

# ***HIPAVE***

## **Overview**

**MINCAD**  
Systems



rev. August 2005



# **HIPAVE- Powerful and user-friendly**

- **HIPAVE 5.0 is a major step forward in pavement design:**
  - a fully integrated system with superior design power and ease of use



# the best of the old and the new...

- **HIPAVE 5.0 draws on the proven technology of earlier versions of CIRCLY software [used on thousands of pavement designs over 20 years] and APSDS (Airport Pavement Structural Design System).**
- **Our system introduces a number of powerful new features:**
  - **enormous input data flexibility**
  - **extensive data-base saving re-entry of frequently used data**
  - **new parameters easily defined**



# all important design inputs:

## TRAFFIC

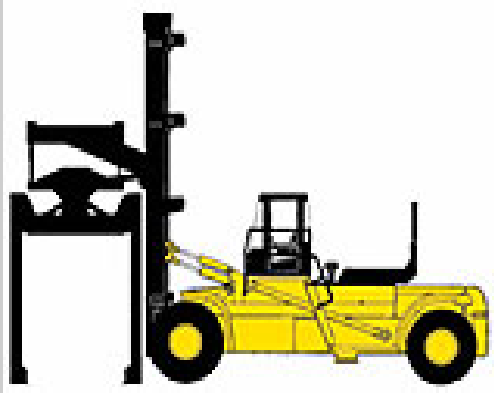
- any combination of vehicle types or load configurations
- any wheel layout
- braking or vertical loads
- varying contact stress distributions

## MATERIALS

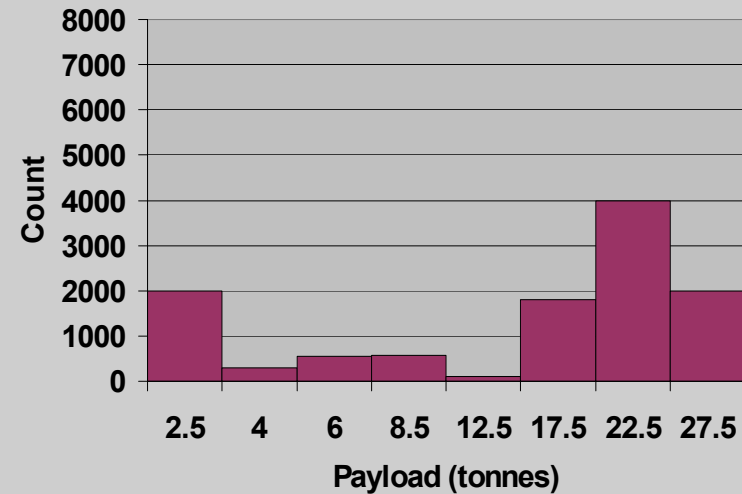
- any damage model
- isotropic or anisotropic

# Sample Traffic Mix

**Vehicle Model A**



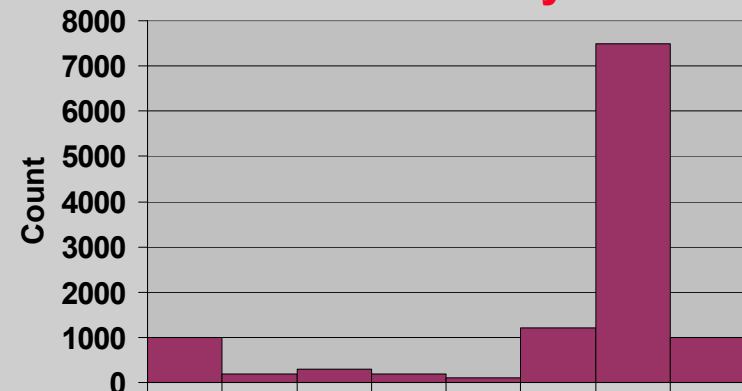
**Vehicle Model A – Payload Distribution**



