is embedded in. The data from this dummy gauge of the FOS were used to compute the thermal strains in the concrete using Equation 8-3. When the computed thermal strains from the FOS were compared with the corresponding measured environmental strains from the VWSG, the two sets of strains were found to match very well with one another. Figures 8-30 through 8-33 show the good matching between the measured environmental strains from the VWSG with the computed thermal strains from the corresponding FOS on Slabs 1 through 4, respectively. It appears that the VWSGs were measuring the environmental strains correctly, and the environmental strains were essentially equal to the thermal strains in the concrete.

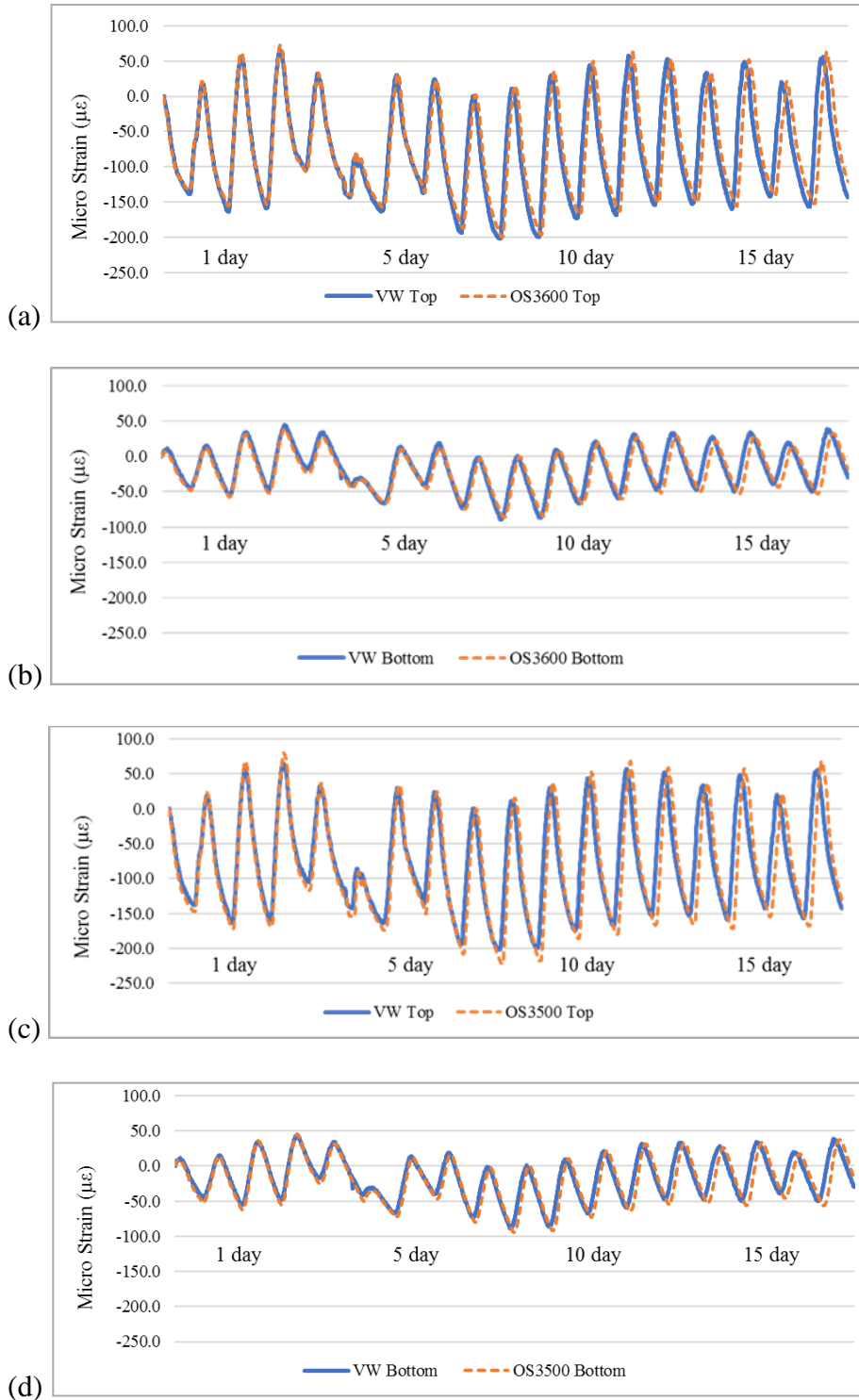


Figure 8-30. Comparison of the measured environmental strains from VWSG with the calculated thermal strains from (a) OS3600 at the top, (b) OS3600 at the bottom, (c) OS3500 at the top, and (d) OS3500 at bottom of Slab 1

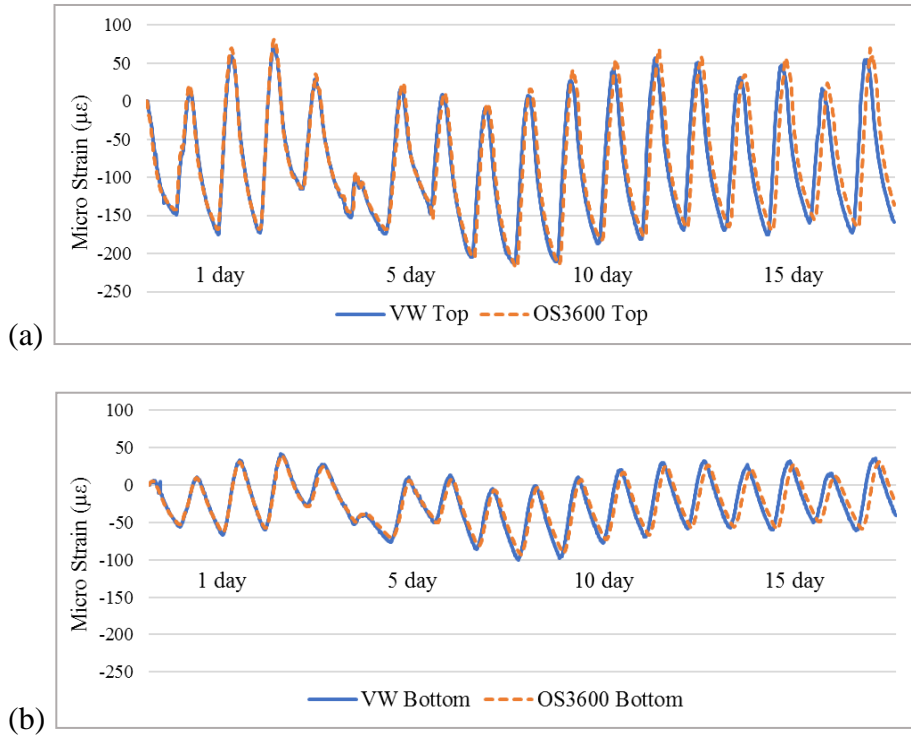


Figure 8-31. Comparison of the measured environmental strains from VWSG with the calculated thermal strains from OS3600 (a) at the top and (b) bottom of Slab 2

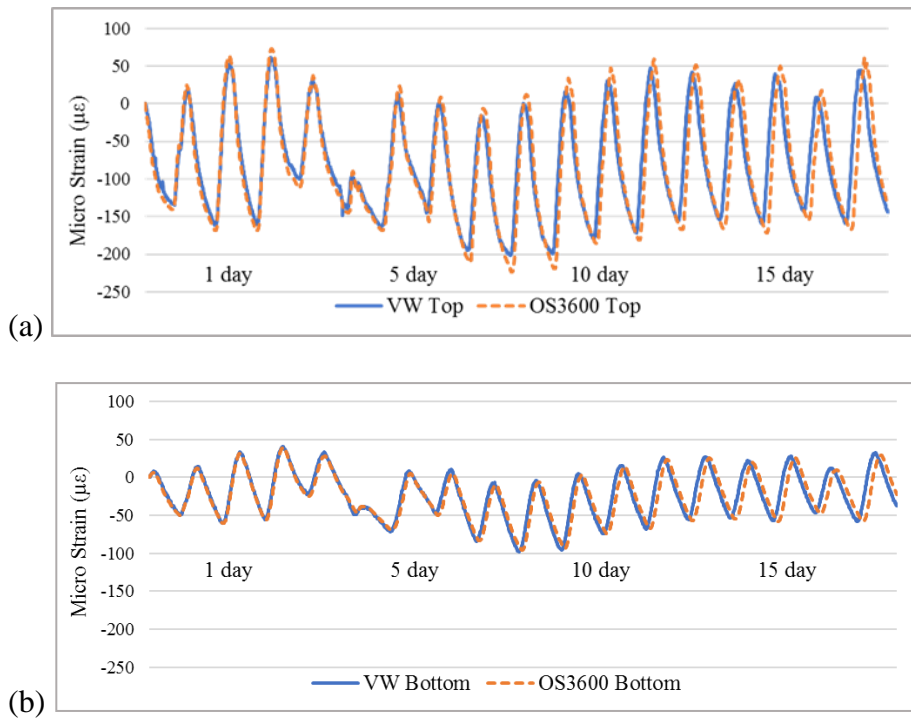


Figure 8-32. Comparison of the measured environmental strains from VWSG with the calculated thermal strains from OS3600 (a) at the top and (b) bottom of Slab 3

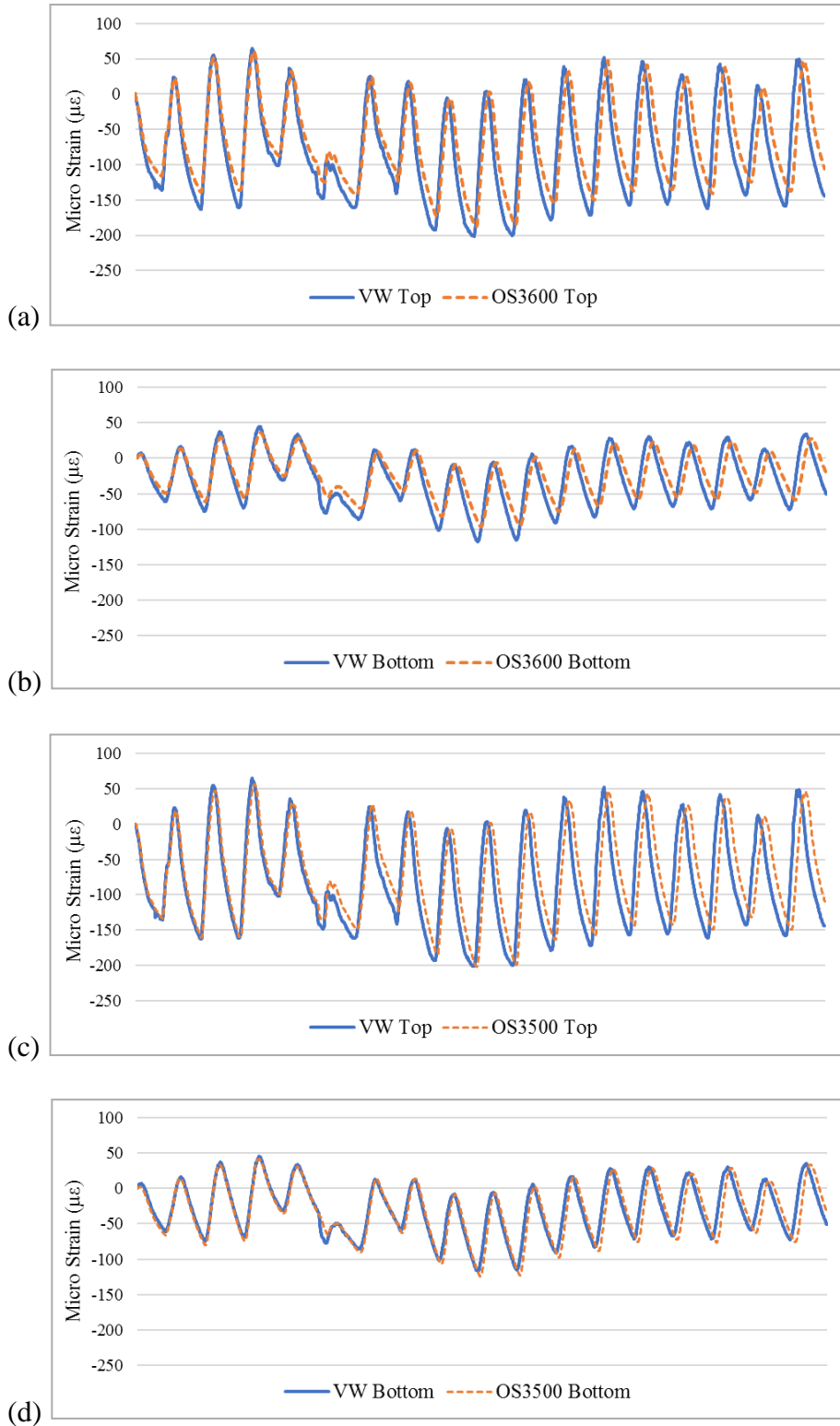


Figure 8-33. Comparison of the measured environmental strains from VWSG with the calculated thermal strains from (a) OS3600 at the top, (b) OS3600 at the bottom, (c) OS3500 at the top, and (d) OS3500 at bottom of Slab 4

8.4 Summary of Findings

The main findings of the field testing program are as follows:

- (1) The developed FE model for JPCP can predict load-induced deflections and strains on the concrete pavement slabs fairly accurately. The results of Falling Weight Deflectometer tests on the concrete slabs can be used to calibrate the FE model parameters for the concrete slabs.
- (2) The use of critical stress-analysis and the computed maximum stress-to-strength ratio have been shown to be effective in assessing the potential performance of concrete pavement slabs.
- (3) The arrangement of a series of uniformly spaced strain gauges placed at and around the wheel path can be used to determine the location of the applied load and to record the maximum strain caused by the applied load.
- (4) The fiber optic sensor and the Kyowa electrical resistance strain gauge were observed to record dynamic load-induced strains fairly accurately. The shorter fiber optic sensor (with gauge length of 4.3 inches) was observed to record more accurate strains in the concrete test slabs than the longer fiber optic sensor (with gauge length of 9.8 inches).
- (5) The total environmental strains measured by the VWSG were observed to be equal to the thermal strain as measured by the fiber optic sensor.

CHAPTER 9 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Scope of Work

The main objectives of this research project are (1) to develop improved analysis tools for concrete pavements using 3-D finite element (FE) modeling, and (2) to develop an effective instrumentation plan for the US-301 Concrete Test Road.

The developed analysis tools include (1) a FE model to properly consider the effects of longitudinal and transverse prestress forces in precast prestressed concrete pavement (PPCP), (2) a FE model for analysis of jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP) containing RAP by incorporating the actual stress-strain characteristics of the concrete instead of assuming a linear elastic behavior, (3) a FE model for JPCP which models dowel bars with actual bar dimensions and properties, and (4) an improved analysis model for continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP) to analyze the horizontal cracking potential under environmental and traffic loading conditions. Using the developed models, parametric analyses on the effects of various design parameters on the potential performance of the concrete pavements were also conducted.

A user-friendly interface software and guides were also developed, so that engineers and researchers without extensive training in finite-element method can also perform the analysis using these developed models. A user-friendly interface software, named AIFG (ADINA Input File Generator) which prompts for user inputs and generate input file for the developed software was developed for use in the analysis of JPCP. User-friendly guides were also developed for ADINA input files for analysis of PPCP, JPCP, CRCP, and JPCP with dowel joints.

Various selected strain sensors were evaluated in the laboratory to assess their behavior and performance in concrete cylinders under known static and dynamic strain conditions.

Various selected strain sensors were also evaluated in full-size concrete test slabs subjected to

HVS loading. The responses of the strain sensors in the concrete test slabs under different loading configurations were studied in order to develop an effective instrumentation and analysis methodology for evaluation of concrete test pavements.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Modeling of PPCP

A 3-D finite elements model was developed to analyze the structural response of PPCP under typical Florida conditions. The model was calibrated using the measured FWD deflection data from a PPCP test section in Florida. The model was then used to perform a parametric analysis to determine the effects of a few important pavement parameters on the maximum induced stresses in PPCP. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- (1) With respect to the longitudinal tensile stress, the most critical loading condition for PPCP is the combination of a positive temperature differential and a maximum wheel load applied at the mid-edge of the slab. However, with respect to the transverse tensile stress, the most critical loading condition is the combination of a positive temperature differential and a maximum wheel load at the inner corner of the slab.
- (2) Results from the parametric analysis indicated that the maximum stress in the concrete slab increases significantly as the concrete modulus increases. However, the stress-to-strength ratio decreases due to increase of flexural strength as the concrete modulus increases.
- (3) The maximum stress in the concrete slab increases as the coefficient of thermal expansion increases.
- (4) Based on the fact that a lower stress-to-strength ratio was related to better observed pavement performance, the PPCP system evaluated appeared to have a good predicted performance with computed stress-to-strength ratio of less than 0.5 up to a loss of 20 % of prestress force in the longitudinal and transverse directions.
- (5) The maximum stress decreases with an increase of subgrade stiffness. However, the effects of the subgrade stiffness are relatively small as compared with the effects of other parameters.

9.2.2 Modeling of JPCP Containing RAP

A non-linear FE model which incorporated the actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete obtained from the flexural strength test was developed to evaluate the effects of the non-linear stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete in a JPCP. The analytical results from the FE model incorporating the actual stress-strain behavior of the RAP concrete were compared with the corresponding results from the linear elastic FE model. It was observed that the maximum computed tensile stresses in the concrete using the linear elastic model tend to overestimate the induced stresses at high stress level. Thus, the non-linear model using the actual stress-strain characteristics of the RAP concrete should be used in order to obtain more accurate estimation of stresses in the concrete slabs.

9.2.3 Modeling of Dowel Bars by Their Actual Dimensions

A 3-D FE model was developed to model the behavior of dowel bars in JPCP by using the actual dimensions and properties of the dowel bars. The developed FE model was validated by matching the measured FWD deflection basins with analytical deflection basins. The main findings are summarized as follow:

- (1) The load transfer mechanism across the doweled joint can be modeled well by using the contact sliding surface between the concrete and dowel bars.
- (2) For modeling the dowel sleeve and dowel bar, very fine mesh size less than 2/5 in. was required to accurately capture the bearing stresses in the concrete.
- (3) The developed 3-D FE model can be used to study the behavior of dowel bars under combined temperature-load conditions, and the effects of various special dowel bar configurations including the maximum dowel deflection, the bearing stress on dowel-concrete interface, and shear force transfer.

9.2.4 Modeling of CRCP

A 3-D finite elements model was developed to analyze the structural response of CRCP under typical Florida conditions. This model can be used to calculate the maximum vertical

tensile stress in a CRCP. When the vertical tensile stress is excessive, it can cause the formation of horizontal cracking at mid-depth of the CRCP slab. Once this horizontal cracking occurs, the upper thin slab would easily crack under combined temperature and load effects. The developed model was used to perform a parametric analysis to determine the effects of important pavement parameters on the maximum induced vertical tensile stresses for estimating the horizontal cracking potential. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- (1) The critical load position is at the corner of slab formed by transverse cracks when the concrete slab has a positive temperature differential.
- (2) The maximum vertical tensile stresses under the critical temperature-load condition is affected little by the coefficient of thermal expansion of the concrete.
- (3) The maximum stress-to-strength ratio decreases as the concrete's flexural strength increases.
- (4) The maximum vertical tensile stresses decrease as the base modulus increases under the critical temperature-load condition.
- (5) The maximum tensile stresses decrease as the base friction increases under the critical temperature-load condition.
- (6) Increasing slab thickness reduces the vertical tensile stress at the depth of steel.
- (7) The critical vertical stresses decrease slightly when the transverse crack spacing increases.
- (8) The vertical tensile stresses are significantly reduced when the steel spacing is reduced. In addition, the vertical tensile stress in the region far away from the tire load is affected little by the longitudinal steel spacing. From this result, the use of varying longitudinal steel spacing (i.e., small steel spacing under wheel path and wide steel spacing for other region) may be one of the ways to reduce the horizontal cracking potential in CRCP.

9.2.5 Laboratory Evaluation of Strain Sensors

An experimental testing program was conducted to evaluate the performance characteristics of fiber optic, vibrating wire, and electrical resistance strain gauges in measuring strains in concrete due to load and drying shrinkage. The different sensors were evaluated in

terms of accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility. The main findings are summarized as follows:

- (1) When compared with the strains measured by a calibrated extensometer in a compression test where the strains varied from 0 to around 450 $\mu\epsilon$, the fiber optic strain sensor (FOS) showed an average error of 2.7 $\mu\epsilon$, as compared with average errors of 5.7 $\mu\epsilon$ and 5.6 $\mu\epsilon$ for an electrical resistance strain gauge and a vibrating wire strain gauge (VWSG), respectively. However, their differences in error were found to be statistically insignificant at 95% confidence level.
- (2) The repeatability of the strain measurements by the FOS in terms of coefficient of variation (COV) was 7.5 % as compared with COVs of 4.4, 5.6, and 9.6% for the three different electrical resistance strain gauges.
- (3) The reproducibility of the strain measurements by the FOS in terms of COV was 9.8% as compared with COVs of 5.4, 5.7, and 10.1 % for the three different electrical resistance strain gauges.
- (4) When compared with the strains measured by a calibrated LVDT in a concrete drying shrinkage test where the strains varied from 0 to around 250 $\mu\epsilon$, the FOS showed an average difference of 30.37 $\mu\epsilon$, while the VWSG showed an average difference of 34.04 $\mu\epsilon$. The difference in strain measurements by the different gauges was statistically insignificant at 95% confidence level.

Based on the results of this laboratory evaluation, the FOS is found to have similar accuracy, repeatability, and reproducibility as compared to electrical resistance strain gauge and VWSG, and can be used for measuring dynamic and long-term strains in concrete pavement.

9.2.6 Field Evaluation of Strain Sensors and Analysis Methodology

Various strain sensors were evaluated in full-size concrete pavement slabs subjected to actual outside environment and realistic wheel loads by a Heavy Vehicle Simulator (HVS). This field testing program was also conducted to assess the validity of the analysis results from the Finite Element (FE) model for jointed plain concrete pavement which has been developed for this study.

The main findings of the field testing program are as follows:

- (1) The developed FE model for JPCP can predict load-induced deflections and strains on the concrete pavement slabs fairly accurately. The results of Falling Weight

- Deflectometer tests on the concrete slabs can be used to calibrate the FE model parameters for the concrete slabs.
- (2) The use of critical stress-analysis and the computed maximum stress-to-strength ratio have been shown to be effective in assessing the potential performance of concrete pavement slabs.
 - (3) The arrangement of a series of uniformly spaced strain gauges placed at and around the wheel path can be used to capture the location of the applied load and the maximum strains caused by the applied load.
 - (4) The fiber optic sensor and the Kyowa electrical resistance strain gauge were observed to record dynamic load-induced strains fairly accurately. The shorter fiber optic sensor (with gauge length of 4.3 in.) was observed to record more accurate strains in the concrete test slabs than the longer fiber optic sensor (with gauge length of 9.8 in.).
 - (5) The total environmental strains measured by the Vibrating Wire Strain Gauges were observed to be equal to the thermal strain as measured by the fiber optic sensors.

9.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings from this study, the following recommendations are made:

- (1) The developed 3-D FE model for PPCP is recommended for use in evaluation of structural behavior and performance of PPCP systems under Florida conditions. In the design of PPCP, correct values of concrete properties and design parameters should be employed in an appropriate analytical model rather than the use of the stress equivalency concept or the strength equivalency concept to evaluate the response of the PPCP.
- (2) The developed non-linear 3-D FE model incorporating the actual stress-strain characteristics of the concrete is recommended for use for analysis of JPCP using RAP concrete. In the analysis of the concrete pavement containing RAP, an analytical model using the actual stress-strain characteristics, instead of the assumption of the concrete as a linear elastic material, should be employed to calculate the maximum stresses in the concrete.
- (3) The developed 3-D FE model which models dowel bars using its actual dimensions is recommended for use. It can be used to study the behavior of dowel bars under combined temperature-load conditions, and the effects of various special dowel bar configurations including the maximum dowel deflection, the bearing stress on dowel-concrete interface, and shear force transfer.
- (4) The developed 3-D FE model for CRCP is recommended for use in determining the maximum vertical tensile stresses in CRCP. When the vertical tensile stresses are excessive, horizontal cracking at mid-depth of the slab will occur. The following procedures are recommended for analysis of CRCP to minimize horizontal cracking:

4. Analyze the maximum vertical tensile stress at the depth of the longitudinal steel under critical temperature-load condition.
 5. Compare the maximum vertical tensile stress to flexural strength of the concrete used.
 6. If maximum tensile stress is greater than 50% of the flexural strength of the concrete, try to reduce it to 50% or less by the following options (Tia et al. 2012):
 - i) Reduce longitudinal steel spacing
 - ii) Increase flexural strength of concrete
 - iii) Increase base modulus
 - iv) Increase slab thickness
- (5) Fiber optic sensor and electrical resistance strain gauge can be used to measure dynamic strains in concrete slabs. Fiber optic sensor and vibrating wire strain gauge can be used to measure static and long-term strains in concrete slabs. The use of shorter fiber optic sensor (with gauge length of less than 5 in.) is recommended over the longer ones. A hybrid system with combination of fiber optic sensors, electrical resistance strain gauges, and vibrating wire strain gauges can be used. Fiber optic sensors are to be chosen for consideration of long-term durability, while electrical resistance strain gauges and VWSGs are to be chosen for cost consideration.
- (6) It is recommended that a series of 5 to 7 uniformly spaced strain gauges be placed at and around the wheel path on the test slab in order to be able to capture the location of the applied load and the maximum strain caused by the applied load. At each location, one strain gauge is to be placed at 1 inch below the top of the concrete slab and one strain gauge is to be placed at 1 inch above the bottom of the slab.
- (7) It is recommended that the critical stress-analysis and the computed maximum stress-to-strength ratio be used to assess the potential performance of concrete pavement slabs. A lower computed stress-to-strength ratio under critical loading condition would mean a better potential pavement performance.

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APPENDIX A
USER-FRIENDLY GUIDES FOR ADINA INPUT FILES

A.1 User's Guide of Input File for Analysis of PPCP

A.1.1 Overview

This section provides instructions on creating an input file for analysis of precast prestressed concrete pavement (PPCP) using ADINA. Instead of creating an input file from scratch, a sample input file is provided, and the user only needs to insert the necessary information into the sample input file according to the dimension and conditions of the PPCP to be analyzed. The sample input file which is named "PPCP-Sample.in." is provided in Appendix B. A Notepad software is recommended for use to make the necessary modification to the input file. The geometry design of the FE model developed in this task is shown in Figure A-1.

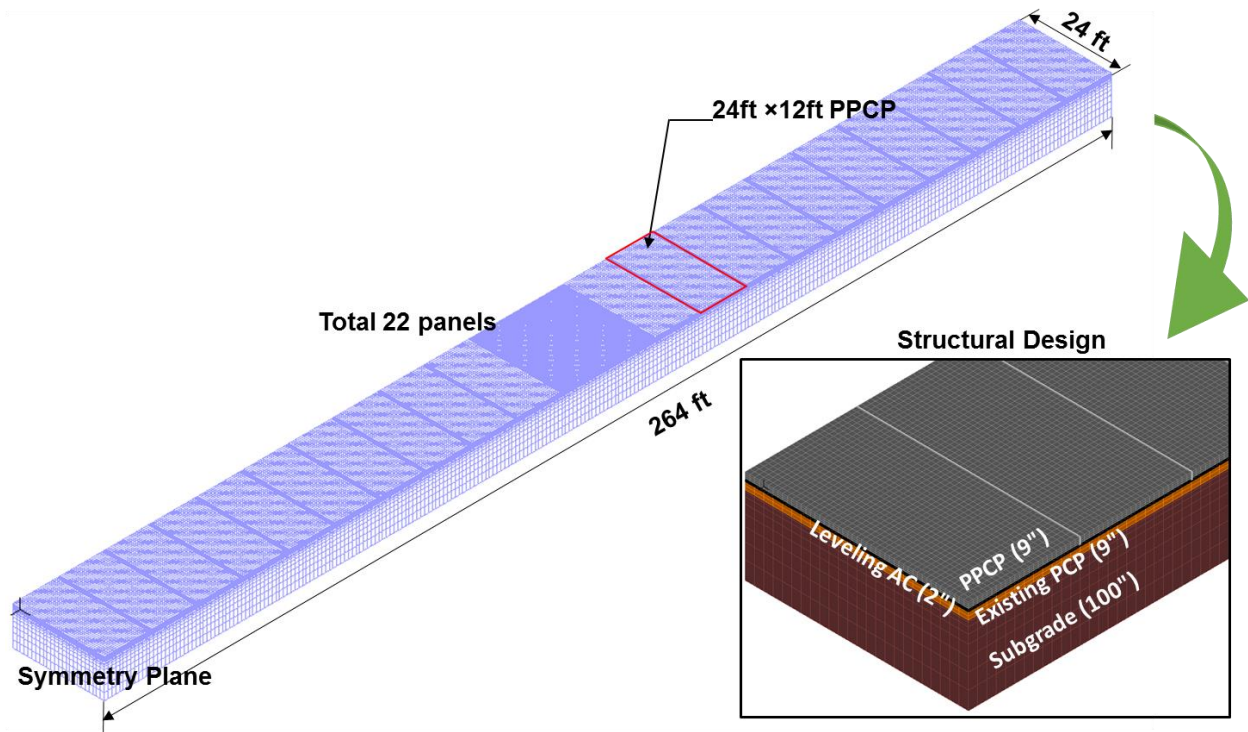


Figure A-1. FE model developed for PPCP

A.1.2 Inputs for PPCP Structural Design

Start with the sample input file for PPCP named “PPCP-Sample.in”. Navigate to Comment 1 (Slab dimension) code line and change the DX1 (x-dimension), DX2 (y-dimension), and DX3 (z-dimension) in inches. Figure A-2 shows the ADINA code for model dimension in the PPCP model.

```
*Comment 1 (Slab dimension) - Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=1 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=0 CX2=0 CX3=0,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=144 DX2=288 PPCP width
  DX3=9 PPCP length
  PPCP thickness
```

Figure A-2. ADINA code for PPCP slab dimension

The user can also change the model dimensions of AC leveling layer, existing concrete layer, and subgrade layer. Go to comment 2, 3, and 4 respectively and change the model dimensions as illustrated in Figures A-3 through A-5.

```
* Comment 2 (AC leveling layer) - Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=23 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-1584 CX2=120 CX3=-5.5,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168 DX2=288 AC layer width
  DX3=2 AC layer length
  AC layer thickness
```

Figure A-3. ADINA code for AC leveling course dimension

```

* Comment 3 (Existing concrete layer) - Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=24 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-1584 CX2=120 CX3=-11,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168 DX2=288, PCC width
  DX3=9 PCC length
  PCC thickness

```

Figure A-4. ADINA code for existing PCC slab dimension

```

* Comment 4 (Subgrade layer) - Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=25 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-1584 CX2=120 CX3=-65.5,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168 DX2=288, Subgrade width
  DX3=100 Subgrade length
  Subgrade thickness

```

Figure A-5. ADINA code for subgrade layer dimension

A.1.3 Inputs for Material Properties

When the actual material properties obtained from field are available, the user can modify the material properties in the input file. Navigate to comment 5 (PPCP concrete properties) code line and change the values of Young's modulus (E), Poisson's ratio (ν), density (ρ), and coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) as illustrated in Figure A-6. For other structural layers, the material properties can also be modified. Navigate to comment 6, 7, and 8 for AC leveling course, existing concrete pavement, and subgrade layer, respectively as shown in Figures A-7 through A-9. Notice that all values are in U.S. Customary units.

```

* Comment 5 (PPCP concrete properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density
(lb/in3), CTE (/°F)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=1 E=4800000 NU=0.2 Poisson's ratio
DENSITY=0.084 ALPHA=6.5E-06 MDESCRIP='PPCP'
Density (lb/in³) Coefficient of thermal expansion (/°F)
*

```

Figure A-6. ADINA code for material properties of PPCP concrete slabs

```

* Comment 6 (AC properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=3 E=300000 NU=0.35 Poisson's ratio
DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0 MDESCRIP='ac'
Elasticity (psi)
*

```

Figure A-7. ADINA code for material properties of AC leveling course

```

* Comment 7 (Existing PCC properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=2 E=3800000 NU=0.2 Poisson's ratio
DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0 MDESCRIP='pcc'
Elasticity (psi)
*

```

Figure A-8. ADINA code for material properties of existing concrete layer

```

* Comment 8 (Subgrade properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=1 E=30000 NU=0.4 Poisson's ratio
DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0 MDESCRIP='subgrade'
Elasticity (psi)
*

```

Figure A-9. ADINA code for material properties of subgrade

Another unique feature developed in this study is modeling of prestress forces in the concrete slab. The slab dimension and material properties can be modified as described above. In

addition, the user can also modify the prestress force and tendon diameter in the input file. To change the properties of tendons, navigate to comment 9 (Longitudinal tendons properties) and comment 10 (Transverse tendons properties) code line and change the values as shown in Figures A-10 and A-11, respectively. Also, the post-tension and pre-tension forces in the concrete in the longitudinal and transverse directions were modeled by the initial strains in the tendon which were induced by these forces. These initial strains are stored in Box A and calculated using the following equation.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{F}{AE} \quad (A-1)$$

Where, σ = prestress in the tendon

E = elastic modulus of the tendon

F = prestress forces applied to the tendon

A = cross section area of the tendon

```

*Comment 9 (Longitudinal tendons properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=5 E=2.85E+07 Elasticity (psi)
NU=0.3 Poisson's ratio
  DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0 MDESCRIP='beam'
*
CROSS-SECTIO PIPE NAME=1 DIAMETER=0.6, Tendon diameter (in.)
  THICKNES=0.3 SC=0,
  TC=0 TORFAC=1.0,
  SSHEARF=0 TSHEARF=0 SOLID=YES
@
*
LINE-ELEMDAT BEAM
@CLEAR
1 2 1 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0 0 'NO',
A 0.00702 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000
Initial strain in tendon

```

Figure A-10. ADINA code for longitudinal prestress force

```

*Comment 10 (Transverse tendons properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=6 E=2.85E+07 Elasticity (psi)
NU=0.3 Poisson's ratio
  DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0 MDESCRIP='beam2'
*
CROSS-SECTIO PIPE NAME=2 DIAMETER=0.5, Tendon diameter (in.)
  THICKNES=0.25 SC=0,
  TC=0 TORFAC=1.0,
  SSHEARF=0 TSHEARF=0 SOLID=YES
*
LINE-ELEMDAT BEAM
@STARTMODIFY
@APPROW      6      101
7 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0 0 'NO',
A 0.0071 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
Initial strain in tendon

```

Figure A-11. ADINA code for transverse prestress force

A.1.4 Inputs for Load Transfer Across Joints

In this model, the load transfer across the joints was modeled through a contact surface with a certain coefficient of friction. The user of the software can simply change the coefficient of friction to adjust the load transfer across the joints as needed. Navigate to comment 11 (Load transfer contact surface) in the ADINA input file and change the value of coefficient of friction as shown in Figure A-12.


```

*Comment 11 (Load transfer contact surface)
CONTACTPAIR NAME=1 TARGET=2 CONTACTO=1 FRICTION=1.5,
  TBIRTH=0 TDEATH=0, Coefficient of friction
  HHATTMC=0 FCTMC=0,
  FTTMC=0 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
  EKTMC=0

```

Figure A-12. ADINA code for load transfer across the joints

A.1.5 Inputs for Applied Tire Load

The required inputs to specify the applied tire load include (1) the tire contact pressure, and (2) location of load. Before changing the Input file, open the FE model in ADINA as described above and determine the element number of concrete slab where the tire load is applied to. Click the Element Labels icon  to determine the element number. The graphics window should look something like Figure A-13.

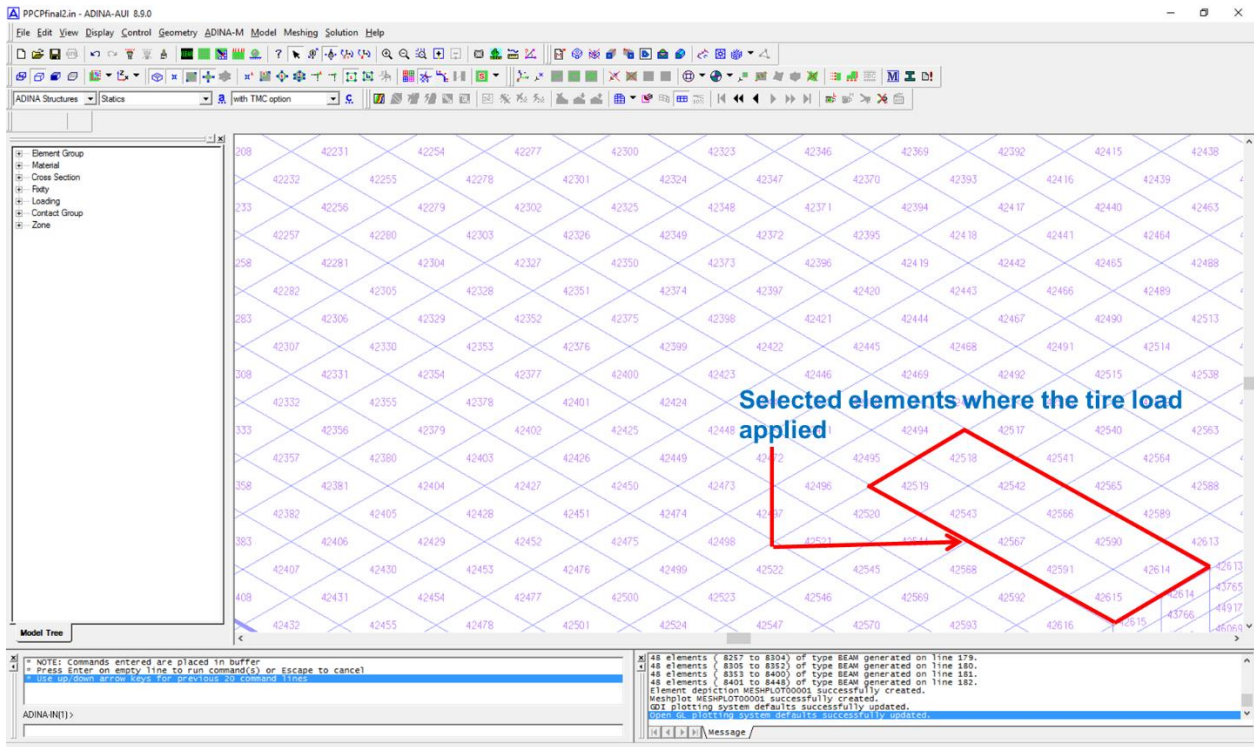


Figure A-13. Element number of PPCP panel in ADINA AUI

Then, navigate to Comment 12 (Tire load) code line in ADINA input file, and change the element number in Box A (concrete element number) in Figure A-14. The tire pressure is also changed by adjusting the value in Box B. Notice that the tire pressure is in psi.

```

*Comment 12 (Tire load)-Pressure (psi)
LOADS-ELEMEN SUBSTRUC=0 REUSE=1 GROUP=1 THERMOST=0
@CLEAR
4585 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
4584 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
4537 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
A Element number
@
*

```

Figure A-14. ADINA code for tire load on concrete element

A.1.6 Inputs for Temperature Effect

In this model, the effect of temperature differentials in the concrete slab can be considered. To specify the temperature differential in the slab, go to Comment 13 (Temperature differential) code line and then specify the temperature differentials in Box A as shown in Figure A-15. After defining the temperature differential, go to the FACE number. FACE '1' indicates the top surface of the slab while FACE '5' represents the bottom surface of the slab. Figure A-15 shows the example of +20°F temperature differential. In this example, the top temperature is +10°F and the bottom temperature is -10°F, and so the temperature differential is +20°F.


```

*Comment 13 (Temperature differential)
LOAD TEMPERAURE NAME=1 MAGNITUD=10 A
LOAD TEMPERAURE NAME=2 MAGNITUD=-10
APPLY-LOAD BODY=4
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
3 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
@ Applied temperature differential (top & bottom of the slab)

```


Figure A-15. Example of ADINA code for temperature effect

A.1.7 Running ADINA

After the ADINA input file is created, open the ADINA input file and click the DATA File/Solution icon . When the ADINA run is finished, close all open dialog boxes and choose Post-processing from the Program Module drop-down list. Open the porthole file with extension of “*.por” to view the analysis results of ADINA analysis.

A.1.8 Post-Processing of Results

A.1.8.1 Displaying curling movement due to temperature differential

To examine the solution, click the Create Band Plot icon , and then set the Band plot Variable to (Displacement: Z-DISPLACEMENT). The graphics window shows the curling movement due to positive temperature differential of + 20°F as shown in Figure A-16.

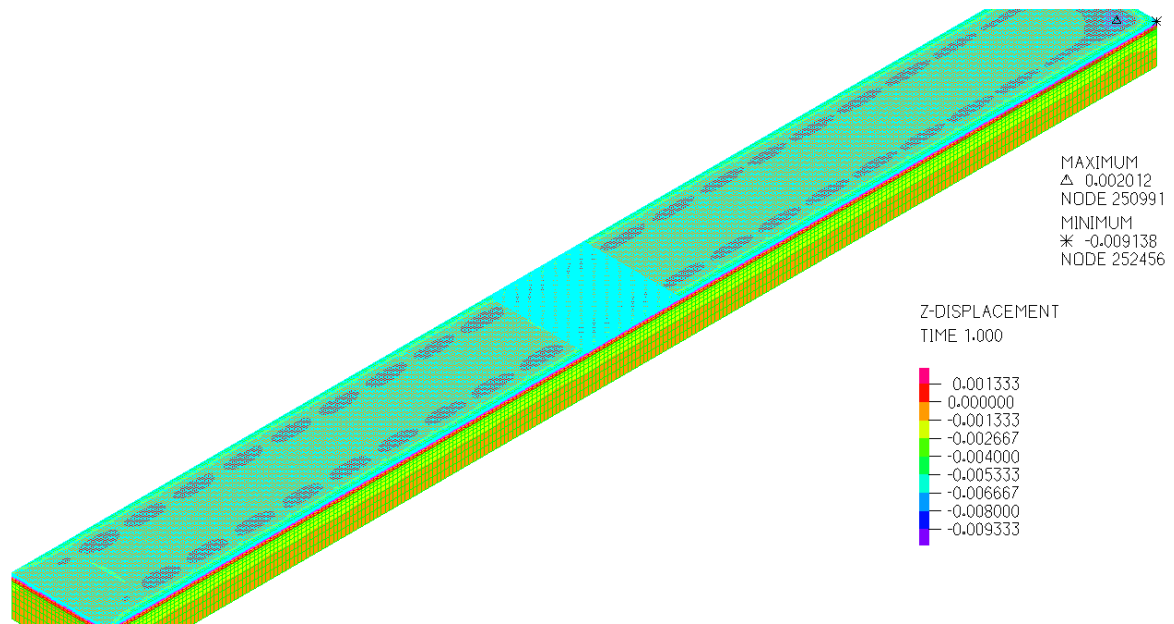


Figure A-16. Plot of PPCP curling movements due to temperature differential of + 20°F

A.1.8.2 Reading the tensile stress at the bottom of the slab

In order to examine the longitudinal stress at the bottom of the slab due to the positive temperature differential of +20 °F, define the model point using the following data:

Model Point Name	BOTTOM
Element Group	4
Element Number	82873
Node #	194783

Then choose → Value list → Model Point...; set the Model Point Name to (BOTTOM); set the Smoothing Technique to (AVERAGED); set the Variable to List to (Stress: STRESS-XX); verify that the model point name is BOTTOM; then click Apply.

The graphics window should look something like Figure A-17. The pop-up window shows the longitudinal tensile stress at the bottom of the slab.

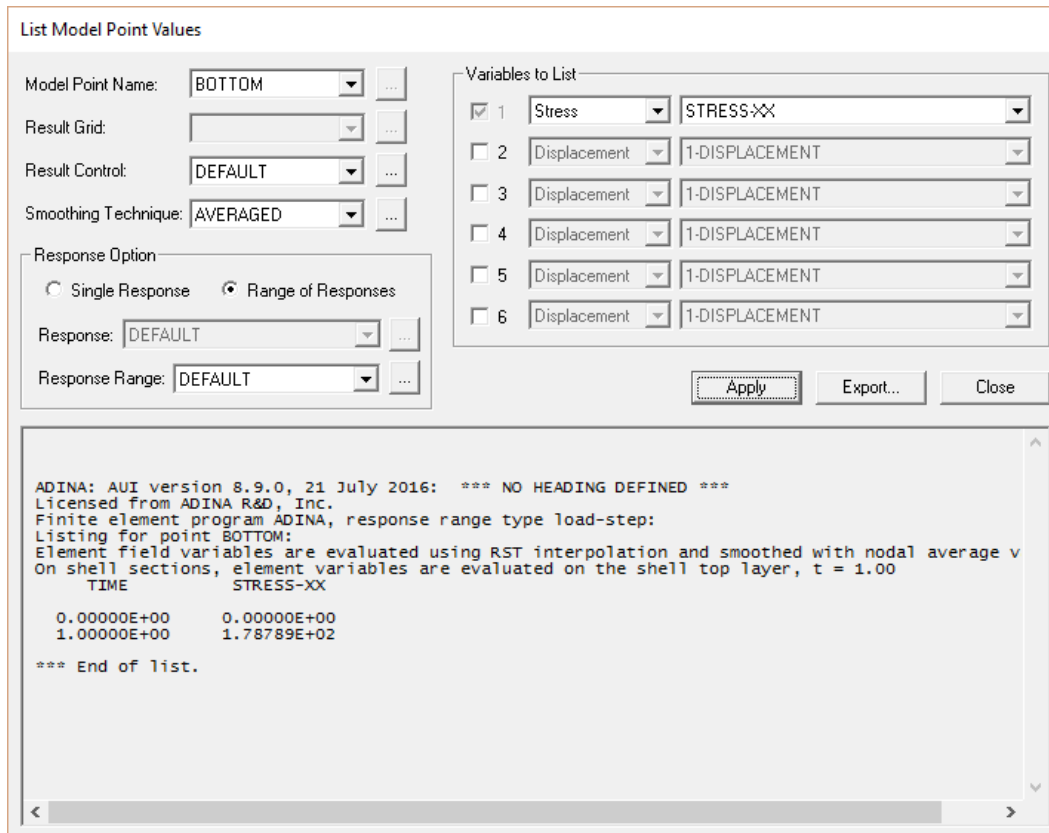


Figure A-17. Longitudinal tensile stress at the bottom of the slab

A.1.8.3 Reading the deflection at the corner of the slab

The user would like to examine the maximum curling movement due to the slab temperature differential. In this case, since the slab has a positive temperature differential, the maximum vertical movement occurs at the corner of the slab. To define the model point to get the actual value rather than graphical results, choose Definitions → Model Point → Element, then set the model point using the following data:

Model Point Name	CORNER
Element Group	4
Element Number	82944
Node #	194905

Then choose → Value list → Model Point..., set the Model Point Name to (CORNER), set the Smoothing Technique to (DEFAULT), set the Variable to List to (Displacement: Z-DISPLACEMENT), verify that the model point name is CORNER, then click Apply.

The graphics window should look something like Figure A-18. The pop-up window shows the vertical movement at the corner of the slab.

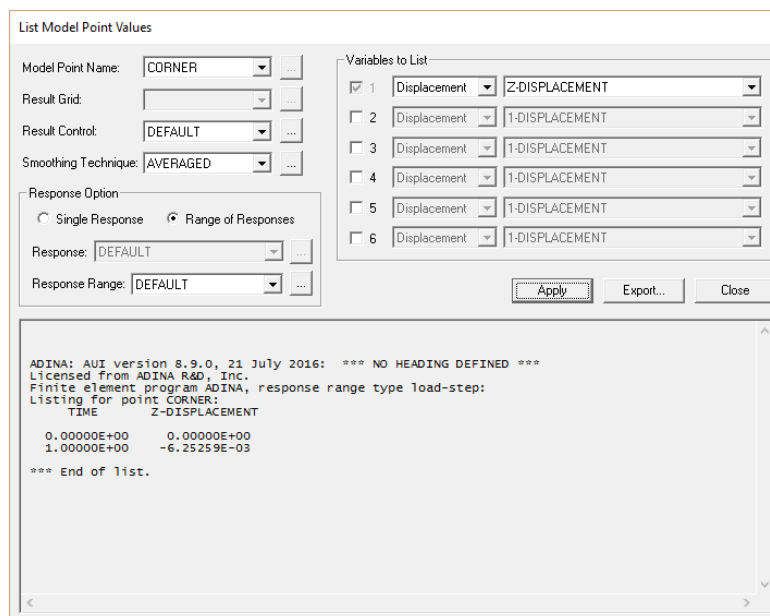


Figure A-18. Vertical deflection at the corner of the slab

A.2 User's Guide of Input File for Analysis of JPCP

A.2.1 Overview

This section provides instructions on creating an input file for analysis of jointed plain concrete pavement (JPCP) using ADINA. A sample input file, named "JPCP-Sample.in" is provided in Appendix C. The user only needs to insert the necessary information into the sample input file according to the dimensions and condition of the JPCP to be analyzed. The geometry design of the FE model developed in this task is shown in Figure A-19.

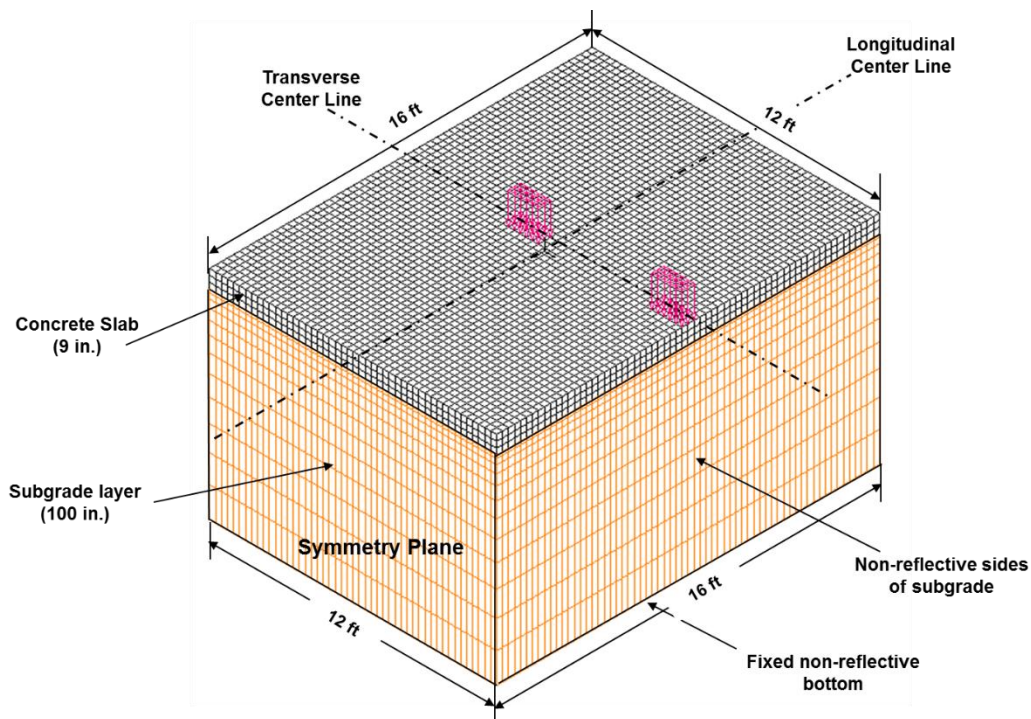


Figure A-19. FE model developed for JPCP

A.2.2 Inputs for Pavement Structural Design

Start with the sample input file named "JPCP-Sample.in". Navigate to Comment 1 (Slab dimension) and Comment 2 (Subgrade dimension) code line and change the DX1 (x-dimension), DX2 (y-dimension), and DX3 (z-dimension) in inches. Figures A-20 through A-21 show the ADINA codes for model dimension in the JPCP model.

```

*Comment 1 (Slab dimension) - Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=1 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=0 CX2=0 CX3=0,
SYSTEM=(DX1=192 DX2=144. Slab width
DX3=9 Slab length
Slab thickness

```

Figure A-20. ADINA code for concrete slab dimension

```

* Comment 2 (Subgrade layer) - Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=2 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=0 CX2=0 CX3=0,
SYSTEM=(DX1=192 DX2=144. Subgrade width
DX3=100 Subgrade length
Subgrade thickness

```

Figure A-21. ADINA code for subgrade layer dimension

A.2.3 Inputs for Material Properties

When the user wants to analyze the concrete containing RAP, the concrete properties code line shown in Figure A2-4 must be specified by the actual stress-strain behavior of RAP concrete. For concrete containing different percentage of RAP, the “stress-strain behavior of RAP concrete” must be obtained from laboratory test.