**Vehicle Model B**



**Vehicle Model B – Payload Distribution**





# Comprehensive range of vehicle types



**Forklift, Mast Lift**



**Straddle Carriers**



**Tractor-Trailers, Trucks**

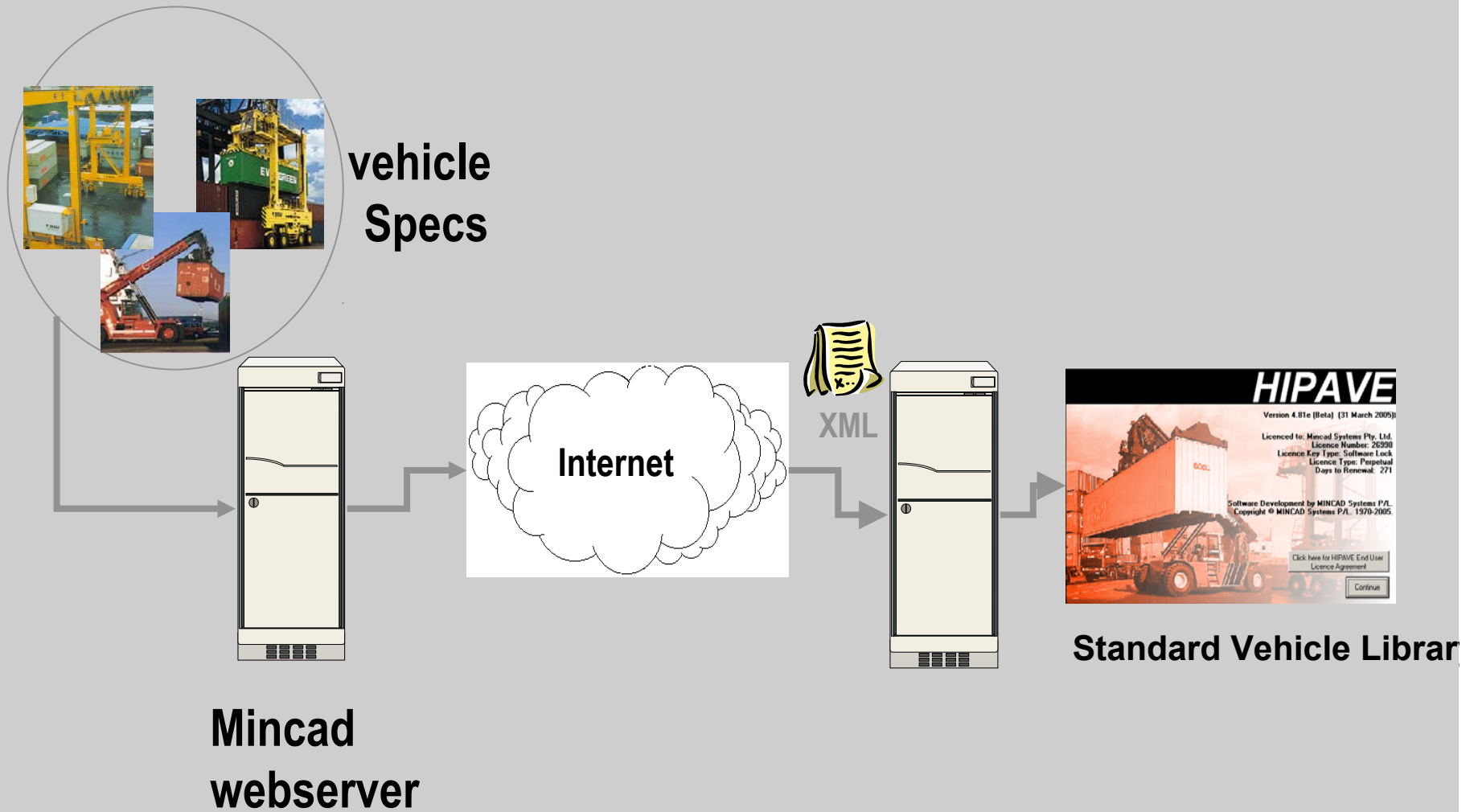


**Reach Stackers**



**Rubber Tyred Gantry**

# Standard Vehicle Library – automatically updated from webserver

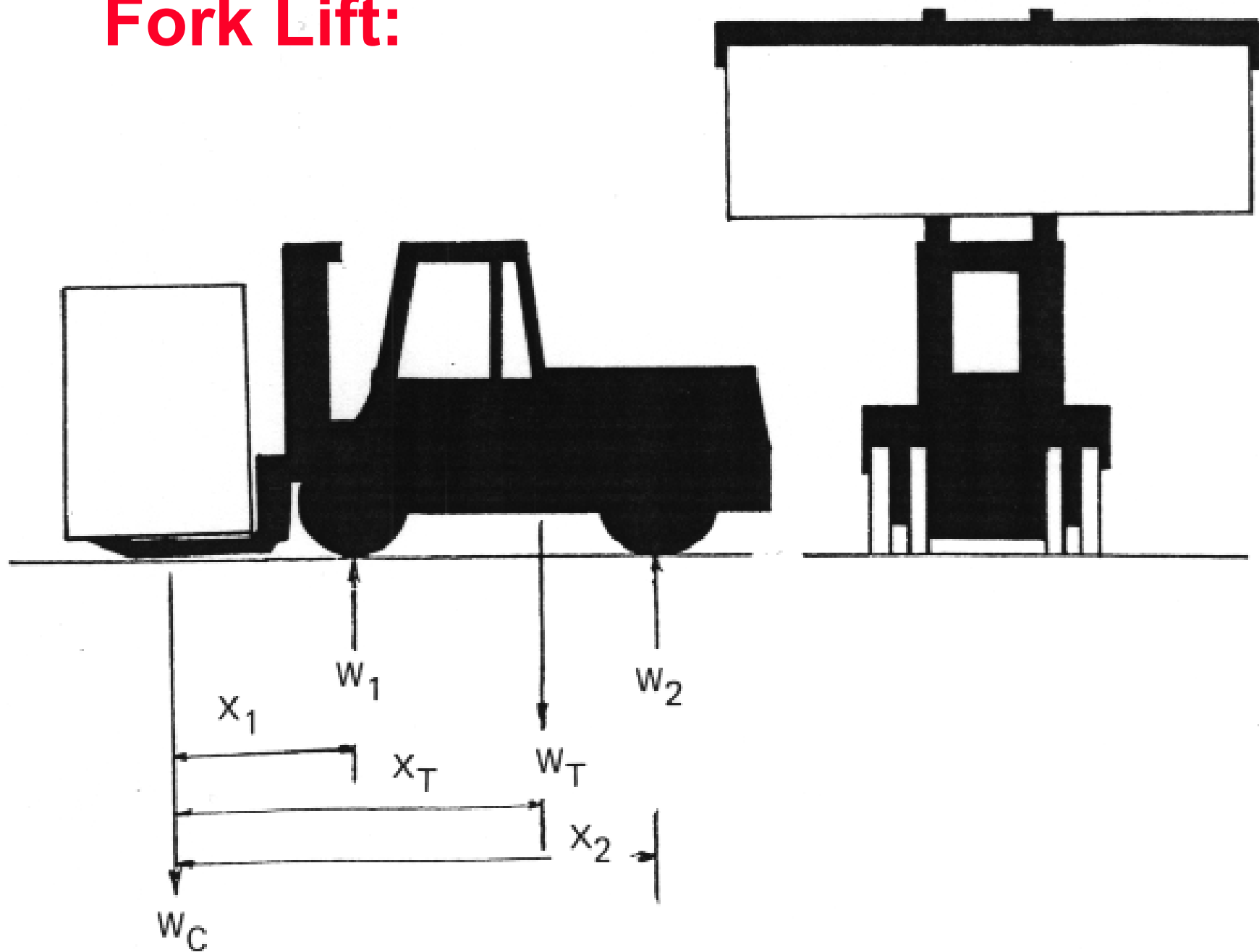




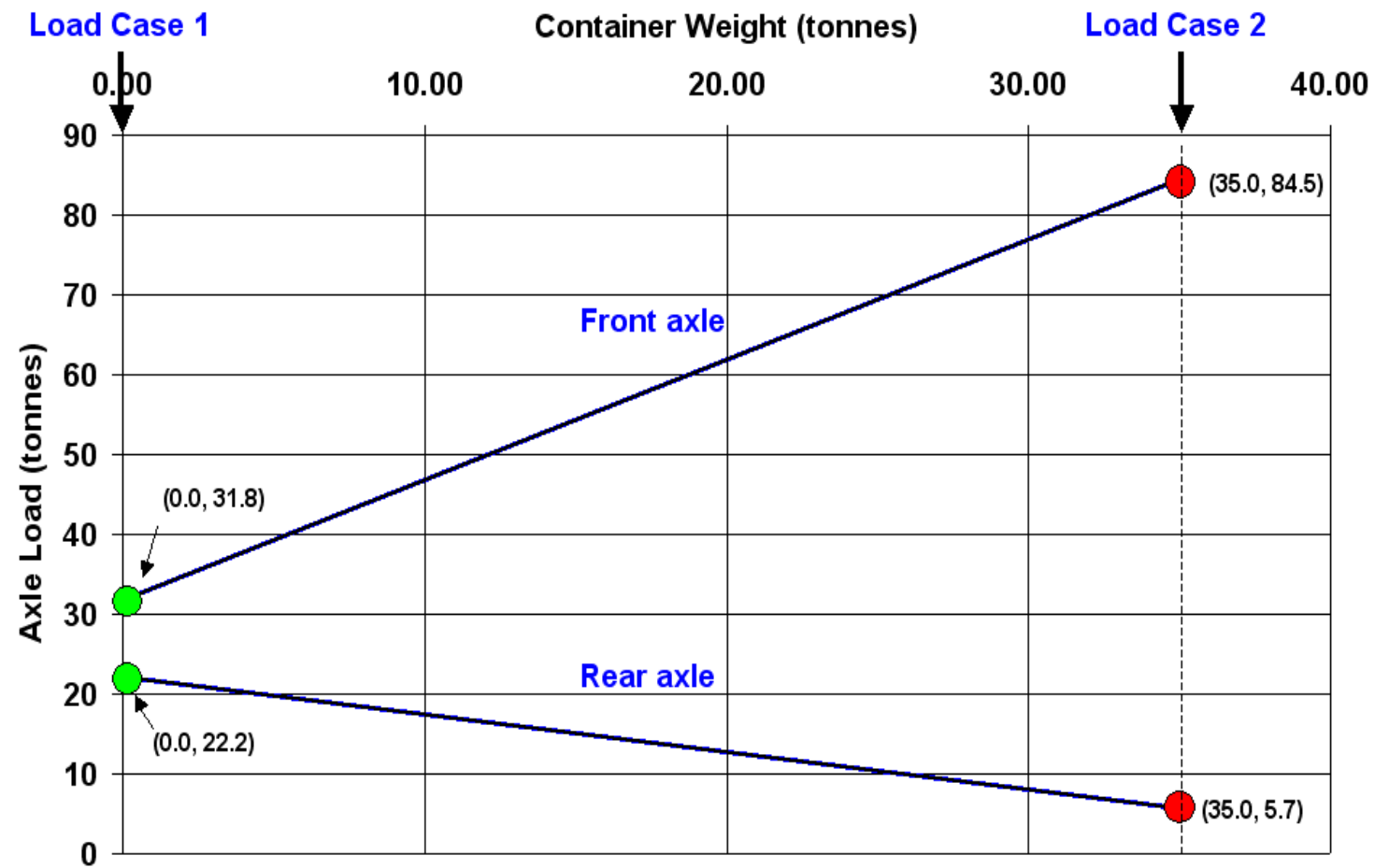
# **Automatic Calculation of Wheel Loads for Container Vehicles...**