If the user wants to analyze this model with normal concrete (i.e., elastic material) pavement, the concrete material properties as shown in Figure A-22 must be deleted and re-written by following code as presented in Figure A-23. These elastic material properties will be applied in the concrete slab elements.

In addition, for modifying the subgrade layer properties, go to Comment 4 (subgrade properties) code line and change the values as shown in Figure A-24.

```

*Comment 3 (RAP concrete properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density
(lb/in3), CTE (/°F)
MATERIAL PLASTIC-MULTILINEAR NAME=1 HARDENIN=ISOTROPIC,
Elasticity (psi) Poisson's ratio
E=2625259 NU=0.25 STRAINRA=0,
DENSITY=0.081 ALPHA=6.2E-06 Coefficient of thermal expansion
Density (lb/in³)
TREF=0 DCURVE=0 DEPENDEN=NO,
TRANSITI=0 EP-STRAI=0 BCURVE=0,
BVALUE=0 MDESCRIP='Rapconcrete'
@CLEAR
0.000047 122.11
0.000080 206.32
0.000120 286.32
0.000150 349.47
0.000181 378.95
0.000228 421.05
0.000297 458.95
0.000422 509.47
0.000703 530.53
@
*

```

Stress-strain behavior of RAP concrete

Figure A-22. ADINA code for RAP concrete properties

```

* Comment 3 (Normal concrete properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density
(lb/in3), CTE (/°F)
Elasticity (psi)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=1 E=2625259 NU=0.25 Poisson's ratio
DENSITY=0.084 ALPHA=6.2E-06 MDESCRIP='normal concrete slab'
Density (lb/in³) Coefficient of thermal expansion (/°F)
*

```

Figure A-23. ADINA code for normal concrete

```

*Comment 4 (Subgrade properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=2 E=115000 NU=0.35 Poisson's ratio
DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0 MDESCRIP='subgrade'
Elasticity (psi)
*

```

Figure A-24. ADINA code for material properties of subgrade

A.2.4 Inputs for Applied Tire Load

To change the location and tire load, navigate to the Comment 5 (Tire load) code line in the ADINA input file, and change the element number in Box A (concrete element number) which is related to tire contact area. The tire pressure is also changed by adjusting the value in Box B in Figure A-25.

```
*Comment 5 (Tire load) – Pressure (psi)
LOADS-ELEMEN SUBSTRUC=0 REUSE=1 GROUP=1 THERMOST=0
@CLEAR
3040 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
3041 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
2976 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
A Element number
@
*
```

Figure A-25. ADINA code for tire load on concrete element

A.2.5 Inputs for Temperature Effect

For specifying the temperature differentials in the concrete slab, go to Comment 6 (Temperature differential) code line and change the magnitude in Box A as shown in Figure A-26. Box B indicates the FACE number applying specified temperature load. FACE '1' means the top surface of the slab while FACE '5' means the bottom surface of the slab.


```

*Comment 6 (Temperature differential)
LOAD TEMPERAURE NAME=1 MAGNITUD=10 A
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=2 MAGNITUD=-10
APPLY-LOAD BODY=2
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 1 B 'FACE' 1 0 1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
3 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
@ Applied temperature differential (top & bottom of the slab)

```


Figure A-26. ADINA code for temperature effect

A.2.6 Running ADINA

After ADINA input file is created, open the ADINA input file and click the DATA File/Solution icon . When the ADINA run is finished, close all open dialog boxes and choose Post-processing from the Program Module drop-down list. Open the porthole file named as “*.por” to view the results of ADINA analysis.

A.2.7 Post-Processing of Results

A.2.7.1 Displaying tensile stresses at the bottom of slab

To examine the solution, click the Create Band Plot icon , and then set the Band plot Variable to (Stress: STRESS-XX). The graphics window shows the tensile stress at the bottom of slab due to combined temperature-load condition as shown in Figure A-27. In this figure, red color means tensile stress while blue color means compressive stress in the concrete slab.

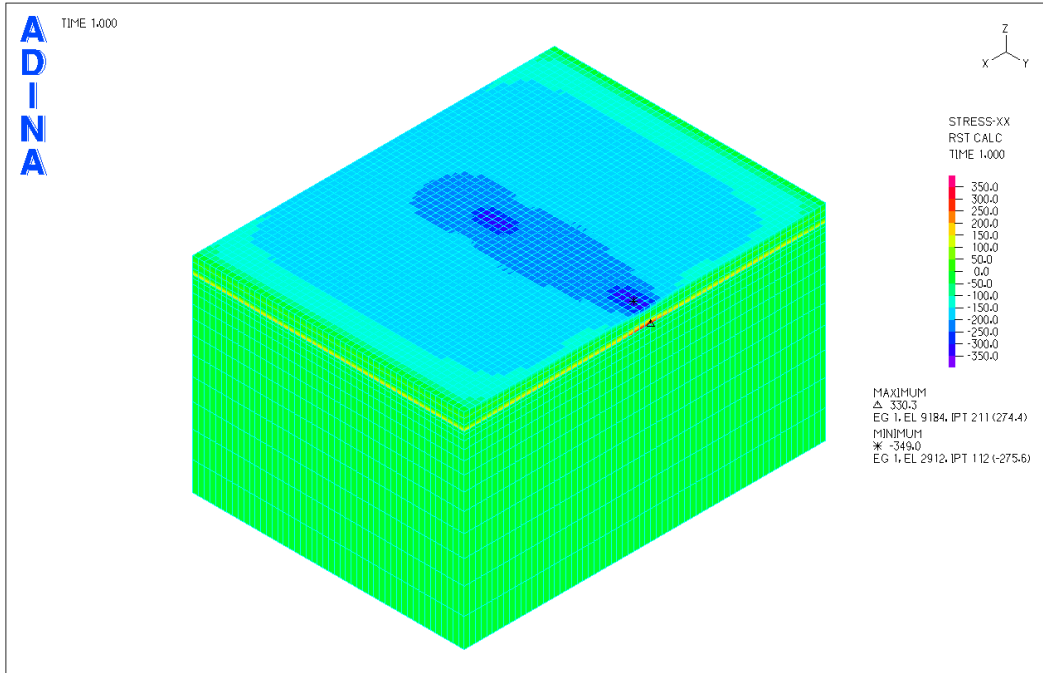


Figure A-27. Plot of tensile stress at the bottom of slab

A.2.7.2 Reading the tensile stress at the bottom of the slab

In order to examine the longitudinal stress at the bottom of the slab due to combined temperature-load conditions, define the model point. Choose Definitions → Model Point → Element, then set the model point using the following data:

Model Point Name	BOTTOM
Element Group	1
Element Number	9185
Node #	12644

Then choose → Value list → Model Point...; set the Model Point Name to (BOTTOM); set the Variable to List to (Stress: STRESS-XX), verify that the model point name is BOTTOM, then click Apply.

The graphics window should look something like Figure A-28. The pop-up window shows the longitudinal tensile stress at the bottom of the slab.

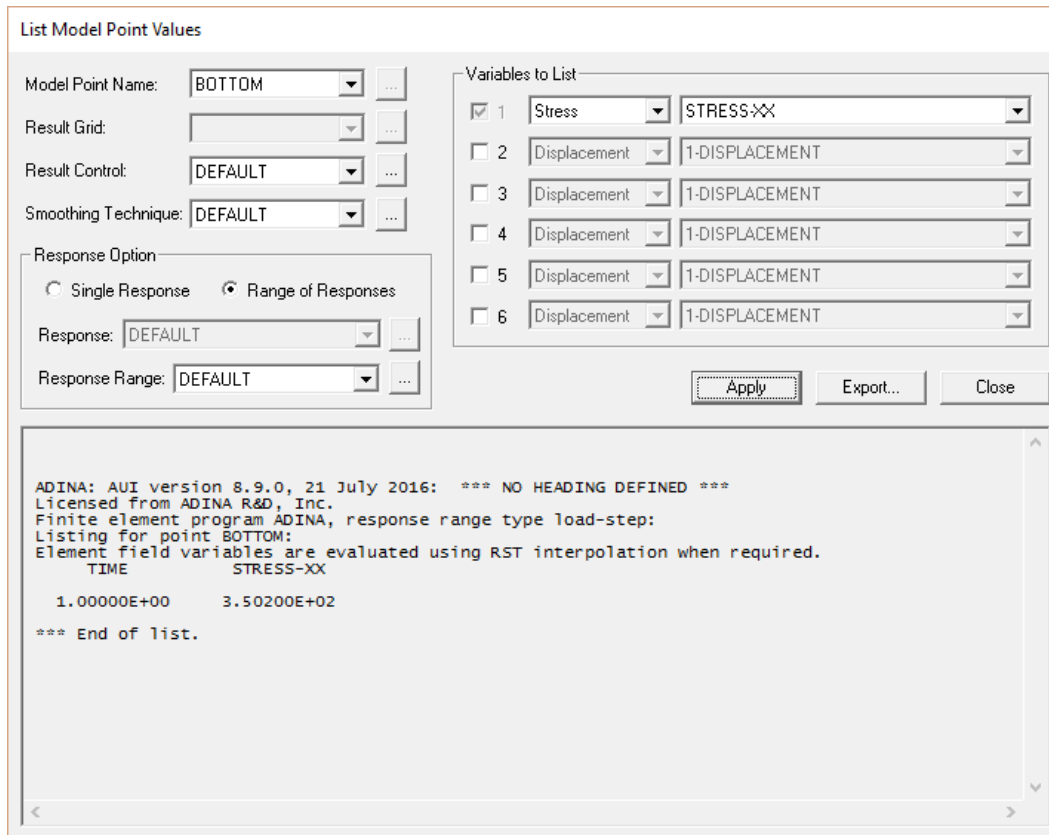


Figure A-28. Longitudinal tensile stress at the bottom of the slab

A.2.7.3 Reading the tensile strain at the bottom of the slab

To get the actual strain value rather than graphical results, choose → Value list → Model Point...; set the Model Point Name to (BOTTOM); set the Variable to List to (Strain: STRAIN-XX); verify that the model point name is BOTTOM; then click Apply.

The graphics window should look something like Figure A-29. The pop-up window shows the longitudinal tensile strain at the bottom of the slab.

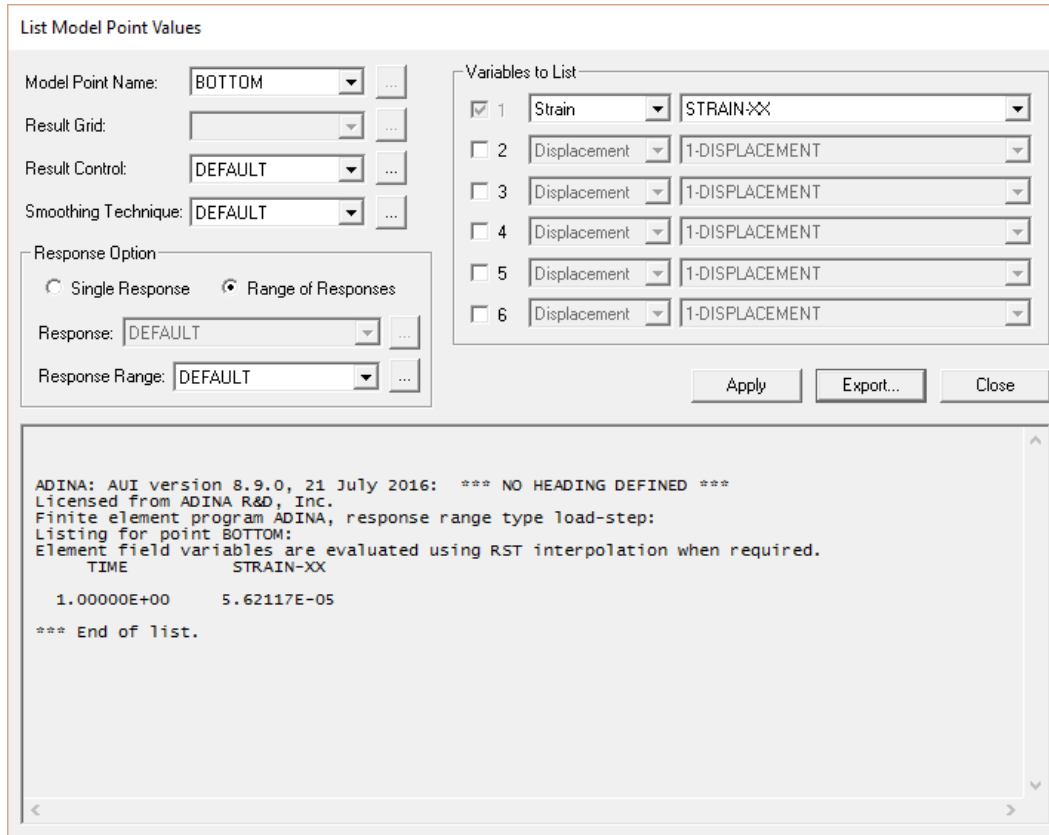


Figure A-29. Longitudinal tensile strain at the bottom of the slab

A.2.7.4 Reading the deflection at the corner of the slab.

The user would like to examine the vertical movements at the corner of the slab. Choose Definitions → Model Point → Element, then set the model point using the following data:

Model Point Name	CORNER
Element Group	1
Element Number	9216
Node #	12740

Then choose → Value list → Model Point...; set the Model Point Name to (CORNER); set the Smoothing Technique to (DEFAULT); set the Variable to List to (Displacement: Z-DISPLACEMENT); verify that the model point name is CORNER; then click Apply.

The graphics window should look something like Figure A-30. The pop-up window shows the vertical movement at the corner of the slab.

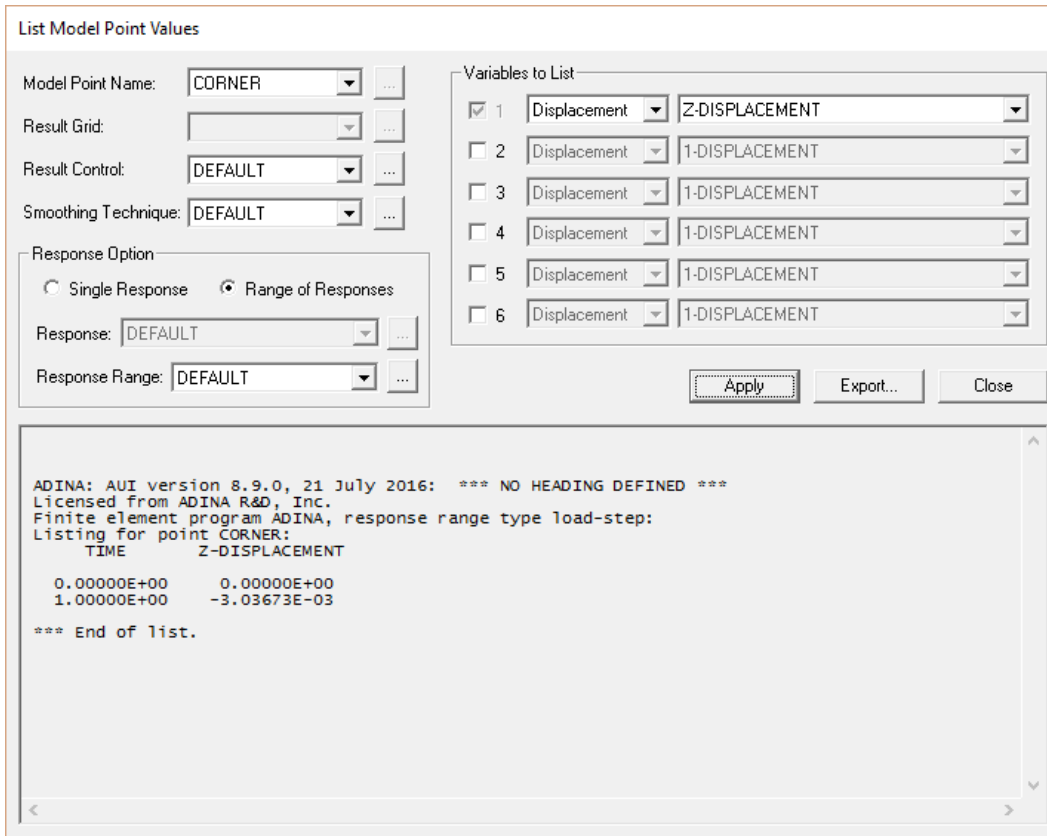


Figure A-30. Vertical deflection at the corner of the slab

A.3 User's Guide of Input File for Analysis of Concrete Slab with Dowel Bars

A.3.1 Overview

This section provides instructions on creating an ADINA input files for analysis of concrete slabs where the dowel joints are modeled with the actual dimensions and physical properties of the dowel bars. A sample input file, named "Dowel-Sample.in" is provided in Appendix D. The user only needs to insert the necessary information into the sample input file according to the dimension and condition of the concrete slab and dowel bars. The geometry design of the FE model developed in this task is shown in Figure A-31.

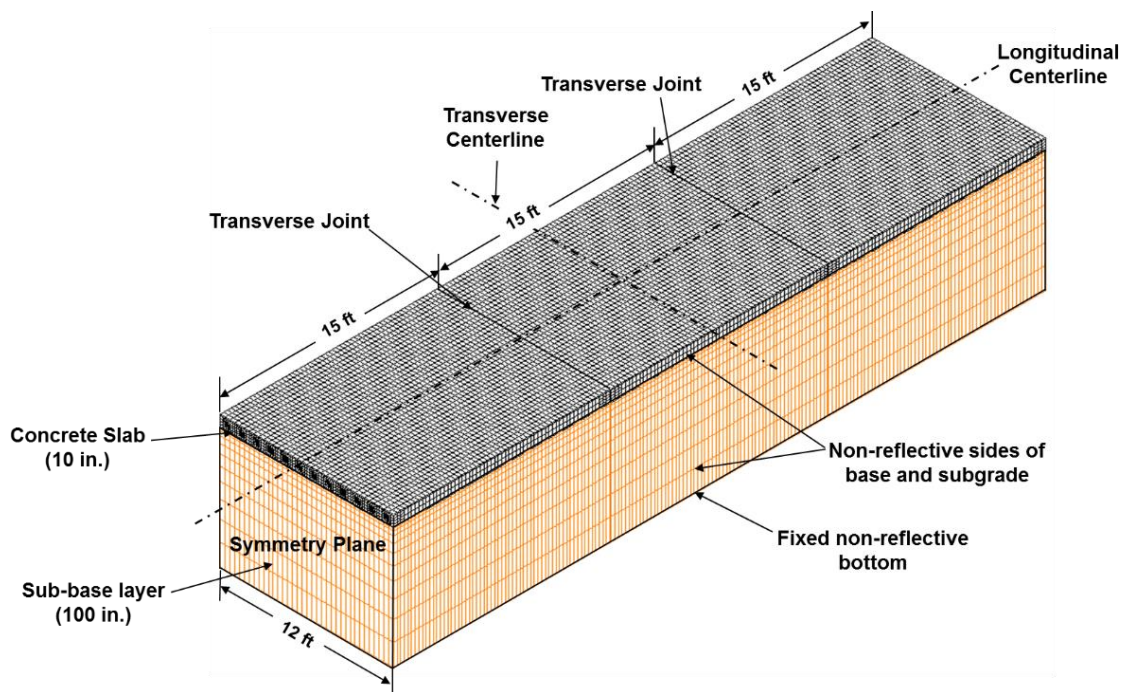


Figure A-31. FE model developed for JPCP with actual dowel bar

A.3.2 Inputs for Dowel Bar Design

In this model, the unique features are the use of actual size of dowel bar and modeling of dowel sleeves which allows the dowel bars to move with certain frictional resistance. Figures A-

32 through A-34 illustrate how to change the dowel size, dowel bar spacing, number of dowel bars per joint, and frictional force in dowel sleeve.

```

*Comment 1 (Dowel bar size) – Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=1 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-4.5 CX2=0 CX3=0 ,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=9 DX2=8
  DX3=8      Dowel bar length (in)
*
BODY CYLINDER NAME=2 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-4.5 CX2=0 CX3=0 ,
  SYSTEM=0 AXIS=XL RADIUS=0.625. Dowel bar radius (in)
  LENGTH=9 SHEET=NO
* Dowel bar length (in)

```

Figure A-32. ADINA code for dowel bar dimension

```

*Comment 2 (Dowel bar spacing and number of dowel bar per joints)
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=2 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=0 DY=12 DZ=0
* Dowel bar spacing (in)
BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=7 OPTION=COPY PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=2
  NCOPY=11. Number of dowel bar per joint
  MESH=YES EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05
@CLEAR
2
3
4
5
6
@
*

```

Figure A-33. ADINA code for dowel bar spacing and number of dowel bar per joint

```

*Comment 3 (Coefficient of friction during dowel sliding)
CONTACTPAIR NAME=1 TARGET=1 CONTACTO=3 FRICION=0.6,
    TBIRTH=0 TDEATH=0,
    HHATTMC=0 FCTMC=0,
    FTTMC=0 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
    EKTMC=0
    Coefficient of friction
*
CONTACTPAIR NAME=2 TARGET=2 CONTACTO=4 FRICION=0.6,
    TBIRTH=0 TDEATH=0,
    HHATTMC=0 FCTMC=0,
    FTTMC=0 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
    EKTMC=0
    Coefficient of friction
*

```

Figure A-34. ADINA code for frictional force in dowel sleeve

A.3.3 Inputs for Structural Design

After finishing the dowel bar design, the user can modify the model dimensions of the concrete slab and subgrade layer. Go to Comments 4 and 5. Change the model dimensions as illustrated in Figures A-35 through A-36.

```

*Comment 4 (Slab dimension) – Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=145 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
    CX1=0.0000000000000000 CX2=0.0000000000000000 CX3=0.0000000000000000,
    SYSTEM=0 DX1=180 DX2=144 Slab width
    DX3=9 Slab length
    Slab thickness

```

Figure A-35. ADINA code for slab dimension

```

* Comment 5 (Subgrade dimension) - Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=730 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=0 CX2=0 CX3=0,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=192 DX2=144. Subgrade width
  DX3=100 Subgrade length
  Subgrade thickness

```

Figure A-36. ADINA code for subgrade layer dimension

A.3.4 Inputs for Material Properties

When the actual material properties obtained from field are available, the user can input the material properties. Navigate to corresponding comment lines and change the values of Young's modulus (E), Poisson's ratio (ν), density (ρ), and coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) as illustrated in Figures A-37 through A-40.

If the user wants to analyze this model with RAP concrete (i.e., actual stress-strain behavior model) pavement, the concrete material properties as shown in Figure A-38 must be deleted and re-written by following the codes as presented in Figure A-39. These actual stress-strain properties will be applied in the concrete slab elements.

```

* Comment 6 (Dowel bar properties) - Unit: E (psi),  $\nu$  (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=2 E=2.9E+07 NU=0.3,
  DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0,
  MDESCRIP='dowel'
*

```

Figure A-37. ADINA code for material properties of dowel bar

```

* Comment 7 (Concrete properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density (lb/in3),
CTE (/°F)
Elasticity (psi)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=1 E=3800000 NU=0.2 Poisson's ratio
DENSITY=0.084 ALPHA=6.5E-06 MDESCRIP='concrete'
Density (lb/in³) Coefficient of thermal expansion (/°F)
*

```

Figure A-38. ADINA code for material properties of concrete

```

*Comment 7 (RAP concrete properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density
(lb/in3), CTE (/°F)
MATERIAL PLASTIC-MULTILINEAR NAME=1 HARDENIN=ISOTROPIC,
Elasticity (psi) Poisson's ratio
E=2625259 NU=0.25 STRAINRA=0,
DENSITY=0.081 ALPHA=6.2E-06 Coefficient of thermal expansion
Density (lb/in³)
TREF=0 DCURVE=0 DEPENDEN=NO,
TRANSITI=0 EP-STRAI=0 BCURVE=0,
BVALUE=0 MDESCRIP='Rapconcrete'
@CLEAR
0.000047 122.11
0.000080 206.32
0.000120 286.32
0.000150 349.47
0.000181 378.95
0.000228 421.05
0.000297 458.95
0.000422 509.47
0.000703 530.53
Stress-strain behavior of RAP concrete
@
*

```

Figure A-39. ADINA code for material properties of existing concrete layer

```

*Comment 8 (Subgrade properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=3 E=19000 NU=0.35 Poisson's ratio
DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0. MDESCRIPElasticity (psi)
'subgrade'
*

```

Figure A-40. ADINA code for material properties of subgrade

A.3.5 Inputs for Interface Condition

In this model, three different types of interface bond conditions, namely fully bonded, partially bonded, and unbonded can be modeled using spring elements and frictional contact surface. Since in a fully bonded interface condition, the slab is firmly bonded to the base and cannot be separated from the base, the stiffness of spring elements must be set to infinite for this condition in comment 9 (interface condition) code line as shown in Figure A-41. In a partially bonded condition, the slab can separate from the base by overcoming some restrains, which are controlled by stiffness of spring element. Finally, since an unbonded condition, the slab can separate from the base without any restraint from the base, the spring stiffness in tension should be equal to zero. Also, contact area between the slab and the base has some frictional force which can be simulated using contact surface as shown in Figure A-42.

For selecting the interface bond condition, navigate to Comments 9 (interface condition) and 10 (frictional interface condition) code lines and adjust the values.

```
*Comment 9 (Interface condition) - Spring stiffness (lbf/in)
PROPERTY NONLINEAR-K NAME=1 RUPTURE=NO
@CLEAR
-1.0 -4800 Spring stiffness in compression (lbf/in)
0.0 0.0
1.0 4800 Spring stiffness in tension (lbf/in)
@
*
```

Figure A-41. ADINA code for interface condition

```

*Comment 10 (Frictional interface condition)
CONTACTPAIR NAME=3 TARGET=2 CONTACTO=1 FRICION=1.5
      TBIRTH=0 TDEATH=0,
      HHATTMC=0 FCTMC=0,
      FTTMC=0 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
      EKTMC=0

```

Coefficient of friction

Figure A-42. ADINA code for frictional interface condition

A.3.6 Inputs for Applied Tire Load and Temperature Effect

These codes are basically same as described above. To modify these effects, go to Comments 11 (Tire load) and 12 (Temperature differentials) code lines and adjust the values as shown in Figures A-43 through A-44.

```

*Comment 11 (Tire load) – Pressure (psi)
LOADS-ELEMEN SUBSTRUC=0 REUSE=1 GROUP=1 THERMOST=0
@CLEAR
A B Tire contact pressure (psi)
6259 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
6260 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
6319 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
A Element number
@
*

```

Figure A-43. ADINA code for tire load on concrete element


```

*Comment 12 (Temperature differential)
LOAD TEMPERAURE NAME=1 MAGNITUD=10 A
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=2 MAGNITUD=-10
APPLY-LOAD BODY=760
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
3 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
@ Applied temperature differential (top & bottom of the slab)

```


Figure A-44. ADINA code for temperature differentials

A.3.7 Running ADINA

After ADINA input file is created, open the ADINA input file and click the DATA File/Solution icon . When the ADINA run is finished, close all open dialog boxes and choose Post-processing from the Program Module drop-down list. Open the porthole file named as “*.por” to view the results of ADINA analysis.

A.3.8 Post-Processing of Results

A.3.8.1 Displaying bearing stress in the dowel sleeve

To examine the solution, click the Create Band Plot icon , and then set the Band plot Variable to (Stress: STRESS-ZZ). The graphics window shows the bearing stresses in the dowel sleeve under critical temperature-load condition as shown in Figure A-45.

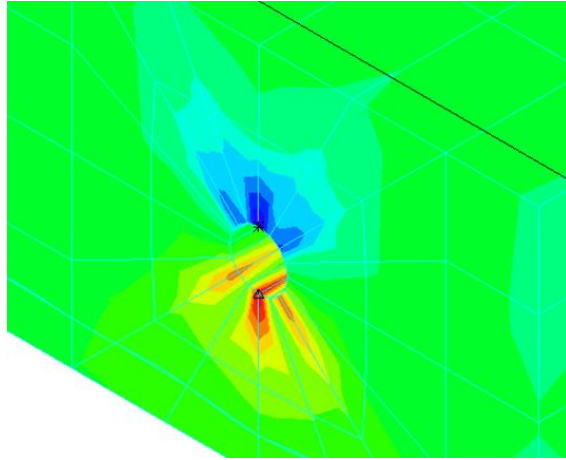


Figure A-45. Plot of bearing stresses in the dowel sleeve due to critical loading condition

In this model, the primary purpose is to examine the dowel bar load transfer characteristics which could be determined by the bearing stress in the surrounding concrete, peak edge stresses in the slab, and deflections under the critical loading condition. Therefore, this tutorial will demonstrate how to get these values using ADINA AUI.

A.3.8.2 Reading the bearing stress in the surrounding concrete

In order to examine the maximum bearing stress in the surrounding concrete, zoom into the critical dowel sleeve. Then choose Definitions → Model Point → Element, and set the model point using the following data:

Model Point Name	BEARING
Element Group	2
Element Number	785
Node #	-

Then choose → Value list → Model Point...; set the Model Point Name to (BEARING); set the Variable to List to (Stress: STRESS-ZZ); verify that the model point name is BEARING; then click Apply.

The graphics window should look something like Figure A-46. The pop-up window shows the maximum bearing stress in the concrete slab.

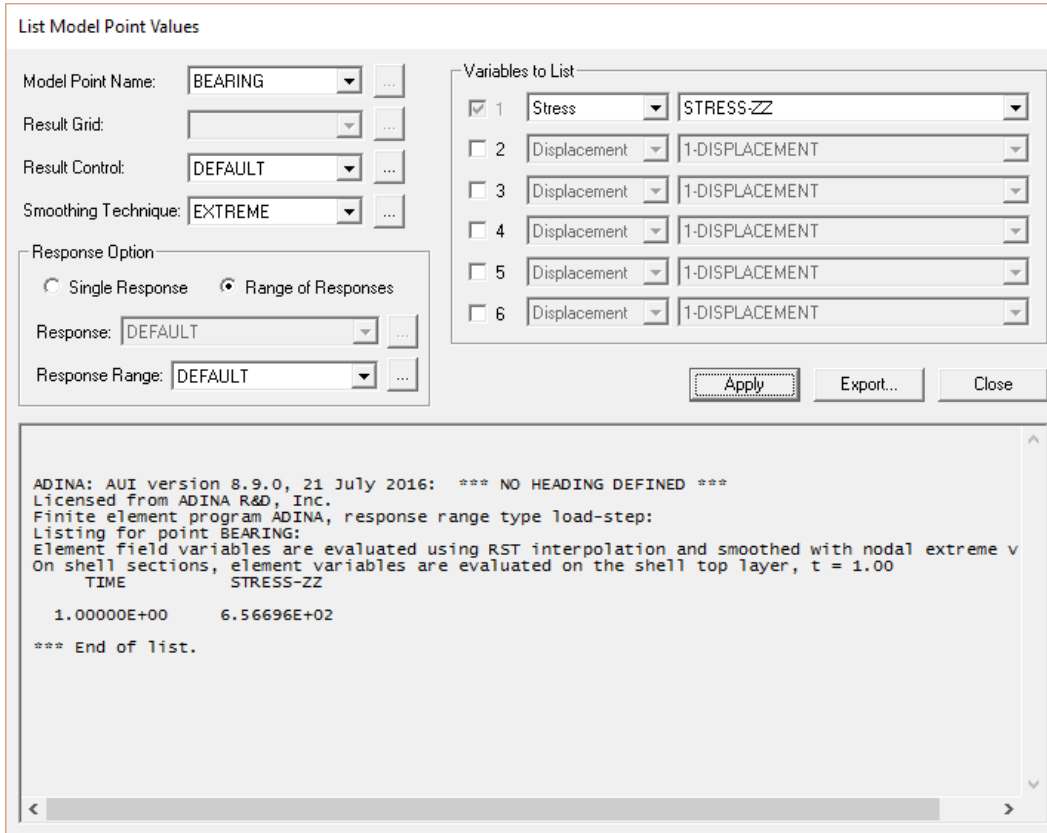


Figure A-46. Bearing stress in the surrounding concrete

A.3.8.3 Reading the peak edge stress

In order to examine the maximum edge stress in the slab, choose Definitions → Model Point → Element, and set the model point using the following data:

Model Point Name	EDGE
Element Group	1
Element Number	9768
Node #	-

Then choose → Value list → Model Point...; set the Model Point Name to (EDGE); set the Variable to List to (Stress: STRESS-XX); then click Apply. The graphics window should look something like Figure A-47. The pop-up window shows the peak edge stress in the concrete slab.

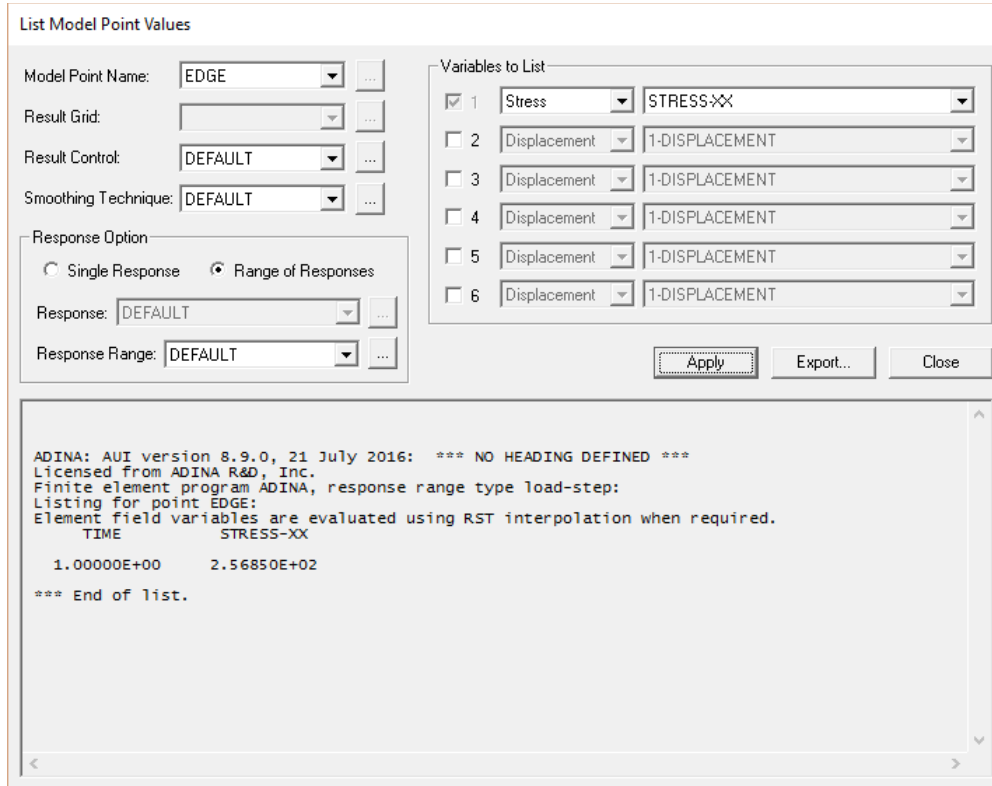


Figure A-47. Peak edge stress in the concrete slab

A.3.8.4 Reading the deflection at the corner of the slab

The user would like to examine the vertical deflection movements at the corner of the slab. Choose Definitions → Model Point → Element, then set the model point using the following data:

Model Point Name	CORNER
Element Group	1

Element Number 9768
Node # 15573

Then choose → Value list → Model Point...; set the Model Point Name to (CORNER); set the Variable to List to (Displacement: Z-DISPLACEMENT); verify that the model point name is CORNER; then click Apply.

The graphics window should look something like Figure A-48. The pop-up window shows the vertical movement at the corner of the slab.

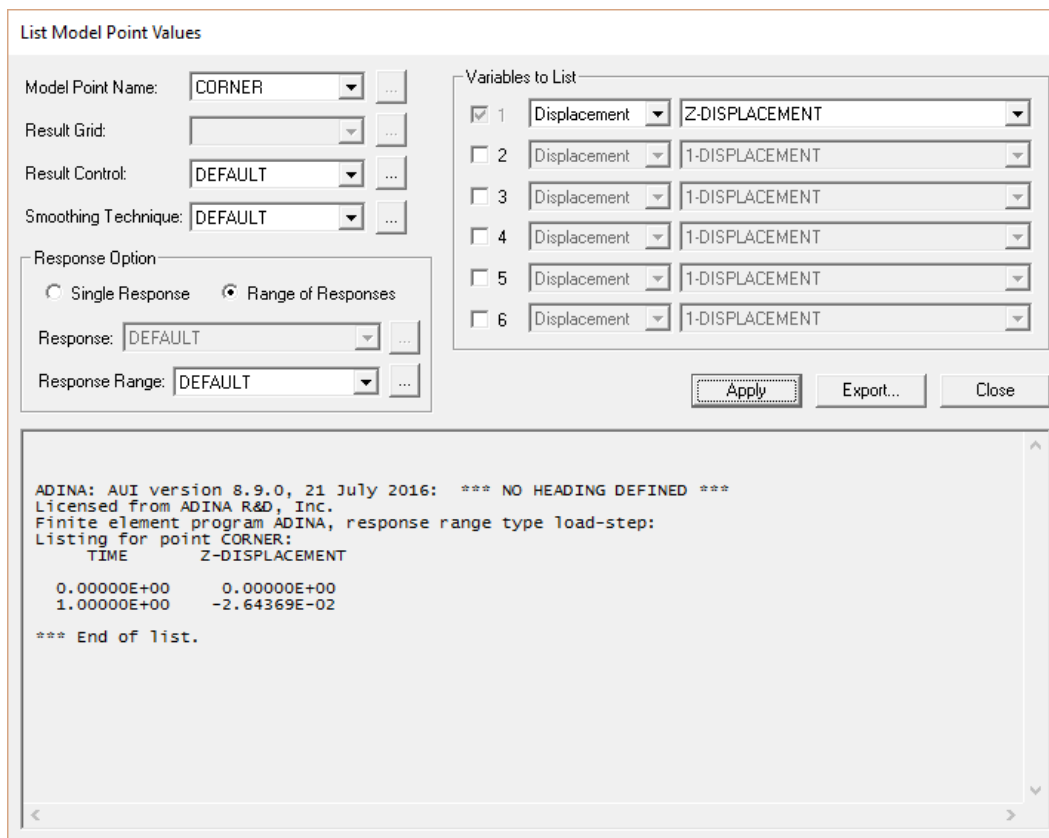


Figure A-48. Corner deflection in the concrete slab

A.4 User's Guide of Input File for Analysis of CRCP

A.4.1 Overview

This section provides instructions on creating an ADINA input file for analysis of continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP). A sample input file, named "CRCP-Sample.in" is provided in Appendix E. The user only needs to insert the necessary information into the sample input file according to the dimension and condition of the concrete slab and steel reinforcement. The geometry design of the FE model developed in this task is shown in Figure A-49.

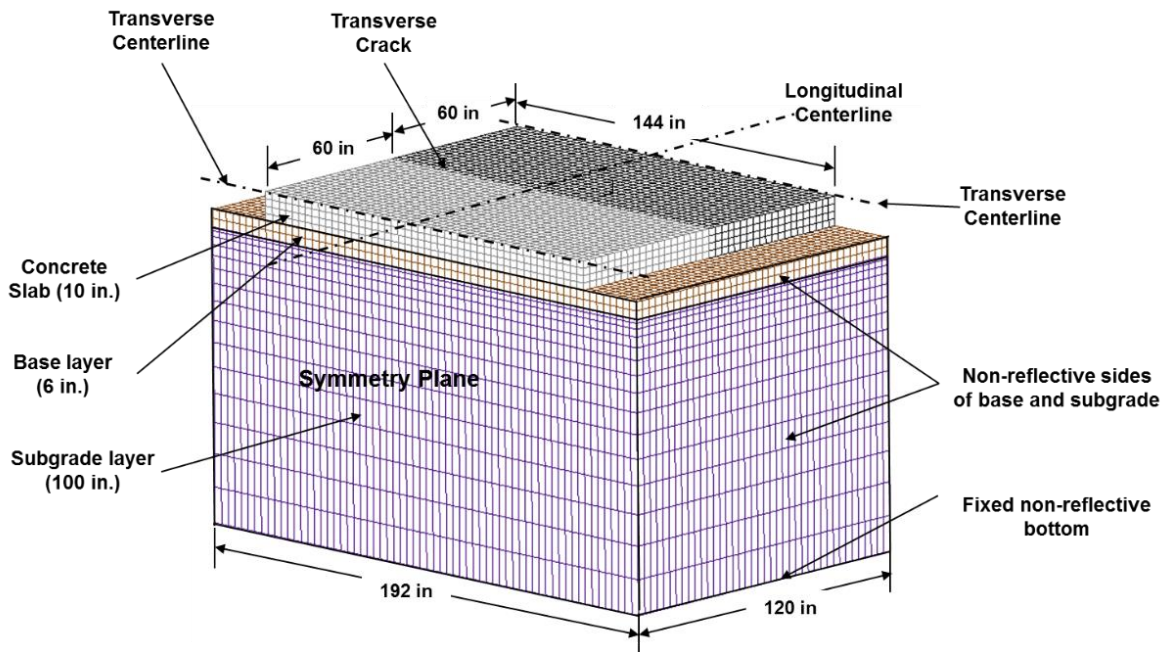


Figure A-49. FE model developed for CRCP

A.4.2 Inputs for CRCP Structural Design

To enter the structural design of CRCP evaluated, navigate to Comment 1 (Slab dimension) code line and change the DX1 (x-dimension), DX2 (y-dimension), and DX3 (z-dimension) in inches. Figures A-50 through A-52 show the ADINA code for model dimension in

CRCP model. In this model, CRCP slabs are formed as a result of transverse shrinkage cracks and held together by longitudinal reinforcing steel. Therefore, the user must enter the slab dimensions two times and the longitudinal length of the slab must be same as the transverse crack spacing. To enter the dimensions for the base and subgrade layers, go to Comments 2 and 3 code lines, respectively.

```
* Comment 1 (Slab dimension) – Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=1 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=0 CX2=0 CX3=0,
  SYSTEM=C DX1=60 DX2=144 Slab width
  DX3=10 Slab length
* Slab thickness
BODY BLOCK NAME=2 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=60 CX2=0 CX3=0,
  SYSTEM=C DX1=60 DX2=144 Slab width
  DX3=10 Slab length
* Slab thickness
```

Figure A-50. ADINA code for slab dimension

```
* Comment 2 (Base layer) – Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=3 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=30 CX2=0 CX3=-8,
  SYSTEM=C DX1=120 DX2=192 Base width
  DX3=6 Base length
Base thickness
```

Figure A-51. ADINA code for base layer dimension

```
* Comment 3 (Subgrade layer) – Length units are in inches
BODY BLOCK NAME=4 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR
ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
CX1=30 CX2=0 CX3=-61,
SYSTEM=0 DX1=120 DX2=192 Subgrade width
DX3=100 Subgrade length
Subgrade thickness
```

Figure A-52. ADINA code for subgrade layer dimension

A.4.3 Inputs for Reinforced Steel Design

The longitudinal and transverse reinforce steels are evenly distributed in the slab and the user can enter the number of steels and steel spacing as shown in Figures A-53 through A-54. In the case of the longitudinal steel, the initial steel is generated in the center of the slab and then copied to left and right side of the slab. So, the number of copies must be half of the steels placed in the slab. In the case of transverse steel, the initial steel is also generated in the location of transverse crack and then copied to both sides. When the slab length is shorter than crack spacing, put zero in the number of steel box.

```

* Comment 4 (Longitudinal reinforced steel design) - Length units are in inches
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=1 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=0 DY=-6 DZ=0
*
  Longitudinal steel spacing (in)
LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=4 PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=1 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.0E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=11 MESH=YES,
  EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.0E-05 Number of steel
@CLEAR
2
3
@
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=2 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=0 DY=6 DZ=0
*
  Longitudinal steel spacing (in)
LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=37 PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=2 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.0E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=11 MESH=YES,
  EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.0E-05 Number of steel
@CLEAR
2
3
@

```

Figure A-53. ADINA code for longitudinal steel design

```

* Comment 5 (Transverse reinforced steel design) - Length units are in inches
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=3 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=-36 DY=0 DZ=0
*
  Transverse steel spacing (in)
LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=71 PARENT=70 TRANSFOR=3 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.0E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=1 MESH=YES,
  EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.0E-05 Number of steel
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=4 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=36 DY=0 DZ=0
*
  Transverse steel spacing (in)
LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=72 PARENT=70 TRANSFOR=4 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.0E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=1 MESH=YES,
  EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.0E-05 Number of steel

```

Figure A-54. ADINA code for transverse steel design

A.4.4 Inputs for Material Properties

The way to input the material properties used in this model is same as in the previous description. Figure A-55 through A-58 illustrate how to change the material properties including concrete, steel, base, and subgrade. To find the correct code line, use the comment number shown in the figures. Note that all values are in US Customary units.

```
* Comment 6 (Concrete properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density (lb/in3),  
CTE (/°F)  
Elasticity (psi)  
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=1 E=4500000 NU=0.2 Poisson's ratio  
DENSITY=0.084 ALPHA=5.8E-06 MDESCRIP='Concrete'  
Density (lb/in3) Coefficient of thermal expansion (/°F)  
*
```

Figure A-55. ADINA code for concrete slab properties

```
* Comment 7 (Steel properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)  
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=2 E=2.9E+07 Elasticity (psi)  
NU=0.30 Poisson's ratio  
DENSITY=0 ALPHA=5.0E-06 MDESCRIP=,  
'steel'  
* Diameter of longitudinal steel (in)  
CROSS-SECTIO PIPE NAME=1 DIAMETER=0.750  
THICKNES=0.375 SC=0,  
TC=0 TORFAC=1.0,  
SSHEARF=0 TSHEARF=0 SOLID=YES  
* Diameter of transverse steel (in)  
CROSS-SECTIO PIPE NAME=2 DIAMETER=0.625  
THICKNES=0.3125 SC=0,  
TC=0. TORFAC=1.0,  
SSHEARF=0 TSHEARF=0 SOLID=YES  
*
```

Figure A-56. ADINA code for reinforce steel properties

```

*Comment 8 (Base properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=3 E=44962 NU=0.30 Poisson's ratio
  DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0. MDESCRIP=Elasticity (psi)
'base'
*

```

Figure A-57. ADINA code for base layer properties

```

*Comment 9 (Subgrade properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=3 E=4395 NU=0.40 Poisson's ratio
  DENSITY=0 ALPHA=0. MDESCRIP=Elasticity (psi)
'subgrade'
*

```

Figure A-58. ADINA code for subgrade layer properties

A.4.5 Inputs for Interface between Concrete Slab and Base

In this model, the interface between the slab and base layer is modeled as unbonded condition. To adjust the interface frictional force, the user can input the coefficient of friction in the input file as shown in Figure A-59. Go to Comment 10 (Frictional interface condition) code line and input the value of coefficient of friction. The interface friction factor may range from 0.9 to 2.2.

```

*Comment 10 (Frictional interface condition)
CONTACTPAIR NAME=2 TARGET=3 CONTACTO=4 FRICITION=1.5
  TBIRTH=0 TDEATH=0,
  HHATTMC=0 FCTMC=0,
  FTTMC=0 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
  EKTMC=0

```

Figure A-59. ADINA code for prestress force

A.4.6 Inputs for Applied Tire Load and Temperature Effect

Finally, the temperature-load condition can be entered in the ADINA input file provided. To enter these values, go to Comments 11 (Tire load) and 12 (Temperature differentials) code lines and adjust the values as shown in Figures A-60 through A-61.


```
*Comment 11 (Tire load) – Pressure (psi)
LOADS-ELEMEN SUBSTRUC=0 REUSE=1 GROUP=1 THERMOST=0
@CLEAR
959 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
690 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
939 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
940 3 120 120 120 120 1 0 0 -1
A Tire contact pressure (psi)
Element number
@
*
```

Figure A-60. ADINA code for tire load on concrete element

```
*Comment 12 (Temperature differential)
LOAD TEMPERAURE NAME=1 MAGNITUD=10 A
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=2 MAGNITUD=-10
APPLY-LOAD BODY=760
Define the temperature differential
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
3 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0 0 1 0 'BOTH'
@ Applied temperature differential (top & bottom of the slab)
```


Figure A-61. ADINA code for temperature differentials

A.4.7 Running ADINA

After the ADINA input file is created, open the ADINA input file and click the DATA File/Solution icon . When the ADINA run is finished, close all open dialog boxes and choose Post-processing from the Program Module drop-down list. Open the porthole file named as “*.por” to view the results of ADINA analysis.

A.4.8 Post-Processing of Results

A.4.8.1 Displaying plots of vertical tensile stresses

To examine the solution, click the Create Band Plot icon , and then set the Band plot Variable to (Stress: STRESS-ZZ). The graphics window shows the vertical tensile stresses at the joint due to positive temperature differential of + 20°F as shown in Figure A-62.

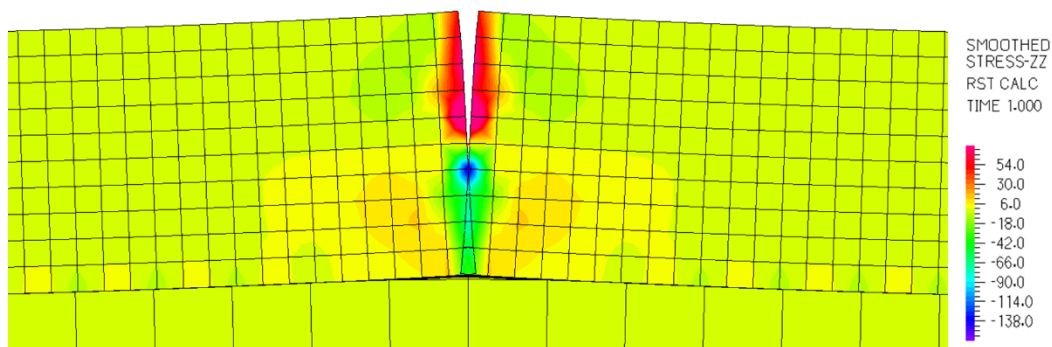


Figure A-62. Plot of vertical tensile stresses due to temperature differential of +20°F

A.4.8.2 Reading the vertical tensile stress at the depth of steel

In this study, the primary purpose is to evaluate the factors influencing horizontal cracking in CRCP which is caused by the vertical tensile stresses near the longitudinal steel. In order to examine the vertical tensile stresses at the depth of steels, define the model line. Choose Definitions → Model Line → Node...; then set the model line using the following data:

#	Node
1	2121
2	2163
3	2205
4	2247
5	2289
6	2331
7	2373
8	2415
9	2457
10	2499
11	2541
12	2583
13	2625
14	2667
15	2709
16	2751
17	2793
18	2835
19	2877
20	2919
21	2961
22	3003
23	3045

Then choose → Value list → Model Line...; set the Model Line Name to (STEEL_LOCATION); set the Variable to List to (Stress: STRESS-ZZ); then click Apply.

The graphics window should look something like Figure A-63. The pop-up window shows the vertical tensile stresses at the depth of steel.

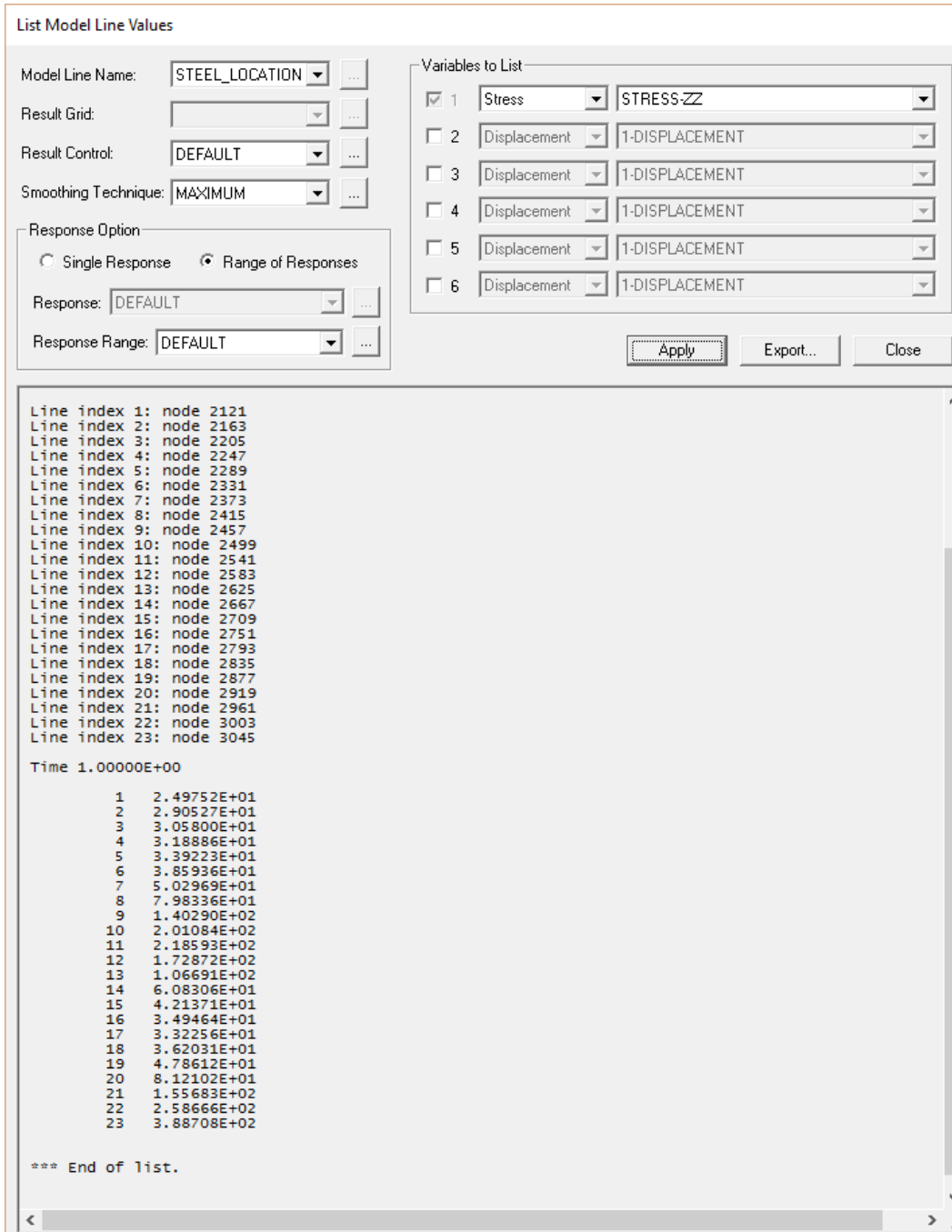


Figure A-63. Vertical tensile stresses in CRCP at the depth of steel

APPENDIX B
PPCP: SAMPLE INPUT FILE

```
*
* Command file created from session file information stored within AUI database
*
DATABASE NEW SAVE=NO PROMPT=NO
FEPROGRAM ADINA
CONTROL FILEVERSION=V89
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEPCOI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICT=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
*Comment 1 (Slab dimension) ? Length units are in inches
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=1 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-72.000000000000 CX2=120.000000000000 CX3=0.000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=144.000000000000 DX2=288.000000000000,
  DX3=9.000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=1 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.000000000000,
  MAX-SIZE=0.000000000000
@CLEAR
1
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=1 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=96,
  RATIO=1.000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=1 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
  RATIO=1.000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=1 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=-144.000000000000 DY=0.000000000000 DZ=0.000000000000
*
BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=2 OPTION=COPY PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=1 NCOPY=21,
  MESH=YES EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.000000000000E-05
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=23 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-3096.000000000000 CX2=120.000000000000 CX3=-5.500000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168.000000000000 DX2=288.000000000000,
  DX3=2.000000000000
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=23 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
```

CX1=0.000000000000 CX2=120.000000000000 CX3=-5.500000000000,
 SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168.000000000000 DX2=288.000000000000,
 DX3=2.000000000000
 *
 BODY BLOCK NAME=23 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
 CX1=-1512.000000000000 CX2=120.000000000000 CX3=-5.500000000000,
 SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168.000000000000 DX2=288.000000000000,
 DX3=2.000000000000
 *
 BODY BLOCK NAME=23 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
 CX1=-1659.000000000000 CX2=120.000000000000 CX3=-5.500000000000,
 SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168.000000000000 DX2=288.000000000000,
 DX3=2.000000000000
 *
 * Comment 2 (AC leveling layer) ? Length units are in inches
 *
 BODY BLOCK NAME=23 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
 CX1=-1584.000000000000 CX2=120.000000000000 CX3=-5.500000000000,
 SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168.000000000000 DX2=288.000000000000,
 DX3=2.000000000000
 *
 SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=23 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.000000000000,
 MAX-SIZE=0.000000000000
 *
 SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=23 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=2,
 RATIO=1.000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
 @CLEAR
 6
 7
 8
 @
 *
 * Comment 3 (Existing concrete layer) ? Length units are in inches
 *
 BODY BLOCK NAME=24 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
 CX1=-1584.000000000000 CX2=120.000000000000 CX3=-11.000000000000,
 SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168.000000000000 DX2=288.000000000000,
 DX3=9.000000000000
 *
 SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=24 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.000000000000,
 MAX-SIZE=0.000000000000
 *
 SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=24 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=2,
 RATIO=1.000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
 @CLEAR
 6
 7
 8
 @
 *
 * Comment 4 (Subgrade layer) ? Length units are in inches
 *
 BODY BLOCK NAME=25 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
 CX1=-1584.000000000000 CX2=120.000000000000 CX3=-65.500000000000,
 SYSTEM=0 DX1=3168.000000000000 DX2=288.000000000000,
 DX3=100.000000000000

```

*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=25 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.000000000000000,
  MAX-SIZE=0.000000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=25 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=3,
  RATIO=10.000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=25 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=5,
  RATIO=0.10000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=25 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=10,
  RATIO=0.10000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
FIXITY NAME=XFIX
@CLEAR
'X-TRANSLATION'
'OVALIZATION'
@
*
FIXITY NAME=YFIX
@CLEAR
'Y-TRANSLATION'
'OVALIZATION'
@
*
MASTER ANALYSIS=STATIC MODEX=EXECUTE TSTART=0.000000000000000 IDOF=111,
  OVALIZAT=NONE FLUIDPOT=AUTOMATIC CYCLICPA=1 IPOSIT=STOP,
  REACTION=YES INITIALS=NO FSINTERA=NO IRINT=DEFAULT CMASS=NO,
  SHELLNDO=AUTOMATIC AUTOMATI=OFF SOLVER=SPARSE,
  CONTACT=-CONSTRAINT-FUNCTION TRELEASE=0.000000000000000,
  RESTART=-NO FRACTURE=NO LOAD-CAS=NO LOAD-PEN=NO SINGULAR=YES,
  STIFFNES=0.0001000000000000000 MAP-OUTP=NONE MAP-FORM=NO,
  NODAL-DE=" POROUS-C=NO ADAPTIVE=0 ZOOM-LAB=1 AXIS-CYC=0,
  PERIODIC=NO VECTOR-S=GEOMETRY EPSI-FIR=NO STABILIZ=NO,
  STABFACT=1.000000000000000E-10 RESULTS=PORTHOLE FEFCORR=NO,
  BOLTSTEP=1 EXTEND-S=YES CONVERT=-NO DEGEN=YES TMC-MODE=NO,
  ENSIGHT=-NO IRSTEPS=1 INITIALT=NO TEMP-INT=NO ESINTERA=NO,
  OP2GEOM=NO INSITU-D=NO
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=25
@CLEAR

```

```

6 'XFIX'
3 'XFIX'
4 'YFIX'
2 'YFIX'
5 'ALL'
@
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=24
@CLEAR
6 'XFIX'
3 'XFIX'
2 'YFIX'
4 'YFIX'
@
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=23
@CLEAR
6 'XFIX'
3 'XFIX'
4 'YFIX'
2 'YFIX'
@
*
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=1 MAGNITUD=10.000000000000
*
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=2 MAGNITUD=-10.000000000000
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=25
@CLEAR
1 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
3 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 2 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
4 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 2 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
5 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 3 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
6 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 3 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
7 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 4 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
8 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 4 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
9 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 5 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
10 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 5 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
11 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 6 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
12 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 6 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
13 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 7 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000 0.000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
14 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000 0 -1 0 7 0 'NO',

```



```

0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
43 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 22 0 'NO',
0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
44 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 22 0 'NO',
0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
@
*
MASTER ANALYSIS=STATIC MODEX=EXECUTE TSTART=0.0000000000000000 IDOF=111,
OVALIZAT=NONE FLUIDPOT=AUTOMATIC CYCLICPA=1 IPOSIT=STOP,
REACTION=YES INITIALS=NO FSINTERA=NO IRINT=DEFAULT CMASS=NO,
SHELLNDO=AUTOMATIC AUTOMATI=OFF SOLVER=SPARSE,
CONTACT=-CONSTRAINT-FUNCTION TRELEASE=0.0000000000000000,
RESTART=NO FRACTURE=NO LOAD-CAS=NO LOAD-PEN=NO SINGULAR=YES,
STIFFNES=0.00010000000000000000 MAP-OUTP=NONE MAP-FORM=NO,
NODAL-DE=" POROUS-C=NO ADAPTIVE=0 ZOOM-LAB=1 AXIS-CYC=0,
PERIODIC=NO VECTOR-S=GEOMETRY EPSI-FIR=NO STABILIZ=NO,
STABFACT=1.0000000000000000E-10 RESULTS=PORTHOLE FEFCORR=NO,
BOLTSTEP=1 EXTEND-S=YES CONVERT=-NO DEGEN=YES TMC-MODE=NO,
ENSIGHT=-NO IRSTEPS=1 INITIALT=NO TEMP-INT=NO ESINTERA=NO,
OP2GEOM=NO INSITU-D=NO
*
CGROUP CONTACT3 NAME=1 FORCES=YES TRACTION=YES NODETONO=NO,
FRICTION=0.6000000000000000 EPSN=1.0000000000000000E-12,
EPST=0.0000000000000000 DIRECTIO=NORMAL CONTINUO=YES,
INITIAL=-ALLOWED PENETRAT=ONE DEPTH=0.0000000000000000,
OFFSET=0.0000000000000000 OFFSET-T=CONSTANT CORNER-C=NO,
TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000 TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TIED=NO,
TIED-OFF=0.0000000000000000 HHATTMC=0.0000000000000000,
FCTMC=0.5000000000000000 FTTMC=0.5000000000000000 RIGID-TA=NO,
NORMAL-S=1.0000000000000000E+11 TANGENTI=0.0000000000000000,
PTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-08 RESIDUAL=0.001000000000000000,
LIMIT-FO=1.0000000000000000 ITERATIO=2 TIME-PEN=0.0000000000000000,
CONSISTE=DEFAULT USER-FRI=NO DESCRIPT='NONE',
CFACTOR1=0.0000000000000000 CS-EXTEN=0.001000000000000000,
ALGORITHM=DEFAULT RTP-CHEC=NO RTP-MAX=0.001000000000000000,
XDAMP=NO XNDAMP=0.1000000000000000 SLIDING=-1.0000000000000000E-10,
TENSILE=-0.001000000000000000 OSCILLAT=5,
GAP-BIAS=0.0000000000000000 OFFSET-D=AUTOMATIC DISPLACE=DEFAULT,
FRIC-DEL=NO GAP-VALU=0.0000000000000000 TENS-CON=YES FREE-OVE=NO,
GAP-PUSH=0.0000000000000000 EKTMC=0.0000000000000000
*
CONTACTSURFA NAME=1 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=YES BODY=23,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'
@CLEAR
1 1 0
@
*
CONTACTSURFA NAME=2 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=25,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'
@CLEAR
5 1 1
5 1 2
5 1 3
5 1 4
5 1 5
5 1 6

```

```

5 1 7
5 1 8
5 1 9
5 1 10
5 1 11
5 1 12
5 1 13
5 1 14
5 1 15
5 1 16
5 1 17
5 1 18
5 1 19
5 1 20
5 1 21
5 1 22
@
*
SET CGROUP NAME=1
*
SET CGROUP NAME=1
*
SET CGROUP NAME=1
*
SET CGROUP NAME=1
*
COPY ZONE NAME1=WHOLE_MODEL NAME2=MESHPLOT00001 POSITION=1
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
DELETE CONTACTBODY FIRST=2 LAST=2
*
DELETE CONTACTBODY FIRST=2 LAST=2
*
*Comment 11 (Load transfer contact surface)
*
CONTACTPAIR NAME=1 TARGET=2 CONTACTO=1 FRICTION=0.6000000000000000,
  TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000 TDEATH=0.0000000000000000,
  HHATTC=0.0000000000000000 FCTMC=0.0000000000000000,
  FTTMC=0.0000000000000000 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
  EKTMC=0.0000000000000000
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'

```

```

'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESH PLOT00001 NODE ATTA=YES GEOM ATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESH PLOT00001 NODE ATTA=YES GEOM ATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
SET CGROUP NAME=1
*
SET CGROUP NAME=1
*
ZONE NAME=MESH PLOT00001 NODE ATTA=YES GEOM ATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESH PLOT00001 NODE ATTA=YES GEOM ATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESH PLOT00001 NODE ATTA=YES GEOM ATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'

```

```

'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
SET CGROUP NAME=1
*
SET CGROUP NAME=1
*
CONTACTBODY NAME=2 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=NO BODY=25,
  DESCRIPT='NONE'
*
LOAD MASS-PROPORTIONAL NAME=1 MAGNITUD=1.000000000000000,
  AX=0.000000000000000 AY=0.000000000000000 AZ=-1.000000000000000,
  INTERPRE=BODY-FORCE
*
*Comment 13 (Temperature differential)
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=25
@CLEAR
1 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
3 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 2 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
4 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 2 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
5 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 3 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
6 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 3 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
7 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 4 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
8 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 4 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
9 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 5 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
10 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 5 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
11 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 6 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
12 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 6 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
13 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 7 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
14 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 7 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
15 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 8 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
16 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 8 0 'NO',
  0.000000000000000 0.000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
17 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.000000000000000 0 -1 0 9 0 'NO',

```



```

'NO' 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'MID'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
COORDINATES POINT SYSTEM=0
@STARTMODIFY
@APPROW 104 2
135 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 0
136 3168.000000000000 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 0
@ENDMODIFY
*
LINE STRAIGHT NAME=1 P1=135 P2=136
*
DELETE LINE ALL FIRST=1 LAST=1
*
COORDINATES POINT SYSTEM=0
@STARTMODIFY
@CHAROW 106 106 1
136 -3168.000000000000 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 0
@ENDMODIFY
*
LINE STRAIGHT NAME=1 P1=135 P2=136
*
SUBDIVIDE LINE NAME=1 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.00000000000000
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=2 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
DX=0.00000000000000 DY=48.00000000000000 DZ=0.00000000000000
*

```

LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=2 PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=2 PCOINCID=NO,
PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=5 MESH=YES,
EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05

*

COORDINATES POINT SYSTEM=0

@STARTMODIFY

@APPROW 116 4

147 -18.0000000000000 -24.0000000000000 2.2500000000000 0

148 -18.0000000000000 264.000000000000 2.2500000000000 0

149 -18.0000000000000 -24.0000000000000 -2.2500000000000 0

150 -18.0000000000000 264.000000000000 -2.2500000000000 0

@ENDMODIFY

*

LINE STRAIGHT NAME=7 P1=147 P2=148

*

LINE STRAIGHT NAME=8 P1=149 P2=150

*

SUBDIVIDE LINE NAME=7 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.0000000000000

@CLEAR

8

@

*

TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=3 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,

DX=-36.0000000000000 DY=0.0000000000000 DZ=0.0000000000000

*

LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=9 PARENT=7 TRANSFOR=3 PCOINCID=NO,

PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=3 MESH=YES,

EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05

@CLEAR

8

@

*

TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=4 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,

DX=-144.0000000000000 DY=0.0000000000000 DZ=0.0000000000000

*

LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=15 PARENT=7 TRANSFOR=4 PCOINCID=NO,

PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=1 MESH=YES,

EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05

@CLEAR

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

@

*

LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=23 PARENT=15 TRANSFOR=4 PCOINCID=NO,

PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=20 MESH=YES,

EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05

@CLEAR

16

17

18

19

20
21
22
@
*

CGROUP CONTACT3 NAME=2 FORCES=YES TRACTION=YES NODETONO=NO,
FRICITION=0.000000000000 EPSN=1.000000000000E-12,
EPST=0.000000000000 DIRECTIO=NORMAL CONTINUO=YES,
INITIAL-=ALLOWED PENETRAT=ONE DEPTH=0.000000000000,
OFFSET=0.000000000000 OFFSET-T=CONSTANT CORNER-C=NO,
TBIRTH=0.000000000000 TDEATH=0.000000000000 TIED=NO,
TIED-OFF=0.000000000000 HHATTMC=0.000000000000,
FCTMC=0.500000000000 FTTMC=0.500000000000 RIGID-TA=NO,
NORMAL-S=1.000000000000E+11 TANGENTI=0.000000000000,
PTOLERAN=1.000000000000E-08 RESIDUAL=0.0010000000000000,
LIMIT-FO=1.000000000000 ITERATIO=2 TIME-PEN=0.000000000000,
CONSISTE=DEFAULT USER-FRI=NO DESCRIPT='NONE',
CFACOR1=0.000000000000 CS-EXTEN=0.0010000000000000,
ALGORITH=DEFAULT RTP-CHEC=NO RTP-MAX=0.0010000000000000,
XDAMP=NO XNDAMP=0.100000000000 SLIDING-=1.000000000000E-10,
TENSILE-=0.0010000000000000 OSCILLAT=5,
GAP-BIAS=0.000000000000 OFFSET-D=AUTOMATIC DISPLACE=DEFAULT,
FRIC-DEL=NO GAP-VALU=0.000000000000 TENS-CON=YES FREE-OVE=NO,
GAP-PUSH=0.000000000000 EKTMC=0.000000000000

*

CONTACTSURFA NAME=1 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=25,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'

@CLEAR

3 1 1
3 1 2
3 1 3
3 1 4
3 1 5
3 1 6
3 1 7
3 1 8
3 1 9
3 1 10
3 1 11
3 1 12
3 1 13
3 1 14
3 1 15
3 1 16
3 1 17
3 1 18
3 1 19
3 1 20
3 1 21

@
*

CONTACTSURFA NAME=2 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=25,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'

@CLEAR

6 1 2
6 1 3

6 1 4
6 1 5
6 1 6
6 1 7
6 1 8
6 1 9
6 1 10
6 1 11
6 1 12
6 1 13
6 1 14
6 1 15
6 1 16
6 1 17
6 1 18
6 1 19
6 1 20
6 1 21
6 1 22

@

*

CONTACTPAIR NAME=1 TARGET=2 CONTACTO=1 FRICTION=0.000000000000000,
TBIRTH=0.000000000000000 TDEATH=0.000000000000000,
HHATTMC=0.000000000000000 FCTMC=0.000000000000000,
FTTMC=0.000000000000000 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
EKTMC=0.000000000000000

*

FIXITY NAME=XYFIX

@CLEAR

'X-TRANSLATION'

'Y-TRANSLATION'

'X-ROTATION'

'Y-ROTATION'

'Z-ROTATION'

'OVALIZATION'

@

*

FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=1

@CLEAR

6 'XYFIX'

@

*

*Comment 8 (Subgrade properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)

*

MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=1 E=30000.000000000000 NU=0.400000000000000,
DENSITY=0.000000000000000 ALPHA=0.000000000000000 MDESCRIP=,
'subgrade'

*

* Comment 7 (Existing PCC properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)

*

MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=2 E=3800000.000000000000 NU=0.200000000000000,
DENSITY=0.000000000000000 ALPHA=0.000000000000000 MDESCRIP='pcc'

*

* Comment 6 (AC properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)

*

MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=3 E=300000.000000000000 NU=0.350000000000000,

```

DENSITY=0.0000000000000000 ALPHA=0.0000000000000000 MDESCRIP='ac'
*
* Comment 5 (PPCP concrete properties) ? Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density (lb/in3), CTE (/°F)
*
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=4 E=3800000.0000000000000000 NU=0.2000000000000000,
  DENSITY=0.086800000000000000 ALPHA=5.5000000000000000E-06 MDESCRIP=,
'ppcp'
*
*Comment 9 (Longitudinal tendons properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
*
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=5 E=2.8500000000000000E+07 NU=0.3000000000000000,
  DENSITY=0.000000000000000000 ALPHA=0.0000000000000000 MDESCRIP='beam'
*
CROSS-SECTIO PIPE NAME=1 DIAMETER=0.6000000000000000,
  THICKNES=0.300000000000000000 SC=0.0000000000000000,
  TC=0.000000000000000000 TORFAC=1.0000000000000000,
  SSHEARF=0.000000000000000000 TSHEARF=0.0000000000000000 SOLID=YES
*
LINE-ELEMDAT BEAM
@CLEAR
1 5 1 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007020000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
2 5 1 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007020000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
3 5 1 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007020000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
4 5 1 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007020000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
5 5 1 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007020000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
6 5 1 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007020000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
@
*
*Comment 10 (Transverse tendons properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
*
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=6 E=2.8500000000000000E+07 NU=0.3000000000000000,
  DENSITY=0.000000000000000000 ALPHA=0.0000000000000000 MDESCRIP='beam2'
*
CROSS-SECTIO PIPE NAME=2 DIAMETER=0.5000000000000000,
  THICKNES=0.250000000000000000 SC=0.0000000000000000,
  TC=0.000000000000000000 TORFAC=1.0000000000000000,
  SSHEARF=0.000000000000000000 TSHEARF=0.0000000000000000 SOLID=YES
*
LINE-ELEMDAT BEAM
@STARTMODIFY
@APPROW      6      101
7 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007100000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
8 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007100000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
9 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007100000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
10 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',
  0.007100000000000000 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000
11 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 'NO',

```



```

179 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 ,
'NO' 0.0071000000000000 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000
180 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 ,
'NO' 0.0071000000000000 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000
181 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 ,
'NO' 0.0071000000000000 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000
182 6 2 0 'DEFAULT' 'DEFAULT' 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 ,
'NO' 0.0071000000000000 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000
@ENDMODIFY
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=25 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=12.000000000000,
MAX-SIZE=0.00000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=25 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=8,
RATIO=0.1000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=24 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=12.000000000000,
MAX-SIZE=0.00000000000000
@CLEAR
23
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=24 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=2,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=23 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=6.00000000000000,
MAX-SIZE=0.00000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=23 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=12.000000000000,
MAX-SIZE=0.00000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=23 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=2,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=1 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=6.00000000000000,
MAX-SIZE=0.00000000000000
@CLEAR
2
3
4
5

```

6
7
8
9
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
@
*

SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=1 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR

6
7
8
@
*

SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=2 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR

6
7
8
@
*

SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=3 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR

6
7
8
@
*

SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=4 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR

6
7
8
@
*

SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=5 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR

6
7
8
@
*

SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=6 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,

```

RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=7 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=8 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=9 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=14 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=15 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=16 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=17 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,

```

```

RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=18 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=19 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=20 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=21 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=22 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=10 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=6.0000000000000000,
MAX-SIZE=0.0000000000000000
@CLEAR
13
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=10 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR

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@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=13 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
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@
*
SUBDIVIDE LINE NAME=1 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=6.0000000000000000
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@
*

EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=1 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=1,
RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.00000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTCM=1.00000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TIRTH=0.00000000000000,
TDEATH=0.00000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE-=0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.00000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.00000000000000

*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.00000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=1 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.00000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.00000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.00000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.20000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

25 0

@
*

EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=2 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=2,

RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.000000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTMC=1.000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE-=0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.000000000000000

*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=2 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.000000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.0000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.000000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.000000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.200000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

24 0

@

*

EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=3 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=3,
RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.000000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTMC=1.000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE-=0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.000000000000000

*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=3 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.000000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.0000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.000000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.000000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.200000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

23 0

@

*

EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=4 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=4,
RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.000000000000000,

POROUS=NO WTMC=1.0000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE-=0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000

*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=NO SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=4 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC,
COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0 DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.0000000000000000,
MIDNODES=CURVED METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED,
DEGENERA=NO BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0,
GEO-ERRO=0.0000000000000000 SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.0000000000000000,
NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0 AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO,
DANGMAXB=80.0000000000000000 DANGMAXC=60.0000000000000000,
DANGMAXD=80.0000000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM,
DENSITY=1.2000000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO,
BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0 PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

1 0
2 0
3 0
4 0
5 0
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12 0
13 0
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19 0
20 0
21 0
22 0

@

*

EGROUP BEAM NAME=5 SUBTYPE=THREE-D DISPLACE=DEFAULT MATERIAL=5 RINT=5,
SINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES INITIALS=BOTH,
CMASS=DEFAULT RIGIDEND=NONE MOMENT-C=NO RIGIDITY=1,
MULTIPLY=1000000.0000000000000000 RUPTURE=ADINA OPTION=NONE,
BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000 DESCRIPT='NONE' SECTION=1,
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 SPOINT=4 BOLTFORC=0.0000000000000000,
BOLTNCUR=0 TMC-MATE=1 BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
WARP=NO ENDRELEA=ACCURATE

*

GLINE NODES=2 AUXPOINT=0 NCOINCID=ALL NCTOLERA=1.0000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=5 MIDNODES=CURVED XO=0.0000000000000000,
YO=1.0000000000000000 ZO=0.0000000000000000 XYZOSYST=SKEW

@CLEAR

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@
*
COPY ZONE NAME1=WHOLE_MODEL NAME2=MESHPLOT00001 POSITION=1
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
,
'SUBTRACT CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
,
'SUBTRACT CONTACT GROUP 2 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
EGROUP BEAM NAME=6 SUBTYPE=THREE-D DISPLACE=DEFAULT MATERIAL=6 RINT=5,
SINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES INITIALS=BOTH,
CMASS=DEFAULT RIGIDEND=NONE MOMENT-C=NO RIGIDITY=1,
MULTIPLY=1000000.00000000 RUPTURE=ADINA OPTION=NONE,
BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000 DESCRIPT='NONE' SECTION=2,
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 SPOINT=4 BOLTFORC=0.0000000000000000,
BOLTNCUR=0 TMC-MATE=1 BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
WARP=NO ENDRELEA=ACCURATE
*
GLINE NODES=2 AUXPOINT=0 NCOINCID=ALL NCTOLERA=1.0000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=6 MIDNODES=CURVED XO=1.0000000000000000,
YO=0.0000000000000000 ZO=0.0000000000000000 XYZOSYST=SKEW
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APPENDIX C
JPCP: SAMPLE INPUT FILE

```
*
* Command file created from session file information stored within AUI database
*
DATABASE NEW SAVE=NO PROMPT=NO
FEPROGRAM ADINA
CONTROL FILEVERSION=V89
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEPCOI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICI=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
*Comment 1 (Slab dimension) - Length units are in inches
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=1 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=0.0000000000000000 CX2=0.0000000000000000 CX3=0.0000000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=192.00000000000000 DX2=144.00000000000000,
  DX3=9.0000000000000000
*
*Comment 2 (Subgrade dimension) - Length units are in inches
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=2 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=0.0000000000000000 CX2=0.0000000000000000 CX3=-54.50000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=192.00000000000000 DX2=144.00000000000000,
  DX3=100.00000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=1 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.0000000000000000,
  MAX-SIZE=0.0000000000000000
@CLEAR
2
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=2 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=12,
  RATIO=0.1000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
FIXITY NAME=X_FIX
@CLEAR
'X-TRANSLATION'
'OVALIZATION'
@
*
FIXITY NAME=Y_FIX
@CLEAR
```

```

'Y-TRANSLATION'
'OVALIZATION'
@
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=2
@CLEAR
5 'ALL'
6 'X_FIX'
3 'X_FIX'
2 'Y_FIX'
4 'Y_FIX'
@
*
MASTER ANALYSIS=STATIC MODEX=EXECUTE TSTART=0.000000000000 IDOF=111,
OVALIZAT=NONE FLUIDPOT=AUTOMATIC CYCLICPA=1 IPOSIT=STOP,
REACTION=YES INITIALS=NO FSINTERA=NO IRINT=DEFAULT CMASS=NO,
SHELLNDO=AUTOMATIC AUTOMATI=OFF SOLVER=SPARSE,
CONTACT=-CONSTRAINT-FUNCTION TRELEASE=0.000000000000,
RESTART=-NO FRACTURE=NO LOAD-CAS=NO LOAD-PEN=NO SINGULAR=YES,
STIFFNES=0.0001000000000000 MAP-OUTP=NONE MAP-FORM=NO,
NODAL-DE=" POROUS-C=NO ADAPTIVE=0 ZOOM-LAB=1 AXIS-CYC=0,
PERIODIC=NO VECTOR-S=GEOMETRY EPSI-FIR=NO STABILIZ=NO,
STABFACT=1.000000000000E-10 RESULTS=PORTHOLE FEFCORR=NO,
BOLTSTEP=1 EXTEND-S=YES CONVERT=-NO DEGEN=YES TMC-MODE=NO,
ENSIGHT=-NO IRSTEPS=1 INITIALT=NO TEMP-INT=NO ESINTERA=NO,
OP2GEOM=NO INSITU-D=NO
*
*Comment 3 (RAP concrete properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density (lb/in3), CTE (/°F)
*
MATERIAL PLASTIC-MULTILINEAR NAME=1 HARDENIN=ISOTROPIC,
E=2625259.00000000 NU=0.25000000000000 STRAINRA=0,
DENSITY=0.0810000000000000 ALPHA=6.20000000000000E-06,
TREF=0.0000000000000000 DCURVE=0 DEPENDEN=NO,
TRANSITI=0.0001000000000000 EP-STRAI=0.00000000000000 BCURVE=0,
BVALUE=0.0000000000000000 MDESCRIP='NONE'
@CLEAR
0.000047 122.11
0.000080 206.32
0.000120 286.32
0.000150 349.47
0.000181 378.95
0.000228 421.05
0.000297 458.95
0.000422 509.47
0.000703 530.53
@
*
*Comment 4 (Subgrade properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
*
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=2 E=115000.0000000000 NU=0.3500000000000000,
DENSITY=0.0000000000000000 ALPHA=0.0000000000000000 MDESCRIP=,
'subgrade'
*
EGROUP TRUSS NAME=1 SUBTYPE=GENERAL DISPLACE=DEFAULT MATERIAL=1,
INT=DEFAULT GAPS=NO INITIALS=NONE CMASS=DEFAULT,
TIME-OFF=0.0000000000000000 OPTION=NONE RB-LINE=1 DESCRIP='slab',

```

```

AREA=1.0000000000000000 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT,
TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000 TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1,
RUPTURE=ADINA GAPWIDTH=0.0000000000000000
*
DELETE EGROUP ALL FIRST=1 LAST=1 ELEMENTS=YES NODES=YES
*
EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=1 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=1,
RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.0000000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTMC=1.0000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE-=0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000
*
EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=2 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=2,
RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.0000000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTMC=1.0000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE-=0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000
*
GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.0000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=1 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.0000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.0000000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.0000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.00000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.00000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.00000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.2000000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1
@CLEAR
1 0
@
*
GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.0000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=2 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.0000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.0000000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.0000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.00000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.00000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.00000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.2000000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1
@CLEAR
2 0

```

```

@
*
LOAD MASS-PROPORTIONAL NAME=1 MAGNITUD=1.0000000000000000,
  AX=0.0000000000000000 AY=0.0000000000000000 AZ=-1.0000000000000000,
  INTERPRE=BODY-FORCE
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=2
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'MID'
@
*
*Comment 6 (Temperature differential)
*
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=1 MAGNITUD=10.0000000000000000
*
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=2 MAGNITUD=-10.0000000000000000
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=2
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
@
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=2
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
  0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'MID'
@
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=2
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
  0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
@
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=2
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
  0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
@
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=2
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
  0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
3 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.0000000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
  0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000 1 0 'MID'

```

@

*

*Comment 5 (Tire load) - Pressure (psi)

*

LOADS-ELEMEN SUBSTRUC=0 REUSE=1 GROUP=1 THERMOST=0

@CLEAR

3040 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
3041 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
2976 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
2977 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
2912 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
2913 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
2848 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
2849 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
2784 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
2785 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
1504 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
1505 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
1440 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
1441 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
1376 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
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1377 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
1312 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
1313 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
1248 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1
1249 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

@

*

APPENDIX D
DOWEL: SAMPLE INPUT FILE

```
*
* Command file created from session file information stored within AUI database
*
DATABASE NEW SAVE=NO PROMPT=NO
FEPROGRAM ADINA
CONTROL FILEVERSION=V89
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEPCOI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICT=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEPCOI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICT=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
MASTER ANALYSIS=STATIC MODEX=EXECUTE TSTART=0.00000000000000 IDOF=111,
  OVALIZAT=NONE FLUIDPOT=AUTOMATIC CYCLICPA=1 IPOSIT=STOP,
  REACTION=YES INITIALS=NO FSINTERA=NO IRINT=DEFAULT CMASS=NO,
  SHELLNDO=AUTOMATIC AUTOMATI=OFF SOLVER=SPARSE,
  CONTACT=-CONSTRAINT-FUNCTION TRELEASE=0.00000000000000,
  RESTART=-NO FRACTURE=NO LOAD-CAS=NO LOAD-PEN=NO SINGULAR=YES,
  STIFFNES=0.000100000000000000 MAP-OUTP=NONE MAP-FORM=NO,
  NODAL-DE=" POROUS-C=NO ADAPTIVE=0 ZOOM-LAB=1 AXIS-CYC=0,
  PERIODIC=NO VECTOR-S=GEOMETRY EPSI-FIR=NO STABILIZ=NO,
  STABFACT=1.00000000000000E-10 RESULTS=PORTHOLE FEFCORR=NO,
  BOLTSTEP=1 EXTEND-S=YES CONVERT=-NO DEGEN=YES TMC-MODE=NO,
  ENSIGHT=-NO IRSTEPS=1 INITIALT=NO TEMP-INT=NO ESINTERA=NO,
  OP2GEOM=NO INSITU-D=NO
*
*Comment 1 (Dowel bar size) - Length units are in inches
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=1 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-4.50000000000000 CX2=0.00000000000000 CX3=0.00000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=9.00000000000000 DX2=8.00000000000000,
  DX3=8.00000000000000
*
BODY CYLINDER NAME=2 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-4.50000000000000 CX2=0.00000000000000 CX3=0.00000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 AXIS=XL RADIUS=0.62500000000000,
  LENGTH=9.00000000000000 SHEET=NO
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=1 KEEP-TOO=NO KEEP-IMP=NO
```

```

@CLEAR
2
@
*
BODY SHEET NAME=2 DELETE-L=YES OPTION=POLYGON SYSTEM=0
@CLEAR
8
5
2
4
@
*
BODY SHEET NAME=3 DELETE-L=YES OPTION=POLYGON SYSTEM=0
@CLEAR
7
3
1
6
@
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=1 KEEP-TOO=NO KEEP-IMP=NO
@CLEAR
3
@
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=1 KEEP-TOO=YES KEEP-IMP=NO
@CLEAR
2
@
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=4 KEEP-TOO=NO KEEP-IMP=NO
@CLEAR
2
@
*
DELETE BODY FIRST=6 LAST=6
*
DELETE BODY FIRST=5 LAST=5
*
DELETE BODY FIRST=4 LAST=4
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=1 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
2
3
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=12 BODY=1 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=3,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
7
4
9
@

```

```

*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=1 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=2,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
10
11
@
*
TRANSFORMATI ROTATION NAME=1 MODE=AXIS SYSTEM=0 AXIS=XL,
  ANGLE=90.00000000000000
*
BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=2 OPTION=COPY PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=1 NCOPY=3,
  MESH=NO EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=5 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-4.5000000000000000 CX2=5.0000000000000000 CX3=0.0000000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=9.0000000000000000 DX2=2.0000000000000000,
  DX3=8.0000000000000000
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=6 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-4.5000000000000000 CX2=-5.0000000000000000 CX3=0.0000000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=9.0000000000000000 DX2=2.0000000000000000,
  DX3=8.0000000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=5 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=10 BODY=5 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=3,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
12
4
2
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=10 BODY=6 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=3,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
12
4
2
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=6 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@

```

```

*
*Comment 7 (Concrete properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density (lb/in3), CTE (/°F)
*
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=1 E=3000000.00000000 NU=0.1800000000000000,
  DENSITY=0.0810000000000000 ALPHA=6.530000000000000E-06 MDESCRIP=,
'concrete'
*
EGROUP THREE DSOLID NAME=1 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=1,
  RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
  FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
  CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
  RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.0000000000000000,
  POROUS=NO WTMC=1.0000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='concrete',
  PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000,
  TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE-=0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
  BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
  BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000
*
GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.000000000000000E-05,
  SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=1 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
  DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.0000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
  METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO,
  BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.0000000000000000,
  SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.0000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
  AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.00000000000000,
  DANGMAXC=60.00000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.00000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
  AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.2000000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
  REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
  PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1
@CLEAR
1 0
2 0
3 0
4 0
5 0
6 0
@
*
*Comment 2 (Dowel bar spacing and number of dowel bar per joints)
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=2 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=0.0000000000000000 DY=12.0000000000000000 DZ=0.0000000000000000
*
BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=7 OPTION=COPY PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=2 NCOPY=11,
  MESH=YES EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05
@CLEAR
2
3
4
5
6
@
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=3 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=-171.00000000000000 DY=0.0000000000000000 DZ=0.0000000000000000
*

```

BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=73 OPTION=COPY PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=3 NCOPY=1,
MESH=YES EGROUP=1 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05

@CLEAR

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@
*

*Comment 4 (Slab dimension) - Length units are in inches

*
BODY BLOCK NAME=145 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
CX1=-90.000000000000 CX2=66.000000000000 CX3=0.000000000000,
SYSTEM=0 DX1=162.000000000000 DX2=144.000000000000,
DX3=8.000000000000

*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=12 BODY=145 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=54,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR

10
4
2
@
*

SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=145 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=2,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR

6
7
8
@
*

SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=145 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=36,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR

3
9
11
@
*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.00000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=1 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.0000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERATE=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.0000000000000000,

```

SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.0000000000000000 N LAYER=1 NL T A B L=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.00000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.00000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.00000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.2000000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BL T A B L=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1
@CLEAR
145 0
@
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=146 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
CX1=-90.00000000000000 CX2=66.00000000000000 CX3=4.50000000000000,
SYSTEM=0 DX1=180.00000000000000 DX2=144.00000000000000,
DX3=1.0000000000000000
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=147 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
CX1=-90.00000000000000 CX2=66.00000000000000 CX3=-4.50000000000000,
SYSTEM=0 DX1=180.00000000000000 DX2=144.00000000000000,
DX3=1.0000000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=12 BODY=146 MODE=DIVISIONS N D I V=60,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BL T A B L=0
@CLEAR
10
4
2
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=146 MODE=DIVISIONS N D I V=36,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BL T A B L=0
@CLEAR
3
9
11
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=147 MODE=DIVISIONS N D I V=36,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BL T A B L=0
@CLEAR
3
9
11
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=12 BODY=147 MODE=DIVISIONS N D I V=60,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BL T A B L=0
@CLEAR
10
4
2
@
*
GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.0000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=1 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.0000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERATE=NO,

```

```

BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.00000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.0000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.0000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.0000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.20000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1
@CLEAR
146 0
147 0
@
*
ZONE NAME=RIGHTSLAB NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
*
ACTIVEZONE
@CLEAR
'RIGHTSLAB'
@
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=4 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
DX=-180.750000000000 DY=0.00000000000000 DZ=0.00000000000000
*
BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=148 OPTION=COPY PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=4 NCOPY=1,
MESH=YES EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.00000000000000E-05
2
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147

@

*

ZONE NAME=LEFTSLAB NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES

*

ACTIVEZONE

@CLEAR

'LEFTSLAB'

@

*

TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=5 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,

DX=180.750000000000 DY=0.00000000000000 DZ=0.00000000000000

*

BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=295 OPTION=COPY PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=5 NCOPY=1,

MESH=YES EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.00000000000000E-05

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132
133
134
135
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138
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141
142
143
144
145
146
147
@
*
ZONE NAME=DOWEL NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
*
ACTIVEZONE
@CLEAR

```

'DOWEL'
@
*
ACTIVEZONE
@CLEAR
'DOWEL'
@
*
BODY CYLINDER NAME=442 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR,
  ORIENTAT=SYSTEM CX1=-4.500000000000000 CX2=0.000000000000000,
  CX3=0.000000000000000 SYSTEM=0 AXIS=XL RADIUS=0.625000000000000,
  LENGTH=9.000000000000000 SHEET=NO
*
BODY CYLINDER NAME=443 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR,
  ORIENTAT=SYSTEM CX1=0.375000000000000 CX2=0.000000000000000,
  CX3=0.000000000000000 SYSTEM=0 AXIS=XL RADIUS=0.625000000000000,
  LENGTH=0.750000000000000 SHEET=NO
*
BODY CYLINDER NAME=444 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR,
  ORIENTAT=SYSTEM CX1=5.250000000000000 CX2=0.000000000000000,
  CX3=0.000000000000000 SYSTEM=0 AXIS=XL RADIUS=0.625000000000000,
  LENGTH=9.000000000000000 SHEET=NO
*
BODY SHEET NAME=445 DELETE-L=YES OPTION=POLYGON SYSTEM=0
@CLEAR
1499
1500
1506
1505
@
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=442 KEEP-TOO=YES KEEP-IMP=NO
@CLEAR
445
@
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=443 KEEP-TOO=YES KEEP-IMP=NO
@CLEAR
445
@
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=444 KEEP-TOO=NO KEEP-IMP=NO
@CLEAR
445
@
*
DELETE BODY FIRST=448 LAST=448
*
DELETE BODY FIRST=447 LAST=447
*
DELETE BODY FIRST=446 LAST=446
*
BODY SHEET NAME=445 DELETE-L=YES OPTION=YPLANE,
  OFFSET=0.000000000000000 SYSTEM=0
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=442 KEEP-TOO=YES KEEP-IMP=NO

```

```

@CLEAR
445
@
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=443 KEEP-TOO=YES KEEP-IMP=NO
@CLEAR
445
@
*
BODY SUBTRACT NAME=444 KEEP-TOO=NO KEEP-IMP=NO
@CLEAR
445
@
*
DELETE BODY FIRST=448 LAST=448
*
DELETE BODY FIRST=447 LAST=447
*
DELETE BODY FIRST=446 LAST=446
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=4 BODY=442 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=2,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
7
3
5
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=8 BODY=442 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=3,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
2
9
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=442 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=4 BODY=443 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=2,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
7
3
5
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=443 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=4 BODY=444 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=2,

```

```

RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
7
3
5
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=8 BODY=444 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=3,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
2
9
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=444 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
@
*
BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=445 OPTION=COPY PARENT=442 TRANSFOR=1 NCOPY=3,
MESH=NO EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05
@CLEAR
443
444
@
*
BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=454 OPTION=COPY PARENT=442 TRANSFOR=2 NCOPY=11,
MESH=NO EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05
@CLEAR
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
@
*
BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=586 OPTION=COPY PARENT=442 TRANSFOR=4 NCOPY=1,
MESH=NO EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05
@CLEAR
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453

```

443

@

*

BODY TRANSFORMED NAME=598 OPTION=COPY PARENT=586 TRANSFOR=2 NCOPY=11,
MESH=NO EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.00000000000000E-05

@CLEAR

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

587

@

*

ACTIVEZONE

@CLEAR

@

*

CGROUP CONTACT3 NAME=1 FORCES=YES TRACTION=YES NODETONO=NO,
FRICTION=0.000000000000 EPSN=1.000000000000E-12,
EPST=0.000000000000 DIRECTIO=NORMAL CONTINUO=YES,
INITIAL-=ALLOWED PENETRAT=ONE DEPTH=0.000000000000,
OFFSET=0.000000000000 OFFSET-T=CONSTANT CORNER-C=NO,
TBIRTH=0.000000000000 TDEATH=0.000000000000 TIED=NO,
TIED-OFF=0.000000000000 HHATMC=0.000000000000,
FCTMC=0.500000000000 FTTMC=0.500000000000 RIGID-TA=NO,
NORMAL-S=1.000000000000E+11 TANGENTI=0.000000000000,
PTOLERAN=1.000000000000E-08 RESIDUAL=0.0010000000000000,
LIMIT-FO=1.000000000000 ITERATIO=2 TIME-PEN=0.000000000000,
CONSISTE=DEFAULT USER-FRI=NO DESCRIPT='NONE',
CFACOR1=0.000000000000 CS-EXTEN=0.0010000000000000,
ALGORITHM=DEFAULT RTP-CHEC=NO RTP-MAX=0.0010000000000000,
XDAMP=NO XNDAMP=0.1000000000000000 SLIDING-=1.000000000000E-10,
TENSILE-=0.0010000000000000 OSCILLAT=5,
GAP-BIAS=0.0000000000000000 OFFSET-D=AUTOMATIC DISPLACE=DEFAULT,
FRIC-DEL=NO GAP-VALU=0.0000000000000000 TENS-CON=YES FREE-OVE=NO,
GAP-PUSH=0.0000000000000000 EKTMC=0.0000000000000000

*

CONTACTSURFA NAME=1 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=1,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'

@CLEAR

2 1 1

2 1 2

2 1 3

2 1 4

2 1 7

2 1 40

2 1 29

2 1 18

2 1 8

2 1 41

2 1 30
2 1 19
2 1 9
2 1 42
2 1 31
2 1 20
2 1 10
2 1 43
2 1 32
2 1 21
2 1 11
2 1 44
2 1 33
2 1 22
2 1 12
2 1 45
2 1 34
2 1 23
2 1 13
2 1 46
2 1 35
2 1 24
2 1 14
2 1 47
2 1 36
2 1 25
2 1 15
2 1 48
2 1 37
2 1 26
2 1 16
2 1 49
2 1 38
2 1 27
2 1 17
2 1 50
2 1 39
2 1 28
6 1 145

@

*

CONTACTSURFA NAME=2 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=1,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'

@CLEAR

2 1 148
2 1 149
2 1 150
2 1 151
2 1 154
2 1 165
2 1 176
2 1 187
2 1 155
2 1 166
2 1 177
2 1 188

2 1 156
2 1 167
2 1 178
2 1 189
2 1 157
2 1 168
2 1 179
2 1 190
2 1 158
2 1 169
2 1 180
2 1 191
2 1 159
2 1 170
2 1 181
2 1 192
2 1 160
2 1 171
2 1 182
2 1 193
2 1 161
2 1 172
2 1 183
2 1 194
2 1 162
2 1 173
2 1 184
2 1 195
2 1 163
2 1 174
2 1 185
2 1 196
2 1 164
2 1 175
2 1 186
2 1 197
6 1 292

@

*

CONTACTSURFA NAME=3 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=1,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'

@CLEAR

1 1 445
1 1 446
1 1 447
1 1 442
1 1 498
1 1 509
1 1 454
1 1 487
1 1 499
1 1 510
1 1 455
1 1 488
1 1 500
1 1 511

1 1 456
1 1 489
1 1 501
1 1 512
1 1 457
1 1 490
1 1 502
1 1 513
1 1 458
1 1 491
1 1 503
1 1 514
1 1 459
1 1 492
1 1 504
1 1 515
1 1 460
1 1 493
1 1 505
1 1 516
1 1 461
1 1 494
1 1 506
1 1 517
1 1 462
1 1 495
1 1 507
1 1 518
1 1 463
1 1 496
1 1 508
1 1 519
1 1 464
1 1 497
2 1 445
2 1 446
2 1 447
2 1 442
2 1 498
2 1 509
2 1 454
2 1 487
2 1 499
2 1 510
2 1 455
2 1 488
2 1 500
2 1 511
2 1 456
2 1 489
2 1 501
2 1 512
2 1 457
2 1 490
2 1 502
2 1 513

2 1 458
2 1 491
2 1 503
2 1 514
2 1 459
2 1 492
2 1 504
2 1 515
2 1 460
2 1 493
2 1 505
2 1 516
2 1 461
2 1 494
2 1 506
2 1 517
2 1 462
2 1 495
2 1 507
2 1 518
2 1 463
2 1 496
2 1 508
2 1 519
2 1 464
2 1 497

@

*

CONTACTSURFA NAME=4 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=1,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'

@CLEAR

1 1 586
1 1 588
1 1 589
1 1 590
1 1 598
1 1 609
1 1 620
1 1 631
1 1 599
1 1 610
1 1 621
1 1 632
1 1 600
1 1 611
1 1 622
1 1 633
1 1 601
1 1 612
1 1 623
1 1 634
1 1 602
1 1 613
1 1 624
1 1 635
1 1 603