## Fork Lift:



# Fork Lift: Axle Load vs. Container Mass



# HIPAVE: Axle Load vs. Container Mass

Kalmar DCD370-12

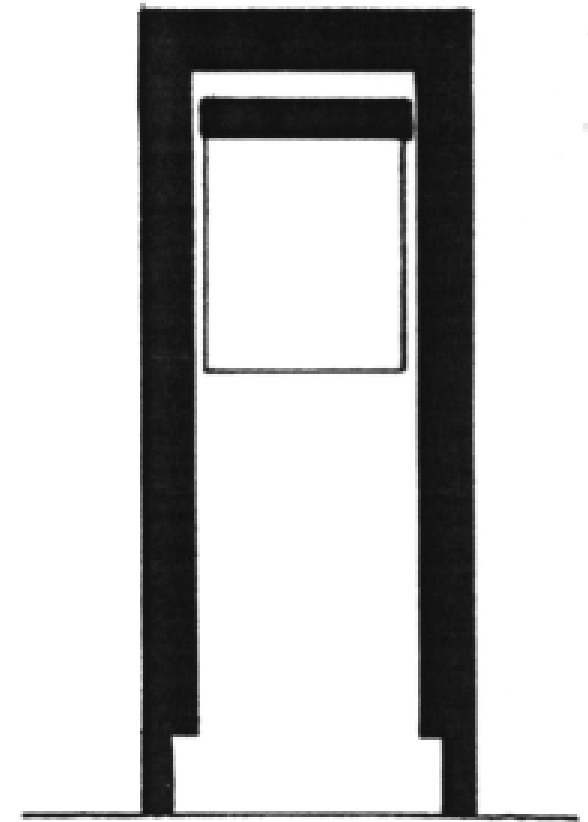
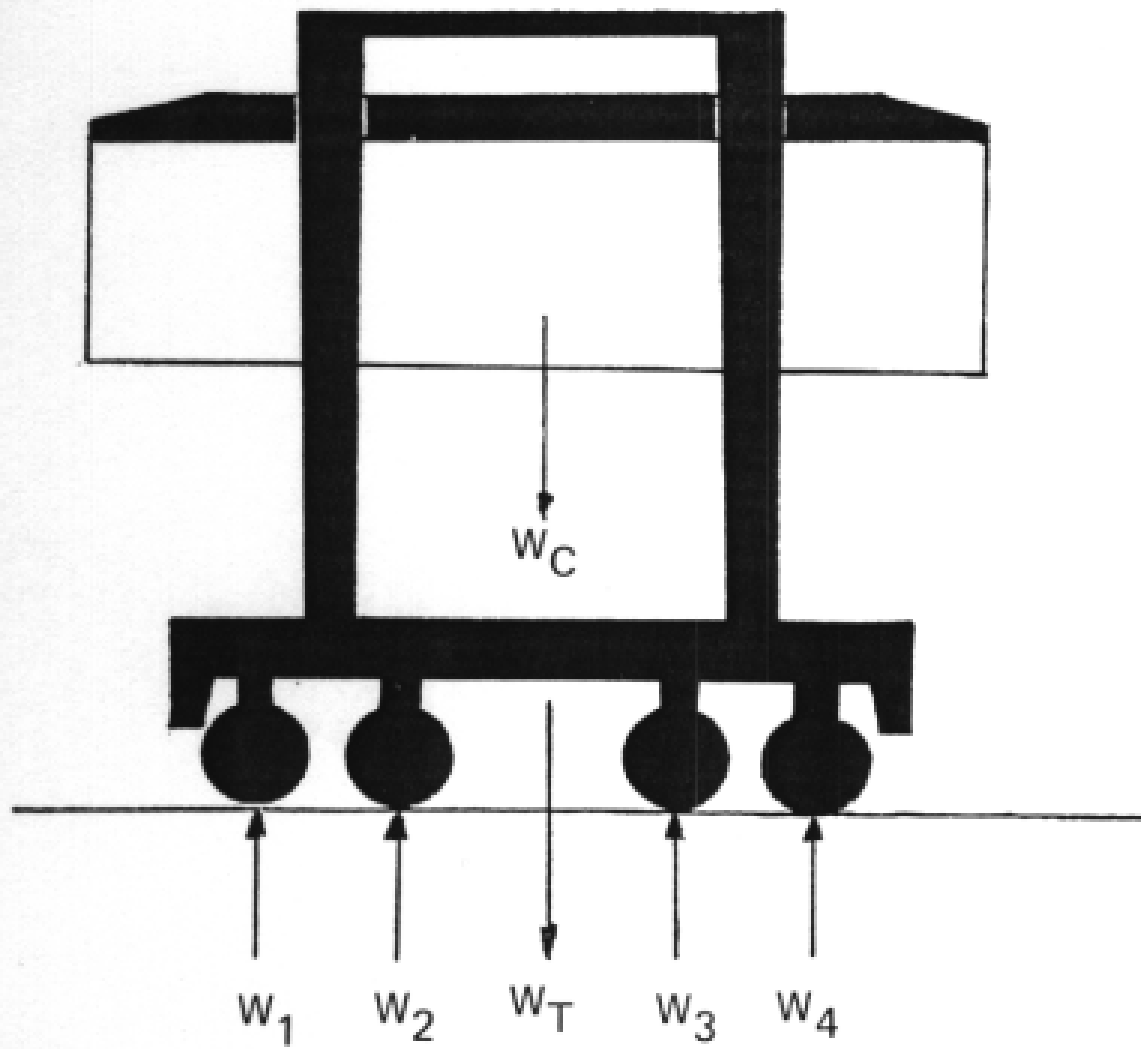
Characteristics:

Payload (Load Case 1):  Payload (Load Case 2):

	Component No.	Tyre Pressure	Axle Load: (Load Case 1)	Axle Load: (Load Case 2)	Number of Wheels
▶	1	0.90	31.78	84.51	4
	2	0.90	22.15	5.70	2