1 1 614
1 1 625
1 1 636
1 1 604
1 1 615
1 1 626
1 1 637
1 1 605
1 1 616
1 1 627
1 1 638
1 1 606
1 1 617
1 1 628
1 1 639
1 1 607
1 1 618
1 1 629
1 1 640
1 1 608
1 1 619
1 1 630
1 1 641
2 1 586
2 1 588
2 1 589
2 1 590
2 1 598
2 1 609
2 1 620
2 1 631
2 1 599
2 1 610
2 1 621
2 1 632
2 1 600
2 1 611
2 1 622
2 1 633
2 1 601
2 1 612
2 1 623
2 1 634
2 1 602
2 1 613
2 1 624
2 1 635
2 1 603
2 1 614
2 1 625
2 1 636
2 1 604
2 1 615
2 1 626
2 1 637
2 1 605

2 1 616
2 1 627
2 1 638
2 1 606
2 1 617
2 1 628
2 1 639
2 1 607
2 1 618
2 1 629
2 1 640
2 1 608
2 1 619
2 1 630
2 1 641

@
*

*Comment 3 (Coefficient of friction during dowel sliding)

*

CONTACTPAIR NAME=1 TARGET=1 CONTACTO=3 FRICTION=0.0000000000000000,
TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000 TDEATH=0.0000000000000000,
HHATTMC=0.0000000000000000 FCTMC=0.0000000000000000,
FTTMC=0.0000000000000000 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
EKTMC=0.0000000000000000

*

CONTACTPAIR NAME=2 TARGET=2 CONTACTO=4 FRICTION=0.0000000000000000,
TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000 TDEATH=0.0000000000000000,
HHATTMC=0.0000000000000000 FCTMC=0.0000000000000000,
FTTMC=0.0000000000000000 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
EKTMC=0.0000000000000000

*

*Comment 6 (Dowel bar properties) - Length units are in inches

*

MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=2 E=2.900000000000000E+07 NU=0.3000000000000000,
DENSITY=0.0000000000000000 ALPHA=0.0000000000000000 MDESCRIP='dowel'

*

EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=6 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=2,
RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.0000000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTMC=1.0000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE=-0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000

*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=6 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.0000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.0000000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.0000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.00000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.0000000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.0000000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.2000000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,

REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

449 0
450 0
443 0
448 0
452 0
453 0
451 0
444 0
531 0
542 0
465 0
520 0
564 0
575 0
476 0
553 0
532 0
543 0
466 0
521 0
565 0
576 0
477 0
554 0
533 0
544 0
467 0
522 0
566 0
577 0
478 0
555 0
534 0
545 0
468 0
523 0
567 0
578 0
479 0
556 0
535 0
546 0
469 0
524 0
568 0
579 0
480 0
557 0
536 0
547 0
470 0
525 0
569 0

580 0
481 0
558 0
537 0
548 0
471 0
526 0
570 0
581 0
482 0
559 0
538 0
549 0
472 0
527 0
571 0
582 0
483 0
560 0
539 0
550 0
473 0
528 0
572 0
583 0
484 0
561 0
540 0
551 0
474 0
529 0
573 0
584 0
485 0
562 0
541 0
552 0
475 0
530 0
574 0
585 0
486 0
563 0

@
*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=6 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.000000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.0000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.0000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.0000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.200000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

591 0
592 0
593 0
597 0
587 0
594 0
595 0
596 0
642 0
653 0
664 0
708 0
675 0
686 0
697 0
719 0
643 0
654 0
665 0
709 0
676 0
687 0
698 0
720 0
644 0
655 0
666 0
710 0
677 0
688 0
699 0
721 0
645 0
656 0
667 0
711 0
678 0
689 0
700 0
722 0
646 0
657 0
668 0
712 0
679 0
690 0
701 0
723 0
647 0
658 0
669 0
713 0
680 0
691 0
702 0

724 0
648 0
659 0
670 0
714 0
681 0
692 0
703 0
725 0
649 0
660 0
671 0
715 0
682 0
693 0
704 0
726 0
650 0
661 0
672 0
716 0
683 0
694 0
705 0
727 0
651 0
662 0
673 0
717 0
684 0
695 0
706 0
728 0
652 0
663 0
674 0
718 0
685 0
696 0
707 0
729 0

@
*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=GROUP NCTOLERA=1.00000000000000E-05 SUBSTRUC=0,
GROUP=6 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0 DELETE-S=NO,
ANGLE-MI=5.00000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED METHOD=DELAUNAY,
PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT,
DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.00000000000000 SAMPLING=20,
MIN-SIZE=0.00000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0 AUTO-GRA=NO,
SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.00000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.00000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.00000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.20000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR
445 0

446 0
447 0
442 0
498 0
509 0
454 0
487 0
499 0
510 0
455 0
488 0
500 0
511 0
456 0
489 0
501 0
512 0
457 0
490 0
502 0
513 0
458 0
491 0
503 0
514 0
459 0
492 0
504 0
515 0
460 0
493 0
505 0
516 0
461 0
494 0
506 0
517 0
462 0
495 0
507 0
518 0
463 0
496 0
508 0
519 0
464 0
497 0

@
*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=GROUP NCTOLERA=1.000000000000000E-05 SUBSTRUC=0,
GROUP=6 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0 DELETE-S=NO,
ANGLE-MI=5.000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED METHOD=DELAUNAY,
PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT,
DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.000000000000000 SAMPLING=20,
MIN-SIZE=0.000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0 AUTO-GRA=NO,
SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.0000000000000,

DANGMAXC=60.000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.20000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

586 0
588 0
589 0
590 0
598 0
609 0
620 0
631 0
599 0
610 0
621 0
632 0
600 0
611 0
622 0
633 0
601 0
612 0
623 0
634 0
602 0
613 0
624 0
635 0
603 0
614 0
625 0
636 0
604 0
615 0
626 0
637 0
605 0
616 0
627 0
638 0
606 0
617 0
628 0
639 0
607 0
618 0
629 0
640 0
608 0
619 0
630 0
641 0

@

*

*Comment 5 (Subgrade dimension) - Length units are in inches

```

*
BODY BLOCK NAME=730 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-90.00000000000000 CX2=66.00000000000000 CX3=-55.00000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=180.00000000000000 DX2=144.00000000000000,
  DX3=100.00000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=730 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=10,
  RATIO=0.1000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=730 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=36,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
3
9
11
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=12 BODY=730 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=60,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
10
4
2
@
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=731 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=90.75000000000000 CX2=66.00000000000000 CX3=-55.00000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=180.00000000000000 DX2=144.00000000000000,
  DX3=100.00000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=731 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=10,
  RATIO=0.1000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=731 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=36,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
3
9
11
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=12 BODY=731 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=60,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
10
4

```

```

2
@
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=732 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-270.750000000000 CX2=66.000000000000 CX3=-55.000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=180.000000000000 DX2=144.000000000000,
  DX3=100.000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=732 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=10,
  RATIO=0.1000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=732 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=36,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
3
9
11
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=12 BODY=732 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=60,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
10
4
2
@
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=733 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=-180.375000000000 CX2=66.000000000000 CX3=-55.000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=0.7500000000000000 DX2=144.000000000000,
  DX3=100.000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=733 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=10,
  RATIO=0.1000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=733 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=36,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
3
9
11
@
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=734 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=0.3750000000000000 CX2=66.000000000000 CX3=-55.000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=0.7500000000000000 DX2=144.000000000000,

```

```

DX3=100.000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=734 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=10,
RATIO=0.1000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=1 BODY=734 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=36,
RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
3
9
11
@
*
CGROUP CONTACT3 NAME=2 FORCES=YES TRACTION=YES NODETONO=NO,
FRICITION=0.0000000000000000 EPSN=1.0000000000000000E-12,
EPST=0.0000000000000000 DIRECTIO=NORMAL CONTINUO=YES,
INITIAL-=ALLOWED PENETRAT=ONE DEPTH=0.0000000000000000,
OFFSET=0.0000000000000000 OFFSET-T=CONSTANT CORNER-C=NO,
TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000 TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TIED=NO,
TIED-OFF=0.0000000000000000 HHATTMC=0.0000000000000000,
FCTMC=0.5000000000000000 FTTMC=0.5000000000000000 RIGID-TA=NO,
NORMAL-S=1.0000000000000000E+11 TANGENTI=0.0000000000000000,
PTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-08 RESIDUAL=0.001000000000000000,
LIMIT-FO=1.0000000000000000 ITERATIO=2 TIME-PEN=0.0000000000000000,
CONSISTE=DEFAULT USER-FRI=NO DESCRIPT='NONE',
CFACOR1=0.0000000000000000 CS-EXTEN=0.001000000000000000,
ALGORITH=DEFAULT RTP-CHEC=NO RTP-MAX=0.001000000000000000,
XDAMP=NO XNDAMP=0.1000000000000000 SLIDING-=1.0000000000000000E-10,
TENSILE-=0.001000000000000000 OSCILLAT=5,
GAP-BIAS=0.0000000000000000 OFFSET-D=AUTOMATIC DISPLACE=DEFAULT,
FRIC-DEL=NO GAP-VALU=0.0000000000000000 TENS-CON=YES FREE-OVE=NO,
GAP-PUSH=0.0000000000000000 EKTMC=0.0000000000000000
*
CONTACTSURFA NAME=5 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=0,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'
@CLEAR
5 1 147
5 1 294
5 1 441
@
*
CONTACTSURFA NAME=6 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=0,
ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'
@CLEAR
1 1 730
1 1 731
1 1 732
1 1 733
1 1 734
@
*

```

*Comment 10 (Interface condition)

*

CONTACTPAIR NAME=2 TARGET=5 CONTACTO=6 FRICTION=0.0000000000000000,
TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000 TDEATH=0.0000000000000000,
HHATTMC=0.0000000000000000 FCTMC=0.0000000000000000,
FTTMC=0.0000000000000000 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
EKTMC=0.0000000000000000

*

*Comment 8 (Subgrade properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)

*

MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=3 E=19000.0000000000 NU=0.3500000000000000,
DENSITY=0.0000000000000000 ALPHA=0.0000000000000000 MDESCRIP=,
'subbase'

*

EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=7 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=3,
RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.0000000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTCM=1.0000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE--=0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000

*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=GROUP NCTOLERA=1.0000000000000000E-05 SUBSTRUC=0,
GROUP=7 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0 DELETE-S=NO,
ANGLE-MI=5.0000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED METHOD=DELAUNAY,
PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT,
DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.0000000000000000 SAMPLING=20,
MIN-SIZE=0.0000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0 AUTO-GRA=NO,
SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.0000000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.0000000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.0000000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.2000000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

730 0

731 0

732 0

733 0

734 0

@

*

*Comment 9 (Interface condition) - Spring stiffness (lbf/in)

*

PROPERTY NONLINEAR-K NAME=1 RUPTURE=NO

@CLEAR

-1.0000000000000000 -4800.000000000000

0.0000000000000000 0.0000000000000000

1.0000000000000000 0.0100000000000000

@

*

PROPERTYSET NAME=1 K=0.0000000000000000 M=0.0000000000000000,

C=0.0000000000000000 NONLINEA=YES NK=1 NM=0 NC=0

*

EGROUP SPRING NAME=5 PROPERTY=1 RESULTS=FORCES NONLINEA=NO,
SKEWYSYST=NO OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE' PRINT=DEFAULT,
SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000 TDEATH=0.000000000000000,
6DOF-SPR=NO

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6448 46396 3 77896 3
6449 46397 3 77897 3
6450 46398 3 77898 3
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6452 46400 3 77900 3
6453 46401 3 77901 3
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6459 46407 3 77907 3
6460 46408 3 77908 3
6461 46409 3 77909 3
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6488 46436 3 77936 3
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6504 46452 3 77952 3
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6520 46468 3 77968 3
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6543 46491 3 77991 3
6544 46492 3 77992 3
6545 46493 3 77993 3
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6553 46501 3 78001 3
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6555 46503 3 78003 3
6556 46504 3 78004 3
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6566 46514 3 78014 3
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6671 46619 3 78119 3
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6742 46690 3 78190 3
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6754 46702 3 78202 3
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6762 46710 3 78210 3
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6767 46715 3 78215 3
6768 46716 3 78216 3
6769 46717 3 78217 3
6770 46718 3 78218 3

6771 46719 3 78219 3

@

*

FIXITY NAME=ZT

@CLEAR

'X-TRANSLATION'

'Y-TRANSLATION'

'X-ROTATION'

'Y-ROTATION'

'Z-ROTATION'

'OVALIZATION'

@

*

FIXITY NAME=ZYT

@CLEAR

'X-TRANSLATION'

'X-ROTATION'

'Y-ROTATION'

'Z-ROTATION'

'OVALIZATION'

@

*

FIXITY NAME=X_FIX

@CLEAR

'X-TRANSLATION'

'OVALIZATION'

@

*

FIXITY NAME=Y_FIX

@CLEAR

'Y-TRANSLATION'

'OVALIZATION'

@

*

FIXITY NAME=XY_FIX

@CLEAR

'X-TRANSLATION'

'Y-TRANSLATION'

'OVALIZATION'

@

*

FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=X_FIX BODY=731

@CLEAR

6 'X_FIX'

2 'Y_FIX'

4 'Y_FIX'

5 'ALL'

@

*

FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=732

@CLEAR

3 'X_FIX'

2 'Y_FIX'

4 'Y_FIX'

5 'ALL'

@

```

*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=730
@CLEAR
2 'Y_FIX'
4 'Y_FIX'
5 'ALL'
@
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=733
@CLEAR
2 'Y_FIX'
4 'Y_FIX'
5 'ALL'
@
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=734
@CLEAR
2 'Y_FIX'
4 'Y_FIX'
5 'ALL'
@
*
FIXBOUNDARY POINTS FIXITY=ALL
@CLEAR
1496 'ZT'
1495 'ZYT'
504 'ZT'
503 'ZYT'
1000 'ZT'
999 'ZYT'
@
*
*Comment 12 (Temperature differentials)
*
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=1 MAGNITUD=10.0000000000000
*
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=2 MAGNITUD=-10.0000000000000
*
LOAD MASS-PROPORTIONAL NAME=1 MAGNITUD=1.00000000000000,
  AX=0.00000000000000 AY=0.00000000000000 AZ=-1.00000000000000,
  INTERPRE=BODY-FORCE
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=1
@CLEAR
1 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 146 0 'NO',
  0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 147 0 'NO',
  0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
3 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 293 0 'NO',
  0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
4 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 440 0 'NO',
  0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
5 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 294 0 'NO',
  0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
6 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 441 0 'NO',
  0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'

```

7 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0.0000000000000 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0.0000000000000 0.0000000000000 1 0 'MID'

@

*

***-----Tire Load-----

*Comment 11 (Tire load) ? Pressure (psi)

*

SET EGROUP NAME=1

LOADS-ELEMEN SUBSTRUC=0 REUSE=1 GROUP=1 THERMOST=0

@CLEAR

7427 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

7428 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

7487 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

7488 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

7547 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

7548 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

7607 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

7608 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

6287 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

6288 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

6347 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

6348 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

6407 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

6408 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

6467 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

6468 3 115.000000000000 115.000000000000 115.000000000000,
115.000000000000 1 0.000000000000 0 -1

@

*

APPENDIX E
CRCP: SAMPLE INPUT FILE

```
*
* Command file created from session file information stored within AUI database
*
*-----Set the analysis environmental-----
DATABASE NEW SAVE=NO PROMPT=NO
FEPROGRAM ADINA
CONTROL FILEVERSION=V89
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEPCOI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICT=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEPCOI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICT=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEPCOI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICT=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEPCOI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICT=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEPCOI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICT=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
```

```

*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEP_COI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICI=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
FEPROGRAM PROGRAM=ADINA
*
CONTROL PLOTUNIT=PERCENT VERBOSE=YES ERRORLIM=0 LOGLIMIT=0 UNDO=5,
  PROMPTDE=UNKNOWN AUTOREPA=YES DRAWMATT=YES DRAWTEXT=EXACT,
  DRAWLINE=EXACT DRAWFILL=EXACT AUTOMREB=YES ZONECOPY=NO,
  SWEEP_COI=YES SESSIONS=YES DYNAMICI=YES UPDATETH=YES AUTOREGE=NO,
  ERRORACT=CONTINUE FILEVERS=V89 INITFCHE=NO SIGDIGIT=6,
  AUTOZONE=YES PSFILEVE=V0
*
*Comment 1(Slab dimension) - Length units are in inches
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=1 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=0.000000000000 CX2=0.000000000000 CX3=0.000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=60.000000000000 DX2=144.000000000000,
  DX3=10.000000000000
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=2 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=60.100000000000 CX2=0.000000000000 CX3=0.000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=60.000000000000 DX2=144.000000000000,
  DX3=10.000000000000
*
*-----Generate Reinforcement Steel-----
*
COORDINATES POINT SYSTEM=0
@CLEAR
1 30.000000000000 -72.000000000000 -5.000000000000 0
2 30.000000000000 72.000000000000 -5.000000000000 0
3 -30.000000000000 -72.000000000000 -5.000000000000 0
4 -30.000000000000 72.000000000000 -5.000000000000 0
5 30.000000000000 -72.000000000000 5.000000000000 0
6 30.000000000000 72.000000000000 5.000000000000 0
7 -30.000000000000 72.000000000000 5.000000000000 0
8 -30.000000000000 -72.000000000000 5.000000000000 0
9 90.100000000000 -72.000000000000 -5.000000000000 0
10 90.100000000000 72.000000000000 -5.000000000000 0
11 30.100000000000 -72.000000000000 -5.000000000000 0
12 30.100000000000 72.000000000000 -5.000000000000 0
13 90.100000000000 -72.000000000000 5.000000000000 0
14 90.100000000000 72.000000000000 5.000000000000 0
15 30.100000000000 72.000000000000 5.000000000000 0
16 30.100000000000 -72.000000000000 5.000000000000 0
17 -30.000000000000 0.000000000000 0.000000000000 0
@
*
LINE EXTRUDED NAME=1 POINT=17 DX=60.000000000000 DY=0.000000000000,
  DZ=0.000000000000 SYSTEM=0 PCOINCID=YES,

```

```

PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05
*
LINE EXTRUDED NAME=2 POINT=18 DX=0.100000000000000,
  DY=0.000000000000000 DZ=0.000000000000000 SYSTEM=0 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05
*
LINE EXTRUDED NAME=3 POINT=19 DX=60.0000000000000 DY=0.0000000000000,
  DZ=0.000000000000000 SYSTEM=0 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05
*
SUBDIVIDE LINE NAME=1 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.0000000000000
@CLEAR
3
@
*
SUBDIVIDE LINE NAME=2 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=3 RATIO=1.0000000000000,
  PROGRESS=GEOMETRIC CBIAS=NO
*
*Comment 4 (Longitudinal reinforced steel design) - Length units are in inches
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=1 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=0.000000000000000 DY=-6.000000000000000 DZ=0.000000000000000
*
LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=4 PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=1 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=11 MESH=YES,
  EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=NO NTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05
@CLEAR
2
3
@
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=2 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=0.000000000000000 DY=6.000000000000000 DZ=0.000000000000000
*
LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=37 PARENT=1 TRANSFOR=2 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=11 MESH=YES,
  EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05
@CLEAR
2
3
@
*
COORDINATES POINT SYSTEM=0
@STARTMODIFY
@APPROW 108 1
109 12.0000000000000 -72.0000000000000 0.0000000000000 0
@ENDMODIFY
*
LINE EXTRUDED NAME=70 POINT=109 DX=0.0000000000000,
  DY=144.0000000000000 DZ=0.000000000000000 SYSTEM=0 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.000000000000000E-05
*
SUBDIVIDE LINE NAME=70 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.0000000000000
*
*Comment 5 (Transverse reinforced steel design) - Length units are in inches
*

```

```

TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=3 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=-36.0000000000000000 DY=0.0000000000000000 DZ=0.0000000000000000
*
LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=71 PARENT=70 TRANSFOR=3 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=1 MESH=YES,
  EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=4 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=36.1000000000000000 DY=0.0000000000000000 DZ=0.0000000000000000
*
LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=72 PARENT=70 TRANSFOR=4 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=1 MESH=YES,
  EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05
*
TRANSFORMATI TRANSLATION NAME=5 MODE=SYSTEM SYSTEM=0,
  DX=36.0000000000000000 DY=0.0000000000000000 DZ=0.0000000000000000
*
LINE TRANSFORMED NAME=73 PARENT=72 TRANSFOR=5 PCOINCID=YES,
  PTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05 COUPLED=YES NCOPY=1 MESH=YES,
  EGROUP=0 NCOINCID=YES NTOLERAN=1.0000000000000000E-05
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=1 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.0000000000000000,
  MAX-SIZE=0.0000000000000000
@CLEAR
2
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=2 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=1 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=4,
  RATIO=1.0000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
*Comment 2 (Base layer) - Length units are in inches
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=3 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,
  CX1=30.0500000000000000 CX2=0.0000000000000000 CX3=-8.0000000000000000,
  SYSTEM=0 DX1=120.1000000000000000 DX2=192.0000000000000000,
  DX3=6.0000000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=3 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.0000000000000000,
  MAX-SIZE=0.0000000000000000
*
*Comment 3 (Subgrade layer) - Length units are in inches
*
BODY BLOCK NAME=4 OPTION=CENTERED POSITION=VECTOR ORIENTAT=SYSTEM,

```

```

CX1=30.05000000000000 CX2=0.0000000000000000 CX3=-61.00000000000000,
SYSTEM=0 DX1=120.10000000000000 DX2=192.00000000000000,
DX3=100.00000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE BODY NAME=4 MODE=LENGTH SIZE=3.000000000000000,
MAX-SIZE=0.000000000000000
*
SUBDIVIDE EDGE NAME=5 BODY=4 MODE=DIVISIONS NDIV=15,
RATIO=0.1000000000000000 PROGRESS=ARITHMETIC BLTABLE=0
@CLEAR
6
7
8
@
*
*-----Meshing Concrete and Reinforcement-----
*Comment 6 (Concrete properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless), Density (lb/in3), CTE (/°F)
*
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=1 E=5500000.000000000 NU=0.2000000000000000,
DENSITY=0.0840000000000000 ALPHA=5.800000000000000E-06 MDESCRIP=,
'Concrete'
*
*Comment 7 (Steel properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)
*
MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=2 E=2.900000000000000E+07 NU=0.3000000000000000,
DENSITY=0.0000000000000000 ALPHA=5.000000000000000E-06 MDESCRIP=,
'steel'
*
CROSS-SECTIO PIPE NAME=1 DIAMETER=0.7500000000000000,
THICKNES=0.3750000000000000 SC=0.0000000000000000,
TC=0.0000000000000000 TORFAC=1.0000000000000000,
SSHEARF=0.0000000000000000 TSHEARF=0.0000000000000000 SOLID=YES
*
CROSS-SECTIO PIPE NAME=2 DIAMETER=0.6250000000000000,
THICKNES=0.3125000000000000 SC=0.0000000000000000,
TC=0.0000000000000000 TORFAC=1.0000000000000000,
SSHEARF=0.0000000000000000 TSHEARF=0.0000000000000000 SOLID=YES
*
*-----Set the Boundary Condition-----
FIXITY NAME=X_FIX
@CLEAR
'X-TRANSLATION'
'OVALIZATION'
@
*
FIXITY NAME=Y_FIX
@CLEAR
'X-ROTATION'
'Y-ROTATION'
'Z-ROTATION'
'OVALIZATION'
@
*
FIXITY NAME=XY_FIX
@CLEAR
'X-TRANSLATION'

```

```

'Y-TRANSLATION'
'OVALIZATION'
@
*
*-----Generate Temperature Gradient-----
*
LOAD MASS-PROPORTIONAL NAME=1 MAGNITUD=1.00000000000000,
  AX=0.00000000000000 AY=0.00000000000000 AZ=-1.00000000000000,
  INTERPRE=BODY-FORCE
*
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=1 MAGNITUD=10.00000000000000
*
LOAD TEMPERATURE NAME=2 MAGNITUD=-10.00000000000000
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=X_FIX BODY=2
@CLEAR
6 'X_FIX'
2 'Y_FIX'
4 'Y_FIX'
@
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=1
@CLEAR
3 'X_FIX'
2 'Y_FIX'
4 'Y_FIX'
@
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=3
@CLEAR
3 'X_FIX'
6 'X_FIX'
2 'Y_FIX'
4 'Y_FIX'
@
*
*-----Create Interface Between Slab and Subgrade-----
*
CGROUP CONTACT3 NAME=1 FORCES=YES TRACTION=YES NODETONO=NO,
  FRICTION=0.00000000000000 EPSN=1.00000000000000E-12,
  EPST=0.00000000000000 DIRECTIO=NORMAL CONTINUO=YES,
  INITIAL-=ALLOWED PENETRAT=ONE DEPTH=0.00000000000000,
  OFFSET=0.00000000000000 OFFSET-T=CONSTANT CORNER-C=NO,
  TBIRTH=0.00000000000000 TDEATH=0.00000000000000 TIED=NO,
  TIED-OFF=0.00000000000000 HHATTMC=0.00000000000000,
  FCTMC=0.50000000000000 FTTMC=0.50000000000000 RIGID-TA=NO,
  NORMAL-S=1.00000000000000E+11 TANGENTI=0.00000000000000,
  PTOLERAN=1.00000000000000E-08 RESIDUAL=0.0010000000000000,
  LIMIT-FO=1.00000000000000 ITERATIO=2 TIME-PEN=0.00000000000000,
  CONSISTE=DEFAULT USER-FRI=NO DESCRIPT='NONE',
  CFACTOR1=0.00000000000000 CS-EXTEN=0.0010000000000000,
  ALGORITHM=DEFAULT RTP-CHEC=NO RTP-MAX=0.0010000000000000,
  XDAMP=NO XNDAMP=0.1000000000000000 SLIDING=-1.00000000000000E-10,
  TENSILE=-0.0010000000000000 OSCILLAT=5,
  GAP-BIAS=0.00000000000000 OFFSET-D=AUTOMATIC DISPLACE=DEFAULT,
  FRIC-DEL=NO GAP-VALU=0.00000000000000 TENS-CON=YES FREE-OVE=NO,

```

```

GAP-PUSH=0.0000000000000000 EKTMC=0.0000000000000000
*
CONTACTSURFA NAME=1 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=YES BODY=1,
  ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'
@CLEAR
6 1 0
@
*
CONTACTSURFA NAME=2 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=YES BODY=2,
  ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'
@CLEAR
3 1 0
@
*
CONTACTPAIR NAME=1 TARGET=2 CONTACTO=1 FRICTION=1.500000000000000,
  TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000 TDEATH=0.0000000000000000,
  HHATTMC=0.0000000000000000 FCTMC=0.0000000000000000,
  FTTMC=0.0000000000000000 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
  EKTMC=0.0000000000000000
*
CONTACTSURFA NAME=3 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=MULT BODY=4,
  ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'
@CLEAR
5 1 1
5 1 2
@
*
CONTACTSURFA NAME=4 PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT SOLID=YES BODY=3,
  ORIENTAT=AUTOMATIC MARQUEEB=0 DESCRIPT='NONE'
@CLEAR
1 1 0
@
*
*Comment 10 (Frictional interface condition)
*
CONTACTPAIR NAME=2 TARGET=3 CONTACTO=4 FRICTION=1.500000000000000,
  TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000 TDEATH=0.0000000000000000,
  HHATTMC=0.0000000000000000 FCTMC=0.0000000000000000,
  FTTMC=0.0000000000000000 NX=0 NY=0 NZ=0 OFFSETCO=BOTH,
  EKTMC=0.0000000000000000
*
EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=1 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=1,
  RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
  FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
  CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
  RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.0000000000000000,
  POROUS=NO WTMC=1.0000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
  PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.0000000000000000,
  TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE-=0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
  BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
  BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000
*
EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=2 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=1,
  RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
  FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
  CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,

```

RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.000000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTMC=1.000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='NONE',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE=-0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.000000000000000

*

EGROUP BEAM NAME=3 SUBTYPE=THREE-D DISPLACE=DEFAULT MATERIAL=2 RINT=5,
SINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES INITIALS=NONE,
CMASS=DEFAULT RIGIDEND=NONE MOMENT-C=NO RIGIDITY=1,
MULTIPLY=1000000.000000000 RUPTURE=ADINA OPTION=NONE,
BOLT-TOL=0.000000000000000 DESCRIPT='NONE' SECTION=1,
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.000000000000000 SPOINT=4 BOLTFORC=0.000000000000000,
BOLTNCUR=0 TMC-MATE=1 BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-LOA=0.000000000000000,
WARP=NO ENDRELEA=ACCURATE

*

EGROUP BEAM NAME=4 SUBTYPE=THREE-D DISPLACE=DEFAULT MATERIAL=2 RINT=5,
SINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES INITIALS=NONE,
CMASS=DEFAULT RIGIDEND=NONE MOMENT-C=NO RIGIDITY=1,
MULTIPLY=1000000.000000000 RUPTURE=ADINA OPTION=NONE,
BOLT-TOL=0.000000000000000 DESCRIPT='NONE' SECTION=2,
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.000000000000000 SPOINT=4 BOLTFORC=0.000000000000000,
BOLTNCUR=0 TMC-MATE=1 BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-LOA=0.000000000000000,
WARP=NO ENDRELEA=ACCURATE

*

*Comment 8 (Base properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)

*

MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=3 E=44962.000000000000 NU=0.300000000000000,
DENSITY=0.0760000000000000 ALPHA=0.000000000000000 MDESCRIP='base'

*

*Comment 9 (Subgrade properties) - Unit: E (psi), v (unitless)

*

MATERIAL ELASTIC NAME=4 E=4395.000000000000 NU=0.400000000000000,
DENSITY=0.0740000000000000 ALPHA=0.000000000000000 MDESCRIP=,
'subgrade'

*

EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=5 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=3,
RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.000000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTMC=1.000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='base',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000,
TDEATH=0.000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE=-0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.000000000000000

*

EGROUP THREEDSOLID NAME=6 DISPLACE=DEFAULT STRAINS=DEFAULT MATERIAL=4,
RSINT=DEFAULT TINT=DEFAULT RESULTS=STRESSES DEGEN=DEFAULT,
FORMULAT=0 STRESSRE=GLOBAL INITIALS=NONE FRACTUR=NO,
CMASS=DEFAULT STRAIN-F=0 UL-FORMU=DEFAULT LVUS1=0 LVUS2=0 SED=NO,
RUPTURE=ADINA INCOMPAT=DEFAULT TIME-OFF=0.000000000000000,
POROUS=NO WTMC=1.000000000000000 OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT='subgrade',
PRINT=DEFAULT SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000,

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TDEATH=0.0000000000000000 TMC-MATE=1 RUPTURE=-0 EM=NO JOULE=NO,
BOLT-NUM=0 BOLT-PLA=0 BOLT-LOA=0.0000000000000000,
BOLT-TOL=0.0000000000000000
*
MASTER ANALYSIS=STATIC MODEX=EXECUTE TSTART=0.0000000000000000 IDOF=111,
OVALIZAT=NONE FLUIDPOT=AUTOMATIC CYCLICPA=1 IPOSIT=STOP,
REACTION=YES INITIALS=NO FSINTERA=NO IRINT=DEFAULT CMASS=NO,
SHELLNDO=AUTOMATIC AUTOMATI=OFF SOLVER=SPARSE,
CONTACT=-CONSTRAINT-FUNCTION TRELEASE=0.0000000000000000,
RESTART=-NO FRACTURE=NO LOAD-CAS=NO LOAD-PEN=NO SINGULAR=YES,
STIFFNES=0.00010000000000000000 MAP-OUTP=NONE MAP-FORM=NO,
NODAL-DE=" POROUS-C=NO ADAPTIVE=0 ZOOM-LAB=1 AXIS-CYC=0,
PERIODIC=NO VECTOR-S=GEOMETRY EPSI-FIR=NO STABILIZ=NO,
STABFACT=1.0000000000000000E-10 RESULTS=PORTHOLE FEFCORR=NO,
BOLTSTEP=1 EXTEND-S=YES CONVERT=-NO DEGEN=YES TMC-MODE=NO,
ENSIGHT=-NO IRSTEPS=1 INITIALT=NO TEMP-INT=NO ESINTERA=NO,
OP2GEOM=NO INSITU-D=NO
*
FIXITY NAME=Y_FIX
@CLEAR
'Y-TRANSLATION'
'X-ROTATION'
'Y-ROTATION'
'Z-ROTATION'
'OVALIZATION'
@
*
FIXBOUNDARY FACES FIXITY=ALL BODY=4
@CLEAR
3 'X_FIX'
6 'X_FIX'
5 'ALL'
2 'Y_FIX'
4 'Y_FIX'
@
*
COPY ZONE NAME1=WHOLE_MODEL NAME2=MESHPLOT00001 POSITION=1
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'

```

'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'

@

*

ZONE NAME=MESH PLOT00001 NODE ATTA=YES GEOM ATTA=YES

@CLEAR

'whole model'

'contact group 1'

'contact group 1'

'contact group 1'

'CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROGRAM ADINA'

@

*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=1 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERATE=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.000000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.0000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.0000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.0000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.200000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

1 0

@

*

GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.000000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=2 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.000000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERATE=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.000000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.000000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.0000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.0000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.0000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.200000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1

@CLEAR

2 0

@

*

GLINE NODES=2 AUXPOINT=0 NCOINCID=ENDS NCENDS=12,
NCTOLERA=1.000000000000000E-05 SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=3 MIDNODES=CURVED,
XO=0.000000000000000 YO=1.000000000000000 ZO=0.000000000000000,
XYZOSYST=SKEW

@CLEAR

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@
*
GLINE NODES=2 AUXPOINT=0 NCOINCID=ENDS NCENDS=12,
  NCTOLERA=1.0000000000000E-05 SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=4 MIDNODES=CURVED,
  XO=1.0000000000000 YO=0.0000000000000 ZO=0.0000000000000,
  XYZOSYST=SKEW
@CLEAR
70
71
72
73
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPL0T00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
,
'SUBTRACT CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROG
RAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPL0T00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
,
'SUBTRACT CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROG
RAM ADINA'
@
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPL0T00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
'contact group 1'
'contact group 1'
,
'SUBTRACT CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROG
RAM ADINA'
@
*
GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=NO SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=5 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC,
  COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0 DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.0000000000000,
  MIDNODES=CURVED METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED,
  DEGENERA=NO BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0,
  GEO-ERRO=0.0000000000000 SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.0000000000000,
  NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0 AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO,

```

```

DANGMAXB=80.000000000000 DANGMAXC=60.000000000000,
DANGMAXD=80.000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM,
DENSITY=1.20000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO,
BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0 PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1
@CLEAR
3 0
@
*
COPY ZONE NAME1=WHOLE_MODEL NAME2=MESHPLOT00001 POSITION=1
*
ZONE NAME=MESHPLOT00001 NODEATTA=YES GEOMATTA=YES
@CLEAR
'whole model'
,
'SUBTRACT CONTACT GROUP 1 OF REUSE 1 OF SUBSTRUCTURE 0 OF PROG
RAM ADINA'
@
*
GBODY NODES=8 NCOINCID=BOUNDARIES NCTOLERA=1.00000000000000E-05,
SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=6 PREFSHAP=AUTOMATIC COLLAPSE=NO SIZE-FUN=0,
DELETE-S=NO ANGLE-MI=5.00000000000000 MIDNODES=CURVED,
METHOD=DELAUNAY PATTERN=0 MESHING=MAPPED DEGENERA=NO,
BOUNDARY=ADVFRONT DEG-EDGE=0 GEO-ERRO=0.00000000000000,
SAMPLING=20 MIN-SIZE=0.00000000000000 NLAYER=1 NLTABL=0,
AUTO-GRA=NO SIMULATE=NO PYRAMIDS=NO DANGMAXB=80.000000000000,
DANGMAXC=60.000000000000 DANGMAXD=80.000000000000 HEXALAYE=NO,
AUTO-REF=YES EVEN=SUM DENSITY=1.20000000000000 MIDFACEN=QUAD,
REFINE=ALONG-EDGE GRID=NO BREFINE=ALONG-EDGE BLTABL=0,
PREFSHA2=QUADRILATERAL NOPTI=1
@CLEAR
4 0
@
*
*Comment 12 (Temperature differentials)
*
APPLY-LOAD BODY=4
@CLEAR
1 'MASS-PROPORTIONAL' 1 'MODEL' 0 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 0 0 ,
'NO' 0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
2 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
3 'TEMPERATURE' 1 'FACE' 1 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 2 0 'NO',
0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
4 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 1 0 'NO',
0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'BOTH'
5 'TEMPERATURE' 2 'FACE' 5 0 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1 0 2 0 'NO',
0.00000000000000 0.00000000000000 1 0 'MID'
@
*
*Comment 11 (Tire load) ? Pressure (psi)
*
LOADS-ELEMEN SUBSTRUC=0 REUSE=1 GROUP=1 THERMOST=0
@CLEAR
959 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,
120.000000000000 1 0.00000000000000 0 -1
960 3 120.000000000000 120.000000000000 120.000000000000,

```


APPENDIX F

CODES OF “AIFG” IN MATLAB PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

```

function varargout = AIFG(varargin)
% AIFG MATLAB code for AIFG.fig
%   AIFG, by itself, creates a new AIFG or raises the existing
%   singleton*.
%
%   H = AIFG returns the handle to a new AIFG or the handle to
%   the existing singleton*.
%
%   AIFG('CALLBACK',hObject,eventData,handles,...) calls the local
%   function named CALLBACK in AIFG.M with the given input arguments.
%
%   AIFG('Property','Value',...) creates a new AIFG or raises the
%   existing singleton*. Starting from the left, property value pairs are
%   applied to the GUI before AIFG_OpeningFcn gets called. An
%   unrecognized property name or invalid value makes property application
%   stop. All inputs are passed to AIFG_OpeningFcn via varargin.
%
%   *See GUI Options on GUIDE's Tools menu. Choose "GUI allows only one
%   instance to run (singleton)".
%
% See also: GUIDE, GUIDATA, GUIHANDLES

% Edit the above text to modify the response to help AIFG

% Last Modified by GUIDE v2.5 01-Jun-2016 09:42:28

% Begin initialization code - DO NOT EDIT
gui_Singleton = 1;
gui_State = struct('gui_Name',    mfilename, ...
                  'gui_Singleton', gui_Singleton, ...
                  'gui_OpeningFcn', @AIFG_OpeningFcn, ...
                  'gui_OutputFcn', @AIFG_OutputFcn, ...
                  'gui_LayoutFcn', [] , ...
                  'gui_Callback', []);
if nargin && ischar(varargin{1})
    gui_State.gui_Callback = str2func(varargin{1});
end

if nargout
    [varargout{1:nargout}] = gui_mainfcn(gui_State, varargin{:});
else
    gui_mainfcn(gui_State, varargin{:});
end
% End initialization code - DO NOT EDIT

% --- Executes just before AIFG is made visible.
function AIFG_OpeningFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles, varargin)
% This function has no output args, see OutputFcn.
% hObject    handle to figure
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

```

```

% varargin  command line arguments to AIFG (see VARARGIN)

% Choose default command line output for AIFG
handles.output = hObject;

% Update handles structure
guidata(hObject, handles);

% UIWAIT makes AIFG wait for user response (see UIRESUME)
% uiwait(handles.figure1);

% --- Outputs from this function are returned to the command line.
function varargout = AIFG_OutputFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% varargout  cell array for returning output args (see VARARGOUT);
% hObject    handle to figure
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Get default command line output from handles structure
varargout{1} = handles.output;

function title_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject    handle to title (see GCBO)
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of title as text
%        str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of title as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function title_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject    handle to title (see GCBO)
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles    empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
%       See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

% --- Executes when uipanel1 is resized.
function uipanel1_ResizeFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject    handle to uipanel1 (see GCBO)
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

function length_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject    handle to length (see GCBO)

```

```

% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of length as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of length as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function length_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to length (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

function ydiv_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to ydiv (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of ydiv as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of ydiv as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function ydiv_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to ydiv (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

function zdiv_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to zdiv (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of zdiv as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of zdiv as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function zdiv_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to zdiv (see GCBO)

```

```

% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function xdiv_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to xdiv (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of xdiv as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of xdiv as a double

```

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function xdiv_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to xdiv (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function width_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to width (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of width as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of width as a double

```

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function width_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to width (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function depth_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to depth (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of depth as text
%        str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of depth as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function depth_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to depth (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
%       See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

% --- Executes on button press in checkbox1.
function checkbox1_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to checkbox1 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hint: get(hObject,'Value') returns toggle state of checkbox1

% --- Executes on button press in checkbox2.
function checkbox2_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to checkbox2 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hint: get(hObject,'Value') returns toggle state of checkbox2

% --- Executes on button press in checkbox3.
function checkbox3_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to checkbox3 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hint: get(hObject,'Value') returns toggle state of checkbox3

function submodulus_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to submodulus (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

```

```

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of submodulus as text
%   str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of submodulus as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function submodulus_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to submodulus (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
%   See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

% Hint: place code in OpeningFcn to populate axes1

function edit100_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to edit100 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of edit100 as text
%   str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of edit100 as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function edit100_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to edit100 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
%   See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

function bottomtemp_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to bottomtemp (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of bottomtemp as text
%   str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of bottomtemp as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function bottomtemp_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)

```

```

% hObject handle to bottomtemp (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function modulus_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to modulus (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of modulus as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of modulus as a double

```

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function modulus_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to modulus (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function cte_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to cte (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of cte as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of cte as a double

```

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function cte_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to cte (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function density_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to density (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of density as text
%        str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of density as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function density_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to density (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
%       See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function poisson_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to poisson (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of poisson as text
%        str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of poisson as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function poisson_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to poisson (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
%       See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

% --- Executes on button press in checkbox4.
function checkbox4_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to checkbox4 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

```

```

function load_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to load (see GCBO)

```

```

% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of load as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of load as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function load_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to load (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function L_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to L (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of L as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of L as a double

```

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function L_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to L (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function W_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to W (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of W as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of W as a double

```

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function W_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to W (see GCBO)

```

```

% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function B_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to B (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of B as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of B as a double

```

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function B_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to B (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function edit19_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to edit19 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of edit19 as text
% str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of edit19 as a double

```

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function edit19_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to edit19 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
% See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

```

```

function edit20_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to edit20 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

% Hints: get(hObject,'String') returns contents of edit20 as text
%       str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of edit20 as a double

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function edit20_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to edit20 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called

% Hint: edit controls usually have a white background on Windows.
%       See ISPC and COMPUTER.
if ispc && isequal(get(hObject,'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColor'))
    set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
end

% --- Executes when entered data in editable cell(s) in uitable1.
function uitable1_CellEditCallback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to uitable1 (see GCBO)
% eventdata structure with the following fields (see UITABLE)
% Indices: row and column indices of the cell(s) edited
% PreviousData: previous data for the cell(s) edited
% EditData: string(s) entered by the user
% NewData: EditData or its converted form set on the Data property. Empty if Data was not changed
% Error: error string when failed to convert EditData to appropriate value for Data
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)
% ssdata=get(handles.uitable1,'Data');

% --- Executes on button press in pushbutton1.
function pushbutton1_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject   handle to pushbutton1 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles   structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

[file,path] = uiputfile('*.in','Save data As');
if (file ~=0)
    fname=sprintf('%s%s',path,file);
    fileID=fopen(fname,'w');

%fileID = fopen('ADINA-Input-File.in','w');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*-----');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*Concrete Pavement Analysis with Temperature and Tire Load');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*-----');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*Command file created by ADINA Input File Generator developed by Kukjoo Kim,
University of Florida');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*-----');

```

```

fprintf(fileID,'%6s','*Project Name: ');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n',get(handles.title,'String'));
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*-----');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*--- by ADINA Input File Generator: AIFG Version 2.1.0 ---');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','master analysis=static, load-case=yes, idof=000111');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*idof codes: idof=xt, yt,zt,xr,yr,zr; 1=dof deleted, 0=dof not deleted');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','printout volume=maximum');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','coordinates point');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','entries name x y z');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*name x y z');
a=str2num(get(handles.length,'String')); %read length value
b=str2num(get(handles.width,'String')); %read width value
c=str2num(get(handles.depth,'String')); %read depth value
A=[1 0 0 0;2 a 0 0;3 a 0 c;4 0 0 c;5 0 b 0;6 a b 0;7 a b c;8 0 b c];
%use transpose A to write the matrix A
fprintf(fileID,'%6.0f %6.2f %6.2f %6.2f\r\n',A);
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*---geometric entities---');
fprintf(fileID,'%1\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=1 p1=1 p2=2');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=2 p1=2 p2=3');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=3 p1=4 p2=3');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=4 p1=1 p2=4');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=5 p1=5 p2=6');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=6 p1=6 p2=7');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=7 p1=8 p2=7');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=8 p1=5 p2=8');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=9 p1=1 p2=5');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=10 p1=2 p2=6');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=11 p1=4 p2=8');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','line straight name=12 p1=3 p2=7');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
%specify the mesh density
dd=str2num(get(handles.xdiv,'String'));
ee=str2num(get(handles.ydiv,'String'));
ff=str2num(get(handles.zdiv,'String'));
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=1 mode=divisions ndiv=',dd);
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=3 mode=divisions ndiv=',dd);
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=5 mode=divisions ndiv=',dd);
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=7 mode=divisions ndiv=',dd);
fprintf(fileID,'%1\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=2 mode=divisions ndiv=',ff);
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=4 mode=divisions ndiv=',ff);
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=6 mode=divisions ndiv=',ff);
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=8 mode=divisions ndiv=',ff);
fprintf(fileID,'%1\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=9 mode=divisions ndiv=',ee);
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=10 mode=divisions ndiv=',ee);
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=11 mode=divisions ndiv=',ee);
fprintf(fileID,'%6s %6.0f\r\n','subdivide line name=12 mode=divisions ndiv=',ee);
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','surface patch name=1 edge1=3 edge2=12 edge3=7 edge4=11');

```

```

fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','surface patch name=2 edge1=1 edge2=2 edge3=3 edge4=4');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','surface patch name=3 edge1=10 edge2=6 edge3=12 edge4=2');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','surface patch name=4 edge1=5 edge2=8 edge3=7 edge4=6');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','surface patch name=5 edge1=9 edge2=4 edge3=11 edge4=8');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','surface patch name=6 edge1=5 edge2=10 edge3=1 edge4=9');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','volume patch name=1 shape=hex,');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','face1=1 face2=2 face3=3 face4=4 face5=5 face6=6');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','*-----Material-----');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
gg=str2num(get(handles.modulus,'String'));
hh=str2num(get(handles.poisson,'String'));
kk=str2num(get(handles.density,'String'));
mm=str2num(get(handles.cte,'String'));
multi=get(handles.checkbox4,'Value');
if multi==1
    fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','MATERIAL PLASTIC-MULTILINEAR NAME=1 HARDENIN=ISOTROPIC,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s %1.8f %6s %1.10f %6s\r\n','E=',gg,'NU=',hh,'STRAINRA=0,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%6s %10.8f %6s %20.15f %6s\r\n','DENSITY=',kk,'ALPHA=',mm,',');
    fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','TREF=0.0000000000000000 DCURVE=0 DEPENDEN=NO,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','TRANSITI=0.000100000000000000 EP-STRAI=0.0000000000000000 BCURVE=0,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','BVALUE=0.0000000000000000 MDESCRIP=RAPCONCRETE');
    fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','@CLEAR');
    ssdata=get(handles.uitable1,'Data');
    %c1=ssdata(:,1) % the first column
    %c2=ssdata(:,2)
    ssdata=[ssdata{1:6,1:2}];
    %ssdata=[ssdata]
    c1=ssdata(1:6);
    c2=ssdata(7:12);
    cttotal=[c1;c2];
    fprintf(fileID,'%6.12f %6.2f\r\n',cttotal);
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
else
    fprintf(fileID,'%6s %1.2f %6s %1.2f %1s\r\n','material elastic name=1 e=',gg,'nu=',hh,',');
    fprintf(fileID,'%6s %10.8f %6s %1.15f\r\n','density=',kk,'alpha=',mm);
end
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*-----element-----');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','egroup threesolid name=1 material=1 incompatible-modes=no');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%6s\r\n','gvolume nodes=8 group=1 meshing=mapped');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','1');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*-----boundary conditions-----');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','fixity name=zt');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','X-TRANSLATION');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','Y-TRANSLATION');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');

```

```

fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','fixity name=zyt');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','X-TRANSLATION');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','FIXBOUNDARY POINTS FIXITY=ALL');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@CLEAR');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','2 ZYT');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','6 ZT');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
subm=str2num(get(handles.submodulus,'String')); %read subgrade modulus
subm=subm*1000*(a/dd)*(b/ee);
aaa=(dd+1)*(ee+1);
aaaa=1:1:aaa;
node=((dd+1)*(ee+1)*ff+1):1:((dd+1)*(ee+1)*(ff+1));
subone=ones(1,length(aaaa)).*3;
subzero=zeros(2,length(aaaa));
spg=[aaaa;node;subone;subzero];
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
bond=get(handles.checkbox3,'Value'); %define bonding condition
if bond==1
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','PROPERTY NONLINEAR-K NAME=1 RUPTURE=NO');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@CLEAR');
    nlin=[-1 0 1];
    nlin2=[-subm 0 0.01];
    nonlinear=[nlin; nlin2];
    fprintf(fileID,'%1.6f %5.6f\r\n',nonlinear);
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','PROPERTYSET NAME=1 K=0.000000000000000 M=0.000000000000000,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','C=0.000000000000000 NONLINEA=YES NK=1 NM=0 NC=0');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','EGROUP SPRING NAME=2 PROPERTY=1 RESULTS=FORCES NONLINEA=NO,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','SKEWSYST=NO OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT=NONE PRINT=DEFAULT,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000 TDEATH=0.000000000000000,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','6DOF-SPR=NO');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
    %fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','PROPERTYSET NAME=1 K=0.000000000000000 M=0.000000000000000,');
    %fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','C=0.000000000000000 NONLINEA=YES NK=1 NM=0 NC=0');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','ENODES SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=2 NNODES=32');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1.0f %5.0f %1.0f %1.0f %1.0f\r\n',spg);
else
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s %1s %1.8f %6s\r\n','PROPERTYSET NAME=1','K=',subm,'M=0.000000000000000,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','C=0.000000000000000 S=0.000000000000000 NONLINEA=NO');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','EGROUP SPRING NAME=2 PROPERTY=1 RESULTS=FORCES NONLINEA=NO,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','SKEWSYST=NO OPTION=NONE DESCRIPT=NONE PRINT=DEFAULT,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','SAVE=DEFAULT TBIRTH=0.000000000000000 TDEATH=0.000000000000000,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','6DOF-SPR=NO');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','NODESET NAME=1 ALL-EXT=NO DESCRIPT=NONE OPTION=SURFA GROUP=0
ZONE=`',');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','ELSET=0 TARGET=0 ANGLE=0.000000000000000,');
    fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','DISTANCE=0.000000000000000');

```

```

fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@CLEAR');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','6 0 1');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','ENODES SUBSTRUC=0 GROUP=2 NNODES=32');
fprintf(fileID,'%1.0f %5.0f %1.0f %1.0f %1.0f\r\n',spg);
end
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
ttemp=str2num(get(handles.edit100,'String')); %read top temperature
btemp=str2num(get(handles.bottomtemp,'String')); %read bottom temperature
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*-----load-----');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','load-case name=1');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s %3.2f\r\n','load temperature name=1 magnitude=',ttemp);
fprintf(fileID,'%1s %3.2f\r\n','load temperature name=2 magnitude=',btemp);
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','apply-load');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','entries name ltype lname stype sname idirn');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','1 temperature 1 surface 1 11');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','2 temperature 2 surface 6 11');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','load mass-proportional name=3 magnitude=1 ax=0.0 ay=0.0 az=-1.0');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','apply-load');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','entries name ltype lname stype');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','3 mass-proportional 3 model');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','SET EGROUP NAME=1');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','LOADS-ELEMEN SUBSTRUC=0 REUSE=1 GROUP=1 THERMOST=0');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@CLEAR');
%tire loading code start here
trep=str2num(get(handles.load,'String')); %read tire pressure
trel=str2num(get(handles.L,'String')); %read tire width
trew=str2num(get(handles.W,'String')); %read tire length
treb=str2num(get(handles.B,'String')); %read tire axle length
trex=str2num(get(handles.edit19,'String')); %read tire x-location
trey=str2num(get(handles.edit20,'String')); %read tire y-location
xelsize=round(a/dd);
yelsize=round(b/ee);
%-----
loczro=dd*ee;%initial tire location(0,0)
%n1=(loczro-(trex/xelsize)):-1:(loczro-(trex/xelsize)-(round(trel/xelsize))+1);
n1=(loczro-(trex/xelsize))-round(trey/yelsize)*dd;
m=round(trel/xelsize);
n=(trew/yelsize);
for i=1:n
    for j=1:m
        mtx(i,j)=(n1-(j-1))-(i-1)*dd;
    end
end
n2=n1-(trew/yelsize)*dd;
for i=1:n
    for j=1:m

```

```

        mtx2(i,j)=(n2-(j-1))-(i-1)*dd;
    end
end
mtx=mtx(:);
mtx2=mtx2(:);
matrix=[mtx;mtx2];
matrix=sort(matrix(:));
sthree=ones(1,length(matrix)).*3;
sloadm=ones(4,length(matrix)).*trep;
ftrepr=[matrix;sthree;sloadm];
fprintf(fileID,'%5.0f %1.0f %4.2f %4.2f %4.2f %4.2f\r\n',ftrepr);
%fprintf(fileID,'%1.0f %5.0f %1.0f %1.0f %1.0f %1.0f\r\n',spg);
%tire loading code end
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','@');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','*-----');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','meshplot');
fprintf(fileID,'%1s\r\n','loadplot');

    fclose(fileID);
end

```

```

% --- Executes on button press in pushbutton2.
function pushbutton2_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject    handle to pushbutton2 (see GCBO)
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)
close(gcf);

```

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function axes1_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject    handle to axes1 (see GCBO)
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles    empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called
geo=imread('structure.jpg');
imshow(geo);

```

% Hint: place code in OpeningFcn to populate axes1

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function axes2_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject    handle to axes2 (see GCBO)
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles    empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called
LL=imread('loading.png');
imshow(LL);

```

% Hint: place code in OpeningFcn to populate axes2

```

% --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
function axes3_CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject    handle to axes3 (see GCBO)

```

```
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called
Stress=imread('stress.png');
imshow(Stress);
```

```
% Hint: place code in OpeningFcn to populate axes3
```

APPENDIX G
PEAK RECORDED STRAINS FROM HVS LOADING ON WHEEL PATH 1

This appendix presents the peak strain values recorded by the strain gauges when the test slabs were loaded by the HVS on Wheel Path 1. The layout of the strain gauges on the test slabs and the location of Wheel Path 1 are shown in Figure G-1. Each test slab was loaded by the HVS for a minimum of 24 hours for each Wheel Path. During HVS loading, strain readings were taken every hour for a period of 200 seconds each. Each recording period is referred to as a trial. Each recording period allowed for a minimum of 20 passes of the HVS load. The times for each recording period are shown in Table G-1. The peak strain values recorded by the strain gauges at the various trials and test slabs are presented in Tables G-2 through G-94.

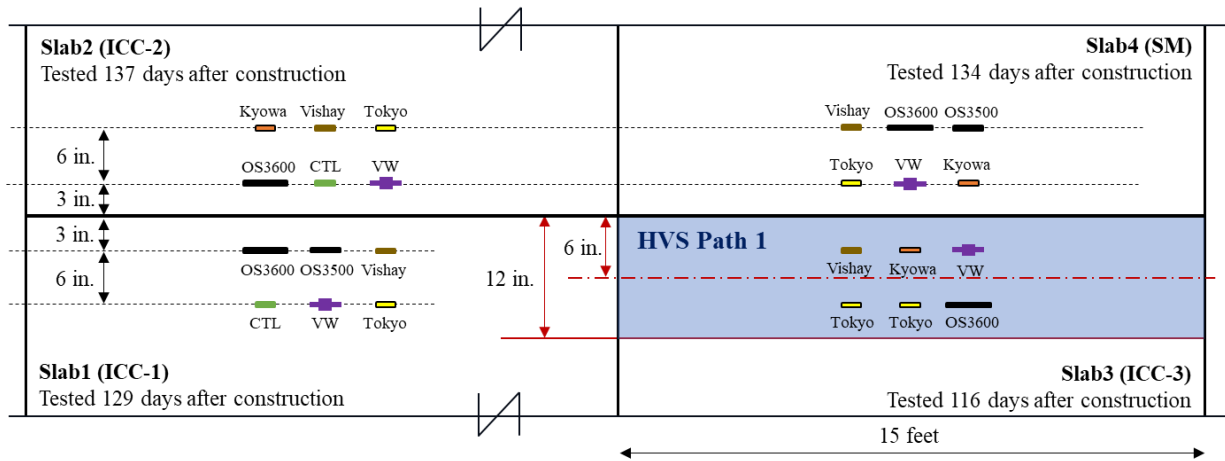


Figure G-1. Layout of strain sensors and location of HVS wheel path 1

Table G-1. The time and date for each trial (strain recording period)

Trial No.	Slab 1_ICC-1 (Constructed 10/24/16)	Slab 2_ICC-2 (Constructed 10/31/16)	Slab 3_ICC-3 (Constructed 10/31/16)	Slab 4_SM (Constructed 10/24/16)
1	2/20/17 11:23	3/9/17 11:46	2/16/17 15:46	3/6/17 09:30
2	2/20/17 12:23	3/9/17 12:46	2/16/17 16:46	3/6/17 10:30
3	2/20/17 13:23	3/9/17 13:46	2/16/17 17:46	3/6/17 11:30
4	2/20/17 14:23	3/9/17 14:46	2/16/17 18:46	3/6/17 12:30
5	2/20/17 15:23	3/9/17 15:46	2/16/17 19:46	3/6/17 13:30
6	2/20/17 16:23	3/9/17 16:46	2/16/17 20:46	3/6/17 14:30
7	2/20/17 17:23	3/9/17 17:46	2/16/17 21:46	3/6/17 15:30
8	2/20/17 18:43	3/9/17 18:46	2/16/17 22:46	3/6/17 16:30
9	2/20/17 19:43	3/9/17 19:46	2/16/17 23:46	3/6/17 17:30
10	2/20/17 20:43	3/9/17 20:46	2/16/17 24:46	3/6/17 18:30
11	2/20/17 21:43	3/9/17 21:46	2/17/17 01:46	3/6/17 19:30
12	2/20/17 22:43	3/9/17 22:46	2/17/17 02:46	3/6/17 20:30
13	2/20/17 23:43	3/9/17 23:46	2/17/17 03:46	3/6/17 21:30
14	2/20/17 24:43	3/9/17 24:46	2/17/17 04:46	3/6/17 22:30
15	2/21/17 01:43	3/10/17 01:46	2/17/17 05:46	3/6/17 23:30
16	2/21/17 02:43	3/10/17 02:46	2/17/17 06:46	3/6/17 24:30
17	2/21/17 03:43	3/10/17 03:46	2/17/17 07:46	3/7/17 01:30
18	2/21/17 04:43	3/10/17 04:46	2/17/17 08:46	3/7/17 02:30
19	2/21/17 05:43	3/10/17 05:46	2/17/17 09:46	3/7/17 03:30
20	2/21/17 06:43	3/10/17 06:46	2/17/17 10:46	3/7/17 04:30
21	2/21/17 07:43	3/10/17 07:46	2/17/17 11:46	3/7/17 05:30
22	-	3/10/17 08:46	2/17/17 12:46	3/7/17 06:30
23	-	3/10/17 09:46	2/17/17 13:46	3/7/17 07:30
24	-	3/10/17 10:46	2/17/17 14:46	3/7/17 08:30

Table G-2. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 1, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-33.5	23.0	-30.2	30.2	-16.1	24.1	-18.7	21.4	-13.5	13.1
2	-34.0	23.4	-30.1	30.2	-15.9	24.0	-18.5	21.4	-13.3	13.1
3	-33.8	23.6	-30.4	30.2	-15.8	23.9	-18.8	21.4	-13.5	13.2
4	-34.3	23.3	-30.1	29.7	-16.3	24.3	-18.9	21.2	-13.4	13.1
5	-34.2	23.7	-29.9	30.4	-16.1	24.1	-18.4	21.2	-13.4	13.2
6	-34.0	23.7	-30.2	30.9	-15.7	24.1	-18.1	21.4	-13.5	13.1
7	-34.3	23.6	-30.1	30.3	-15.7	24.2	-18.7	21.6	-13.3	13.1
8	-34.2	23.2	-29.9	30.3	-16.1	24.1	-18.5	21.4	-13.4	13.2
9	-33.9	23.5	-30.0	29.8	-16.0	23.8	-18.7	21.5	-13.4	13.1
10	-34.3	23.6	-31.0	30.6	-16.0	23.5	-18.4	21.8	-13.3	13.1
11	-34.8	24.0	-29.8	30.8	-15.8	23.5	-18.4	21.4	-13.4	13.1
12	-33.8	23.3	-29.7	30.4	-15.8	23.8	-18.5	21.3	-13.3	13.2
13	-34.6	24.0	-29.4	30.8	-16.0	23.9	-18.4	21.4	-13.4	13.1
14	-34.5	23.5	-29.1	30.2	-15.9	24.1	-18.5	21.4	-13.3	13.1
15	-33.9	23.3	-29.9	30.6	-15.6	24.2	-18.4	21.7	-13.3	13.2
16	-34.0	23.5	-29.6	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-34.6	23.3	-30.1	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-34.0	23.2	-29.9	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-34.6	23.6	-29.6	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-33.9	23.6	-30.2	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-34.2	23.5	-30.0	30.4	-15.9	24.0	-18.5	21.4	-13.4	13.1

Table G-3. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 2, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-37.8	24.5	-29.9	31.3	-15.8	23.5	-18.4	21.0	-13.4	13.3
2	-37.8	23.6	-29.3	31.0	-15.4	23.9	-19.0	21.2	-13.4	13.2
3	-37.5	23.9	-29.7	30.8	-15.3	23.6	-18.4	20.5	-13.4	13.2
4	-37.4	23.5	-29.7	31.3	-15.9	23.1	-18.7	20.7	-13.5	13.4
5	-37.0	24.2	-29.9	30.9	-15.5	23.9	-18.5	21.0	-13.4	13.3
6	-37.7	23.9	-29.4	30.4	-16.0	23.6	-19.0	20.8	-13.4	13.1
7	-37.4	24.2	-29.2	30.4	-15.7	23.6	-18.9	21.1	-13.4	13.3
8	-37.0	23.6	-29.5	30.8	-15.6	23.4	-18.3	21.0	-13.4	13.3
9	-37.5	24.1	-29.6	30.8	-15.7	23.5	-18.8	20.7	-13.2	13.4
10	-37.5	23.8	-30.1	31.3	-15.8	23.8	-18.6	21.0	-13.2	13.2
11	-37.9	23.3	-29.7	30.8	-15.9	23.8	-17.9	21.0	-13.3	13.3
12	-37.5	24.0	-29.4	30.1	-16.0	23.8	-18.8	20.8	-13.4	13.3
13	-37.0	23.9	-29.7	30.6	-15.7	23.3	-19.1	20.3	-13.2	13.3
14	-37.6	24.2	-29.4	30.3	-15.7	23.6	-18.8	20.4	-13.3	13.2
15	-37.8	23.6	-29.9	30.6	-15.5	23.5	-19.0	20.7	-13.3	13.3
16	-38.0	23.8	-29.5	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-37.4	23.7	-29.6	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-37.5	23.8	-29.3	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-37.6	23.9	-29.4	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-37.1	23.4	-29.7	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-37.5	23.8	-29.6	30.7	-15.7	23.6	-18.7	20.8	-13.3	13.3

Table G-4. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 3, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-37.8	23.1	-29.7	30.2	-15.5	22.7	-17.6	20.1	-13.0	13.3
2	-37.7	23.9	-29.4	30.2	-15.4	22.3	-17.8	20.1	-13.2	13.3
3	-37.6	23.7	-29.8	30.9	-15.2	22.9	-18.0	20.1	-13.1	13.3
4	-37.6	23.8	-29.6	30.4	-15.1	22.7	-18.2	20.2	-13.1	13.2
5	-37.4	23.8	-29.0	29.9	-15.5	22.3	-18.4	19.9	-13.0	13.2
6	-38.0	23.2	-29.4	30.4	-15.3	22.6	-18.4	19.7	-13.1	13.4
7	-37.8	23.3	-29.7	30.4	-15.4	22.4	-18.5	19.7	-13.1	13.2
8	-37.5	23.9	-29.5	30.0	-15.2	22.4	-18.0	19.8	-13.1	13.3
9	-38.1	22.7	-29.5	30.4	-15.2	22.7	-18.8	19.7	-13.1	13.2
10	-37.8	23.7	-29.3	30.1	-15.3	22.3	-17.9	19.9	-13.1	13.4
11	-37.3	23.2	-29.3	30.6	-15.0	22.1	-17.9	19.7	-12.9	13.3
12	-37.7	23.6	-29.5	30.0	-15.4	22.3	-17.7	20.1	-13.1	13.3
13	-38.1	24.3	-29.4	30.4	-15.5	22.4	-18.0	19.8	-13.2	13.3
14	-37.4	23.8	-29.8	30.6	-15.2	22.3	-17.7	19.7	-13.1	13.1
15	-37.4	23.2	-29.1	30.2	-15.2	22.0	-17.7	19.6	-13.0	13.4
16	-37.7	23.8	-28.8	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-37.6	23.0	-29.6	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-37.6	23.6	-29.2	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-37.8	23.6	-30.1	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-37.7	23.4	-29.4	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-37.7	23.5	-29.5	30.2	-15.3	22.4	-18.0	19.9	-13.1	13.3

Table G-5. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 4, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-37.7	22.3	-29.0	28.9	-14.7	21.7	-18.5	20.1	-12.9	13.7
2	-38.4	22.7	-28.7	29.4	-14.9	21.4	-18.6	19.5	-13.1	13.6
3	-37.2	22.2	-29.2	28.8	-14.7	21.3	-18.0	19.9	-13.2	13.6
4	-37.8	22.9	-28.6	29.4	-14.7	21.8	-18.4	19.5	-13.1	13.8
5	-37.6	23.0	-28.7	29.3	-14.2	21.4	-18.2	19.7	-13.1	13.6
6	-37.6	23.0	-28.5	28.4	-15.0	21.6	-18.0	19.7	-13.0	13.6
7	-37.1	22.6	-28.7	28.9	-15.0	21.7	-18.0	20.1	-13.1	13.6
8	-37.0	23.0	-28.9	29.3	-14.9	21.1	-18.3	19.9	-13.2	13.7
9	-37.6	23.2	-29.2	28.5	-14.8	21.5	-17.8	20.1	-13.1	13.6
10	-37.8	22.9	-29.0	29.0	-14.9	21.2	-17.8	20.0	-13.0	13.6
11	-37.3	23.0	-28.9	29.0	-15.2	21.5	-18.0	20.0	-13.1	13.7
12	-37.6	23.0	-28.5	28.3	-15.1	21.4	-18.1	19.9	-13.1	13.6
13	-38.1	23.0	-29.3	29.2	-14.8	21.6	-18.5	19.8	-13.2	13.6
14	-37.4	22.5	-29.3	28.7	-14.7	21.1	-18.2	19.6	-13.1	13.7
15	-37.7	22.5	-29.2	29.3	-14.8	21.4	-18.2	19.4	-13.0	13.7
16	-37.5	22.4	-28.8	28.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-36.7	22.1	-29.0	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-37.3	23.3	-28.7	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-37.3	22.9	-29.0	28.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-37.5	22.7	-28.8	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-37.5	22.8	-28.9	28.9	-14.8	21.5	-18.2	19.8	-13.1	13.6

Table G-6. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 5, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-38.2	22.8	-29.0	28.2	-16.0	22.2	-18.8	20.4	-13.2	13.9
2	-38.0	22.4	-28.5	28.0	-16.0	22.1	-19.1	20.0	-13.4	13.9
3	-37.9	22.1	-28.8	28.2	-15.8	22.7	-19.0	20.2	-13.3	14.0
4	-37.9	22.4	-28.7	28.3	-15.8	22.2	-19.7	20.3	-13.3	13.9
5	-37.7	22.7	-28.8	28.4	-15.9	22.5	-19.2	19.6	-13.2	13.9
6	-37.6	22.5	-28.9	28.0	-16.1	21.9	-19.8	19.9	-13.3	13.9
7	-38.0	22.9	-28.9	28.3	-15.7	22.1	-19.1	19.8	-13.4	13.8
8	-38.0	22.7	-28.3	28.7	-16.1	22.0	-19.3	19.9	-13.3	13.8
9	-38.2	23.0	-28.6	28.7	-15.9	22.0	-19.2	19.6	-13.1	13.8
10	-38.1	22.6	-28.8	28.0	-16.2	21.6	-19.1	20.0	-13.4	13.9
11	-38.2	22.4	-28.6	28.7	-16.6	22.0	-18.8	20.0	-13.3	13.8
12	-38.3	22.9	-28.6	28.3	-16.4	22.0	-18.8	19.7	-13.4	13.9
13	-38.1	22.3	-28.9	28.8	-15.8	22.1	-19.2	19.7	-13.3	13.8
14	-38.4	22.5	-28.5	28.2	-16.2	22.1	-18.7	20.0	-13.2	13.9
15	-37.5	23.0	-28.5	28.9	-16.3	22.0	-19.1	20.1	-13.4	13.8
16	-37.7	22.4	-28.1	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-38.2	22.9	-28.1	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-38.1	23.0	-28.4	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-38.3	23.2	-28.2	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-37.3	22.9	-27.8	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-38.0	22.7	-28.5	28.4	-16.1	22.1	-19.1	19.9	-13.3	13.9

Table G-7. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 6, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-36.4	23.0	-30.8	29.0	-16.2	22.6	-20.4	20.4	-13.5	13.9
2	-36.4	22.3	-30.5	28.9	-15.7	22.7	-20.3	20.4	-13.4	13.9
3	-36.8	23.1	-30.6	29.2	-15.8	22.5	-20.3	20.3	-13.3	14.0
4	-36.3	23.4	-30.7	28.8	-16.2	22.7	-20.2	20.5	-13.4	13.9
5	-36.9	23.0	-30.6	29.6	-16.1	22.6	-20.1	20.4	-13.4	14.0
6	-36.7	22.6	-30.7	29.2	-16.1	22.8	-19.8	20.6	-13.5	13.9
7	-36.3	22.4	-30.9	29.6	-16.1	23.0	-20.4	20.5	-13.4	13.9
8	-36.8	22.9	-31.1	29.2	-16.3	22.9	-20.0	20.6	-13.4	13.9
9	-36.1	22.7	-30.8	29.4	-16.4	22.7	-20.4	20.3	-13.3	14.0
10	-36.9	22.8	-30.7	29.4	-16.1	22.5	-20.1	20.5	-13.4	14.1
11	-35.8	23.1	-31.5	29.7	-16.3	22.6	-20.2	20.3	-13.3	13.9
12	-36.6	23.1	-31.0	29.3	-15.8	22.9	-20.4	20.9	-13.5	14.1
13	-37.2	23.1	-31.1	29.5	-16.3	22.9	-20.2	20.9	-13.4	14.1
14	-36.5	22.4	-31.1	29.7	-15.8	22.8	-20.3	20.3	-13.5	13.9
15	-36.4	23.0	-31.1	29.8	-16.1	22.4	-20.4	20.5	-13.4	14.1
16	-37.0	22.9	-31.6	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-36.9	23.4	-31.0	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-36.1	22.9	-30.9	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-36.3	23.4	-30.7	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-36.5	23.0	-30.9	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-36.5	22.9	-30.9	29.4	-16.1	22.7	-20.2	20.5	-13.4	14.0

Table G-8. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 7, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-38.6	22.4	-30.4	29.3	-15.9	22.8	-19.7	20.1	-13.0	13.8
2	-37.8	22.7	-30.9	30.0	-16.1	22.9	-19.8	20.1	-13.3	13.5
3	-37.9	23.3	-30.6	30.1	-16.4	23.4	-19.7	20.5	-13.6	13.9
4	-38.1	23.1	-30.7	29.7	-16.2	22.8	-19.8	20.1	-13.7	13.9
5	-37.5	22.7	-30.7	30.0	-16.3	23.3	-20.0	20.8	-13.7	14.2
6	-37.7	23.1	-30.5	30.2	-16.2	23.3	-19.7	20.8	-13.7	14.2
7	-37.9	23.5	-30.2	29.7	-16.3	23.2	-19.9	20.5	-13.6	14.2
8	-38.1	23.4	-30.3	29.5	-16.3	23.8	-19.5	20.9	-13.6	14.2
9	-38.1	23.6	-30.4	29.8	-16.0	23.8	-19.6	20.7	-13.7	14.1
10	-38.5	23.1	-30.6	29.5	-15.7	23.6	-19.3	21.3	-13.6	14.2
11	-38.2	23.4	-30.8	29.3	-16.0	23.7	-19.2	21.0	-13.4	14.2
12	-38.2	23.4	-31.1	29.8	-15.8	23.8	-19.5	20.9	-13.7	14.2
13	-37.9	23.0	-30.6	29.7	-15.8	23.7	-19.3	21.4	-13.5	14.2
14	-37.7	23.1	-30.5	30.0	-15.8	23.9	-19.3	21.1	-13.7	14.2
15	-37.3	22.9	-30.6	29.5	-15.6	23.5	-19.5	21.1	-13.5	14.1
16	-38.2	23.4	-31.0	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-38.4	22.9	-30.7	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-38.2	23.7	-30.5	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-38.3	22.7	-30.5	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-38.0	23.0	-30.4	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-38.0	23.1	-30.6	29.8	-16.0	23.4	-19.6	20.8	-13.6	14.1

Table G-9. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 8, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-38.4	23.7	-30.3	30.5	-15.6	23.2	-18.9	20.9	-12.8	13.4
2	-39.0	23.3	-29.8	30.3	-16.1	24.0	-19.3	21.4	-13.2	13.7
3	-38.4	23.3	-31.1	30.6	-15.6	24.0	-19.1	21.3	-13.4	13.7
4	-38.5	24.0	-31.0	30.3	-16.1	24.3	-19.6	21.8	-13.4	13.9
5	-38.7	23.7	-30.8	30.8	-16.2	24.0	-19.6	21.7	-13.4	13.9
6	-39.0	23.6	-30.5	30.5	-16.1	24.3	-19.7	21.3	-13.6	13.9
7	-38.5	23.2	-30.2	30.4	-16.0	24.6	-19.0	21.8	-13.6	13.9
8	-38.3	23.0	-30.6	30.3	-15.7	24.3	-19.2	21.6	-13.6	13.9
9	-38.8	23.6	-30.7	30.2	-15.9	24.1	-19.6	21.4	-13.6	13.9
10	-38.6	23.4	-30.8	30.7	-15.7	24.5	-19.3	21.4	-13.6	14.0
11	-38.9	24.2	-30.8	30.2	-15.9	24.6	-18.9	21.8	-13.4	13.8
12	-38.8	23.7	-30.4	30.7	-15.7	24.5	-18.9	21.7	-13.6	13.9
13	-38.6	23.5	-30.5	30.1	-16.2	24.9	-18.7	21.9	-13.7	13.9
14	-39.1	24.4	-30.5	30.7	-16.1	24.7	-18.5	22.2	-13.6	13.7
15	-38.1	23.3	-30.9	29.8	-15.5	24.6	-18.4	21.6	-13.6	13.7
16	-38.5	23.6	-30.9	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-38.8	23.2	-30.8	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-38.1	23.1	-30.6	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-38.6	23.4	-30.6	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-38.6	23.5	-30.7	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-38.6	23.5	-30.6	30.4	-15.9	24.3	-19.1	21.6	-13.5	13.8

Table G-10. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 9, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-41.5	24.8	-30.1	30.8	-16.2	24.6	-19.4	21.7	-14.1	14.1
2	-41.9	24.7	-30.0	31.6	-16.0	24.7	-19.5	21.9	-14.1	14.1
3	-41.9	24.5	-29.9	30.8	-15.9	24.5	-19.4	22.0	-14.1	14.0
4	-41.9	24.1	-29.2	31.3	-15.9	24.5	-19.3	22.1	-14.0	14.1
5	-41.4	24.1	-30.0	31.0	-16.2	24.2	-19.4	22.1	-14.1	14.1
6	-41.8	24.4	-30.2	30.8	-16.1	24.7	-19.5	21.9	-14.0	14.0
7	-41.7	24.7	-30.2	31.3	-16.2	24.6	-19.6	22.0	-14.0	13.9
8	-42.2	24.0	-29.8	31.3	-16.0	24.3	-19.0	21.9	-14.0	13.9
9	-41.8	24.7	-30.2	31.0	-16.5	24.6	-19.5	21.8	-13.9	13.9
10	-41.7	24.3	-29.6	31.4	-16.0	24.8	-19.1	22.4	-14.0	14.0
11	-41.9	24.8	-30.0	31.7	-16.2	24.8	-19.7	22.0	-14.0	14.0
12	-41.7	24.4	-29.8	31.5	-16.1	24.4	-19.3	22.0	-14.0	13.9
13	-41.9	24.5	-30.1	31.3	-15.5	23.9	-19.5	22.1	-14.0	14.0
14	-41.9	24.3	-30.1	30.8	-15.8	24.3	-19.4	22.2	-14.0	14.0
15	-41.9	24.7	-29.9	31.0	-15.9	24.5	-19.4	22.1	-14.0	14.0
16	-41.7	25.1	-30.0	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-42.0	25.2	-29.8	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-42.5	24.2	-30.0	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-41.7	24.5	-30.1	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-41.6	24.4	-29.7	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-41.8	24.5	-29.9	31.1	-16.0	24.5	-19.4	22.0	-14.0	14.0

Table G-11. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 10, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-42.4	24.9	-30.2	31.0	-16.0	24.8	-18.6	22.8	-14.3	14.0
2	-42.8	24.5	-30.0	31.8	-16.0	24.9	-18.9	22.2	-14.2	13.9
3	-42.8	24.9	-30.2	31.4	-15.8	24.9	-19.5	22.3	-14.2	14.0
4	-42.7	25.3	-30.4	30.7	-15.5	25.1	-19.1	22.5	-14.2	13.9
5	-43.4	24.6	-29.8	31.1	-15.6	24.9	-18.6	22.5	-14.1	13.9
6	-42.6	24.9	-30.5	31.7	-16.0	25.1	-18.3	22.2	-14.1	14.0
7	-42.4	25.0	-29.7	31.6	-15.9	24.9	-18.7	22.1	-14.2	14.1
8	-42.6	24.9	-30.6	31.4	-16.1	25.1	-18.7	22.7	-14.1	14.0
9	-42.6	25.1	-30.5	31.5	-15.6	25.0	-18.9	22.2	-14.0	14.1
10	-42.9	24.8	-30.3	31.1	-16.0	24.9	-18.6	22.0	-14.2	13.9
11	-42.9	25.4	-29.9	30.6	-15.8	25.3	-19.0	22.2	-14.2	14.0
12	-42.5	24.7	-30.2	31.2	-15.8	25.3	-18.7	22.3	-14.1	14.1
13	-43.0	24.8	-29.7	31.2	-15.9	24.6	-18.7	22.4	-14.1	14.0
14	-43.3	24.5	-30.8	31.5	-15.7	25.3	-18.7	22.3	-14.1	13.9
15	-43.3	24.9	-30.4	31.2	-15.7	25.2	-18.4	22.3	-14.2	14.0
16	-42.9	24.5	-30.4	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-42.8	24.5	-30.0	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-42.8	24.6	-30.4	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-43.3	24.5	-30.0	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-42.7	24.6	-30.3	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-42.8	24.8	-30.2	31.3	-15.8	25.0	-18.8	22.3	-14.2	14.0

Table G-12. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 11, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-43.3	24.9	-30.0	31.5	-15.6	25.3	-19.1	22.6	-14.1	14.1
2	-42.6	24.1	-30.2	31.7	-15.5	25.6	-18.8	22.6	-14.2	14.0
3	-42.9	24.2	-29.7	31.3	-15.7	25.1	-19.0	22.8	-14.2	14.0
4	-43.2	24.5	-29.4	31.3	-15.8	25.0	-18.9	22.8	-14.2	14.0
5	-42.1	24.1	-30.0	31.5	-15.4	25.6	-18.9	22.9	-14.1	14.1
6	-42.7	24.4	-30.0	31.3	-15.8	25.5	-18.7	22.6	-14.2	14.0
7	-42.8	24.9	-30.5	31.4	-15.8	25.6	-18.7	22.7	-14.2	13.9
8	-42.6	24.9	-29.8	31.7	-15.6	25.6	-18.5	22.9	-14.2	13.9
9	-42.8	24.1	-29.5	31.0	-15.4	25.2	-19.1	22.8	-14.2	14.1
10	-42.7	25.3	-29.7	30.8	-15.5	25.1	-18.8	22.9	-14.0	14.1
11	-42.8	24.7	-30.0	31.2	-15.5	25.6	-18.8	22.5	-14.2	14.2
12	-42.9	24.1	-29.9	31.5	-15.6	25.3	-18.6	22.7	-14.3	14.0
13	-43.0	24.6	-29.7	31.6	-15.6	25.5	-18.4	23.0	-14.2	13.8
14	-43.2	25.3	-29.7	31.4	-15.6	24.8	-18.7	22.8	-14.2	14.0
15	-43.1	24.4	-29.3	30.6	-15.8	24.9	-18.7	22.6	-14.2	13.9
16	-42.9	25.0	-30.0	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-42.9	24.4	-29.8	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-43.0	24.9	-29.8	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-42.8	24.5	-30.2	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-43.2	24.7	-29.6	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-42.9	24.6	-29.8	31.4	-15.6	25.3	-18.8	22.7	-14.2	14.0

Table G-13. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 12, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-43.5	24.9	-29.8	31.1	-15.6	25.4	-18.2	22.4	-14.2	13.9
2	-43.1	25.7	-29.9	31.9	-15.4	25.6	-17.9	22.6	-14.2	13.7
3	-43.4	25.2	-29.5	31.8	-15.5	25.4	-18.1	22.5	-14.2	13.8
4	-43.5	24.9	-29.1	31.4	-15.4	25.8	-18.3	22.5	-14.1	13.9
5	-42.7	25.4	-29.0	31.0	-15.5	25.4	-18.1	22.7	-14.1	13.9
6	-42.9	24.9	-29.4	31.6	-15.4	25.4	-18.0	22.6	-14.0	13.8
7	-43.1	25.1	-29.0	31.6	-15.5	25.7	-17.9	22.7	-14.2	13.8
8	-43.0	25.4	-28.9	31.7	-15.4	25.4	-18.0	22.6	-14.2	13.7
9	-43.3	25.2	-29.6	31.0	-15.4	25.6	-18.4	22.5	-14.2	13.8
10	-42.8	25.5	-29.0	31.3	-15.7	25.5	-18.1	22.5	-14.2	13.9
11	-42.9	25.3	-28.7	31.8	-15.7	25.7	-18.3	22.5	-14.1	13.8
12	-43.5	24.7	-29.5	31.2	-15.5	25.5	-18.0	22.3	-14.3	13.9
13	-42.9	25.2	-29.5	31.7	-15.4	25.2	-17.9	22.6	-14.2	13.8
14	-42.7	25.2	-29.3	31.6	-15.4	25.1	-18.0	22.3	-14.3	13.8
15	-42.9	25.3	-29.0	31.2	-15.5	25.3	-18.2	22.1	-14.4	13.7
16	-43.1	25.3	-29.4	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-43.2	24.6	-29.3	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-43.3	25.6	-29.1	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-43.1	25.0	-29.6	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-42.9	25.0	-29.5	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-43.1	25.2	-29.3	31.4	-15.5	25.5	-18.1	22.5	-14.2	13.8

Table G-14. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 13, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-43.1	24.5	-28.9	31.4	-15.5	25.3	-18.0	23.1	-14.1	13.6
2	-43.2	25.2	-28.7	31.2	-15.2	25.0	-18.0	22.5	-14.1	13.5
3	-43.0	25.0	-28.9	30.9	-15.1	25.6	-17.7	22.3	-14.1	13.7
4	-43.7	24.8	-29.2	31.1	-15.1	25.3	-17.9	22.4	-14.0	13.6
5	-43.1	25.2	-28.9	31.1	-15.5	25.3	-17.7	22.7	-14.0	13.6
6	-43.7	25.1	-29.6	31.8	-15.2	25.3	-17.8	22.4	-14.0	13.6
7	-43.6	24.5	-28.9	31.0	-15.4	25.6	-18.1	22.8	-14.0	13.7
8	-44.0	24.8	-28.6	31.4	-15.2	25.2	-17.8	22.2	-14.1	13.6
9	-43.6	25.4	-28.8	30.8	-15.6	25.1	-17.8	22.5	-14.1	13.6
10	-43.7	24.9	-29.3	30.5	-15.0	25.0	-17.6	22.3	-14.1	13.6
11	-43.1	25.0	-28.7	30.8	-15.1	25.3	-18.2	22.3	-14.1	13.7
12	-43.4	24.8	-29.1	31.3	-15.0	25.0	-17.7	22.4	-14.0	13.7
13	-43.2	25.3	-28.8	31.7	-15.3	24.9	-18.0	22.7	-14.0	13.7
14	-43.8	25.5	-29.3	31.1	-15.1	25.0	-17.5	22.3	-13.9	13.6
15	-43.5	25.8	-29.0	31.6	-14.7	25.3	-17.8	22.8	-14.0	13.8
16	-43.7	24.9	-29.0	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-43.4	25.2	-29.1	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-42.0	25.3	-28.8	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-43.2	25.7	-29.0	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-43.2	25.5	-29.1	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-43.4	25.1	-29.0	31.2	-15.2	25.2	-17.8	22.5	-14.0	13.6

Table G-15. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 14, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-43.7	25.3	-28.6	31.0	-14.7	25.7	-17.5	23.0	-14.1	13.6
2	-43.8	25.4	-29.2	31.4	-14.8	25.3	-17.8	22.9	-14.1	13.6
3	-43.6	25.0	-29.6	31.1	-15.1	25.5	-17.9	22.8	-14.0	13.5
4	-43.1	25.4	-29.0	31.3	-14.8	25.2	-17.3	22.6	-14.2	13.3
5	-43.6	25.3	-28.6	31.7	-14.7	25.2	-17.5	22.7	-14.1	13.5
6	-43.8	25.8	-28.9	31.1	-14.9	25.3	-17.6	22.8	-14.1	13.6
7	-43.6	25.3	-29.4	31.2	-14.9	25.1	-18.2	22.5	-14.0	13.5
8	-43.8	25.0	-28.6	31.6	-14.9	25.5	-17.9	22.7	-14.1	13.5
9	-43.4	25.1	-29.1	31.3	-14.8	25.6	-17.8	22.7	-14.1	13.6
10	-43.7	25.2	-28.9	31.1	-14.9	25.0	-17.6	22.7	-14.2	13.5
11	-43.9	25.7	-28.5	31.0	-14.9	25.3	-17.8	22.9	-14.2	13.5
12	-43.9	25.1	-28.8	31.1	-14.9	25.4	-17.5	22.6	-14.2	13.6
13	-42.9	25.0	-29.1	31.1	-15.2	25.1	-17.9	22.4	-14.1	13.6
14	-43.1	25.5	-28.8	31.4	-15.1	25.5	-17.8	22.8	-14.1	13.6
15	-43.6	25.4	-29.0	31.2	-15.0	25.5	-17.9	23.1	-14.1	13.4
16	-43.4	25.2	-28.7	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-43.8	25.9	-28.7	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-43.6	24.7	-28.7	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-43.7	25.4	-29.2	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-43.1	25.1	-29.3	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-43.6	25.3	-28.9	31.2	-14.9	25.4	-17.7	22.7	-14.1	13.5

Table G-16. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 15, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-43.0	25.7	-28.5	31.5	-14.5	25.7	-17.2	22.4	-13.9	13.4
2	-44.3	26.0	-29.1	31.1	-14.8	25.8	-17.3	23.1	-14.0	13.3
3	-43.5	25.1	-29.0	31.1	-14.9	25.5	-17.4	22.8	-14.0	13.4
4	-43.9	25.5	-28.9	31.4	-15.4	25.5	-17.8	22.5	-14.0	13.4
5	-44.3	24.8	-28.7	31.6	-14.9	25.6	-17.4	22.7	-14.0	13.5
6	-44.1	25.4	-29.6	31.1	-14.6	25.2	-16.9	22.4	-14.0	13.4
7	-43.6	24.9	-28.8	31.1	-14.3	26.0	-17.3	21.8	-14.0	13.3
8	-43.9	25.5	-29.0	31.0	-14.3	25.8	-17.0	22.6	-13.9	13.3
9	-44.1	25.2	-28.4	31.4	-15.1	25.7	-16.7	22.6	-14.0	13.4
10	-43.8	25.5	-28.7	31.3	-15.0	25.6	-16.7	22.7	-14.0	13.5
11	-44.1	25.2	-29.4	30.4	-15.0	25.7	-17.0	22.7	-14.0	13.4
12	-44.0	25.6	-28.6	30.9	-15.3	25.7	-17.2	22.6	-14.0	13.4
13	-44.0	25.0	-28.5	31.4	-14.6	25.5	-17.3	22.4	-14.0	13.4
14	-44.1	25.0	-28.8	31.1	-15.1	25.6	-17.0	22.7	-14.0	13.4
15	-44.1	25.7	-29.0	31.5	-15.1	25.7	-17.4	21.9	-14.0	13.5
16	-44.3	25.4	-29.1	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-43.8	25.5	-28.9	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-43.8	24.9	-28.7	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-43.6	25.4	-29.2	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-44.6	25.1	-29.0	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-43.9	25.3	-28.9	31.2	-14.9	25.6	-17.2	22.5	-14.0	13.4

Table G-17. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 16, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-43.6	25.2	-28.4	31.1	-14.4	26.0	-16.9	22.7	-14.1	13.4
2	-44.3	25.4	-29.2	31.5	-14.6	26.0	-17.4	22.8	-14.2	13.6
3	-44.3	25.2	-28.9	31.7	-14.2	25.8	-17.4	22.6	-14.2	13.3
4	-44.1	25.6	-28.6	31.4	-14.7	25.9	-16.8	22.4	-14.2	13.4
5	-44.4	25.3	-28.7	31.7	-14.6	26.1	-17.3	22.6	-14.2	13.4
6	-43.8	25.9	-28.7	31.3	-14.2	25.7	-17.3	22.9	-14.3	13.4
7	-43.4	25.4	-28.2	31.3	-14.8	26.0	-17.5	23.0	-14.3	13.4
8	-43.9	25.2	-29.0	31.4	-14.4	25.8	-17.0	23.0	-14.1	13.4
9	-43.4	25.5	-28.5	31.4	-14.5	25.6	-17.2	22.2	-14.2	13.3
10	-44.5	25.3	-28.4	30.8	-14.8	25.9	-17.4	22.8	-14.1	13.4
11	-44.4	25.8	-27.8	30.9	-14.8	25.7	-17.6	22.7	-14.2	13.3
12	-43.9	26.0	-28.6	31.1	-14.5	25.5	-17.0	22.1	-14.2	13.2
13	-43.7	25.2	-28.7	31.4	-14.5	25.4	-17.1	22.3	-14.2	13.3
14	-44.2	25.5	-28.3	31.4	-14.6	25.6	-17.4	22.5	-14.2	13.5
15	-44.0	25.1	-28.5	31.4	-14.5	26.0	-17.2	22.6	-14.2	13.4
16	-44.2	25.5	-27.8	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-43.7	25.2	-28.5	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-44.7	25.1	-28.6	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-44.5	25.5	-28.4	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-44.1	26.1	-28.6	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-44.0	25.4	-28.5	31.3	-14.5	25.8	-17.3	22.6	-14.2	13.4

Table G-18. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 17, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-43.9	25.9	-28.4	31.7	-14.1	25.5	-17.4	22.6	-14.3	13.2
2	-44.4	25.4	-28.7	31.4	-14.3	25.5	-17.5	22.6	-14.3	13.2
3	-44.2	25.1	-28.5	30.5	-14.1	25.8	-17.1	22.5	-14.2	13.2
4	-44.4	25.0	-29.0	31.9	-14.5	25.7	-16.7	22.5	-14.1	13.3
5	-44.5	25.5	-28.4	31.4	-14.8	25.6	-17.0	22.5	-14.3	13.3
6	-44.4	25.6	-29.0	32.0	-14.7	25.1	-17.0	22.7	-14.2	13.2
7	-44.7	25.0	-28.6	31.6	-14.7	25.8	-16.8	22.5	-14.3	13.2
8	-43.9	25.2	-28.3	31.6	-14.3	25.4	-17.1	22.8	-14.3	13.2
9	-44.2	25.1	-28.3	31.8	-14.3	25.3	-17.3	22.7	-14.3	13.2
10	-44.1	25.4	-29.1	31.3	-14.4	25.5	-17.1	22.7	-14.2	13.3
11	-43.9	24.6	-28.3	32.0	-14.7	25.4	-17.2	22.6	-14.2	13.2
12	-44.2	24.9	-28.8	31.0	-14.7	25.6	-17.4	23.0	-14.2	13.1
13	-44.5	25.1	-28.4	31.8	-14.7	25.8	-17.2	22.5	-14.2	13.1
14	-44.3	25.4	-28.5	31.2	-14.7	25.8	-17.3	23.1	-14.3	13.1
15	-44.4	25.5	-28.6	31.5	-14.6	25.7	-16.9	22.7	-14.2	13.1
16	-44.4	24.9	-28.6	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-44.6	24.9	-28.8	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-43.9	25.5	-28.4	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-44.2	25.5	-29.2	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-44.5	25.2	-28.3	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-44.3	25.2	-28.6	31.5	-14.5	25.6	-17.1	22.7	-14.2	13.2

Table G-19. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 18, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-44.9	25.2	-28.0	31.4	-14.1	25.5	-17.5	22.7	-14.4	13.3
2	-44.5	25.5	-28.7	30.9	-14.1	25.6	-17.2	22.9	-14.4	13.1
3	-44.2	25.3	-28.7	31.6	-13.7	25.7	-17.0	23.0	-14.3	13.3
4	-44.5	25.6	-28.7	30.9	-14.3	25.1	-17.4	22.7	-14.3	13.4
5	-44.3	25.6	-28.4	31.7	-14.2	25.4	-17.4	23.0	-14.2	13.3
6	-44.8	25.7	-28.1	31.7	-14.0	25.8	-17.4	22.8	-14.3	13.3
7	-44.5	25.4	-28.2	31.1	-13.9	25.4	-17.2	22.9	-14.3	13.2
8	-44.4	25.6	-28.8	31.1	-14.4	25.3	-17.5	22.9	-14.4	13.2
9	-45.1	25.1	-28.2	31.5	-14.5	25.5	-17.2	22.4	-14.1	13.3
10	-44.4	25.9	-28.1	31.5	-14.4	25.8	-17.2	22.8	-14.3	13.4
11	-44.8	25.4	-29.0	31.1	-14.4	25.9	-17.5	22.7	-14.3	13.3
12	-43.7	25.5	-28.5	31.2	-14.3	25.6	-17.2	23.1	-14.3	13.2
13	-44.8	25.7	-28.2	31.7	-14.4	25.5	-17.5	22.8	-14.4	13.3
14	-44.5	26.1	-28.1	31.4	-14.6	25.4	-17.8	22.7	-14.3	13.3
15	-43.8	25.4	-28.7	31.3	-14.3	25.8	-17.3	22.8	-14.2	13.3
16	-44.2	25.6	-28.0	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-44.5	25.3	-28.2	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-44.8	25.7	-28.5	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-44.1	25.6	-28.8	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-44.4	25.7	-28.4	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-44.5	25.5	-28.4	31.4	-14.3	25.5	-17.4	22.8	-14.3	13.3

Table G-20. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 19, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-44.2	25.2	-29.0	31.8	-14.4	25.7	-16.9	22.9	-14.2	13.3
2	-43.4	25.8	-28.6	31.2	-14.6	25.2	-17.6	22.5	-14.1	13.2
3	-44.7	25.5	-28.4	31.5	-13.9	25.5	-17.0	22.7	-14.2	13.1
4	-43.8	25.4	-29.1	31.7	-14.5	25.3	-17.2	22.6	-14.1	13.2
5	-44.6	25.9	-28.1	31.9	-14.3	25.6	-17.4	22.8	-14.2	13.2
6	-43.8	25.7	-28.8	31.0	-14.3	25.7	-17.4	22.6	-14.1	13.3
7	-44.2	25.4	-28.2	30.8	-14.4	25.0	-17.2	22.8	-14.0	13.2
8	-43.7	25.4	-28.4	31.4	-14.6	25.5	-17.6	22.5	-14.1	13.2
9	-44.5	25.1	-28.8	31.3	-14.6	25.6	-17.1	22.5	-14.0	13.2
10	-44.6	25.8	-28.8	31.6	-14.6	25.4	-16.8	22.3	-14.2	13.0
11	-44.5	25.8	-28.4	31.5	-14.7	25.5	-17.4	22.4	-14.2	13.3
12	-43.9	25.5	-28.3	31.7	-14.7	25.8	-17.2	22.8	-14.1	13.2
13	-44.2	25.3	-28.3	31.5	-14.2	25.6	-17.0	22.4	-14.1	13.2
14	-44.4	25.5	-28.6	31.5	-14.5	26.0	-17.1	22.9	-14.1	13.2
15	-44.2	25.6	-28.9	31.7	-14.5	25.6	-16.8	22.4	-14.2	13.2
16	-44.5	25.1	-28.5	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-44.6	26.1	-28.7	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-44.2	25.9	-28.4	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-43.9	25.1	-27.5	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-44.4	25.0	-28.9	31.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-44.2	25.5	-28.5	31.5	-14.4	25.5	-17.2	22.6	-14.1	13.2

Table G-21. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 20, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-43.9	25.5	-28.6	31.7	-14.2	25.6	-17.5	23.0	-14.2	13.3
2	-44.6	25.4	-27.9	31.3	-14.1	25.8	-17.4	23.0	-14.2	13.2
3	-44.1	26.2	-28.1	31.6	-14.4	25.7	-17.5	23.1	-14.2	13.2
4	-44.2	25.7	-28.2	31.5	-14.3	25.6	-17.9	22.8	-14.1	13.3
5	-44.5	25.3	-28.3	31.4	-14.4	25.5	-17.5	22.7	-14.2	13.3
6	-44.6	25.7	-28.3	31.6	-14.0	25.7	-17.2	22.7	-14.2	13.3
7	-44.9	25.7	-28.5	31.7	-14.0	25.1	-17.4	22.7	-14.2	13.2
8	-45.2	25.2	-28.2	31.7	-13.8	25.5	-17.3	23.0	-14.3	13.3
9	-44.4	25.6	-28.5	31.6	-14.0	25.4	-17.4	22.5	-14.1	13.3
10	-44.0	26.1	-28.2	31.8	-14.1	25.7	-17.0	22.5	-14.2	13.3
11	-43.9	26.1	-28.4	31.9	-14.3	25.8	-17.3	22.5	-14.1	13.3
12	-44.8	25.5	-28.3	31.1	-14.4	26.0	-17.2	22.7	-14.1	13.4
13	-44.8	25.9	-28.6	31.9	-14.2	25.6	-17.3	22.7	-14.1	13.3
14	-45.0	26.0	-28.5	31.8	-14.2	25.7	-17.1	22.7	-14.2	13.4
15	-44.8	26.0	-28.3	31.1	-14.2	25.6	-17.1	22.3	-14.2	13.4
16	-44.5	25.6	-28.5	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-44.4	25.0	-28.6	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-44.9	26.3	-28.4	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-44.4	26.0	-28.7	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-44.9	25.7	-29.3	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-44.5	25.7	-28.4	31.6	-14.2	25.6	-17.3	22.7	-14.2	13.3

Table G-22. Peak strain data from HVS loading on wheel path 1, trial 21, slab 1

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-43.9	25.4	-28.0	31.6	-14.2	25.5	-18.0	23.0	-14.3	13.3
2	-44.3	25.2	-28.6	30.8	-14.1	25.2	-17.5	22.6	-14.1	13.2
3	-44.2	25.8	-28.3	31.8	-14.1	25.2	-17.8	23.2	-14.3	13.2
4	-43.5	25.1	-28.5	31.5	-14.1	25.3	-17.6	23.1	-14.2	13.1
5	-44.1	25.9	-28.5	31.9	-14.5	25.3	-17.8	22.9	-14.3	13.2
6	-43.6	26.0	-28.8	31.7	-14.1	25.2	-18.0	23.1	-14.2	13.2
7	-43.8	25.8	-28.4	31.9	-14.2	25.5	-17.8	23.1	-14.2	13.3
8	-44.5	25.5	-28.6	31.7	-14.0	25.3	-17.7	23.4	-14.2	13.2
9	-43.7	26.0	-28.4	31.6	-14.4	25.4	-18.0	22.9	-14.2	13.2
10	-44.2	25.9	-28.0	31.4	-14.6	25.1	-17.6	22.8	-14.2	13.3
11	-43.6	25.2	-28.4	31.9	-14.5	25.5	-17.6	23.3	-14.3	13.2
12	-44.2	25.5	-27.8	31.7	-14.5	25.3	-17.9	22.5	-14.2	13.2
13	-43.7	25.7	-28.7	31.8	-14.1	25.1	-18.0	22.8	-14.3	13.2
14	-43.9	26.0	-28.3	31.8	-14.3	25.2	-17.5	22.8	-14.3	13.3
15	-43.6	25.8	-28.4	31.6	-14.1	25.0	-17.4	22.9	-14.3	13.2
16	-44.0	25.3	-28.2	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-42.9	25.5	-28.1	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-44.3	25.4	-27.9	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-44.0	25.1	-28.4	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-44.0	25.4	-28.0	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-43.9	25.6	-28.3	31.6	-14.2	25.3	-17.8	23.0	-14.2	13.2

Table G-23. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 1, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-104.5	50.9	-47.4	34.2	-66.8	29.7	-65.5	33.1	-28.5	38.5
2	-104.9	52.8	-47.4	34.2	-66.8	29.7	-65.5	33.1	-28.5	38.5
3	-104.5	53.5	-46.8	35.9	-69.2	30.5	-67.2	34.7	-29.1	39.3
4	-104.3	54.2	-47.9	37.2	-71.5	31.6	-70.2	34.8	-30.4	40.8
5	-103.5	53.7	-48.9	38.3	-74.7	32.5	-72.0	36.2	-31.4	42.4
6	-104.0	53.0	-49.1	39.0	-77.4	34.0	-73.8	36.9	-31.9	43.4
7	-104.4	53.9	-49.0	39.4	-77.0	34.1	-73.7	37.3	-32.2	43.2
8	-104.5	54.5	-49.2	39.3	-76.0	34.2	-72.3	37.5	-31.9	42.9
9	-104.2	53.9	-49.3	39.7	-75.6	34.2	-72.7	37.9	-32.0	43.1
10	-104.4	53.9	-49.5	39.9	-75.5	34.5	-73.4	37.6	-32.1	43.5
11	-105.8	54.0	-49.9	39.7	-77.9	33.8	-74.0	36.7	-32.3	43.7
12	-105.8	54.2	-49.6	40.1	-82.5	33.7	-74.4	36.7	-32.5	43.6
13	-105.4	54.0	-49.6	40.2	-82.2	34.3	-73.9	37.2	-32.5	43.8
14	-106.3	54.6	-50.4	40.5	-83.0	34.0	-74.0	36.8	-32.6	44.0
15	-106.3	54.6	-49.8	41.1	-82.4	34.5	-74.4	37.1	-32.8	43.9
16	-107.0	54.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-107.2	54.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-107.2	54.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-107.4	54.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-106.8	54.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-105.4	53.9	-49.0	38.9	-76.6	33.2	-72.3	36.5	-31.6	42.6

Table G-24. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 2, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-116.9	61.5	-57.8	45.6	-89.7	42.2	-82.9	42.4	-41.2	49.8
2	-119.4	62.3	-57.2	45.4	-89.1	42.1	-82.5	41.8	-41.1	49.4
3	-118.6	62.8	-56.8	45.4	-91.1	41.5	-83.0	41.1	-41.1	49.3
4	-117.8	62.3	-57.2	45.6	-90.9	41.6	-82.8	41.5	-41.0	49.5
5	-117.6	61.8	-57.2	45.5	-91.4	42.0	-82.2	41.6	-41.0	49.6
6	-117.6	61.6	-57.0	45.4	-92.6	42.3	-82.7	42.5	-41.2	49.9
7	-119.5	62.5	-56.9	45.7	-91.5	42.6	-82.1	42.0	-41.1	49.5
8	-118.5	61.0	-57.1	45.5	-92.3	41.8	-83.0	41.9	-41.3	49.6
9	-118.6	61.7	-56.8	45.3	-92.5	42.1	-82.9	41.5	-41.0	49.6
10	-118.7	61.7	-57.1	45.4	-93.1	40.9	-82.9	40.7	-40.8	49.5
11	-118.2	62.1	-57.2	45.9	-93.4	41.7	-84.2	42.1	-41.2	50.0
12	-119.8	62.3	-57.1	45.4	-92.5	42.2	-82.6	41.7	-41.1	49.5
13	-119.3	61.7	-56.8	45.5	-92.9	42.1	-82.9	42.0	-41.1	49.6
14	-118.2	61.3	-56.5	45.6	-92.4	42.0	-82.1	42.2	-41.2	49.3
15	-118.4	61.2	-57.3	45.4	-92.5	42.5	-82.0	41.8	-41.2	49.6
16	-118.9	61.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-118.6	61.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-118.8	61.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-117.2	61.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-116.9	61.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-118.4	61.8	-57.1	45.5	-91.9	42.0	-82.7	41.8	-41.1	49.6

Table G-25. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 3, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-119.4	77.1	-59.2	46.9	-92.9	44.8	-86.4	46.2	-42.0	50.6
2	-118.8	76.2	-59.3	47.3	-93.5	44.7	-86.7	46.6	-42.2	50.8
3	-118.3	75.9	-59.7	47.4	-94.5	44.8	-86.4	46.2	-42.0	50.6
4	-120.4	77.2	-60.0	46.8	-93.0	44.7	-86.1	46.4	-42.1	50.5
5	-118.6	77.3	-60.3	47.2	-95.9	45.0	-85.8	45.9	-42.0	50.6
6	-118.7	76.9	-60.0	46.5	-94.9	45.0	-85.0	46.1	-42.2	50.9
7	-118.7	76.8	-60.0	47.3	-95.6	45.2	-86.6	47.2	-42.2	50.8
8	-118.5	77.4	-59.6	47.1	-94.6	44.9	-85.5	45.9	-41.8	50.8
9	-117.8	77.6	-59.6	46.8	-94.5	44.7	-86.6	45.6	-42.1	50.4
10	-119.0	77.2	-59.6	46.9	-93.8	44.2	-86.1	46.0	-41.8	50.3
11	-118.7	77.1	-59.7	47.3	-94.5	44.6	-85.9	45.7	-41.8	50.7
12	-118.7	76.8	-59.7	47.2	-95.1	44.6	-87.5	46.0	-42.3	51.0
13	-119.4	77.5	-59.5	46.7	-94.7	43.8	-86.9	45.3	-42.0	50.5
14	-119.2	76.8	-59.5	47.2	-93.9	44.2	-86.9	45.1	-42.2	50.5
15	-119.3	77.1	-59.5	46.9	-93.7	44.4	-86.5	45.3	-41.9	50.5
16	-119.3	77.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-119.0	77.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-118.6	77.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-118.2	77.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-119.2	77.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-118.9	77.1	-59.7	47.0	-94.3	44.6	-86.3	46.0	-42.0	50.7

Table G-26. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 4, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-118.2	92.1	-62.2	46.7	-97.1	49.0	-86.0	50.3	-43.8	51.3
2	-118.0	91.0	-62.2	46.6	-96.3	48.7	-84.9	49.5	-43.4	51.0
3	-118.6	91.3	-61.6	46.2	-95.9	47.4	-87.2	48.5	-43.6	50.9
4	-117.5	91.2	-61.8	46.3	-95.8	46.1	-86.6	47.5	-43.5	50.9
5	-119.5	92.8	-61.9	46.6	-95.9	47.4	-86.7	47.5	-43.7	51.2
6	-119.3	90.9	-62.0	46.5	-96.6	46.9	-86.8	47.7	-43.7	51.1
7	-119.5	91.9	-62.1	46.5	-95.6	46.6	-87.6	48.0	-43.6	51.1
8	-118.7	91.5	-62.3	46.6	-95.6	46.9	-86.3	48.5	-43.5	51.1
9	-118.1	90.9	-61.8	46.4	-94.9	46.6	-87.4	47.8	-43.4	50.8
10	-118.5	92.7	-62.5	46.8	-94.9	46.3	-86.8	47.8	-43.5	51.1
11	-118.5	92.0	-62.1	46.5	-96.3	46.2	-87.4	47.0	-43.6	51.1
12	-118.6	91.8	-61.4	46.6	-97.7	46.0	-87.9	47.9	-43.8	51.2
13	-118.1	91.8	-62.4	46.7	-98.1	45.4	-87.9	47.5	-43.6	51.1
14	-118.1	90.8	-62.0	46.4	-97.9	45.5	-88.0	47.4	-43.6	51.0
15	-118.3	91.0	-62.2	46.7	-97.3	45.0	-87.6	46.9	-43.5	50.9
16	-119.9	92.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-120.0	91.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-119.3	92.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-118.5	91.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-119.5	90.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-118.7	91.6	-62.0	46.5	-96.4	46.7	-87.0	48.0	-43.6	51.0

Table G-27. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 5, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-115.4	103.5	-66.5	47.4	-95.6	48.8	-84.7	45.8	-44.9	52.2
2	-115.0	103.1	-65.7	46.8	-95.5	48.7	-84.9	46.3	-44.9	51.9
3	-115.6	102.7	-66.8	47.0	-96.0	49.2	-84.6	46.3	-45.0	52.2
4	-115.4	103.4	-66.0	46.6	-95.8	49.3	-85.1	45.7	-45.0	51.9
5	-115.8	103.4	-66.0	46.9	-95.5	49.2	-84.6	46.1	-44.8	52.0
6	-114.9	104.1	-66.2	47.2	-96.4	49.2	-84.4	45.4	-45.0	52.2
7	-115.4	103.7	-65.9	46.8	-97.4	48.7	-85.8	46.1	-45.0	52.1
8	-115.0	103.1	-66.4	47.0	-96.7	49.0	-84.9	45.8	-45.1	51.9
9	-115.4	104.1	-66.4	46.9	-97.3	48.9	-85.3	46.1	-45.1	52.0
10	-114.8	103.9	-66.5	47.3	-97.6	48.2	-85.2	45.1	-45.0	51.8
11	-115.5	103.2	-66.4	46.9	-99.4	48.5	-84.9	45.3	-45.1	52.4
12	-116.2	103.3	-66.4	47.3	-99.4	48.5	-85.1	46.3	-45.1	52.1
13	-115.8	102.3	-66.4	47.6	-100.0	48.3	-85.6	45.4	-45.1	52.2
14	-115.0	102.5	-66.5	47.1	-98.9	48.5	-85.4	46.1	-45.1	51.9
15	-115.9	102.5	-66.1	47.7	-99.4	48.4	-85.8	45.7	-44.8	52.1
16	-116.0	102.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-115.4	102.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-115.6	103.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-115.7	103.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-116.3	104.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-115.5	103.3	-66.3	47.1	-97.4	48.8	-85.1	45.8	-45.0	52.1

Table G-28. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 6, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-119.5	108.3	-70.3	46.8	-97.2	49.3	-87.9	45.0	-46.9	52.7
2	-120.6	107.6	-70.2	46.9	-97.1	49.4	-88.4	45.0	-47.1	52.6
3	-119.3	108.9	-70.0	47.1	-97.7	48.9	-88.7	44.6	-47.1	52.8
4	-119.3	108.3	-70.0	46.8	-97.4	48.7	-88.3	44.9	-46.9	52.9
5	-118.8	107.3	-70.0	46.8	-97.9	48.9	-87.5	44.6	-47.3	52.8
6	-120.2	108.0	-70.4	46.9	-97.9	48.8	-88.7	45.3	-47.0	52.5
7	-120.2	109.0	-69.9	46.9	-97.5	48.7	-88.7	45.4	-47.1	52.5
8	-120.0	108.3	-70.0	46.4	-97.0	49.0	-88.5	45.4	-47.0	52.6
9	-119.3	108.1	-70.1	47.0	-97.3	49.1	-88.5	44.6	-47.0	52.5
10	-120.0	107.3	-69.9	46.3	-97.3	49.1	-87.7	44.6	-47.1	52.9
11	-120.4	108.7	-69.9	46.9	-97.9	49.1	-88.7	45.0	-47.0	52.7
12	-119.5	108.7	-70.7	47.0	-97.8	48.9	-88.4	44.7	-47.1	52.4
13	-118.3	108.4	-70.2	46.3	-97.7	49.1	-89.1	44.5	-47.1	52.4
14	-118.7	108.0	-70.6	46.9	-97.4	49.0	-88.0	44.5	-46.9	52.5
15	-119.0	108.9	-69.4	46.9	-97.4	48.5	-89.1	45.1	-47.0	52.6
16	-120.6	108.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-120.1	108.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-119.4	109.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-119.1	108.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-118.7	107.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-119.5	108.3	-70.1	46.8	-97.5	49.0	-88.4	44.9	-47.0	52.6

Table G-29. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 7, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-122.3	112.5	-69.9	46.5	-100.3	36.5	-90.9	44.8	-49.7	53.9
2	-122.3	112.6	-70.2	46.6	-99.2	36.7	-90.1	44.7	-49.5	53.9
3	-121.6	111.3	-69.7	46.5	-99.6	36.5	-90.6	44.2	-49.5	53.9
4	-120.5	110.9	-70.6	46.3	-99.4	36.2	-90.3	43.9	-49.5	53.6
5	-123.5	113.2	-69.5	46.8	-99.1	36.7	-90.4	44.3	-49.5	53.9
6	-122.1	112.8	-70.1	46.6	-99.2	36.7	-90.1	44.7	-49.8	54.0
7	-122.4	112.7	-70.4	46.9	-100.4	36.5	-89.9	44.6	-49.8	53.9
8	-121.2	112.6	-69.2	46.7	-99.4	36.7	-89.8	44.5	-49.6	53.8
9	-120.1	112.8	-70.0	46.8	-99.5	37.1	-89.7	44.4	-49.6	54.1
10	-121.7	113.3	-69.7	46.6	-99.2	37.2	-90.7	45.3	-49.8	54.0
11	-122.1	112.5	-70.0	46.7	-99.3	36.4	-89.7	44.5	-49.6	54.0
12	-121.4	111.8	-70.3	47.0	-99.1	37.3	-90.4	44.4	-49.7	53.9
13	-121.2	111.0	-70.2	46.5	-99.0	36.9	-89.5	44.4	-49.7	53.7
14	-121.1	111.8	-69.9	46.7	-99.0	37.0	-89.3	44.2	-49.8	53.9
15	-121.9	113.0	-69.5	47.2	-99.9	37.0	-90.1	44.8	-49.8	54.0
16	-122.0	112.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-122.6	113.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-122.9	111.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-121.2	112.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-122.6	113.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-121.8	112.4	-69.9	46.7	-99.5	36.8	-90.1	44.5	-49.7	53.9

Table G-30. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 8, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-127.7	114.1	-69.9	46.6	-105.4	50.0	-96.2	45.1	-53.4	55.7
2	-126.5	113.1	-70.2	46.7	-105.9	50.7	-95.6	45.0	-53.3	55.6
3	-129.0	116.2	-69.8	46.2	-105.4	50.5	-95.8	45.1	-53.3	55.6
4	-128.5	114.2	-70.3	46.3	-105.8	50.3	-95.3	44.3	-53.4	55.8
5	-127.5	113.8	-69.9	46.3	-105.2	50.7	-96.2	45.6	-53.2	55.8
6	-128.0	114.9	-69.9	46.6	-105.1	51.0	-94.9	45.3	-53.4	55.5
7	-128.0	114.3	-70.2	46.2	-106.1	50.5	-95.4	45.5	-53.5	55.6
8	-127.9	113.9	-70.1	46.2	-105.7	50.6	-95.9	45.4	-53.4	55.5
9	-129.6	113.1	-69.9	46.0	-104.7	50.7	-95.1	45.4	-53.2	55.5
10	-128.0	114.9	-69.8	46.3	-104.8	50.6	-94.9	45.4	-53.4	55.5
11	-128.0	114.7	-69.4	46.5	-104.6	50.7	-95.2	45.4	-53.4	55.6
12	-127.4	115.2	-70.4	46.3	-104.9	50.3	-95.1	45.3	-53.3	55.4
13	-128.8	115.3	-70.0	46.1	-104.5	50.7	-95.2	45.4	-53.3	55.4
14	-129.0	113.6	-69.8	46.3	-104.3	51.0	-95.4	44.9	-53.4	55.3
15	-128.2	113.9	-69.9	46.5	-105.1	50.8	-94.6	45.4	-53.5	55.7
16	-128.1	114.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-127.9	114.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-128.7	113.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-129.0	114.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-129.1	114.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-128.3	114.3	-70.0	46.3	-105.2	50.6	-95.4	45.2	-53.4	55.6

Table G-31. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 9, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-132.6	115.6	-66.6	45.6	-110.4	51.2	-98.8	45.0	-56.7	55.6
2	-133.1	116.8	-66.4	45.3	-110.5	51.0	-98.9	45.0	-56.7	55.6
3	-133.6	115.6	-65.8	45.5	-109.7	50.9	-98.6	44.8	-56.6	55.8
4	-132.2	114.3	-66.4	45.4	-110.2	51.0	-98.0	44.6	-56.6	55.8
5	-134.4	115.9	-65.8	45.5	-109.6	51.3	-99.5	45.0	-56.7	55.8
6	-133.2	116.2	-66.3	45.4	-109.6	51.0	-98.7	44.5	-56.5	55.5
7	-133.2	115.5	-65.9	45.3	-109.4	50.9	-98.6	44.3	-56.5	55.2
8	-132.1	116.2	-65.9	45.4	-108.9	51.3	-98.2	44.9	-56.4	55.5
9	-133.3	115.3	-66.1	45.4	-109.6	51.3	-97.5	44.6	-56.6	55.5
10	-132.2	115.2	-65.4	45.3	-109.1	51.3	-98.3	45.2	-56.2	55.3
11	-133.1	116.0	-65.7	45.1	-109.0	51.1	-98.4	44.8	-56.4	55.5
12	-134.0	115.8	-66.0	45.1	-108.9	50.8	-98.1	44.3	-56.4	55.3
13	-132.6	114.8	-65.9	45.0	-109.3	51.4	-98.2	45.2	-56.5	55.8
14	-132.9	115.8	-66.3	45.6	-108.7	50.7	-97.9	45.1	-56.4	55.4
15	-132.3	114.7	-65.7	45.2	-109.5	51.2	-98.1	44.8	-56.5	55.3
16	-129.9	115.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-133.8	116.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-132.7	115.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-132.8	116.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-130.9	115.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-132.7	115.7	-66.0	45.4	-109.5	51.1	-98.4	44.8	-56.5	55.5

Table G-32. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 10, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-133.5	117.8	-62.6	44.9	-111.3	51.4	-98.0	44.8	-58.1	55.3
2	-134.9	116.1	-62.3	44.9	-110.7	51.3	-98.0	44.9	-58.1	54.9
3	-131.7	117.3	-62.9	44.9	-112.1	51.8	-97.3	44.7	-58.4	55.6
4	-132.2	117.8	-62.3	44.7	-111.8	51.3	-98.5	44.9	-58.1	55.2
5	-133.6	118.1	-62.6	44.5	-110.4	51.6	-98.5	44.4	-58.0	54.9
6	-134.2	117.1	-62.0	44.9	-110.9	51.2	-98.5	44.9	-58.3	55.3
7	-132.8	117.4	-62.6	45.1	-111.7	51.3	-98.7	44.8	-58.4	55.2
8	-132.5	115.4	-62.0	44.6	-111.5	51.3	-98.8	44.7	-58.2	55.2
9	-131.6	117.4	-61.8	44.8	-111.2	52.0	-98.0	44.8	-58.2	54.8
10	-134.4	117.8	-62.4	45.3	-111.5	51.8	-98.2	45.3	-58.2	55.1
11	-133.9	117.6	-62.1	45.5	-111.6	52.2	-97.6	44.7	-58.5	55.4
12	-132.3	118.0	-61.9	44.9	-111.2	51.6	-98.8	44.9	-58.2	55.0
13	-132.8	117.1	-62.0	44.9	-110.5	50.9	-98.0	44.8	-58.0	54.7
14	-133.5	117.8	-62.5	45.1	-111.7	52.0	-98.4	44.7	-58.3	55.3
15	-133.6	115.5	-62.7	44.9	-112.0	51.6	-99.0	44.5	-58.3	55.4
16	-134.3	117.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-133.0	117.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-131.9	116.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-134.7	117.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-133.7	117.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-133.3	117.2	-62.3	44.9	-111.3	51.6	-98.3	44.8	-58.2	55.2

Table G-33. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 11, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-132.8	118.3	-58.6	45.6	-111.5	52.3	-98.1	45.1	-59.5	55.0
2	-133.1	116.6	-58.8	45.5	-111.2	51.8	-97.7	44.4	-59.6	54.7
3	-131.7	116.6	-59.3	45.8	-111.4	51.9	-98.0	44.4	-59.6	54.8
4	-132.5	117.4	-59.7	46.0	-111.7	51.8	-97.7	44.7	-59.6	55.1
5	-132.9	118.7	-58.9	45.7	-111.4	51.6	-98.3	45.2	-59.5	54.8
6	-132.4	118.7	-59.2	45.7	-111.8	52.0	-97.9	45.2	-59.8	54.9
7	-130.6	119.5	-59.6	45.8	-111.7	51.9	-98.3	44.9	-59.8	54.9
8	-132.2	118.2	-59.0	45.4	-111.8	52.1	-97.8	45.2	-59.6	54.9
9	-132.4	117.9	-59.9	45.5	-111.1	51.9	-97.5	45.1	-59.6	54.9
10	-132.9	115.4	-58.8	45.3	-111.1	51.9	-97.5	45.1	-59.5	54.6
11	-134.0	117.5	-59.3	45.5	-111.5	52.2	-97.8	44.8	-59.8	55.1
12	-132.7	118.2	-59.1	45.5	-112.5	52.1	-98.2	45.0	-59.8	54.9
13	-133.3	116.1	-59.3	45.6	-112.7	51.9	-97.2	45.3	-59.6	55.0
14	-133.2	117.9	-59.1	45.3	-112.2	52.1	-96.9	44.3	-59.7	54.7
15	-132.0	117.5	-58.6	45.6	-111.0	51.4	-97.7	44.9	-59.5	54.7
16	-132.2	117.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-131.9	116.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-133.0	117.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-132.4	117.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-133.4	117.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-132.6	117.5	-59.1	45.6	-111.6	51.9	-97.8	44.9	-59.6	54.9

Table G-34. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 12, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-133.8	119.6	-55.6	45.9	-111.8	52.7	-97.1	45.3	-60.9	54.4
2	-133.3	119.6	-55.9	45.5	-111.9	52.8	-97.7	45.3	-60.9	54.7
3	-131.1	120.0	-56.4	46.4	-112.5	52.9	-97.4	45.5	-61.1	54.7
4	-135.4	119.4	-56.5	46.0	-112.2	52.5	-98.5	45.3	-61.1	54.8
5	-133.5	119.6	-56.1	46.1	-112.0	52.5	-97.5	45.2	-61.0	54.4
6	-133.5	120.5	-55.9	45.8	-112.1	52.5	-97.4	45.1	-61.1	54.4
7	-134.6	119.6	-56.6	46.1	-112.6	52.6	-97.0	44.8	-60.9	54.8
8	-135.5	120.3	-56.4	45.7	-112.8	52.8	-96.5	44.4	-61.2	54.9
9	-133.1	119.4	-55.5	46.1	-111.5	52.4	-96.9	45.9	-60.9	54.3
10	-132.2	118.0	-56.1	45.9	-112.2	52.4	-97.3	45.6	-61.0	54.6
11	-135.4	119.0	-56.2	46.1	-112.8	52.7	-97.0	45.5	-61.1	54.5
12	-134.1	119.1	-56.4	46.0	-112.8	52.1	-97.4	45.6	-61.0	54.7
13	-134.0	119.0	-56.3	46.0	-112.6	52.6	-98.1	44.8	-61.1	54.7
14	-134.1	118.5	-56.4	46.0	-111.5	52.4	-97.7	45.2	-61.1	54.3
15	-132.7	117.4	-56.2	46.1	-112.3	52.3	-96.9	45.5	-61.0	54.9
16	-133.3	120.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-135.0	120.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-133.5	119.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-132.7	119.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-132.7	117.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-133.7	119.3	-56.2	46.0	-112.2	52.6	-97.4	45.3	-61.0	54.6

Table G-35. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 13, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-133.9	120.4	-53.1	47.0	-112.1	52.7	-97.1	43.8	-62.5	54.2
2	-134.2	120.4	-52.5	46.9	-112.0	52.2	-96.9	43.8	-62.3	53.8
3	-133.8	120.6	-52.5	46.5	-111.2	52.1	-96.7	43.3	-62.2	53.6
4	-132.5	119.6	-52.9	47.1	-111.7	52.3	-97.2	43.3	-62.3	54.0
5	-134.3	119.1	-51.9	45.9	-111.5	51.9	-96.9	43.6	-62.1	53.5
6	-134.4	121.2	-53.2	46.4	-112.7	52.7	-97.1	43.8	-62.7	54.2
7	-134.7	119.4	-53.2	46.4	-111.9	52.2	-97.1	43.3	-62.5	53.9
8	-133.7	120.9	-53.2	46.8	-111.8	52.5	-96.6	43.6	-62.4	54.0
9	-133.3	120.3	-52.8	46.6	-112.3	52.2	-96.4	43.7	-62.3	54.1
10	-132.2	120.4	-52.0	45.9	-111.1	52.4	-96.4	44.0	-62.2	53.5
11	-134.2	120.8	-52.7	46.6	-111.4	52.5	-96.6	43.7	-62.3	53.9
12	-134.3	120.5	-52.3	47.2	-111.4	52.5	-96.3	43.6	-62.4	53.7
13	-135.2	118.9	-52.5	46.7	-112.1	52.6	-96.8	43.5	-62.6	54.0
14	-133.9	120.4	-52.7	46.6	-111.7	52.7	-95.8	43.3	-62.5	54.0
15	-133.8	120.6	-52.0	46.5	-111.5	52.3	-96.8	43.7	-62.2	53.5
16	-133.6	120.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-133.3	120.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-133.3	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-133.4	121.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-134.6	121.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-133.8	120.4	-52.6	46.6	-111.8	52.4	-96.7	43.6	-62.4	53.9

Table G-36. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 14, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-133.3	119.4	-50.6	46.9	-112.2	52.7	-96.6	42.2	-64.0	53.5
2	-131.1	118.7	-50.9	46.9	-111.8	52.9	-96.5	42.6	-63.9	53.2
3	-133.7	119.2	-50.5	46.5	-112.0	52.6	-96.9	42.3	-63.9	53.3
4	-133.6	119.4	-50.6	47.1	-111.6	53.3	-96.5	42.0	-64.0	53.1
5	-132.9	119.3	-50.5	47.0	-111.9	52.7	-95.9	42.2	-63.9	53.4
6	-134.0	119.6	-50.0	46.6	-111.3	52.4	-96.7	42.4	-63.7	53.2
7	-133.5	120.0	-50.0	47.1	-111.7	52.8	-96.8	42.3	-64.0	53.4
8	-133.6	119.2	-51.0	47.2	-112.5	52.9	-96.4	42.5	-64.0	53.5
9	-132.5	118.6	-49.9	46.5	-111.3	52.4	-96.5	42.0	-64.0	52.9
10	-133.7	119.5	-50.4	46.9	-111.7	52.8	-95.7	42.4	-64.1	53.4
11	-135.0	118.9	-50.9	47.4	-111.5	52.9	-96.4	42.1	-63.8	53.2
12	-135.5	118.5	-50.2	47.1	-111.5	52.6	-95.9	41.7	-63.8	53.0
13	-133.0	119.6	-50.3	47.0	-111.9	52.9	-97.0	42.5	-64.0	53.3
14	-134.2	119.3	-51.1	46.8	-112.3	52.6	-96.6	42.2	-64.0	53.2
15	-133.1	118.7	-50.5	46.8	-111.9	52.5	-96.6	42.4	-63.9	53.1
16	-132.3	118.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-132.7	117.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-135.1	119.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-134.3	119.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-134.3	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-133.6	119.2	-50.5	46.9	-111.8	52.7	-96.5	42.3	-63.9	53.2

Table G-37. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 15, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-134.3	117.8	-46.8	46.1	-111.1	52.6	-94.7	40.8	-64.3	53.5
2	-133.3	117.5	-47.1	45.8	-110.6	52.4	-95.0	41.0	-64.3	53.4
3	-134.9	116.7	-47.1	46.1	-110.8	52.8	-95.7	40.8	-64.5	53.3
4	-134.4	116.7	-46.9	45.7	-111.2	52.4	-95.1	40.8	-64.2	53.3
5	-133.4	116.4	-46.3	46.5	-110.7	52.7	-94.8	41.0	-64.2	53.1
6	-135.2	115.9	-46.7	46.0	-110.7	52.5	-94.6	41.3	-64.2	53.1
7	-132.5	117.3	-46.9	46.5	-111.0	53.1	-94.8	41.0	-64.4	53.3
8	-133.9	117.5	-47.0	46.0	-111.4	52.8	-95.0	40.7	-64.4	53.4
9	-135.0	116.3	-46.7	46.2	-111.0	52.4	-94.5	40.8	-64.3	53.2
10	-132.6	117.1	-47.0	46.2	-111.2	52.8	-94.8	40.7	-64.3	53.4
11	-131.4	115.9	-46.7	46.1	-110.8	52.5	-95.4	41.5	-64.1	53.2
12	-134.6	115.9	-47.1	46.0	-110.6	52.5	-95.0	40.9	-64.3	53.1
13	-134.3	117.1	-47.1	46.2	-110.8	52.9	-94.9	41.0	-64.5	53.3
14	-133.7	117.0	-46.5	45.9	-110.9	52.4	-94.7	40.9	-64.3	53.0
15	-131.2	117.6	-46.6	45.9	-111.3	52.9	-94.1	40.7	-64.4	53.5
16	-132.4	116.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-133.9	117.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-132.5	117.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-133.7	117.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-134.1	115.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-133.6	116.9	-46.8	46.1	-110.9	52.6	-94.9	40.9	-64.3	53.3

Table G-38. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 16, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-134.7	116.7	-43.6	45.7	-109.9	51.8	-94.4	39.7	-64.5	52.8
2	-133.6	115.1	-43.4	46.2	-110.3	53.0	-94.4	39.7	-64.7	53.1
3	-133.2	117.0	-43.4	46.3	-109.3	52.4	-95.3	40.2	-64.6	53.0
4	-135.1	117.8	-44.0	46.5	-109.8	52.8	-94.9	40.5	-64.7	52.9
5	-135.4	116.0	-42.9	45.9	-109.4	52.4	-94.2	40.7	-64.6	52.8
6	-132.5	116.6	-43.5	46.4	-109.1	52.6	-94.2	40.0	-64.7	53.0
7	-133.2	116.0	-42.9	45.9	-109.8	52.7	-93.8	39.6	-64.5	53.0
8	-130.6	118.7	-43.1	46.1	-109.5	52.9	-94.5	40.4	-64.5	52.9
9	-134.4	116.7	-43.8	46.5	-110.7	52.9	-94.6	40.4	-64.6	53.1
10	-134.5	118.0	-43.4	46.0	-109.5	52.6	-94.6	40.6	-64.6	52.9
11	-134.8	117.0	-43.6	46.0	-109.7	52.8	-94.0	40.4	-64.6	52.9
12	-133.0	116.3	-43.5	46.2	-109.2	52.9	-93.9	40.3	-64.7	52.9
13	-133.9	116.9	-43.2	46.3	-109.6	53.1	-94.8	40.5	-64.6	52.9
14	-134.0	116.7	-43.4	46.2	-110.1	53.1	-94.4	40.3	-64.7	53.1
15	-133.3	116.9	-43.5	46.1	-109.8	53.1	-93.7	40.6	-64.6	53.2
16	-133.5	116.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-132.5	117.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-134.4	117.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-132.5	117.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-133.8	116.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-133.6	116.9	-43.4	46.2	-109.7	52.7	-94.4	40.3	-64.6	53.0

Table G-39. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 17, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-134.2	118.4	-39.7	45.7	-110.3	52.9	-94.4	39.3	-65.6	52.9
2	-132.8	118.7	-39.9	45.8	-110.0	53.5	-93.8	39.6	-65.8	53.2
3	-134.1	116.2	-39.7	46.1	-110.1	53.0	-94.4	40.2	-65.7	52.9
4	-132.6	116.7	-40.3	46.0	-109.9	53.4	-93.9	40.1	-65.5	53.2
5	-133.7	117.8	-40.2	46.2	-110.3	53.5	-94.6	39.8	-65.6	53.0
6	-133.6	118.3	-40.5	45.8	-109.8	53.0	-93.7	39.2	-65.6	52.9
7	-134.1	118.3	-39.8	45.4	-109.4	53.0	-93.7	39.5	-65.5	52.6
8	-133.3	116.9	-39.8	46.4	-110.2	53.3	-94.3	39.9	-65.7	53.2
9	-134.1	116.8	-40.6	46.2	-109.9	53.3	-94.3	39.6	-65.8	52.9
10	-135.0	117.7	-40.1	46.1	-109.5	53.4	-94.7	39.9	-65.7	52.8
11	-133.6	118.8	-39.5	46.2	-109.8	53.1	-93.6	39.5	-65.6	53.1
12	-135.3	118.6	-40.0	45.9	-110.2	53.6	-93.1	39.6	-65.8	53.2
13	-134.7	117.6	-39.9	45.8	-109.8	53.2	-94.2	40.1	-65.6	52.9
14	-131.0	117.5	-40.2	46.2	-110.4	53.1	-94.2	39.9	-65.6	53.3
15	-133.2	117.2	-40.1	45.5	-110.6	53.3	-94.3	39.5	-65.8	52.9
16	-132.7	117.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-132.1	118.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-132.9	118.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-132.8	118.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-133.1	117.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-133.4	117.8	-40.0	46.0	-110.0	53.2	-94.1	39.7	-65.7	53.0

Table G-40. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 18, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-132.8	117.8	-36.3	46.6	-109.0	54.4	-93.5	39.5	-66.8	52.8
2	-132.9	118.5	-36.4	47.2	-108.6	53.8	-93.6	39.1	-66.7	52.8
3	-132.5	117.2	-36.4	47.1	-109.0	54.0	-93.7	39.2	-66.7	52.6
4	-133.5	118.8	-37.0	46.7	-108.9	53.6	-93.2	39.8	-66.8	52.9
5	-134.3	119.4	-36.6	46.8	-109.4	54.2	-93.6	39.8	-66.9	52.7
6	-134.1	118.9	-36.1	47.2	-108.9	54.3	-93.0	39.4	-66.8	52.5
7	-132.9	118.5	-36.6	46.8	-109.6	54.5	-93.4	39.6	-66.9	53.0
8	-133.6	116.8	-36.4	47.5	-109.0	54.1	-94.5	39.9	-66.8	52.9
9	-131.9	117.4	-37.3	46.9	-109.6	53.8	-93.5	40.3	-66.9	52.7
10	-134.0	118.2	-36.6	47.0	-108.7	54.2	-93.7	39.6	-66.8	52.7
11	-132.6	118.7	-37.2	47.4	-108.5	54.5	-93.2	39.2	-66.7	52.7
12	-133.0	118.4	-36.9	47.2	-108.7	54.0	-93.8	40.1	-66.6	52.8
13	-131.8	118.2	-37.4	46.8	-108.7	54.3	-93.6	39.5	-66.9	53.1
14	-133.3	117.1	-36.8	47.1	-109.1	54.2	-94.2	39.9	-66.9	52.8
15	-133.9	118.3	-37.0	46.8	-108.5	54.0	-93.5	39.3	-66.8	52.8
16	-133.7	118.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-133.3	119.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-132.7	117.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-130.1	118.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-133.8	118.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-133.0	118.2	-36.7	47.0	-108.9	54.1	-93.6	39.6	-66.8	52.8

Table G-41. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 19, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-132.1	119.6	-35.9	47.1	-107.6	54.5	-91.4	39.0	-68.1	52.4
2	-133.0	120.5	-35.7	47.6	-108.4	55.0	-90.9	39.2	-68.4	52.6
3	-130.8	119.4	-35.1	47.2	-107.5	54.1	-91.4	39.3	-68.0	52.3
4	-134.2	119.6	-36.0	47.3	-107.8	54.3	-91.2	39.3	-68.0	52.7
5	-133.0	119.3	-36.1	47.6	-108.2	54.9	-91.5	39.6	-68.4	52.5
6	-132.2	120.0	-36.1	47.2	-107.9	54.2	-91.4	39.3	-68.1	52.5
7	-131.9	119.4	-36.3	47.2	-107.9	54.7	-90.9	39.3	-68.1	52.6
8	-130.7	119.3	-35.6	47.3	-107.5	54.8	-91.1	40.0	-68.1	52.3
9	-133.4	120.2	-36.2	47.1	-107.8	54.6	-90.8	39.5	-68.3	52.7
10	-132.4	120.2	-36.1	47.8	-107.9	54.9	-91.9	39.5	-68.3	52.6
11	-132.3	119.6	-36.0	47.5	-107.7	54.7	-91.1	39.5	-68.3	52.5
12	-132.1	120.2	-35.5	47.3	-107.9	54.8	-91.1	39.1	-68.2	52.3
13	-132.8	120.4	-35.5	47.2	-107.9	55.0	-90.9	39.2	-68.2	52.5
14	-132.5	119.2	-36.0	47.3	-107.9	54.8	-91.1	39.6	-68.3	52.5
15	-132.1	119.7	-35.6	47.7	-108.1	54.7	-91.1	39.5	-68.4	52.5
16	-133.8	119.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-131.3	118.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-133.3	120.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-131.6	120.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-132.7	119.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-132.4	119.8	-35.8	47.4	-107.9	54.7	-91.2	39.4	-68.2	52.5

Table G-42. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 20, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-131.0	121.2	-34.8	48.2	-106.9	55.9	-91.1	39.0	-70.1	52.0
2	-130.3	121.1	-35.3	47.5	-106.5	55.5	-90.8	38.0	-70.0	52.1
3	-132.5	120.5	-35.0	47.8	-106.7	56.1	-91.0	38.7	-70.1	52.2
4	-130.8	120.4	-35.2	48.0	-107.1	55.9	-91.0	38.8	-70.2	52.2
5	-130.3	119.6	-35.4	48.2	-107.0	55.8	-91.7	38.5	-70.2	52.4
6	-133.2	120.4	-35.1	48.0	-106.7	55.4	-90.9	38.6	-70.0	52.1
7	-132.0	120.5	-35.1	47.8	-106.5	55.6	-90.5	38.4	-69.9	51.8
8	-130.8	121.5	-34.6	47.9	-106.4	55.8	-90.9	38.5	-69.9	52.0
9	-132.2	120.5	-35.3	47.6	-106.9	55.5	-91.2	38.5	-70.3	52.4
10	-130.9	120.5	-35.7	47.9	-106.8	55.8	-91.2	38.7	-70.2	52.1
11	-130.6	120.7	-35.3	47.7	-106.7	55.5	-91.3	38.4	-70.1	52.2
12	-132.1	119.3	-35.0	48.3	-106.9	55.6	-90.9	38.4	-70.1	52.1
13	-131.8	121.0	-35.0	47.9	-107.2	55.8	-91.3	38.8	-69.9	52.3
14	-132.3	122.2	-35.3	47.9	-106.9	55.5	-91.5	38.6	-70.2	52.2
15	-131.8	120.4	-35.2	48.0	-107.0	55.7	-90.8	38.4	-70.2	52.1
16	-131.1	120.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-132.5	120.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-129.9	119.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-131.4	120.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-131.5	119.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-131.5	120.5	-35.2	47.9	-106.8	55.7	-91.1	38.5	-70.1	52.2

Table G-43. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 21, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-129.0	122.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-130.3	120.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-128.8	120.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-131.8	121.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-131.3	120.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-130.5	120.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-128.5	121.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-129.7	120.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-131.3	121.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-132.8	121.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-130.8	121.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-130.8	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-129.3	121.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-129.7	119.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-131.9	120.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-130.1	121.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-131.3	120.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-129.0	121.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-129.2	120.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-128.1	122.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-130.2	121.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table G-44. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 22, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-128.4	121.9	-36.8	48.8	-105.9	55.5	-88.8	38.2	-73.5	51.7
2	-128.9	123.6	-36.7	48.5	-105.9	55.7	-89.2	38.3	-73.5	51.6
3	-129.5	122.4	-36.4	48.7	-106.0	56.1	-88.8	38.1	-73.4	51.6
4	-128.3	124.3	-36.1	48.7	-105.6	56.2	-88.8	38.4	-73.5	51.8
5	-128.9	124.2	-36.0	49.4	-105.2	56.3	-89.0	38.6	-73.5	51.8
6	-128.2	123.1	-36.4	48.9	-105.4	56.1	-88.6	38.6	-73.5	51.4
7	-127.9	122.6	-36.4	48.4	-105.4	55.6	-88.8	38.6	-73.3	51.6
8	-128.1	123.4	-36.6	49.1	-105.8	55.5	-88.4	38.0	-73.5	51.9
9	-128.4	124.7	-36.1	49.0	-105.3	55.4	-89.1	39.2	-73.5	51.6
10	-128.9	124.1	-36.7	49.0	-105.5	55.9	-88.8	38.3	-73.6	51.6
11	-128.4	124.9	-37.0	49.4	-105.6	56.2	-89.0	38.2	-73.7	51.5
12	-128.1	123.5	-36.3	49.1	-105.3	55.6	-88.8	38.6	-73.5	51.6
13	-127.2	123.2	-36.2	49.2	-106.1	56.3	-88.6	38.1	-73.8	51.9
14	-127.2	124.1	-36.2	48.7	-105.3	55.9	-88.9	39.0	-73.5	51.6
15	-130.2	123.5	-36.4	49.1	-105.9	55.9	-89.0	38.4	-73.8	51.6
16	-128.8	123.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-128.8	124.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-127.8	123.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-127.7	123.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-126.9	122.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-128.3	123.5	-36.4	48.9	-105.6	55.9	-88.8	38.4	-73.5	51.6

Table G-45. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 23, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-123.2	125.5	-40.6	49.8	-102.0	56.8	-84.5	37.9	-77.1	50.5
2	-123.2	128.1	-41.1	50.5	-102.0	57.0	-85.1	37.9	-77.0	50.3
3	-123.5	128.2	-41.6	50.0	-102.5	56.7	-85.1	38.3	-77.2	50.6
4	-124.0	128.5	-41.3	50.4	-102.7	56.5	-85.4	38.4	-77.3	50.6
5	-124.6	128.0	-41.0	49.8	-101.6	56.3	-85.5	38.3	-77.1	50.2
6	-123.1	126.6	-40.9	50.0	-101.9	56.6	-85.1	37.8	-77.1	50.1
7	-122.5	126.7	-41.0	50.1	-101.9	56.5	-84.5	38.2	-77.0	50.3
8	-123.7	126.7	-40.4	50.0	-101.9	56.2	-85.2	38.6	-77.2	50.2
9	-125.1	127.5	-40.4	50.6	-101.5	56.3	-85.3	38.0	-77.2	50.3
10	-124.0	128.2	-40.4	50.5	-102.3	57.0	-85.0	38.6	-77.4	50.4
11	-123.0	128.1	-39.6	49.8	-101.7	56.4	-84.8	38.0	-77.2	50.1
12	-121.1	127.9	-40.4	50.0	-102.1	56.4	-85.7	37.7	-77.2	49.9
13	-123.0	127.5	-40.9	50.3	-101.7	56.5	-84.9	38.1	-77.4	50.1
14	-123.8	128.0	-40.6	49.5	-102.3	56.8	-84.7	37.7	-77.5	50.5
15	-124.0	129.7	-40.0	49.9	-101.6	56.6	-85.0	38.1	-77.1	50.1
16	-123.3	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-123.0	127.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-123.4	127.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-123.1	128.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-122.7	128.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-123.4	127.8	-40.7	50.1	-102.0	56.6	-85.1	38.1	-77.2	50.3

Table G-46. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 24, slab 2

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	CTL (Top)	CTL (Bottom)
1	-126.5	131.6	-53.6	52.1	-104.1	58.3	-88.3	38.1	-84.4	51.5
2	-127.8	130.6	-52.9	52.0	-104.1	57.8	-88.3	37.8	-84.5	51.5
3	-127.8	131.5	-52.9	51.8	-103.9	58.1	-87.7	37.6	-84.2	51.2
4	-127.0	131.9	-53.0	52.2	-103.8	58.4	-87.6	37.3	-84.6	51.7
5	-126.1	131.8	-52.6	51.9	-103.6	58.0	-88.2	38.1	-84.3	51.4
6	-127.1	130.0	-53.4	52.4	-103.6	58.3	-88.5	38.3	-84.5	51.4
7	-126.8	130.6	-53.1	51.9	-103.8	58.2	-88.5	37.8	-84.4	51.2
8	-125.9	131.7	-53.4	52.2	-103.5	58.2	-87.9	37.8	-84.4	51.4
9	-126.8	131.3	-53.1	51.9	-104.1	58.3	-87.7	37.8	-84.7	51.7
10	-127.3	131.0	-52.9	52.0	-103.9	58.6	-88.0	37.8	-84.7	51.4
11	-127.0	132.2	-53.4	51.8	-104.7	57.8	-88.3	38.3	-84.7	51.5
12	-126.4	131.3	-52.3	51.7	-104.1	57.5	-88.2	37.9	-84.5	51.1
13	-126.1	131.9	-52.9	51.7	-104.3	58.1	-87.8	37.6	-84.5	51.5
14	-124.9	131.3	-52.8	51.6	-104.4	57.7	-88.1	37.2	-84.6	51.6
15	-126.6	132.0	-53.1	52.1	-104.1	58.1	-88.3	37.4	-84.5	51.4
16	-127.6	132.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-127.0	133.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-127.1	131.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-126.3	131.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-126.7	131.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-126.7	131.6	-53.0	52.0	-104.0	58.1	-88.1	37.8	-84.5	51.4

Table G-47. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 1, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-78.6	34.2	-46.7	36.7	-84.5	24.1	-43.8	26.9	-68.0	30.8
2	-78.6	34.6	-50.6	37.1	-84.5	24.3	-44.2	27.3	-67.8	30.3
3	-78.5	34.1	-47.7	36.9	-84.6	24.0	-43.6	27.4	-68.1	30.7
4	-79.5	34.5	-46.5	36.6	-85.1	23.6	-43.7	26.9	-68.3	30.6
5	-78.6	34.1	-46.0	36.8	-84.5	24.2	-43.5	26.9	-67.3	30.8
6	-79.0	34.1	-45.7	36.7	-84.9	24.5	-43.3	26.9	-67.8	30.9
7	-78.4	34.0	-50.7	36.7	-85.1	24.2	-44.0	27.0	-67.7	30.8
8	-78.7	34.6	-47.1	36.8	-84.6	24.5	-43.8	27.1	-67.5	30.9
9	-78.8	34.3	-49.2	36.8	-85.0	24.2	-43.9	27.0	-67.6	30.6
10	-79.0	34.6	-48.0	36.7	-84.9	24.3	-44.0	26.6	-68.1	30.8
11	-79.1	34.1	-47.0	36.6	-84.9	24.3	-44.1	26.8	-67.8	30.6
12	-78.1	34.2	-46.3	36.7	-85.2	24.4	-43.6	26.6	-67.8	30.7
13	-78.8	34.1	-45.2	36.7	-85.5	23.9	-43.6	26.5	-68.1	30.7
14	-79.5	34.2	-46.8	36.9	-85.5	23.8	-43.3	27.2	-67.4	30.9
15	-79.3	35.2	-47.1	37.1	-85.9	24.0	-43.5	27.0	-68.1	30.8
16	-79.7	34.1	-46.4	37.1	-85.8	24.3	-43.6	27.2	-68.2	30.8
17	-79.8	34.4	-46.0	36.7	-85.6	24.1	-43.8	26.9	-67.9	30.6
18	-80.0	34.9	-45.9	36.8	-85.5	24.1	-43.2	26.9	-68.4	31.0
19	-78.7	34.0	-45.0	36.9	-85.3	24.1	-44.0	26.5	-68.2	31.0
20	-79.5	34.8	-44.8	36.7	-85.5	24.1	-44.0	26.6	-67.6	30.4
Aver.	-79.0	34.3	-46.9	36.8	-85.1	24.2	-43.7	26.9	-67.9	30.7

Table G-48. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 2, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-81.4	33.8	-47.7	36.4	-87.9	21.2	-45.9	27.0	-70.8	27.8
2	-82.1	33.6	-47.6	36.7	-87.8	21.2	-45.4	27.5	-71.0	28.1
3	-81.5	33.9	-47.4	36.9	-87.4	21.4	-45.7	27.2	-70.8	27.7
4	-81.5	34.5	-47.9	36.6	-87.4	21.0	-45.6	27.0	-71.0	27.7
5	-81.9	34.0	-48.9	36.3	-87.6	21.5	-45.7	27.1	-70.8	27.6
6	-81.5	33.9	-49.8	36.4	-88.0	21.5	-45.4	26.7	-71.2	27.6
7	-81.5	34.0	-49.8	36.2	-87.1	21.4	-45.5	26.9	-70.5	27.7
8	-82.1	34.9	-49.5	36.3	-87.5	21.4	-45.9	26.9	-70.5	27.8
9	-81.7	34.5	-47.9	36.9	-87.9	21.7	-45.3	26.7	-70.6	27.7
10	-82.7	33.8	-47.0	36.7	-88.2	21.3	-45.9	27.3	-70.9	27.7
11	-81.8	34.2	-46.9	36.6	-87.1	21.2	-45.5	27.1	-70.6	28.1
12	-81.7	33.8	-49.0	36.4	-87.7	21.4	-45.9	27.0	-71.0	28.3
13	-81.5	33.2	-48.6	36.6	-87.5	21.5	-45.7	26.9	-70.8	27.7
14	-81.4	34.9	-48.1	36.8	-87.7	21.2	-45.3	27.3	-70.8	27.7
15	-81.5	34.3	-52.0	36.1	-87.4	21.5	-45.7	27.2	-70.6	28.2
16	-81.7	34.1	-50.5	36.3	-88.0	21.4	-45.7	27.2	-71.3	27.4
17	-81.6	33.7	-50.6	36.3	-87.9	21.5	-45.7	26.9	-71.4	27.9
18	-82.0	34.0	-55.6	36.7	-87.4	21.5	-45.4	26.9	-71.2	27.5
19	-81.7	34.1	-53.8	36.2	-87.1	21.7	-45.0	26.9	-70.9	27.7
20	-82.1	33.2	-49.4	36.2	-88.1	21.0	-45.8	26.9	-71.1	27.6
Aver.	-81.8	34.0	-49.4	36.5	-87.6	21.4	-45.6	27.0	-70.9	27.8

Table G-49. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 3, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-83.3	34.7	-61.0	35.0	-89.7	20.2	-46.4	26.5	-72.4	25.4
2	-82.8	34.6	-60.9	35.5	-89.3	20.3	-46.5	26.7	-72.5	26.0
3	-82.9	34.3	-59.9	35.5	-89.1	20.1	-45.3	26.8	-72.2	25.9
4	-83.7	33.4	-62.2	35.6	-88.9	20.5	-45.9	26.5	-72.3	25.8
5	-83.5	34.6	-62.2	35.5	-88.6	20.4	-46.3	27.1	-72.9	26.0
6	-83.2	34.1	-59.7	35.6	-89.2	20.5	-46.0	27.1	-72.4	25.9
7	-84.2	33.0	-58.7	35.5	-88.8	20.9	-46.2	27.0	-72.3	26.1
8	-82.7	34.5	-59.0	35.6	-88.8	20.8	-46.0	27.2	-72.4	26.2
9	-83.2	34.6	-56.0	35.8	-88.6	20.6	-45.5	27.4	-72.0	25.9
10	-83.1	33.6	-53.6	35.5	-88.7	20.8	-45.3	27.4	-72.4	26.1
11	-83.7	34.5	-48.7	36.1	-88.3	21.0	-45.3	27.4	-72.1	26.6
12	-83.4	34.7	-47.7	35.7	-87.8	20.9	-45.8	27.1	-72.5	26.2
13	-82.8	34.3	-47.6	36.0	-88.5	21.0	-45.5	27.2	-72.3	26.5
14	-83.7	34.0	-46.7	35.8	-88.9	21.0	-45.4	27.6	-71.6	26.4
15	-83.5	34.3	-46.2	36.3	-88.1	21.1	-44.7	27.4	-71.1	26.8
16	-83.7	34.3	-47.4	36.1	-88.2	21.2	-45.0	27.5	-71.6	26.8
17	-83.6	33.9	-47.7	36.1	-88.2	21.4	-46.0	27.7	-71.5	26.9
18	-82.4	34.7	-46.3	36.0	-88.5	21.4	-44.8	28.2	-71.5	27.1
19	-83.6	35.2	-47.0	36.2	-87.8	21.2	-45.0	28.0	-71.8	27.6
20	-83.1	34.2	-46.0	36.7	-87.8	21.8	-44.6	28.1	-71.2	26.6
Aver.	-83.3	34.3	-53.2	35.8	-88.6	20.9	-45.6	27.3	-72.1	26.3

Table G-50. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 4, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-83.3	35.9	-47.3	34.5	-90.1	20.0	-44.4	27.1	-72.3	26.0
2	-83.3	34.5	-48.4	34.7	-89.2	19.8	-44.7	27.1	-72.6	25.7
3	-83.6	33.7	-48.3	34.4	-89.1	19.9	-44.5	27.1	-72.1	25.8
4	-83.6	35.7	-48.4	34.6	-89.6	20.0	-44.6	27.1	-72.6	26.4
5	-84.1	36.9	-49.1	34.4	-89.4	20.4	-44.2	26.6	-72.0	25.9
6	-83.3	36.4	-47.1	34.9	-89.4	19.7	-45.3	26.8	-72.3	26.2
7	-84.3	35.1	-47.2	34.6	-89.5	19.7	-44.8	27.2	-72.2	26.0
8	-84.4	34.9	-47.2	34.7	-89.8	20.0	-45.1	27.0	-73.2	26.2
9	-83.0	36.6	-47.4	34.8	-89.8	20.2	-44.2	26.7	-72.3	26.2
10	-83.8	35.8	-46.9	34.8	-88.9	20.0	-44.2	27.4	-72.7	25.8
11	-83.3	35.6	-46.6	34.8	-89.3	20.4	-43.8	26.9	-72.1	26.2
12	-83.5	37.7	-48.2	34.7	-89.3	20.1	-44.7	27.0	-72.0	26.3
13	-84.1	35.4	-49.8	34.6	-89.3	20.0	-44.4	27.0	-72.0	26.2
14	-83.5	34.6	-48.6	34.6	-89.3	20.2	-44.5	26.9	-71.8	26.3
15	-84.4	35.2	-51.2	34.9	-89.5	20.3	-44.7	27.0	-72.2	26.1
16	-82.9	34.7	-51.8	34.6	-89.8	19.9	-44.4	27.1	-72.4	26.4
17	-83.3	34.4	-48.5	34.6	-89.2	20.2	-44.2	26.9	-72.0	26.3
18	-83.7	34.5	-48.1	34.9	-89.1	20.2	-44.6	27.0	-71.6	26.4
19	-83.6	34.2	-49.5	34.8	-89.7	20.4	-44.4	27.2	-71.9	26.7
20	-83.6	33.8	-48.9	34.9	-89.5	20.0	-44.6	27.2	-71.8	26.3
Aver.	-83.6	35.3	-48.4	34.7	-89.4	20.1	-44.5	27.0	-72.2	26.2

Table G-51. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 5, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-83.5	34.0	-43.8	33.9	-89.0	19.0	-42.3	26.3	-71.4	26.0
2	-83.8	34.4	-42.8	34.2	-89.1	19.4	-42.2	26.1	-71.2	26.3
3	-83.9	34.3	-43.1	33.7	-88.8	19.0	-42.0	26.2	-71.0	26.0
4	-83.8	33.0	-42.7	33.9	-89.2	18.5	-42.4	26.4	-71.5	26.2
5	-83.2	34.2	-42.8	34.0	-88.7	19.0	-42.5	25.9	-71.3	26.1
6	-83.5	34.7	-44.5	34.1	-88.5	19.1	-42.4	27.0	-70.8	26.4
7	-83.6	33.6	-44.0	34.4	-89.0	19.2	-41.9	26.8	-71.1	25.9
8	-83.4	34.1	-46.9	33.8	-88.9	19.1	-42.4	26.1	-71.3	25.9
9	-83.2	34.3	-45.1	34.0	-88.8	19.1	-42.4	26.5	-71.2	25.8
10	-84.1	33.8	-44.1	34.1	-88.7	19.3	-42.2	26.6	-71.2	26.1
11	-82.8	33.7	-44.2	34.1	-88.5	19.0	-41.9	26.3	-70.9	25.8
12	-82.7	34.5	-46.3	34.3	-88.6	19.0	-41.4	26.7	-70.8	26.3
13	-83.7	34.9	-46.1	34.0	-88.6	19.2	-42.1	26.6	-70.7	25.8
14	-82.7	34.9	-45.4	33.8	-89.1	19.3	-42.2	26.5	-71.2	26.0
15	-83.1	38.0	-46.2	34.0	-88.5	19.1	-42.4	26.4	-70.7	25.7
16	-82.6	35.6	-43.1	34.1	-88.5	19.3	-42.5	27.0	-70.7	26.1
17	-83.5	33.6	-43.0	34.0	-88.9	19.2	-41.8	26.5	-70.9	26.5
18	-83.5	32.2	-43.2	34.3	-88.7	19.0	-42.3	26.5	-70.7	26.0
19	-83.3	35.5	-42.8	34.2	-88.6	19.1	-42.5	26.8	-71.0	26.2
20	-82.7	36.4	-43.3	34.1	-89.2	18.9	-42.8	26.0	-70.7	25.7
Aver.	-83.3	34.5	-44.2	34.0	-88.8	19.1	-42.2	26.5	-71.0	26.0

Table G-52. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 6, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-83.0	33.7	-41.3	33.4	-88.6	18.2	-39.0	26.5	-69.0	25.7
2	-82.5	34.3	-41.5	33.5	-88.6	18.2	-39.4	26.1	-69.3	25.5
3	-82.3	33.1	-41.5	33.2	-88.5	18.9	-39.5	26.1	-68.9	25.8
4	-82.2	35.0	-41.6	33.3	-88.1	18.5	-39.8	26.2	-69.1	25.5
5	-83.0	34.2	-59.5	33.2	-88.5	18.6	-39.2	26.4	-69.3	25.7
6	-83.1	33.6	-59.2	33.2	-88.4	18.6	-40.1	26.3	-68.8	25.3
7	-82.3	33.3	-57.9	33.2	-88.5	18.7	-39.6	26.0	-69.2	26.3
8	-82.2	35.5	-55.5	33.2	-88.4	18.7	-39.4	26.1	-69.3	25.9
9	-83.3	36.4	-51.3	33.4	-89.2	18.8	-39.6	26.3	-69.2	25.7
10	-82.7	34.9	-44.0	33.5	-88.7	18.4	-39.7	25.9	-69.3	25.6
11	-82.5	33.7	-42.8	33.5	-88.8	18.3	-39.5	26.2	-69.1	25.7
12	-81.6	34.4	-44.2	33.5	-88.7	18.3	-39.6	25.8	-69.0	25.3
13	-81.7	35.6	-43.5	33.2	-88.3	18.5	-39.4	26.3	-69.2	25.4
14	-82.5	33.7	-42.8	33.4	-88.3	18.6	-39.6	26.2	-69.2	25.5
15	-82.8	34.4	-43.6	33.3	-88.7	18.7	-39.7	26.0	-69.1	25.4
16	-83.4	33.3	-42.3	33.5	-88.4	18.8	-39.9	26.6	-68.9	25.5
17	-82.6	34.0	-42.5	33.5	-88.7	18.6	-39.5	26.4	-68.7	25.4
18	-83.1	34.5	-42.2	33.3	-88.5	18.5	-39.2	26.0	-69.1	25.3
19	-82.6	34.9	-42.1	33.3	-87.6	18.8	-40.0	26.0	-69.4	25.9
20	-81.8	34.5	-41.7	33.6	-88.1	18.9	-39.8	26.0	-68.9	25.9
Aver.	-82.6	34.3	-46.1	33.4	-88.5	18.6	-39.6	26.2	-69.1	25.6

Table G-53. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 7, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-82.1	37.5	-39.4	32.5	-87.6	17.9	-36.2	25.9	-66.0	25.3
2	-82.9	34.5	-43.9	32.7	-87.3	18.3	-35.2	25.9	-65.2	24.9
3	-83.0	31.9	-41.4	33.1	-87.7	17.9	-36.1	25.9	-65.9	25.0
4	-81.9	35.7	-41.0	32.8	-87.4	18.0	-36.4	26.0	-66.1	25.4
5	-82.6	34.6	-43.7	32.7	-87.2	18.0	-36.5	25.9	-66.3	25.2
6	-82.2	33.8	-44.1	33.0	-87.2	18.0	-36.0	25.8	-66.2	25.6
7	-82.6	33.9	-44.0	33.1	-87.1	18.3	-35.7	25.8	-65.5	25.4
8	-82.7	34.1	-42.0	32.7	-86.7	18.6	-35.8	26.0	-65.8	25.3
9	-82.6	33.8	-41.3	32.9	-87.2	18.3	-36.1	26.0	-66.0	25.0
10	-82.9	33.7	-41.5	32.8	-87.1	17.8	-35.9	25.8	-65.5	25.1
11	-82.8	35.2	-41.1	32.7	-86.9	18.3	-35.8	25.6	-65.6	25.3
12	-82.4	33.9	-40.7	33.1	-87.5	18.3	-35.6	25.7	-66.2	25.5
13	-82.8	34.0	-41.2	33.1	-87.0	18.3	-36.1	25.8	-66.1	25.6
14	-82.5	34.2	-40.2	33.0	-87.2	18.5	-35.6	26.1	-65.6	25.4
15	-82.1	34.6	-40.3	33.1	-87.2	18.5	-36.6	25.7	-65.5	25.3
16	-82.9	33.4	-40.2	32.9	-87.2	18.2	-36.3	26.1	-65.3	25.4
17	-82.5	34.5	-40.0	32.8	-87.4	18.4	-36.4	25.7	-65.4	25.4
18	-82.1	34.3	-39.5	33.1	-87.2	18.1	-35.9	25.9	-66.1	25.3
19	-82.7	33.6	-39.8	32.5	-87.6	18.8	-36.5	26.1	-65.5	25.5
20	-83.1	33.2	-39.2	32.9	-87.2	18.4	-35.7	26.0	-65.5	26.2
Aver.	-82.6	34.2	-41.2	32.9	-87.2	18.2	-36.0	25.9	-65.8	25.3

Table G-54. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 8, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-80.4	33.3	-40.5	32.9	-86.9	17.8	-32.8	26.3	-62.1	24.3
2	-80.7	33.4	-40.4	32.8	-86.8	18.0	-32.8	25.9	-61.7	24.7
3	-81.5	34.6	-40.3	33.1	-86.8	17.8	-33.3	25.7	-61.6	24.6
4	-80.6	34.4	-40.5	32.7	-87.0	18.1	-33.2	25.9	-61.6	24.6
5	-81.1	32.9	-46.6	33.0	-87.4	17.8	-33.0	25.8	-62.3	24.2
6	-80.8	34.0	-42.9	32.6	-87.5	17.8	-32.9	25.7	-62.2	24.6
7	-80.6	34.1	-43.1	32.6	-86.8	17.9	-33.0	25.7	-62.3	24.4
8	-81.2	34.1	-41.9	32.6	-87.0	17.6	-32.8	25.7	-62.1	24.7
9	-81.4	34.2	-42.9	32.4	-86.8	17.7	-32.5	25.6	-62.0	24.5
10	-81.1	33.6	-41.9	32.3	-87.3	17.8	-33.2	26.2	-62.3	24.3
11	-80.5	33.9	-41.1	32.9	-86.4	17.7	-33.0	26.3	-62.0	24.5
12	-80.9	33.1	-40.5	33.2	-87.4	18.0	-33.0	26.0	-62.3	24.7
13	-79.8	35.4	-40.3	32.7	-86.9	18.1	-33.3	25.6	-62.5	24.3
14	-80.3	33.9	-40.3	32.9	-86.8	18.2	-33.4	25.8	-62.4	24.6
15	-81.1	34.4	-40.4	32.6	-86.7	17.9	-32.7	25.7	-62.0	25.1
16	-80.5	33.2	-40.5	32.7	-86.7	17.8	-33.8	25.5	-62.1	24.5
17	-81.7	34.9	-40.6	32.9	-86.8	17.9	-33.6	25.9	-62.4	24.3
18	-81.3	33.5	-41.0	32.6	-86.9	18.0	-33.3	25.5	-62.5	24.5
19	-81.3	33.7	-40.8	32.7	-87.2	18.0	-33.6	25.6	-62.5	24.4
20	-80.0	33.7	-40.2	32.6	-87.0	17.7	-33.1	25.9	-62.8	24.6
Aver.	-80.8	33.9	-41.3	32.7	-87.0	17.9	-33.1	25.8	-62.2	24.5

Table G-55. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 9, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-81.3	35.0	-41.0	32.3	-86.6	17.8	-29.1	26.2	-58.9	23.7
2	-82.1	32.0	-40.5	32.5	-86.3	17.6	-29.4	25.7	-58.9	24.2
3	-81.0	34.0	-41.1	32.5	-86.4	17.6	-29.6	25.6	-58.9	24.0
4	-81.2	33.8	-39.8	32.1	-85.9	17.3	-28.7	25.5	-58.9	24.3
5	-81.7	33.6	-39.3	32.2	-86.0	17.5	-29.4	25.6	-58.2	24.3
6	-81.5	34.9	-39.2	32.1	-86.3	17.5	-29.4	25.8	-58.7	24.0
7	-81.2	33.8	-39.9	32.1	-86.4	17.5	-29.4	25.6	-59.3	23.8
8	-80.9	33.1	-39.1	32.0	-86.0	17.8	-29.6	25.5	-58.6	23.7
9	-80.6	33.9	-39.0	32.4	-85.9	17.9	-29.2	25.3	-58.6	24.2
10	-81.2	34.2	-56.5	32.3	-86.6	17.7	-29.6	25.7	-58.9	24.0
11	-81.1	34.9	-50.4	32.2	-86.4	17.5	-29.5	25.4	-58.8	24.0
12	-81.8	33.1	-46.8	31.8	-86.0	17.8	-29.6	25.4	-58.9	24.6
13	-81.1	34.6	-43.1	31.9	-86.3	17.4	-29.7	25.7	-58.9	24.0
14	-81.5	33.4	-41.3	32.0	-86.9	17.6	-29.4	25.4	-59.0	24.0
15	-80.9	33.7	-45.6	31.9	-86.5	17.4	-29.5	25.7	-58.8	24.1
16	-81.4	33.8	-42.0	31.9	-86.3	17.3	-29.7	25.3	-58.7	24.3
17	-81.1	34.0	-39.3	32.2	-86.3	17.5	-29.5	25.7	-58.9	24.0
18	-80.5	34.8	-39.1	32.1	-86.5	17.5	-29.8	25.3	-58.4	24.4
19	-81.5	34.2	-39.5	32.0	-86.0	17.2	-29.5	25.5	-58.9	24.3
20	-81.6	34.3	-38.6	32.5	-86.8	17.5	-29.9	25.8	-58.9	24.3
Aver.	-81.3	34.0	-42.1	32.2	-86.3	17.6	-29.5	25.6	-58.8	24.1

Table G-56. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 10, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-80.5	32.9	-41.5	32.0	-86.6	18.3	-26.1	24.3	-56.1	23.7
2	-81.1	34.7	-39.4	31.9	-86.2	18.0	-26.2	24.5	-55.9	23.8
3	-80.7	34.8	-38.1	32.1	-86.5	17.8	-26.6	24.5	-56.4	23.7
4	-80.4	34.3	-40.3	32.0	-86.3	18.2	-26.2	24.7	-56.2	23.6
5	-81.5	35.0	-39.8	31.8	-86.7	18.3	-25.9	24.8	-56.0	23.7
6	-80.8	35.1	-38.7	31.7	-86.5	18.2	-26.0	24.5	-55.8	23.5
7	-79.7	35.2	-39.2	32.1	-86.6	18.3	-26.5	24.6	-55.7	23.5
8	-81.3	35.7	-38.7	32.1	-86.7	18.0	-25.9	24.3	-56.0	23.7
9	-80.5	33.6	-39.8	32.1	-86.6	18.2	-26.3	24.8	-56.0	23.7
10	-80.9	35.2	-39.8	31.8	-86.6	17.6	-26.3	24.9	-56.6	23.4
11	-81.0	32.9	-38.4	32.1	-86.3	18.4	-26.3	24.7	-56.4	23.6
12	-79.8	36.7	-38.7	31.7	-86.4	18.6	-26.5	24.5	-55.8	23.8
13	-81.1	34.3	-44.3	31.9	-86.8	18.0	-26.3	24.9	-56.0	23.3
14	-81.4	34.3	-44.2	32.3	-86.5	18.2	-25.6	25.1	-55.7	23.8
15	-81.3	34.5	-44.0	31.8	-87.0	18.2	-26.6	24.9	-56.3	23.5
16	-81.7	35.1	-40.9	32.1	-86.0	18.3	-26.5	25.1	-56.3	23.5
17	-80.7	33.3	-38.3	32.1	-86.2	18.1	-26.0	24.7	-56.0	23.4
18	-80.6	32.9	-37.2	31.7	-86.5	18.6	-26.2	24.7	-56.0	24.0
19	-80.6	33.1	-37.3	31.9	-86.5	18.0	-26.6	24.4	-55.9	23.7
20	-81.3	33.5	-38.2	31.9	-86.3	18.2	-26.1	24.9	-55.9	23.4
Aver.	-80.9	34.4	-39.8	32.0	-86.5	18.2	-26.2	24.7	-56.0	23.6

Table G-57. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 11, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-79.3	32.7	-39.2	31.5	-86.0	18.3	-23.9	24.6	-54.6	23.5
2	-79.4	33.1	-38.8	31.8	-85.3	18.5	-24.1	24.3	-54.3	23.3
3	-79.0	32.8	-39.5	31.4	-85.5	18.4	-23.5	24.6	-53.8	23.0
4	-79.4	33.0	-40.2	31.7	-85.4	18.4	-23.3	24.8	-54.2	23.4
5	-79.4	33.4	-41.0	31.7	-85.3	18.2	-23.7	24.5	-54.3	23.0
6	-79.9	33.4	-40.5	31.7	-85.5	18.3	-23.9	24.2	-54.5	23.2
7	-79.5	33.5	-40.1	31.8	-85.7	18.2	-23.8	24.9	-54.8	23.3
8	-79.7	35.1	-39.3	31.5	-85.8	18.8	-23.7	24.2	-54.0	23.7
9	-79.9	34.4	-39.0	31.4	-85.7	18.5	-24.2	24.4	-54.3	23.3
10	-78.4	32.8	-39.2	31.9	-85.6	18.2	-23.6	24.6	-53.8	23.3
11	-79.3	36.6	-39.3	31.4	-85.2	18.3	-23.6	24.8	-54.0	23.1
12	-80.4	33.7	-39.0	31.5	-86.2	18.4	-23.7	24.8	-53.9	23.2
13	-79.7	35.2	-39.8	32.1	-85.7	18.4	-24.3	24.4	-54.1	23.0
14	-79.7	34.3	-39.2	31.6	-85.6	18.3	-24.5	25.2	-54.1	22.8
15	-79.7	33.4	-41.1	32.0	-85.4	18.4	-24.1	24.6	-53.8	23.1
16	-79.5	34.4	-40.8	31.8	-85.7	18.7	-24.3	24.9	-53.6	23.1
17	-79.0	33.0	-39.6	31.6	-85.3	18.6	-24.1	24.5	-54.0	23.2
18	-79.6	31.9	-39.4	31.8	-85.4	18.8	-24.3	24.5	-54.2	23.2
19	-79.8	32.6	-38.9	31.8	-85.3	18.4	-24.1	24.7	-54.4	23.2
20	-79.8	34.0	-38.7	32.1	-85.3	19.0	-23.9	24.9	-54.2	23.2
Aver.	-79.5	33.7	-39.6	31.7	-85.5	18.4	-23.9	24.6	-54.2	23.2

Table G-58. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 12, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-81.2	33.1	-37.3	31.7	-85.9	18.5	-20.7	24.0	-51.2	22.8
2	-80.6	32.1	-43.3	31.3	-86.3	18.3	-20.9	24.2	-51.5	22.7
3	-81.6	32.9	-39.4	31.3	-85.5	18.5	-21.6	24.5	-51.1	22.4
4	-81.0	32.7	-39.0	31.4	-86.3	17.8	-21.5	24.5	-52.0	22.5
5	-81.9	32.6	-40.7	31.5	-85.9	18.2	-21.1	24.1	-51.7	22.7
6	-81.3	32.8	-39.4	31.6	-85.7	18.0	-20.7	24.4	-51.6	22.7
7	-80.6	33.3	-39.9	31.4	-86.0	18.2	-21.0	24.1	-51.7	22.5
8	-81.5	31.5	-40.2	31.4	-85.7	18.3	-21.2	24.1	-51.7	22.6
9	-80.9	33.7	-39.5	31.6	-85.9	18.4	-21.1	24.2	-51.8	22.6
10	-81.2	32.5	-39.3	31.6	-85.7	18.4	-21.4	24.0	-52.0	22.6
11	-81.9	33.1	-40.0	31.4	-85.7	18.3	-21.1	23.9	-51.8	22.8
12	-81.1	34.1	-38.9	31.6	-85.8	18.2	-21.6	24.4	-51.5	22.8
13	-80.8	33.2	-39.1	31.6	-85.8	18.4	-21.1	25.2	-51.3	23.1
14	-80.9	33.5	-38.1	31.9	-85.8	18.4	-21.3	24.4	-51.5	22.7
15	-81.8	32.8	-37.5	32.1	-85.5	18.7	-21.4	24.4	-51.5	22.9
16	-81.5	32.5	-36.6	31.9	-85.4	18.6	-20.9	24.6	-51.9	22.8
17	-81.0	33.9	-37.9	31.7	-85.6	18.1	-21.8	24.6	-51.7	22.6
18	-81.5	32.8	-39.5	31.8	-85.8	18.1	-21.6	24.2	-51.5	22.5
19	-82.0	33.0	-38.8	31.7	-86.0	18.1	-21.5	24.0	-51.4	22.9
20	-81.1	33.8	-38.2	31.5	-85.8	18.4	-21.4	24.0	-51.8	22.8
Aver.	-81.3	33.0	-39.1	31.6	-85.8	18.3	-21.2	24.3	-51.6	22.7

Table G-59. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 13, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-79.8	32.9	-37.7	31.6	-85.8	18.4	-17.6	24.1	-46.6	22.6
2	-80.8	32.1	-38.5	31.6	-86.7	18.1	-17.8	23.7	-47.0	22.6
3	-80.4	32.9	-37.5	31.2	-86.0	19.2	-17.5	24.1	-46.7	23.0
4	-80.9	31.4	-37.4	31.3	-86.1	18.1	-17.8	24.0	-46.7	23.1
5	-80.6	33.4	-36.8	31.1	-86.2	18.3	-18.0	23.6	-47.1	22.7
6	-80.8	32.9	-36.4	31.4	-86.3	18.6	-18.5	24.0	-47.1	23.0
7	-80.3	32.6	-36.4	31.0	-86.7	18.6	-18.3	24.0	-46.9	22.6
8	-79.9	33.1	-36.6	31.9	-86.1	18.3	-18.3	23.9	-47.1	22.9
9	-79.9	33.4	-37.8	31.5	-86.3	18.7	-18.1	23.9	-47.0	22.5
10	-80.4	32.9	-38.1	31.2	-86.0	18.7	-17.9	24.2	-47.1	22.9
11	-80.0	33.4	-41.6	31.4	-85.6	18.7	-18.0	23.8	-46.9	22.9
12	-80.4	33.3	-41.1	31.0	-86.5	18.4	-18.5	23.8	-47.4	22.6
13	-80.1	33.5	-40.5	31.2	-86.4	18.3	-17.9	24.0	-47.3	22.3
14	-80.1	32.8	-39.6	31.6	-86.1	18.5	-18.2	24.0	-46.8	22.4
15	-80.9	32.8	-39.2	31.2	-85.9	18.2	-18.4	24.0	-47.1	22.7
16	-79.3	32.4	-39.3	31.8	-86.7	18.5	-18.5	23.7	-47.2	22.6
17	-80.0	33.8	-40.3	31.6	-86.1	18.0	-18.5	24.0	-47.7	22.6
18	-79.9	32.6	-39.2	31.0	-85.9	18.5	-18.6	23.9	-46.6	22.9
19	-79.7	31.8	-39.1	31.4	-86.1	18.7	-18.7	24.1	-46.9	22.1
20	-81.0	34.1	-39.5	31.2	-86.1	18.7	-19.1	24.1	-47.6	22.6
Aver.	-80.3	32.9	-38.6	31.4	-86.2	18.5	-18.2	23.9	-47.0	22.7

Table G-60. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 14, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-79.8	34.5	-36.0	31.1	-86.9	18.1	-15.5	24.3	-40.3	22.3
2	-80.4	33.0	-37.1	31.5	-87.0	17.9	-15.3	24.2	-40.3	22.2
3	-80.1	33.4	-38.1	31.2	-86.1	18.7	-15.8	24.2	-40.0	22.5
4	-80.2	32.7	-41.0	31.6	-86.5	18.1	-16.0	23.7	-40.3	22.2
5	-80.2	32.4	-40.4	31.3	-86.3	18.4	-15.3	24.4	-40.0	22.6
6	-80.0	32.6	-40.5	31.0	-87.1	18.2	-15.9	23.9	-40.3	22.2
7	-80.4	33.7	-40.6	30.9	-86.4	18.1	-16.2	24.1	-40.1	22.5
8	-79.4	32.7	-39.9	31.1	-87.0	18.1	-16.7	23.7	-40.4	22.5
9	-79.8	32.3	-39.7	31.7	-86.4	18.2	-16.0	23.9	-40.1	22.9
10	-80.1	33.3	-39.2	31.2	-86.6	18.0	-15.9	24.0	-40.1	22.3
11	-79.5	33.4	-38.8	31.4	-86.6	18.3	-16.1	24.1	-40.2	22.7
12	-80.3	32.3	-38.2	31.1	-86.0	18.7	-16.0	23.9	-40.3	22.4
13	-79.9	34.1	-38.0	31.2	-86.2	18.0	-16.5	23.9	-40.0	22.5
14	-80.2	32.8	-38.1	31.3	-86.5	18.1	-16.3	24.5	-40.4	22.2
15	-80.0	33.3	-38.1	31.1	-86.6	18.4	-16.8	24.0	-40.2	22.6
16	-78.3	32.9	-38.8	31.2	-86.3	18.4	-16.3	24.6	-39.8	22.3
17	-80.0	32.3	-38.7	31.3	-86.1	18.4	-16.8	24.1	-40.5	22.4
18	-80.0	32.5	-40.3	31.2	-86.4	18.6	-16.7	24.0	-40.5	22.5
19	-79.8	34.2	-40.2	31.1	-86.4	18.5	-16.9	24.0	-40.6	22.5
20	-79.5	34.4	-46.0	31.2	-86.2	18.2	-17.2	23.8	-40.4	22.1
Aver.	-79.9	33.1	-39.4	31.2	-86.5	18.3	-16.2	24.1	-40.2	22.4

Table G-61. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 15, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-79.8	33.6	-37.7	31.1	-87.9	18.5	-15.2	23.6	-31.6	22.6
2	-79.8	32.5	-38.1	31.1	-88.0	18.6	-14.9	23.7	-31.8	22.5
3	-79.6	33.8	-39.0	31.1	-87.6	18.6	-15.1	23.8	-32.0	22.1
4	-79.7	33.8	-40.6	31.0	-87.6	18.6	-15.1	23.6	-31.7	22.0
5	-80.6	33.0	-37.9	31.3	-87.8	18.6	-14.3	23.7	-31.7	22.2
6	-80.5	33.2	-37.4	31.2	-88.1	18.3	-15.0	23.7	-31.7	22.4
7	-80.1	33.8	-38.7	30.9	-88.0	18.5	-14.8	23.6	-32.5	22.4
8	-80.3	34.2	-39.5	31.4	-87.5	18.6	-15.1	23.5	-32.2	21.9
9	-80.1	33.6	-38.7	31.3	-87.3	18.6	-14.9	23.9	-32.1	22.4
10	-80.0	32.3	-39.8	30.8	-87.2	18.5	-14.9	23.5	-31.9	22.6
11	-80.0	32.0	-38.9	30.9	-87.4	18.6	-15.5	23.5	-31.8	22.7
12	-80.1	33.3	-39.2	31.4	-87.2	18.6	-15.0	23.5	-31.7	22.4
13	-80.5	32.5	-46.7	31.1	-87.8	18.5	-15.4	23.2	-32.3	22.4
14	-80.0	33.5	-45.8	31.0	-87.8	18.5	-15.4	24.0	-32.2	22.5
15	-80.3	32.3	-46.4	30.9	-88.0	18.8	-16.1	24.1	-32.3	22.3
16	-80.1	33.1	-48.7	31.1	-88.0	18.4	-15.8	23.6	-32.1	22.3
17	-80.4	32.5	-48.9	30.9	-87.3	18.6	-15.8	24.0	-32.1	22.2
18	-80.2	35.1	-52.5	30.9	-87.4	18.7	-16.2	23.2	-32.4	22.3
19	-79.1	34.2	-51.1	30.8	-87.8	18.8	-15.9	23.5	-32.4	22.1
20	-79.7	33.5	-51.5	30.5	-88.0	18.8	-16.2	24.1	-32.3	22.2
Aver.	-80.0	33.3	-42.9	31.0	-87.7	18.6	-15.3	23.7	-32.0	22.3

Table G-62. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 16, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-80.4	33.8	-40.5	30.7	-88.1	18.1	-15.1	23.5	-26.0	22.3
2	-80.7	33.1	-40.2	30.8	-88.3	18.0	-15.2	23.5	-26.0	22.0
3	-81.0	33.2	-40.1	31.0	-88.5	18.4	-15.1	23.1	-25.6	22.6
4	-80.3	32.9	-39.5	30.7	-88.6	18.1	-15.1	23.6	-25.4	22.6
5	-80.4	33.1	-39.6	31.0	-88.5	18.3	-14.4	23.8	-26.0	22.6
6	-80.9	33.3	-40.0	31.1	-88.8	18.2	-14.9	23.7	-25.8	22.2
7	-81.0	33.0	-39.7	30.9	-88.3	18.4	-15.1	23.6	-25.7	22.2
8	-80.3	33.5	-39.0	30.9	-88.4	18.5	-14.9	23.2	-26.1	22.3
9	-80.2	34.1	-38.8	30.9	-88.3	18.3	-14.8	23.9	-26.0	22.4
10	-81.9	32.7	-38.8	30.9	-88.0	18.4	-15.6	23.6	-26.4	22.4
11	-81.2	35.6	-38.8	30.7	-88.3	18.5	-15.7	23.4	-25.8	22.4
12	-80.0	36.2	-38.9	30.8	-88.2	18.1	-15.4	23.5	-26.2	22.4
13	-81.5	33.8	-38.4	30.9	-87.9	18.5	-15.6	23.6	-26.2	22.6
14	-80.3	34.6	-44.4	31.1	-88.3	18.2	-15.4	23.5	-26.4	22.5
15	-80.1	34.0	-47.9	30.9	-88.2	18.3	-16.0	23.4	-26.2	22.3
16	-79.8	36.1	-54.2	30.6	-88.0	18.8	-15.8	23.9	-26.2	22.1
17	-80.9	32.0	-59.2	31.1	-88.2	18.4	-15.7	23.6	-26.8	22.0
18	-80.4	32.9	-60.3	31.0	-88.4	18.5	-16.1	23.4	-26.3	22.2
19	-80.4	33.2	-60.8	30.9	-88.6	18.7	-16.2	23.7	-26.2	22.2
20	-81.0	32.5	-60.2	31.2	-88.1	18.2	-15.8	23.2	-27.0	22.5
Aver.	-80.6	33.7	-45.0	30.9	-88.3	18.3	-15.4	23.5	-26.1	22.3

Table G-63. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 17, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-81.1	32.4	-38.9	31.2	-87.6	18.5	-15.5	23.6	-24.2	22.3
2	-80.5	33.0	-39.1	30.6	-88.1	18.3	-15.4	23.3	-24.8	22.1
3	-80.8	33.5	-38.9	30.9	-88.3	18.7	-15.5	23.5	-24.5	22.5
4	-81.9	32.9	-39.0	30.6	-88.1	18.2	-15.1	23.6	-24.7	22.0
5	-81.3	33.7	-38.7	30.9	-88.3	18.5	-15.4	23.3	-24.5	22.2
6	-81.2	36.1	-38.7	31.1	-87.4	18.4	-15.6	23.4	-24.3	22.5
7	-80.6	32.9	-39.0	30.8	-87.9	18.6	-15.9	23.4	-24.1	22.3
8	-81.2	32.6	-39.2	30.9	-88.2	18.7	-15.3	23.4	-24.8	22.2
9	-81.1	34.4	-38.1	30.6	-87.6	18.4	-15.7	23.3	-24.6	22.2
10	-80.9	35.9	-38.7	30.9	-88.0	18.6	-15.4	23.2	-24.4	22.1
11	-81.1	33.3	-39.0	30.6	-88.4	18.3	-15.3	22.9	-24.8	22.1
12	-80.9	36.4	-40.4	30.8	-87.7	18.3	-15.6	23.3	-24.2	22.1
13	-80.6	34.0	-39.5	30.9	-87.9	18.2	-15.9	23.0	-24.4	22.3
14	-81.1	36.1	-39.3	30.8	-88.1	18.2	-15.6	23.4	-24.7	21.9
15	-80.7	32.4	-39.4	30.9	-88.1	18.1	-15.9	23.4	-24.7	22.3
16	-81.2	33.0	-39.0	30.5	-88.1	18.2	-15.8	23.1	-25.2	22.1
17	-81.2	32.4	-39.3	30.9	-88.2	18.5	-16.3	23.4	-24.4	22.4
18	-81.4	33.7	-39.1	30.8	-88.1	18.1	-16.0	23.1	-24.8	22.5
19	-81.9	33.6	-38.9	30.4	-87.9	18.5	-16.3	23.0	-24.7	22.4
20	-81.2	34.0	-39.4	30.7	-88.2	18.1	-15.6	23.2	-24.9	22.3
Aver.	-81.1	33.8	-39.1	30.8	-88.0	18.4	-15.7	23.3	-24.6	22.2

Table G-64. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 18, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-78.8	33.3	-40.2	30.8	-81.7	17.5	-15.4	24.0	-24.1	21.8
2	-78.3	33.1	-39.4	30.8	-81.9	17.8	-15.6	24.0	-24.1	21.5
3	-78.8	33.3	-38.1	30.3	-82.2	17.5	-15.8	23.6	-23.2	21.7
4	-78.8	33.1	-38.6	30.3	-82.6	17.3	-15.4	23.4	-23.6	21.9
5	-79.0	32.9	-38.1	30.5	-82.0	18.1	-15.6	23.2	-23.0	21.6
6	-78.7	32.9	-38.3	30.4	-82.5	17.8	-15.4	23.6	-23.6	21.9
7	-78.4	34.8	-37.7	30.6	-82.3	17.5	-14.6	23.5	-23.1	21.5
8	-79.2	37.0	-37.4	30.5	-82.1	17.5	-14.8	23.3	-23.2	21.3
9	-79.8	35.5	-38.3	30.5	-82.1	18.0	-14.7	23.6	-22.9	21.6
10	-78.8	35.4	-38.0	30.5	-81.9	17.6	-15.0	23.5	-22.8	21.0
11	-79.7	32.2	-37.7	30.4	-82.2	17.9	-14.1	23.5	-22.6	21.9
12	-79.1	34.8	-38.1	30.3	-82.6	17.5	-14.0	23.5	-22.6	21.4
13	-79.2	35.2	-38.6	30.9	-82.2	17.8	-14.2	23.7	-22.0	21.6
14	-78.4	33.6	-38.0	30.8	-82.3	17.7	-13.9	23.7	-22.1	21.6
15	-79.2	32.6	-37.7	30.6	-82.4	17.4	-13.8	23.8	-21.9	21.6
16	-79.2	32.4	-38.1	30.5	-82.1	17.5	-13.8	23.6	-21.7	21.9
17	-79.5	33.4	-37.8	30.5	-82.3	17.8	-13.4	23.9	-21.7	21.3
18	-78.9	34.9	-37.6	30.6	-82.2	17.8	-12.9	24.0	-21.8	21.6
19	-79.4	33.5	-37.7	30.6	-82.8	17.6	-12.7	23.6	-21.4	21.5
20	-79.7	35.6	-37.7	30.6	-82.9	17.6	-12.7	23.2	-21.2	21.3
Aver.	-79.1	34.0	-38.2	30.6	-82.3	17.6	-14.4	23.6	-22.6	21.6

Table G-65. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 19, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-73.0	32.2	-43.5	29.9	-76.9	15.7	-21.6	23.5	-39.3	19.7
2	-73.5	30.3	-43.9	30.3	-76.5	15.6	-20.9	23.4	-39.2	19.4
3	-73.6	32.5	-42.9	29.8	-76.2	15.8	-20.7	23.2	-39.3	19.4
4	-73.9	33.2	-42.3	29.7	-76.2	15.5	-20.4	23.0	-38.8	19.6
5	-73.6	33.0	-41.3	29.6	-76.5	15.9	-20.3	23.6	-38.9	19.5
6	-74.0	30.7	-41.7	29.7	-76.2	15.3	-19.9	23.2	-39.3	19.8
7	-74.5	32.4	-40.4	30.0	-76.8	16.0	-19.5	23.6	-39.1	19.7
8	-74.7	31.7	-41.2	30.0	-76.4	15.9	-19.1	23.0	-38.4	19.4
9	-74.4	33.4	-40.1	30.1	-76.5	15.7	-18.9	23.3	-38.6	19.0
10	-74.6	31.8	-39.4	30.1	-76.8	15.8	-18.8	23.2	-38.4	19.4
11	-74.1	32.5	-39.1	30.3	-76.2	15.8	-18.1	23.1	-39.0	19.5
12	-74.1	33.0	-39.0	30.1	-76.2	16.1	-17.8	23.3	-38.7	19.4
13	-74.5	32.0	-38.5	30.0	-76.5	15.7	-17.7	23.0	-38.5	19.7
14	-74.8	32.1	-38.9	29.7	-76.4	15.8	-17.8	23.3	-38.4	19.1
15	-75.0	32.1	-37.3	30.2	-77.0	15.5	-17.2	23.2	-38.2	19.6
16	-74.8	32.2	-37.8	29.9	-76.6	15.7	-16.8	23.0	-37.6	19.6
17	-74.7	32.9	-36.7	30.3	-76.7	15.6	-16.6	23.5	-38.3	19.5
18	-74.8	32.5	-45.8	29.8	-77.0	15.5	-16.1	23.0	-37.8	19.8
19	-74.7	32.4	-40.4	29.6	-77.1	15.7	-15.7	22.9	-38.0	19.3
20	-74.8	32.6	-37.4	29.7	-76.3	15.5	-15.9	23.1	-37.9	19.5
Aver.	-74.3	32.3	-40.4	29.9	-76.6	15.7	-18.5	23.2	-38.6	19.5

Table G-66. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 20, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-70.5	31.2	-46.6	28.9	-72.0	12.5	-36.9	23.4	-56.1	17.0
2	-70.9	32.7	-45.1	29.3	-71.8	12.7	-37.3	23.1	-56.0	16.6
3	-71.1	31.9	-45.3	29.4	-71.9	13.0	-37.5	22.8	-56.2	17.5
4	-70.8	31.3	-45.7	29.2	-71.9	12.8	-37.2	23.3	-55.4	17.2
5	-70.7	31.8	-44.5	29.1	-71.7	13.2	-37.2	22.7	-56.1	17.0
6	-70.7	32.5	-44.3	28.9	-71.8	13.4	-37.0	22.8	-55.4	17.0
7	-70.8	32.2	-44.6	29.1	-71.8	13.4	-37.2	23.1	-56.1	16.6
8	-71.5	32.7	-44.4	29.1	-72.3	13.5	-37.0	23.4	-56.0	16.8
9	-70.7	33.1	-45.4	29.5	-72.0	13.5	-37.3	23.2	-56.0	17.2
10	-71.0	32.0	-46.5	29.0	-72.1	13.3	-37.1	23.1	-56.3	16.9
11	-70.7	30.6	-45.7	29.3	-72.2	13.2	-37.0	23.2	-55.8	16.8
12	-70.9	31.4	-45.8	28.7	-72.1	13.0	-37.2	23.2	-55.9	17.1
13	-70.3	34.2	-46.9	29.1	-71.8	13.0	-36.7	23.4	-55.5	16.8
14	-70.4	32.8	-45.9	29.3	-72.6	13.2	-37.4	23.3	-56.1	16.8
15	-70.7	32.3	-45.8	29.3	-72.1	13.0	-37.2	23.3	-55.8	16.7
16	-70.9	29.7	-45.6	29.1	-72.9	12.8	-37.2	23.4	-55.8	16.9
17	-71.1	33.6	-45.2	29.3	-72.0	13.3	-37.2	23.1	-55.5	16.6
18	-70.7	32.2	-45.6	29.2	-72.4	13.0	-37.3	23.2	-56.0	17.0
19	-71.0	33.1	-45.2	29.2	-72.6	13.1	-37.1	23.6	-55.6	16.8
20	-70.1	32.7	-45.1	28.9	-72.2	12.9	-37.3	23.3	-55.7	17.1
Aver.	-70.8	32.2	-45.4	29.1	-72.1	13.1	-37.2	23.2	-55.9	16.9

Table G-67. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 21, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-74.9	32.0	-46.6	29.6	-78.4	13.6	-37.7	24.0	-60.5	17.3
2	-74.5	32.2	-46.1	29.6	-78.3	13.7	-37.8	23.8	-60.7	17.1
3	-74.1	31.8	-46.1	29.4	-78.5	13.4	-37.8	23.5	-60.6	16.9
4	-74.0	31.8	-46.6	29.4	-78.5	13.8	-37.8	24.0	-60.5	17.6
5	-74.5	31.9	-47.3	29.7	-78.5	13.6	-37.8	24.0	-60.8	17.3
6	-74.0	32.4	-47.9	29.5	-78.9	13.5	-37.8	23.5	-60.8	17.2
7	-74.0	31.6	-50.8	29.4	-78.2	13.6	-37.4	23.6	-60.2	16.7
8	-74.5	31.6	-51.6	29.2	-78.2	13.6	-38.5	23.9	-60.8	16.6
9	-74.5	31.3	-54.3	29.6	-79.1	13.7	-38.0	23.4	-60.8	16.7
10	-74.3	31.8	-48.4	29.2	-78.4	13.7	-38.4	23.3	-60.6	17.2
11	-74.2	31.3	-46.1	29.8	-77.8	13.8	-37.9	23.5	-60.8	17.1
12	-74.5	31.1	-45.2	29.9	-78.2	13.6	-37.2	24.3	-60.7	16.5
13	-74.0	31.8	-44.4	29.1	-78.5	13.5	-37.4	23.7	-60.8	16.5
14	-74.2	32.5	-44.3	29.6	-78.0	13.4	-37.9	23.7	-60.0	16.9
15	-74.2	31.9	-43.6	29.9	-78.1	13.2	-37.9	23.7	-60.8	16.7
16	-74.8	31.7	-43.6	29.6	-78.5	13.5	-37.2	23.9	-60.7	16.7
17	-73.8	31.7	-43.0	29.8	-78.1	13.6	-37.4	24.2	-60.3	17.1
18	-74.6	31.9	-42.7	30.0	-78.1	13.8	-37.4	24.4	-60.7	16.8
19	-74.1	32.7	-43.0	29.0	-78.0	13.8	-37.4	23.8	-60.6	17.0
20	-74.5	31.8	-43.7	29.7	-77.7	13.8	-37.3	23.9	-60.3	17.0
Aver.	-74.3	31.8	-46.3	29.5	-78.3	13.6	-37.7	23.8	-60.6	17.0

Table G-68. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 22, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-75.8	32.9	-44.5	30.4	-80.9	14.7	-40.2	25.0	-64.2	18.1
2	-75.0	33.4	-44.4	30.6	-81.4	14.7	-39.9	24.6	-64.1	18.5
3	-75.1	32.6	-44.4	30.2	-80.6	15.0	-40.2	25.3	-64.0	18.3
4	-75.1	33.5	-45.7	30.1	-81.0	14.7	-40.2	25.0	-64.1	18.1
5	-75.2	33.8	-45.5	30.7	-79.9	15.0	-39.3	24.9	-63.9	18.4
6	-75.8	33.4	-44.8	30.6	-80.3	14.7	-39.6	24.9	-63.9	18.6
7	-75.3	33.3	-45.1	30.4	-80.9	14.9	-39.5	24.5	-64.2	18.2
8	-75.0	33.4	-44.5	30.8	-80.8	14.8	-39.9	24.5	-64.0	18.2
9	-74.8	33.3	-44.8	30.4	-80.6	15.4	-39.9	24.5	-64.3	18.6
10	-75.3	34.0	-45.2	30.6	-81.1	15.2	-39.5	24.3	-63.3	18.3
11	-74.9	33.4	-45.2	30.2	-80.7	15.1	-39.4	24.5	-63.7	18.0
12	-75.3	32.4	-45.2	30.5	-80.9	14.8	-39.9	24.6	-64.0	18.3
13	-74.8	32.7	-45.1	30.3	-80.5	15.1	-39.6	24.9	-63.6	18.2
14	-75.3	33.2	-45.2	30.7	-80.7	14.7	-40.1	24.7	-63.8	18.7
15	-75.2	33.2	-45.1	30.4	-80.8	14.7	-39.8	24.4	-64.4	18.4
16	-74.8	33.2	-44.7	30.6	-80.9	15.1	-40.3	24.8	-64.1	18.1
17	-74.8	32.8	-44.5	30.6	-81.1	15.0	-40.0	25.4	-63.9	18.2
18	-75.8	32.4	-44.7	30.4	-80.7	14.7	-39.6	24.4	-64.2	18.1
19	-75.2	33.8	-46.7	30.5	-80.9	14.8	-38.8	25.2	-63.6	18.6
20	-75.3	32.6	-46.9	30.1	-81.1	15.1	-39.7	25.0	-64.2	18.2
Aver.	-75.2	33.2	-45.1	30.5	-80.8	14.9	-39.8	24.8	-64.0	18.3

Table G-69. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 23, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-77.7	33.8	-41.0	32.9	-82.9	17.5	-42.3	26.0	-67.0	21.0
2	-77.3	34.8	-41.2	32.4	-83.3	17.1	-41.8	25.8	-67.2	20.4
3	-77.2	34.4	-40.4	32.3	-83.1	17.3	-42.2	25.9	-67.3	20.7
4	-77.1	33.9	-40.7	32.5	-82.6	17.1	-41.9	25.8	-66.5	20.7
5	-77.8	34.5	-40.4	32.1	-83.6	16.8	-42.3	25.9	-67.2	20.2
6	-78.0	34.6	-41.3	32.2	-83.1	17.0	-42.2	26.3	-67.6	20.5
7	-77.5	33.3	-40.7	32.4	-83.1	16.9	-42.1	26.0	-67.6	20.6
8	-77.8	34.5	-43.3	32.4	-83.0	16.7	-41.7	25.9	-67.7	20.5
9	-77.7	34.3	-43.4	32.1	-83.3	16.8	-41.6	25.6	-66.9	19.9
10	-77.9	34.3	-44.4	32.4	-83.5	16.9	-41.6	25.8	-67.2	20.0
11	-77.7	34.3	-47.0	32.3	-82.8	17.0	-41.3	25.9	-67.4	20.5
12	-77.7	34.5	-46.2	32.4	-82.7	16.7	-41.8	26.1	-66.8	20.0
13	-77.5	34.5	-45.9	32.4	-83.6	16.9	-41.3	25.9	-66.9	20.0
14	-76.8	34.6	-46.9	32.4	-83.0	16.8	-41.9	25.8	-67.4	20.4
15	-77.8	34.1	-47.3	32.3	-83.5	16.9	-41.9	25.8	-67.6	20.7
16	-76.8	34.9	-48.3	32.1	-83.4	16.6	-41.4	25.9	-67.4	20.4
17	-78.0	35.3	-48.8	32.4	-83.2	16.5	-41.7	26.1	-67.4	20.0
18	-77.4	35.0	-49.8	32.3	-83.8	16.6	-41.5	25.7	-66.9	20.0
19	-77.6	34.1	-49.9	32.3	-83.3	17.0	-41.7	25.6	-67.2	20.4
20	-78.0	34.4	-49.1	32.5	-83.2	16.7	-41.7	25.7	-67.0	20.5
Aver.	-77.6	34.4	-44.8	32.4	-83.2	16.9	-41.8	25.9	-67.2	20.4

Table G-70. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 24, slab 3

Load	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)
1	-78.5	34.4	-48.5	32.4	-84.1	15.9	-42.9	26.5	-68.7	19.9
2	-77.9	34.5	-47.6	32.3	-83.7	16.3	-43.0	26.0	-68.0	20.1
3	-78.0	34.0	-47.9	32.4	-83.8	16.7	-42.7	26.1	-68.9	20.0
4	-78.5	34.9	-47.5	32.6	-84.2	16.6	-43.2	25.9	-69.1	19.8
5	-78.1	34.7	-47.6	32.6	-84.2	16.2	-43.3	25.8	-68.8	19.9
6	-77.3	34.1	-47.6	32.6	-84.2	16.2	-42.6	26.1	-68.9	19.6
7	-78.3	34.2	-47.5	32.6	-83.8	16.5	-43.3	26.1	-68.9	19.6
8	-78.4	34.1	-47.5	32.2	-83.8	16.5	-42.6	26.1	-68.9	20.0
9	-78.0	34.2	-47.8	32.9	-84.1	16.2	-42.9	26.2	-68.7	19.7
10	-78.8	34.4	-47.8	32.5	-83.8	16.3	-43.0	26.1	-68.7	19.7
11	-78.6	34.8	-47.6	32.2	-84.0	16.6	-43.2	25.5	-68.8	19.8
12	-78.8	34.4	-47.3	32.6	-84.2	16.0	-43.1	25.8	-69.4	20.0
13	-77.6	33.9	-47.4	32.2	-83.9	16.3	-42.9	25.8	-68.7	20.3
14	-77.9	34.3	-47.4	31.8	-83.9	16.6	-43.2	25.9	-68.6	19.7
15	-77.8	34.2	-47.1	32.4	-83.8	16.5	-42.7	25.7	-68.4	19.9
16	-78.1	35.1	-47.2	31.9	-83.8	16.6	-43.4	25.8	-69.3	19.5
17	-78.6	34.5	-47.2	32.3	-84.0	16.5	-42.8	25.5	-68.8	19.3
18	-78.2	35.7	-47.0	32.4	-84.8	16.3	-43.3	25.7	-68.6	19.5
19	-78.1	34.8	-47.3	32.5	-84.3	16.0	-43.2	26.0	-69.3	19.6
20	-78.1	33.7	-47.3	32.0	-84.3	16.0	-43.1	26.0	-69.2	19.4
Aver.	-78.2	34.4	-47.5	32.4	-84.0	16.3	-43.0	25.9	-68.8	19.8

Table G-71. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 1, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-22.4	26.5	-24.9	22.4	-20.6	26.6	-25.6	24.8	-15.4	20.7
2	-22.5	26.3	-25.5	22.3	-20.8	26.5	-25.2	25.0	-15.4	20.9
3	-22.8	26.7	-24.5	22.3	-20.8	26.5	-25.7	25.0	-15.6	21.1
4	-22.6	26.8	-24.7	22.6	-20.5	26.8	-25.7	25.0	-15.5	21.1
5	-22.1	26.3	-24.6	22.5	-20.4	26.4	-25.4	24.8	-15.5	21.1
6	-22.5	26.5	-25.0	22.4	-20.2	26.5	-25.7	24.9	-15.6	21.2
7	-21.8	26.7	-24.9	22.4	-20.9	27.0	-25.4	24.6	-15.3	21.1
8	-22.3	26.8	-24.8	22.6	-20.4	26.4	-25.3	24.7	-15.5	21.0
9	-22.4	26.4	-24.9	22.4	-20.9	26.9	-25.2	24.8	-15.2	20.8
10	-22.4	26.7	-24.0	22.7	-20.5	26.3	-25.8	24.8	-15.2	20.9
11	-22.0	26.8	-24.4	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-22.1	26.7	-24.7	22.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-21.9	26.5	-24.1	22.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-21.7	26.0	-25.1	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-21.8	25.9	-24.3	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-21.8	26.2	-24.5	22.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-21.3	26.1	-24.5	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-21.9	26.1	-24.4	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-21.6	26.4	-24.5	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-22.1	26.8	-24.3	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-22.1	26.5	-24.6	22.5	-20.6	26.6	-25.5	24.8	-15.4	21.0

Table G-72. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 2, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.3	26.5	-26.1	22.9	-22.8	29.6	-27.7	27.0	-17.2	23.0
2	-24.0	26.6	-26.3	22.7	-22.3	29.3	-27.5	27.0	-17.1	23.2
3	-23.9	26.7	-26.1	22.9	-22.7	29.7	-28.0	26.9	-17.3	22.9
4	-23.7	26.5	-26.0	23.0	-22.3	29.4	-28.2	27.1	-17.0	22.6
5	-23.9	26.5	-26.6	23.0	-22.6	29.2	-27.5	26.9	-17.4	23.0
6	-24.1	26.3	-25.9	22.5	-22.8	29.3	-27.5	26.9	-17.1	22.7
7	-23.9	26.3	-25.8	23.0	-22.9	29.3	-27.8	26.6	-17.5	23.0
8	-23.6	26.4	-26.5	22.6	-22.7	29.2	-27.9	26.9	-17.4	22.7
9	-23.4	26.2	-26.2	22.8	-22.7	29.8	-27.8	27.3	-17.2	23.3
10	-23.1	26.2	-25.9	22.9	-22.6	29.9	-27.2	27.0	-17.1	22.8
11	-23.8	26.3	-25.6	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-24.0	27.0	-25.5	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-23.6	26.5	-25.7	23.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-23.9	26.7	-25.6	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-23.8	27.0	-26.2	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-23.4	26.6	-26.2	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-23.9	26.4	-26.1	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-23.3	26.5	-26.1	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.1	26.5	-26.2	23.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-23.7	26.9	-25.8	22.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-23.8	26.5	-26.0	23.0	-22.6	29.5	-27.7	27.0	-17.2	22.9

Table G-73. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 3, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-25.3	26.9	-27.2	23.6	-23.0	29.8	-29.1	26.9	-16.7	23.0
2	-24.4	26.4	-27.3	23.7	-23.0	29.5	-28.1	27.1	-17.0	23.5
3	-24.6	27.2	-27.4	23.9	-23.0	29.7	-28.4	26.9	-17.1	23.1
4	-24.8	26.7	-27.5	23.1	-22.8	29.1	-28.9	26.8	-17.3	22.8
5	-25.1	26.8	-27.2	23.8	-22.9	29.6	-28.7	26.9	-17.4	22.7
6	-24.6	26.9	-27.2	23.7	-22.8	29.3	-28.5	27.1	-16.9	23.2
7	-24.6	26.3	-27.1	23.2	-22.8	29.8	-28.6	27.1	-17.1	23.3
8	-24.5	27.2	-27.3	23.4	-23.0	29.4	-28.6	27.2	-17.3	23.4
9	-24.8	27.1	-26.5	23.7	-22.6	29.6	-28.8	26.6	-16.9	23.3
10	-24.6	26.7	-26.9	23.6	-22.6	29.3	-28.3	26.7	-17.2	23.0
11	-24.5	27.4	-26.7	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-24.8	26.7	-27.0	23.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-24.7	27.4	-26.5	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.4	27.2	-27.2	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-25.1	26.9	-27.2	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-24.5	26.8	-27.4	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.4	27.0	-27.5	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-24.6	27.5	-26.7	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.9	27.5	-27.8	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-25.4	27.3	-27.3	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.7	27.0	-27.1	23.5	-22.8	29.5	-28.6	26.9	-17.1	23.1

Table G-74. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 4, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.9	27.8	-28.2	25.0	-22.9	29.6	-29.3	26.8	-17.0	23.1
2	-25.6	28.0	-27.8	24.7	-23.1	29.3	-28.8	27.3	-16.9	23.3
3	-25.9	28.5	-27.8	25.3	-22.5	29.6	-28.6	26.8	-16.7	22.9
4	-25.5	28.2	-28.1	24.8	-23.2	29.3	-28.4	27.3	-16.8	23.3
5	-25.4	28.0	-27.8	25.2	-22.9	29.5	-28.5	26.7	-17.1	23.0
6	-25.7	28.0	-27.7	24.8	-22.8	29.7	-28.4	26.9	-16.6	23.3
7	-25.1	27.9	-28.0	25.0	-22.9	29.7	-28.9	27.2	-17.2	23.3
8	-25.1	27.5	-27.4	24.9	-22.8	29.5	-29.1	27.0	-17.2	23.0
9	-25.6	28.1	-27.9	25.5	-22.8	29.1	-28.5	27.2	-16.8	23.0
10	-25.3	28.1	-28.1	25.0	-22.5	29.7	-28.0	27.7	-16.8	23.1
11	-25.7	28.1	-28.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-25.3	27.7	-27.7	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.7	27.8	-28.1	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-25.5	28.0	-28.2	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-25.8	28.2	-27.9	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.4	28.4	-28.3	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-25.3	27.6	-28.4	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-25.9	28.1	-28.4	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-25.9	27.6	-27.9	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-25.4	27.6	-28.5	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-25.5	27.9	-28.0	24.9	-22.8	29.5	-28.6	27.1	-16.9	23.1

Table G-75. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 5, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-25.7	29.1	-27.5	25.1	-22.8	29.3	-29.1	27.1	-17.1	22.8
2	-26.3	29.3	-27.7	25.3	-22.6	29.5	-29.0	26.7	-17.3	23.2
3	-26.0	29.8	-27.8	25.6	-23.0	29.0	-29.2	27.1	-17.5	22.7
4	-26.1	29.6	-28.2	24.9	-22.9	29.5	-29.3	27.0	-17.1	23.0
5	-26.6	29.8	-27.7	25.3	-22.9	28.9	-28.8	27.3	-17.1	23.0
6	-26.0	29.3	-27.6	25.5	-23.2	29.1	-28.7	26.9	-17.1	23.0
7	-26.0	29.4	-27.9	25.0	-22.9	28.7	-28.9	26.8	-17.2	22.9
8	-25.9	29.0	-27.8	25.7	-22.8	28.7	-29.0	26.7	-17.1	23.1
9	-26.0	29.9	-27.8	25.4	-23.1	28.9	-28.9	26.9	-17.2	22.8
10	-26.5	29.4	-27.3	25.2	-22.8	29.1	-29.0	27.1	-17.3	22.8
11	-26.1	29.8	-28.0	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-26.1	29.1	-28.0	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.8	29.4	-28.0	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-26.6	30.1	-27.8	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-25.8	29.7	-27.9	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-26.1	28.9	-27.5	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-26.1	29.7	-27.9	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-25.9	29.6	-28.2	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-26.0	29.3	-27.9	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-26.0	29.6	-27.9	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-26.1	29.5	-27.8	25.4	-22.9	29.1	-29.0	27.0	-17.2	22.9

Table G-76. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 6, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-20.5	29.4	-14.6	25.7	-22.8	29.4	-29.3	26.4	-17.0	22.6
2	-20.3	29.4	-14.6	26.1	-23.0	29.8	-29.7	26.8	-17.2	22.2
3	-20.4	29.8	-14.4	26.0	-22.7	29.5	-29.4	26.3	-17.1	22.8
4	-19.9	29.4	-14.5	26.0	-22.7	29.5	-29.7	26.5	-17.4	22.7
5	-20.0	29.3	-14.6	25.8	-22.7	29.1	-29.3	26.8	-17.2	22.9
6	-20.0	29.1	-14.9	25.8	-22.9	29.7	-29.9	26.2	-17.4	22.8
7	-20.0	29.7	-14.6	26.3	-22.8	29.4	-29.8	26.7	-16.9	23.0
8	-20.6	29.6	-14.9	25.7	-22.4	29.0	-29.6	26.7	-17.2	22.7
9	-19.6	29.6	-14.4	26.0	-22.1	29.2	-29.5	26.8	-17.2	23.1
10	-20.4	29.1	-13.9	26.1	-22.5	29.1	-29.5	26.4	-17.2	22.8
11	-20.0	29.4	-14.8	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-19.9	29.4	-14.5	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-20.0	30.2	-14.4	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-19.9	30.0	-14.7	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-20.0	29.4	-14.7	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-19.9	29.7	-14.5	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-20.1	29.7	-14.1	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-20.5	29.2	-14.5	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-20.0	29.3	-14.3	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-20.1	29.5	-14.5	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-20.5	29.4	-14.6	25.7	-22.7	29.4	-29.6	26.6	-17.2	22.8

Table G-77. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 7, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-26.8	29.7	-28.0	26.4	-20.4	26.2	-22.9	23.9	-13.9	19.5
2	-26.4	29.7	-28.0	26.3	-19.4	25.6	-23.5	23.7	-13.6	19.4
3	-26.3	29.3	-27.9	26.0	-19.7	25.9	-23.5	23.9	-14.0	19.4
4	-26.3	29.5	-27.9	26.7	-19.9	26.7	-23.4	23.8	-14.3	20.0
5	-26.3	29.8	-28.4	26.4	-20.0	26.1	-23.5	24.6	-13.9	20.2
6	-26.0	29.2	-28.2	26.1	-20.0	26.0	-23.3	24.1	-14.2	19.9
7	-26.3	30.2	-28.4	26.3	-19.7	26.5	-23.7	24.7	-14.0	20.2
8	-26.7	29.4	-28.3	26.0	-20.3	26.2	-23.5	23.9	-13.7	19.8
9	-26.5	29.5	-28.1	26.1	-20.0	26.3	-23.4	24.2	-13.6	20.1
10	-26.6	29.5	-28.4	26.0	-20.1	26.6	-23.2	24.5	-13.8	19.9
11	-26.2	29.1	-28.1	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-26.9	29.6	-28.1	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-26.4	29.4	-27.9	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-26.6	29.6	-28.2	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-26.7	29.5	-28.0	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-27.0	29.7	-28.5	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-26.9	29.5	-28.2	26.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-26.4	29.7	-28.6	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-26.8	29.5	-28.2	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-27.0	29.8	-28.6	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-26.6	29.6	-28.2	26.3	-19.9	26.2	-23.4	24.1	-13.9	19.8

Table G-78. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 8, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-26.5	29.5	-28.5	26.0	-23.3	28.8	-29.8	26.7	-16.8	22.3
2	-26.4	29.0	-28.0	25.5	-23.1	29.3	-29.6	26.6	-16.5	22.4
3	-26.4	30.3	-28.0	26.0	-23.4	28.7	-30.0	26.9	-16.8	23.3
4	-26.3	29.7	-28.2	25.6	-23.7	28.8	-29.6	26.8	-16.9	22.7
5	-26.3	29.6	-28.0	25.9	-23.5	29.2	-29.4	26.9	-16.9	22.8
6	-26.8	29.8	-28.3	26.2	-23.5	29.4	-29.1	27.0	-16.5	22.8
7	-26.5	29.9	-28.2	25.6	-23.5	28.9	-29.3	27.1	-17.1	22.6
8	-26.5	30.0	-28.5	26.0	-22.9	29.2	-29.4	27.3	-16.4	23.2
9	-27.1	29.5	-28.8	25.5	-23.3	29.1	-29.4	27.2	-16.8	22.5
10	-26.3	29.1	-28.0	26.0	-23.4	28.7	-29.5	26.8	-17.1	22.7
11	-26.5	30.0	-28.3	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-26.4	29.8	-28.5	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-26.5	30.0	-28.4	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-26.6	29.8	-28.3	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-26.4	29.3	-28.4	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-26.3	29.7	-28.2	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-26.1	29.5	-28.6	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-26.3	29.3	-28.3	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-26.5	29.6	-28.3	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-26.1	29.2	-28.0	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-26.4	29.6	-28.3	25.7	-23.4	29.0	-29.5	26.9	-16.8	22.7

Table G-79. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 9, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-26.4	30.1	-27.8	25.9	-23.5	29.0	-30.1	26.6	-16.8	22.9
2	-26.8	30.5	-28.1	25.9	-23.0	29.2	-30.0	26.9	-16.6	23.5
3	-26.7	29.9	-27.7	25.5	-23.3	29.4	-30.2	26.7	-16.7	23.4
4	-26.7	29.7	-27.9	25.9	-23.6	29.2	-29.7	26.5	-16.8	23.2
5	-26.4	29.1	-28.1	25.4	-23.3	29.3	-30.1	26.5	-16.8	23.2
6	-26.8	29.7	-27.9	25.6	-23.8	28.9	-29.9	27.1	-16.3	23.2
7	-26.4	29.7	-27.9	25.7	-24.1	29.2	-30.0	27.0	-16.4	23.4
8	-26.4	29.4	-28.3	25.6	-23.6	29.4	-29.9	26.8	-16.3	23.1
9	-26.3	29.8	-27.7	25.4	-23.5	29.7	-30.3	26.5	-16.5	22.9
10	-26.6	29.4	-28.0	25.6	-23.4	29.5	-29.8	26.8	-16.6	22.8
11	-26.4	30.0	-28.3	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-26.6	29.6	-28.2	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-26.1	29.8	-27.9	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-26.6	29.9	-28.7	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-26.6	29.4	-28.1	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-26.5	29.6	-28.2	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-26.1	29.6	-27.8	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-26.5	29.5	-27.9	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-26.7	29.8	-27.8	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-26.0	30.1	-28.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-26.5	29.7	-28.0	25.7	-23.5	29.3	-30.0	26.7	-16.6	23.2

Table G-80. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 10, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-25.8	30.4	-27.6	25.7	-23.4	29.4	-30.4	27.0	-16.4	22.6
2	-25.9	30.1	-27.9	25.5	-22.8	29.3	-30.3	26.7	-16.8	22.2
3	-25.6	29.9	-27.9	25.4	-22.6	29.3	-30.1	26.5	-16.8	22.4
4	-25.7	29.8	-27.8	25.9	-23.0	29.4	-30.2	26.5	-16.8	22.7
5	-26.2	29.8	-28.0	25.4	-22.8	29.2	-30.1	26.5	-16.7	22.7
6	-26.3	30.0	-28.3	25.4	-23.3	29.5	-30.4	26.6	-16.8	22.9
7	-25.8	30.7	-27.7	25.8	-22.8	29.6	-30.5	26.5	-16.6	22.7
8	-25.9	30.0	-27.6	25.5	-22.8	29.5	-30.8	26.7	-16.6	22.5
9	-26.0	29.9	-27.9	25.8	-23.1	29.5	-30.7	27.1	-16.6	22.6
10	-26.2	29.9	-27.4	26.2	-22.9	29.4	-30.3	27.1	-16.9	22.3
11	-25.8	29.9	-28.3	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-26.2	30.0	-27.6	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.2	29.9	-27.7	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-26.1	29.9	-28.1	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-25.2	29.9	-27.8	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.2	29.5	-28.0	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-25.8	29.5	-27.9	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-25.7	29.7	-28.1	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-25.9	29.9	-27.4	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-25.9	29.8	-27.9	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-25.8	29.9	-27.8	25.7	-23.0	29.4	-30.4	26.7	-16.7	22.6

Table G-81. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 11, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-25.6	30.2	-27.1	25.1	-23.3	29.9	-30.9	27.2	-17.0	23.5
2	-25.6	29.5	-27.5	25.2	-23.5	29.9	-30.3	27.2	-16.8	23.4
3	-25.3	29.3	-27.7	25.4	-23.7	29.8	-30.4	27.4	-17.0	22.9
4	-25.3	30.3	-28.0	25.8	-23.6	30.0	-30.5	27.3	-17.3	22.8
5	-25.0	29.5	-27.9	25.0	-22.9	30.2	-30.0	27.1	-17.1	23.1
6	-25.7	30.1	-27.0	25.6	-23.3	29.8	-30.8	27.3	-17.2	22.9
7	-25.3	29.4	-27.5	24.8	-23.9	29.9	-30.6	27.0	-17.0	22.7
8	-25.6	30.3	-27.7	25.0	-23.3	29.7	-30.0	27.2	-17.2	23.0
9	-25.4	29.7	-27.9	25.6	-23.4	29.5	-30.2	26.8	-16.9	23.3
10	-25.4	30.3	-27.9	25.7	-23.6	29.3	-30.2	27.2	-17.1	23.0
11	-25.7	30.5	-27.6	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-26.0	29.8	-27.7	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.5	29.9	-27.9	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-25.3	29.8	-27.9	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-25.5	30.5	-27.5	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.5	30.6	-27.6	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-25.8	29.5	-27.8	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-25.7	30.5	-27.8	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-25.9	30.1	-27.9	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-25.8	29.9	-28.2	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-25.5	30.0	-27.7	25.4	-23.4	29.8	-30.4	27.2	-17.1	23.1

Table G-82. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 12, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-25.7	29.8	-27.7	25.0	-21.7	26.8	-26.7	25.2	-16.2	21.9
2	-26.0	29.1	-26.4	26.9	-21.5	26.6	-27.0	25.5	-16.4	21.5
3	-25.4	30.1	-27.4	25.9	-21.5	26.6	-26.5	25.4	-16.2	21.5
4	-25.4	30.1	-27.5	25.8	-21.6	26.9	-26.7	25.3	-16.2	21.3
5	-25.7	29.9	-27.3	25.7	-21.9	26.7	-27.5	25.6	-16.4	21.4
6	-25.8	29.8	-27.8	25.8	-21.8	26.9	-26.8	25.6	-16.4	21.5
7	-25.5	30.1	-27.4	26.0	-21.8	26.9	-27.1	25.6	-16.5	21.7
8	-25.4	30.3	-27.7	25.8	-21.5	26.7	-27.4	25.2	-16.1	21.5
9	-25.7	29.4	-27.0	26.0	-21.8	26.6	-27.0	25.0	-16.5	21.8
10	-25.1	30.0	-27.7	25.4	-21.7	26.8	-27.7	25.1	-16.6	21.6
11	-25.1	29.5	-27.2	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-25.6	29.4	-27.8	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.7	30.4	-27.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-25.0	29.8	-27.3	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-25.3	29.3	-27.4	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.2	29.5	-27.2	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-25.6	29.6	-27.7	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-25.5	29.1	-27.0	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-25.5	29.5	-27.7	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-25.1	29.9	-27.2	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-25.5	29.7	-27.4	25.9	-21.7	26.8	-27.0	25.3	-16.3	21.6

Table G-83. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 13, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-26.0	30.0	-27.9	25.6	-23.6	29.4	-30.7	26.4	-16.7	22.8
2	-25.0	29.5	-27.1	26.5	-23.8	29.3	-31.0	26.5	-16.8	22.4
3	-24.9	29.4	-27.4	25.8	-23.8	29.0	-31.2	26.8	-16.9	22.8
4	-25.3	30.3	-27.8	25.7	-24.3	29.5	-30.7	26.4	-16.8	22.7
5	-25.6	29.5	-27.7	25.3	-23.8	29.6	-31.0	26.3	-16.9	22.9
6	-25.9	29.2	-28.5	25.1	-23.7	29.6	-30.9	26.5	-17.1	22.7
7	-25.5	29.3	-28.5	26.2	-24.2	29.6	-31.1	27.0	-16.8	22.7
8	-25.1	30.5	-28.6	24.7	-24.2	29.6	-30.9	26.5	-16.7	22.7
9	-25.2	29.6	-27.5	26.2	-23.8	29.1	-30.5	26.4	-17.0	22.6
10	-25.1	30.1	-28.0	25.2	-23.6	29.4	-30.2	26.8	-16.7	22.6
11	-25.3	29.1	-28.1	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-25.2	29.2	-27.7	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.6	29.7	-28.7	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-25.3	29.4	-27.3	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-25.2	30.0	-27.7	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.6	30.1	-27.7	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-25.5	30.4	-27.2	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-25.9	29.7	-28.4	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-25.3	29.8	-27.8	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-25.5	29.6	-28.2	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-25.4	29.7	-27.9	25.7	-23.9	29.4	-30.8	26.6	-16.8	22.7

Table G-84. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 14, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-25.0	29.9	-27.6	26.4	-23.8	29.3	-30.6	26.8	-16.7	23.2
2	-24.6	29.0	-27.7	25.1	-23.5	29.1	-30.7	26.6	-16.7	22.9
3	-25.1	29.5	-27.4	25.7	-23.9	29.3	-30.6	26.6	-16.6	23.4
4	-25.0	29.4	-28.0	25.9	-24.0	29.5	-30.7	26.2	-16.9	23.0
5	-25.4	29.0	-27.7	26.3	-23.8	29.1	-30.7	26.6	-16.6	22.8
6	-25.1	29.6	-28.1	25.9	-23.8	29.1	-31.0	26.4	-16.9	22.7
7	-25.1	29.6	-28.1	25.4	-24.2	29.1	-31.0	26.4	-16.9	23.0
8	-24.7	30.1	-27.3	25.7	-24.2	29.1	-31.0	26.8	-16.6	23.3
9	-25.4	29.2	-27.6	26.0	-23.9	29.5	-30.9	26.6	-16.9	23.0
10	-25.3	30.3	-27.6	26.2	-23.9	29.5	-30.9	26.6	-16.9	23.0
11	-25.0	29.9	-27.8	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-25.5	29.7	-27.4	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.5	29.3	-27.5	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-25.5	29.7	-27.3	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-25.1	29.8	-27.8	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.2	29.7	-27.3	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-25.9	29.6	-28.1	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-25.3	29.5	-27.6	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-25.5	29.9	-27.1	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-25.4	30.0	-27.2	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-25.2	29.6	-27.6	25.7	-23.9	29.3	-30.8	26.6	-16.8	23.0

Table G-85. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 15, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-25.0	29.7	-28.3	26.1	-24.2	28.9	-31.5	26.7	-16.6	22.7
2	-25.1	29.5	-28.5	25.1	-24.1	29.0	-31.8	26.6	-16.6	22.3
3	-24.6	29.4	-28.3	25.8	-23.9	29.1	-31.5	26.9	-16.9	22.4
4	-25.0	30.0	-28.3	25.9	-24.0	29.2	-31.4	26.7	-16.7	22.5
5	-24.5	29.4	-28.6	25.8	-23.9	29.0	-31.2	26.6	-17.0	22.4
6	-24.9	29.8	-27.8	25.9	-24.2	28.7	-31.7	26.8	-17.0	22.1
7	-25.1	28.9	-28.5	26.7	-24.5	29.0	-31.3	26.7	-17.0	22.3
8	-24.8	29.3	-28.4	25.9	-23.8	28.9	-31.6	26.5	-16.6	22.6
9	-24.5	29.8	-28.3	25.3	-23.9	28.7	-31.3	26.6	-16.8	22.1
10	-24.9	29.6	-28.9	24.7	-24.0	28.7	-31.1	26.9	-16.9	22.3
11	-24.6	29.2	-27.0	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-24.9	30.2	-27.5	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.1	30.2	-27.3	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.5	29.3	-27.9	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-24.9	30.0	-29.2	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.2	30.0	-28.2	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.9	30.5	-27.8	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-24.7	30.8	-28.0	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.7	29.3	-28.2	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-24.7	29.4	-27.8	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.8	29.7	-28.1	25.8	-24.0	28.9	-31.4	26.7	-16.8	22.4

Table G-86. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 16, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.7	29.5	-27.9	25.1	-23.9	29.7	-31.7	26.2	-16.7	22.1
2	-24.9	29.7	-27.4	25.2	-24.1	29.6	-31.5	26.2	-16.5	22.1
3	-24.8	29.2	-27.6	25.5	-23.8	29.7	-31.2	26.2	-16.4	22.7
4	-24.9	29.0	-27.5	25.5	-24.2	29.5	-31.7	26.5	-16.6	22.2
5	-24.8	29.4	-27.4	24.9	-24.0	29.8	-31.5	26.7	-16.5	22.3
6	-25.2	29.8	-27.8	24.9	-24.0	29.4	-31.6	26.7	-16.3	22.6
7	-25.5	29.5	-27.9	25.3	-23.7	29.5	-31.5	26.4	-16.6	22.7
8	-25.2	29.9	-27.7	25.7	-24.0	29.5	-31.3	26.6	-16.9	22.2
9	-25.2	29.4	-27.9	25.3	-23.6	29.0	-31.7	26.7	-16.6	22.4
10	-24.6	29.5	-27.7	24.9	-23.9	29.0	-31.4	26.5	-16.7	22.1
11	-25.2	29.5	-27.8	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-24.9	29.6	-27.9	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.0	29.5	-27.1	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.9	29.0	-27.4	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-24.8	28.3	-27.7	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.1	29.9	-27.1	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.7	30.3	-27.7	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-24.9	29.5	-27.7	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.9	29.4	-27.7	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-25.2	29.5	-28.4	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-25.0	29.5	-27.7	25.4	-23.9	29.5	-31.5	26.5	-16.6	22.3

Table G-87. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 17, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.4	29.8	-27.8	25.5	-23.4	28.5	-31.0	26.0	-16.8	22.7
2	-24.7	29.2	-28.1	25.0	-23.8	28.4	-31.0	26.1	-16.1	22.6
3	-24.7	29.7	-28.2	25.4	-23.6	28.2	-31.4	26.1	-16.4	22.2
4	-24.8	29.4	-28.3	26.0	-23.2	28.0	-31.1	25.9	-16.8	22.5
5	-25.2	29.9	-28.5	25.8	-23.9	27.9	-30.9	26.4	-16.0	22.5
6	-25.0	30.3	-28.5	25.8	-23.8	27.7	-30.7	26.3	-16.1	22.7
7	-24.6	29.9	-27.8	26.8	-23.4	28.4	-31.2	26.0	-16.3	22.6
8	-25.2	29.5	-28.5	25.9	-23.5	28.2	-30.9	26.2	-16.3	22.7
9	-24.4	30.0	-27.9	25.3	-23.6	28.3	-31.1	26.0	-16.2	22.6
10	-25.0	29.8	-27.9	25.7	-23.8	28.4	-31.1	26.1	-16.5	22.6
11	-24.7	29.9	-27.8	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-25.0	29.9	-27.7	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-24.7	30.3	-27.4	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.3	30.1	-28.2	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-24.9	30.0	-27.8	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.0	30.3	-27.8	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.9	29.7	-27.6	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-24.6	30.1	-27.9	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-25.3	29.6	-28.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-24.7	29.9	-27.7	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.8	29.9	-28.0	25.6	-23.6	28.2	-31.0	26.1	-16.3	22.6

Table G-88. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 18, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.7	29.2	-28.0	25.4	-22.1	28.0	-27.4	26.1	-17.0	22.1
2	-24.8	29.9	-28.0	25.8	-22.4	28.0	-27.4	26.5	-16.9	22.2
3	-25.1	29.9	-28.0	25.9	-22.2	28.3	-27.5	26.0	-17.2	22.5
4	-25.1	30.1	-27.9	25.8	-21.9	28.2	-26.9	26.1	-16.8	22.4
5	-24.9	30.0	-27.9	25.7	-22.2	28.1	-27.2	26.1	-16.8	22.8
6	-24.5	30.1	-27.9	26.4	-22.0	28.4	-27.5	26.4	-16.7	22.5
7	-24.6	29.7	-28.5	26.1	-22.1	27.8	-27.5	26.2	-17.0	22.2
8	-25.1	29.8	-28.1	25.3	-22.2	28.3	-27.5	26.6	-16.8	22.3
9	-25.1	29.3	-27.7	26.9	-22.2	28.1	-27.3	26.2	-16.8	22.1
10	-24.9	29.6	-28.0	26.1	-22.4	28.1	-27.7	26.6	-17.0	22.5
11	-24.6	29.6	-27.8	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-25.0	29.7	-28.3	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-24.6	29.2	-28.5	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.6	29.2	-28.2	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-24.7	29.7	-28.2	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-24.4	30.1	-27.7	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.7	29.7	-28.2	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-24.1	29.5	-27.8	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.4	28.8	-28.5	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-24.5	30.1	-28.2	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.7	29.7	-28.1	25.9	-22.2	28.1	-27.4	26.3	-16.9	22.3

Table G-89. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 19, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.4	28.7	-28.1	25.2	-22.2	28.6	-27.2	26.5	-17.1	22.7
2	-24.5	29.3	-28.0	25.1	-22.5	28.5	-28.2	26.6	-17.2	22.4
3	-24.5	29.9	-28.0	25.0	-22.2	29.1	-28.0	26.7	-17.2	22.6
4	-24.4	28.8	-28.3	25.7	-22.4	28.9	-27.6	26.4	-17.4	22.5
5	-24.2	28.7	-28.0	25.4	-22.7	29.0	-27.7	26.3	-17.6	22.9
6	-24.3	28.8	-27.8	25.5	-22.5	29.2	-27.5	26.2	-17.5	22.4
7	-24.9	29.2	-27.8	25.3	-22.6	28.6	-27.4	26.7	-17.1	23.0
8	-24.4	29.7	-27.7	25.1	-22.4	29.0	-28.1	26.8	-17.3	22.9
9	-24.3	28.9	-27.7	25.3	-22.1	29.1	-27.7	26.8	-16.9	23.1
10	-24.5	29.4	-28.3	25.0	-22.1	28.6	-27.5	26.7	-17.3	23.2
11	-24.8	29.4	-28.5	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-24.7	29.1	-28.2	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-24.5	29.0	-28.6	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.8	29.4	-28.2	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-24.7	29.2	-28.2	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-24.9	29.4	-28.9	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.7	29.4	-27.8	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-24.7	29.2	-28.7	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.8	29.5	-28.1	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-24.9	29.7	-28.1	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.6	29.2	-28.1	25.2	-22.4	28.9	-27.7	26.6	-17.3	22.8

Table G-90. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 20, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.7	29.4	-27.4	26.2	-22.8	29.1	-27.9	27.1	-17.6	22.9
2	-24.1	29.3	-28.3	26.0	-23.0	28.8	-27.5	26.6	-17.5	22.8
3	-24.9	29.6	-28.1	25.3	-22.4	29.0	-28.0	27.0	-17.7	23.0
4	-24.5	29.6	-28.6	25.1	-23.0	29.3	-28.3	26.8	-17.7	22.6
5	-24.2	29.3	-27.8	26.1	-22.5	28.8	-28.1	27.1	-17.8	22.9
6	-24.3	29.2	-28.2	25.4	-23.0	29.2	-27.9	27.2	-17.6	22.9
7	-24.4	29.4	-27.1	26.2	-22.6	29.0	-27.8	27.0	-17.5	22.9
8	-24.4	29.8	-27.6	25.6	-22.8	29.1	-27.8	26.8	-17.5	22.5
9	-24.5	29.4	-27.7	25.4	-22.9	29.1	-27.2	27.1	-17.5	22.8
10	-24.5	29.3	-28.4	25.0	-23.0	29.2	-27.3	26.9	-17.6	22.4
11	-25.1	29.4	-27.4	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-24.8	29.9	-27.8	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-24.7	29.7	-28.2	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.7	29.8	-27.4	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-25.1	29.3	-27.3	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-24.7	30.1	-27.7	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.5	29.0	-28.5	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-25.2	30.3	-27.3	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.8	29.3	-28.3	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-24.5	29.2	-28.2	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.6	29.5	-27.9	25.7	-22.8	29.1	-27.8	27.0	-17.6	22.8

Table G-91. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 21, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-23.7	29.1	-28.2	25.2	-22.7	29.4	-27.2	27.0	-17.7	22.8
2	-24.1	29.5	-28.1	25.5	-22.9	29.6	-27.4	27.6	-17.8	22.9
3	-24.2	29.3	-29.1	25.2	-23.1	29.2	-27.3	27.2	-17.7	22.8
4	-23.8	29.4	-27.9	25.2	-22.9	29.2	-27.5	27.1	-17.5	23.2
5	-23.9	28.9	-28.3	25.6	-22.8	29.1	-28.2	27.1	-17.6	22.9
6	-23.9	29.7	-28.0	25.2	-23.0	29.4	-27.8	27.4	-17.9	23.1
7	-24.2	29.2	-28.4	25.3	-23.0	29.9	-27.7	27.4	-18.0	23.5
8	-24.4	29.0	-28.2	25.4	-23.3	29.5	-28.3	27.2	-17.8	23.3
9	-24.2	29.4	-27.8	25.3	-22.8	29.9	-27.6	27.3	-17.8	23.2
10	-24.4	29.3	-28.8	25.1	-22.8	29.8	-27.4	27.6	-17.8	23.5
11	-23.8	29.4	-27.9	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-24.8	29.9	-28.7	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-24.4	29.5	-27.8	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.4	29.0	-28.7	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-24.0	29.2	-28.2	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-23.7	29.3	-28.2	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.5	29.5	-27.9	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-24.4	29.7	-27.7	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.9	29.3	-28.7	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-24.4	29.4	-28.8	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.2	29.3	-28.3	25.3	-22.9	29.5	-27.6	27.3	-17.8	23.1

Table G-92. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 22, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.2	29.0	-27.7	24.8	-23.0	29.7	-28.3	27.0	-17.3	23.2
2	-23.9	29.6	-28.0	25.2	-23.2	29.2	-28.0	27.1	-17.3	23.2
3	-24.4	29.1	-27.8	25.2	-23.1	29.6	-28.3	27.2	-17.4	23.2
4	-24.5	29.2	-28.2	25.0	-22.9	29.5	-28.4	27.0	-17.8	23.3
5	-24.1	28.9	-28.1	25.2	-23.1	29.5	-27.8	27.1	-17.3	23.4
6	-24.3	28.7	-27.7	25.0	-23.2	29.6	-28.4	26.9	-17.7	22.9
7	-23.9	28.9	-28.1	25.1	-23.5	29.4	-28.4	27.1	-17.7	23.3
8	-24.3	28.5	-26.8	25.2	-23.4	29.8	-28.3	27.1	-17.6	23.5
9	-24.0	29.3	-27.5	25.4	-23.0	29.6	-28.1	26.8	-17.4	23.1
10	-23.9	28.8	-28.1	25.3	-23.2	30.0	-27.9	27.5	-17.4	23.5
11	-24.3	29.5	-28.1	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-24.0	29.3	-27.9	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-25.9	31.2	-11.9	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-23.9	29.0	-28.7	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-24.4	30.2	-28.0	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-25.3	28.8	-27.4	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.8	28.5	-27.6	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-24.0	28.8	-27.8	24.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.7	28.9	-28.2	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-24.1	29.0	-28.4	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.3	29.2	-27.1	24.5	-23.2	29.6	-28.2	27.1	-17.5	23.3

Table G-93. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 23, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.3	29.3	-28.0	24.7	-23.4	29.9	-28.6	27.0	-18.0	23.2
2	-24.3	28.8	-28.1	24.9	-23.0	29.9	-28.7	27.1	-17.9	23.6
3	-24.5	29.1	-27.9	24.9	-23.5	29.9	-28.5	27.1	-17.9	23.3
4	-24.7	29.0	-27.8	24.9	-23.0	29.6	-28.6	27.2	-17.8	23.6
5	-24.1	28.9	-28.3	25.1	-22.9	30.0	-28.3	27.0	-17.6	23.2
6	-24.7	28.9	-28.3	25.3	-23.5	29.4	-28.8	27.3	-17.9	23.1
7	-24.1	28.6	-28.6	24.5	-23.2	29.8	-28.5	27.2	-18.2	22.9
8	-24.4	28.9	-28.2	25.1	-22.9	29.6	-28.6	26.7	-17.9	23.1
9	-24.6	29.2	-28.2	25.3	-23.0	29.9	-28.4	27.3	-17.9	23.2
10	-24.8	29.2	-28.7	24.8	-23.0	29.7	-28.1	27.1	-17.9	23.5
11	-24.0	29.1	-27.6	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-23.7	28.6	-27.8	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-24.4	29.1	-28.6	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.4	29.4	-29.0	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-24.3	28.2	-27.4	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-24.3	29.3	-28.2	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-24.3	28.6	-27.9	24.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-23.9	29.2	-28.2	25.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.4	28.9	-28.7	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-23.8	29.4	-27.8	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.3	29.0	-28.2	24.9	-23.1	29.8	-28.5	27.1	-17.9	23.3

Table G-94. Peak strain data under HVS wheel path 1, trial 24, slab 4

Load	OS3500 (Top)	OS3500 (Bottom)	OS3600 (Top)	OS3600 (Bottom)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Bottom)	Tokyo (Top)	Tokyo (Bottom)	Vishay (Top)	Vishay (Bottom)
1	-24.2	28.3	-27.7	25.3	-22.8	29.6	-27.8	26.9	-18.2	23.1
2	-24.5	28.6	-27.9	25.2	-22.9	29.1	-28.0	26.8	-17.6	22.9
3	-24.3	28.7	-27.9	25.3	-23.0	29.7	-28.1	26.7	-17.7	22.6
4	-24.4	28.6	-27.7	25.4	-23.0	29.7	-27.8	26.9	-17.4	23.1
5	-23.9	28.6	-27.8	25.4	-22.9	29.5	-28.2	26.6	-17.6	23.0
6	-24.0	28.9	-27.9	25.2	-22.5	29.2	-27.7	26.7	-17.5	23.6
7	-24.0	29.1	-28.2	25.3	-22.5	29.6	-28.2	27.0	-17.5	23.0
8	-24.0	29.0	-27.9	25.4	-22.9	30.2	-27.8	27.0	-17.1	23.2
9	-24.6	28.8	-28.2	25.0	-22.8	29.9	-28.2	26.9	-17.2	23.0
10	-23.6	29.0	-27.7	25.4	-23.1	30.0	-27.9	27.1	-17.4	23.2
11	-24.4	28.8	-27.2	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-24.0	28.8	-28.1	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-23.9	29.1	-27.8	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-24.0	29.4	-27.7	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-23.9	28.2	-28.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-24.0	29.2	-28.0	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-23.9	28.4	-27.8	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-24.1	29.1	-27.4	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-24.5	29.6	-27.8	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-24.0	28.9	-27.6	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aver.	-24.1	28.9	-27.8	25.3	-22.8	29.7	-28.0	26.8	-17.5	23.1

APPENDIX H PEAK RECORDED STRAINS FROM FWD TESTS

This appendix presents the peak strain values recorded by the strain gauges when the test slabs were loaded by the Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD). Figure H-1 shows the FWD loading locations on each test slab. For each loading location, three FWD load levels, namely 6, 9, and 12 kips, were used. For the fiber optic strain sensors, a minimum sampling rate of 500 Hz was used. For the electrical resistance strain gauges, a minimum sampling rate of 1000 Hz was used. For each of the FWD load, peak strain values were determined from the strain data recorded by the two closest pairs of strain gauges, using the methodology described in Section 8.3.8.

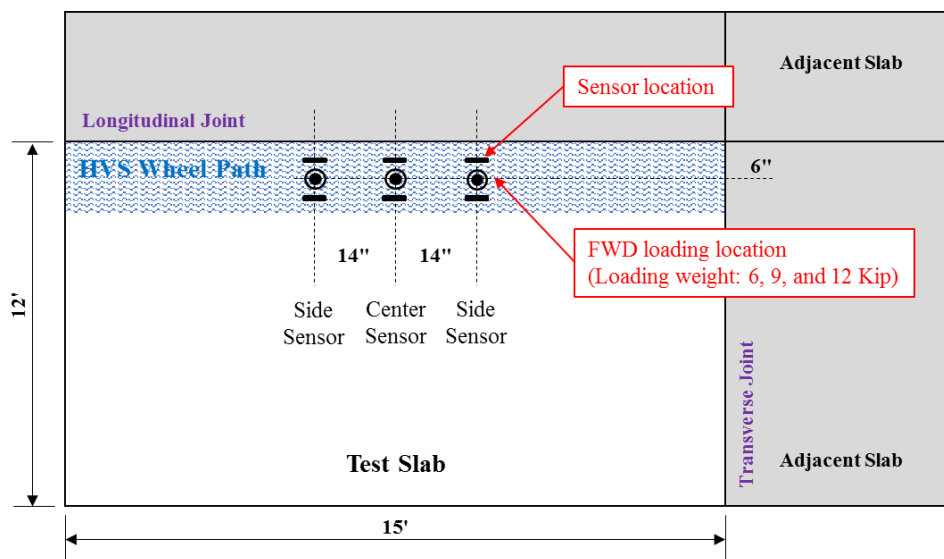


Figure H-1. Layout of the sensor locations and the locations of FWD Loads

Using the FE models developed for the test slabs, the maximum strains caused by the FWD loads at the location of the strain gauges were computed and compared with the measured values from the strain gauges. Table H-1 presents the comparison of the maximum computed strains from FE analysis and the recorded values from strain sensors due to the FWD loads on Slab 1 and Slab 4.

Table H-1. Comparison of the maximum computed strains from FE model analysis and recorded values from strain sensors due to the FWD loads on slab 1 and slab 4

FE	Center sensor			Side sensor			
		Top	Bottom	Top		Bottom	
Slab1	6Kip	-11.7	14.4	-11.6		12.3	
	9Kip	-18.7	23.0	-18.5		19.7	
	12Kip	-25.7	31.6	-25.4		27.2	
Slab4	6Kip	-11.1	12.9	-10.8		11.3	
	9Kip	-17.7	20.6	-17.3		18.1	
	12Kip	-24.3	28.3	-23.8		24.9	

Sensor	OS3500 (center)		OS3600 (side)		Tokyo (side)		CTL (side)		
	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	
Slab1	6Kip	-15.2	16.3	-23.3	12.5	-15.0	14.5	-6.6	6.5
	9Kip	-23.0	22.9	-32.5	18.2	-19.6	16.8	-9.9	10.0
	12Kip	-30.4	31.1	-44.0	20.6	-22.9	21.6	-12.7	13.4

Sensor	OS3500 (side)		Kyowa (side)		Tokyo (side)		Vishay (side)		
	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	
Slab4	6Kip	-10.7	12.1	-13.3	10.3	-10.7	12.1	-13.3	10.3
	9Kip	-17.0	16.3	-18.7	14.8	-17.0	16.3	-18.7	14.8
	12Kip	-22.4	22.8	-22.8	20.2	-22.4	22.8	-22.8	20.2

Note: values are in units of micro strain ($\mu\epsilon$).

APPENDIX I
PEAK RECORDED STRAINS FROM SEVEN SENSORS FOR EVALUATION OF
STRAIN GAUGE CONFIGURATION

This appendix presents the peak strains recorded by the seven uniformly-spaced strain sensors caused by the 12-kip HVS load on Test Slab 4 in the evaluation of strain gauge configuration as presented in Section 8.3.9.

Table I-1. Peak recorded strains due to HVS load along wheel path 1 (center of wheel was 6 inches from slab edge)

Sensor Location and Types	Sensor 1 (3 in.*)	Sensor 2 (9 in.*)	Sensor 3 (15 in.*)	Sensor 4 (21 in.*)	Sensor 5 (27 in.*)	Sensor 6 (33 in.*)	Sensor 7 (39 in.*)
	Kyowa (Top)	OS3600 (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)
1	-24.5	-25.5	-21.9	-15.7	-10.4	-	-6.8
2	-24.6	-24.6	-21.1	-15.2	-10.4	-	-6.6
3	-24.4	-25.0	-21.5	-15.8	-10.4	-	-6.6
4	-24.2	-25.1	-22.2	-15.2	-10.4	-	-5.9
5	-23.9	-24.6	-21.5	-15.4	-10.4	-	-5.7
6	-24.4	-25.0	-21.5	-15.2	-10.4	-	-5.5
7	-24.6	-24.4	-21.6	-15.6	-10.5	-	-5.8
8	-23.7	-24.9	-21.2	-15.4	-10.6	-	-6.1
9	-23.8	-25.1	-21.0	-15.7	-10.4	-	-6.5
10	-23.9	-24.8	-21.8	-15.6	-10.4	-	-5.8
11	-23.9	-24.5	-21.1	-15.7	-11.3	-	-6.3
12	-24.5	-24.9	-20.9	-15.9	-11.5	-	-6.0
13	-24.1	-24.6	-21.1	-15.8	-10.5	-	-5.9
14	-23.8	-24.8	-21.7	-15.3	-10.5	-	-6.6
15	-24.0	-25.0	-22.2	-15.2	-11.2	-	-5.7
16	-24.1	-24.4	-21.6	-15.3	-11.1	-	-6.2
17	-24.7	-24.9	-21.7	-15.4	-11.0	-	-5.7
18	-24.6	-25.2	-21.7	-15.7	-10.6	-	-6.5
19	-24.5	-24.8	-22.1	-15.5	-10.3	-	-5.8
20	-24.1	-24.6	-21.7	-15.5	-10.6	-	-6.3
Aver.	-24.2	-24.8	-21.6	-15.5	-10.6	-	-6.1

Note: *distance between the slab's edge and sensor's location.

Table I-2. Peak recorded strains due to HVS load along wheel path 2 (center of wheel was 15 inches from slab edge)

Sensor Location and Types	Sensor 1 (3 in.*)	Sensor 2 (9 in.*)	Sensor 3 (15 in.*)	Sensor 4 (21 in.*)	Sensor 5 (27 in.*)	Sensor 6 (33 in.*)	Sensor 7 (39 in.*)
	Kyowa (Top)	OS3600 (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)
1	-15.0	-19.1	-19.2	-16.4	-12.0	-	-7.5
2	-15.5	-19.1	-19.2	-16.7	-12.1	-	-7.5
3	-15.0	-18.3	-19.2	-16.9	-12.2	-	-7.7
4	-14.7	-18.5	-19.1	-16.7	-11.7	-	-7.5
5	-15.1	-18.7	-19.4	-16.4	-12.1	-	-7.4
6	-15.5	-18.9	-19.1	-16.5	-11.7	-	-7.3
7	-15.3	-18.8	-19.0	-16.6	-12.2	-	-7.4
8	-15.1	-18.9	-19.0	-16.3	-11.5	-	-7.1
9	-15.2	-18.2	-19.3	-16.4	-11.9	-	-7.6
10	-14.9	-18.6	-19.1	-16.6	-12.0	-	-7.8
11	-15.1	-18.7	-19.2	-16.3	-11.7	-	-7.3
12	-15.0	-18.5	-18.9	-16.7	-11.8	-	-7.2
13	-15.0	-18.9	-18.9	-16.2	-11.8	-	-7.2
14	-14.7	-18.8	-19.2	-16.5	-11.9	-	-7.2
15	-15.1	-18.5	-19.1	-16.5	-11.8	-	-7.4
16	-15.2	-18.6	-18.8	-16.6	-11.9	-	-7.4
17	-15.0	-18.2	-19.0	-16.5	-11.7	-	-7.5
18	-15.4	-18.7	-18.8	-16.2	-11.8	-	-7.4
19	-14.9	-18.5	-18.6	-16.3	-11.9	-	-7.5
20	-14.9	-18.6	-19.4	-16.2	-11.8	-	-7.2
Aver.	-15.1	-18.7	-19.1	-16.5	-11.9	-	-7.4

Note: *distance between the slab's joint and sensor's location.

Table I-3. Peak recorded strains due to HVS load along wheel path 3 (center of wheel was 23 inches from slab edge)

Sensor Location and Types	Sensor 1 (3 in.*)	Sensor 2 (9 in.*)	Sensor 3 (15 in.*)	Sensor 4 (21 in.*)	Sensor 5 (27 in.*)	Sensor 6 (33 in.*)	Sensor 7 (39 in.*)
	Kyowa (Top)	OS3600 (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)	Kyowa (Top)
1	-11.4	-13.2	-18.4	-19.5	-17.7	-	-12.4
2	-11.9	-13.2	-17.9	-18.9	-17.8	-	-12.4
3	-11.5	-13.0	-18.2	-18.9	-18.0	-	-12.4
4	-11.4	-13.2	-17.8	-19.0	-18.3	-	-12.0
5	-11.4	-12.9	-17.9	-19.2	-17.7	-	-12.1
6	-11.4	-13.0	-17.9	-18.9	-17.7	-	-12.0
7	-11.3	-13.0	-18.4	-19.3	-18.3	-	-12.0
8	-11.7	-12.7	-18.1	-18.9	-17.9	-	-12.2
9	-11.8	-13.2	-18.0	-19.1	-17.7	-	-12.3
10	-11.4	-13.0	-17.6	-19.2	-17.9	-	-12.1
11	-11.3	-13.0	-17.8	-19.0	-17.9	-	-12.4
12	-11.5	-13.0	-17.6	-18.6	-17.9	-	-12.3
13	-11.2	-13.5	-17.9	-19.1	-17.9	-	-11.9
14	-11.7	-13.0	-18.0	-18.5	-18.0	-	-12.1
15	-11.4	-12.9	-17.7	-18.9	-17.8	-	-12.1
16	-11.2	-13.3	-17.6	-18.7	-17.4	-	-12.1
17	-11.3	-12.9	-17.5	-18.3	-17.5	-	-12.2
18	-11.3	-12.7	-17.3	-18.7	-17.8	-	-12.2
19	-11.4	-13.3	-18.0	-19.0	-17.9	-	-11.9
20	-11.2	-13.3	-17.6	-18.6	-17.4	-	-11.8
Aver.	-11.4	-13.1	-17.9	-18.9	-17.8	-	-12.1

Note: *distance between the slab's joint and sensor's location.