## Straddle Carrier



# Straddle Carrier

Vehicle Models | Load Components and Locations

Type:  Manufacturer:  Scope:

ID	Title	Plot Label	Scope
▶ KalmESC340fc	Kalmar ESC340 front cabin	Kalmar ESC340	Library
KalmESC340sc	Kalmar ESC340 side cabin	Kalmar ESC340	Library
KalmESC350	Kalmar ESC350 front cabin, twin lift	Kalmar ESC350	Library
KalmESC440	Kalmar ESC440 front cabin	Kalmar ESC440	Library
KalmESC450	Kalmar ESC450 front cabin, twin lift	Kalmar ESC450	Library

***Straddle Carrier characteristics*** conveniently specified in terms of ***4 simple parameters...***

Kalmar ESC340 front cabin

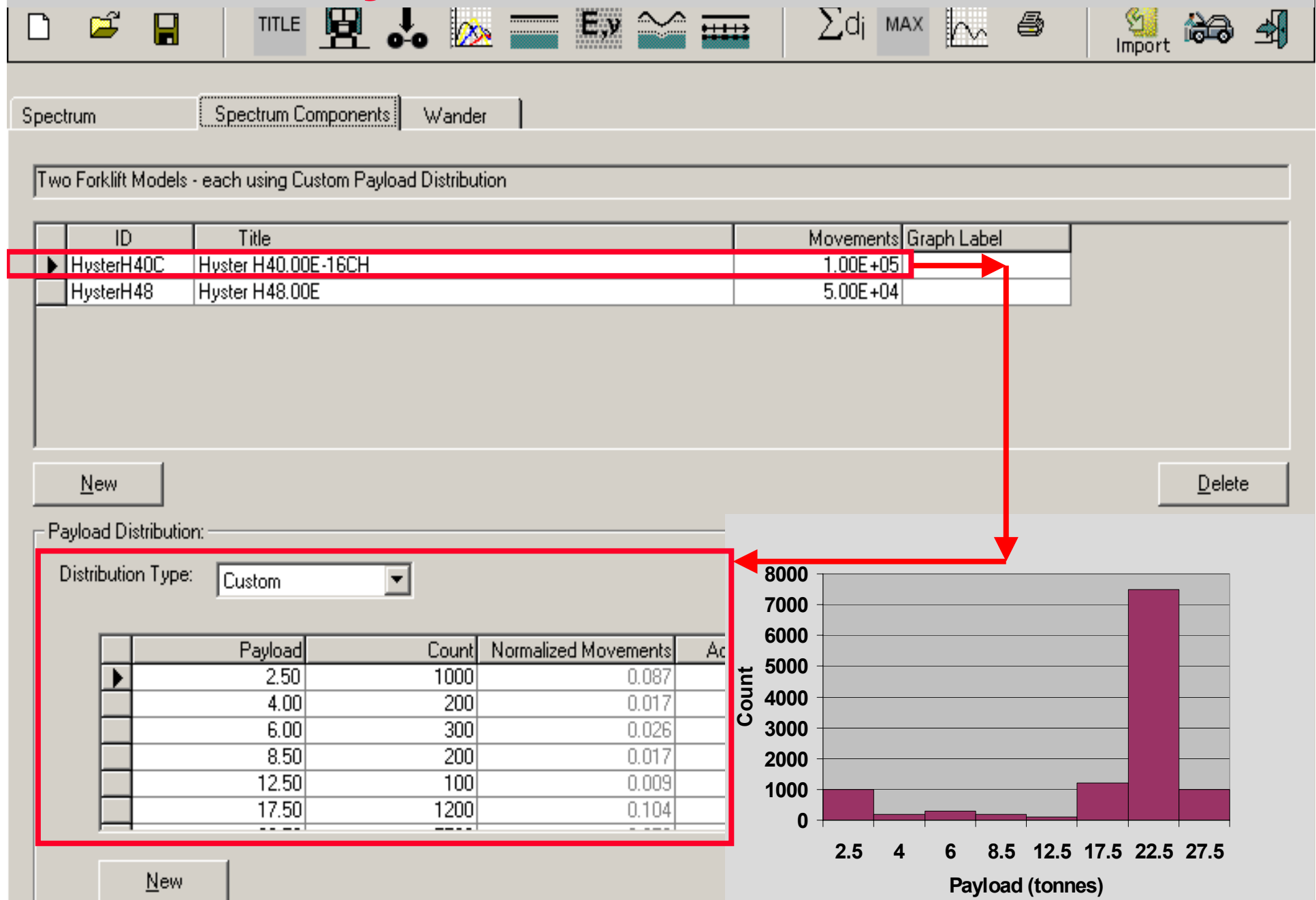
Characteristics:

Number of Axle Rows:  Total Number of Wheels:

Tyre Pressure:  Unladen Weight:

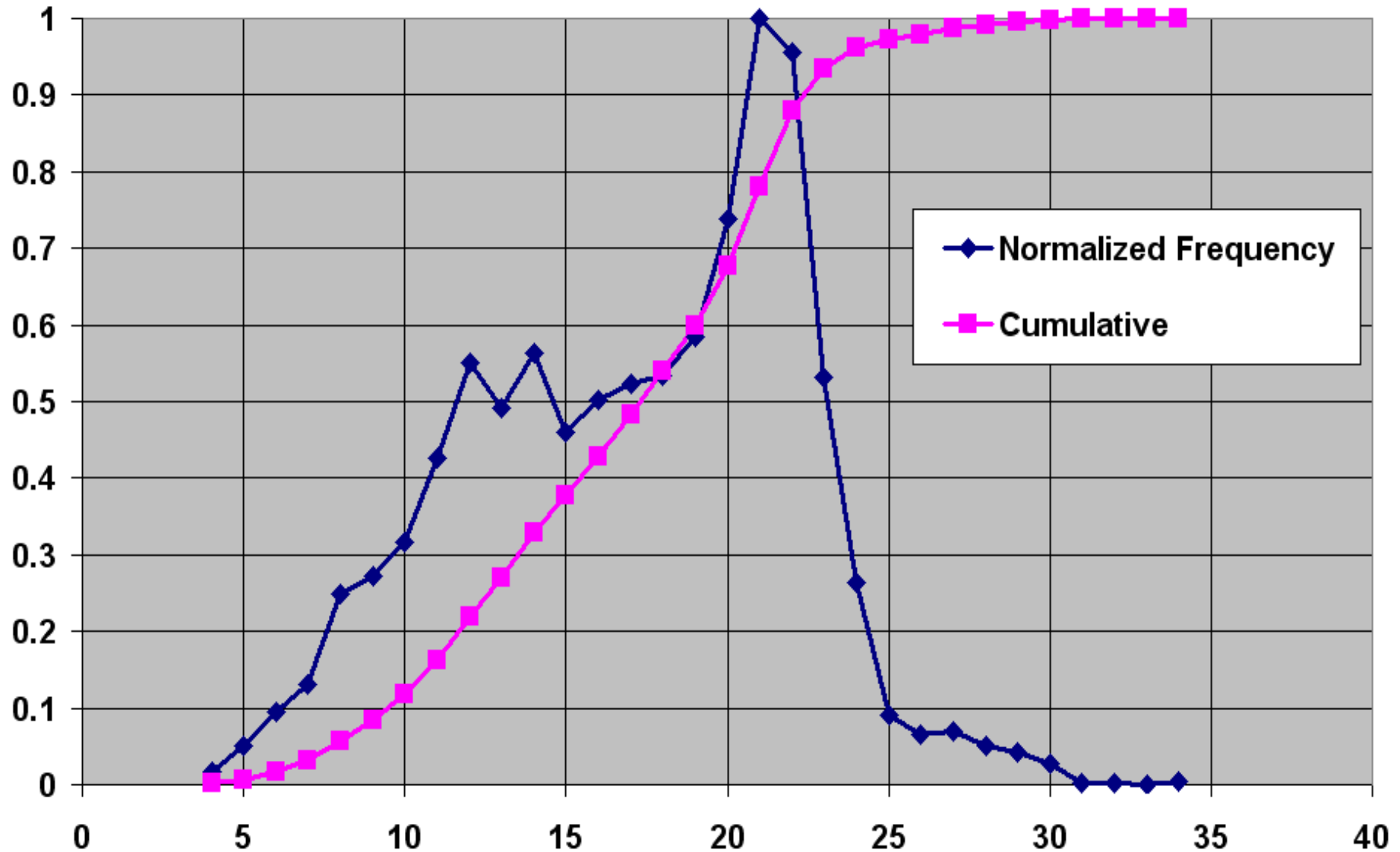


# Custom Payload Distribution



# Standard Container Weight Distribution

e.g. British Ports Association (1996) - 40 ft containers



# Standard Payload Distribution



Payload Distributions

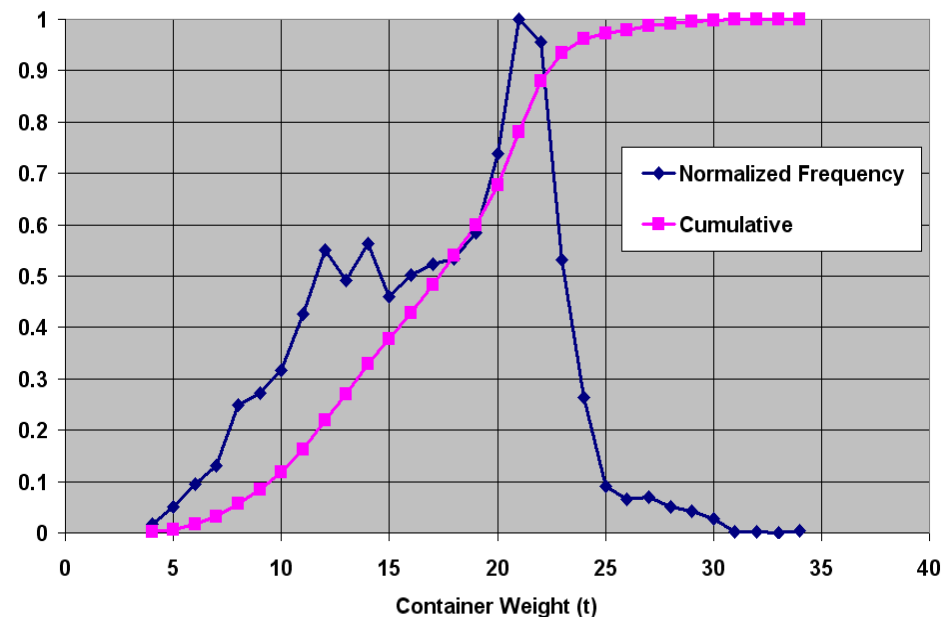
Distribution Details

e.g. British Ports Association (1996) - 40 ft containers

British Ports Association Guide 1996 - 100% x 20ft

	Payload	Count	Normalized Movements
▶	2.00	0.46	0.005
	3.00	1.49	0.015
	4.00	2.95	0.029
	5.00	3.96	0.040
	6.00	3.94	0.039
	7.00	3.97	0.040
	8.00	3.72	0.037
	9.00	3.41	0.034
	10.00	3.66	0.037
	11.00	4.04	0.040
	12.00	4.50	0.045
	13.00	4.41	0.044
	14.00	4.67	0.047
	15.00	5.63	0.056
	16.00	6.13	0.061
	17.00	6.21	0.062
	18.00	6.46	0.065
	19.00	7.58	0.076
	20.00	9.19	0.092
	21.00	6.72	0.067
	22.00	4.08	0.041

Can be used in multiple Traffic Spectrums



New

Delete



# **Lateral Vehicle Wander**

- **A critical design parameter**
- **A normal distribution is assumed**
- **Standard Deviation of wander distribution can vary with vehicle type**



# Dynamic Load Factors

- **Dynamic Load Factors used by the British Ports Association Design Guide**
- **Simple way to account for effects of dynamic loading from:**
  - **cornering, accelerating, braking and surface unevenness.**
- **These simple multipliers are applied to the design loads**
- **Can vary with each axle**
- **HIPAVE lets you use your own values**





# The pavement system...

**HIPAVE realistically models pavement response:**

- **any combination of layer thicknesses and elastic properties**
- **state of the art damage indicators**

# Typical layered pavement model

	Thickness (mm)	Modulus (MPa)	Poisson's Ratio
<b>Asphalt</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2800</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Base Course/ Subbase Course</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.35</b>
	<b>150</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.35</b>
	<b>150</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>0.35</b>
	<b>150</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>0.35</b>
	<b>150</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0.35</b>
	<b>150</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>Subgrade</b>  <b>CBR = 3</b>	<b>Infinite</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.45</b>

✓ anisotropic properties  
can be used

# How damage models are defined

- A damage model relates pavement life to an indicator of damage such as subgrade compressive strain, etc.
- The models are of the form:

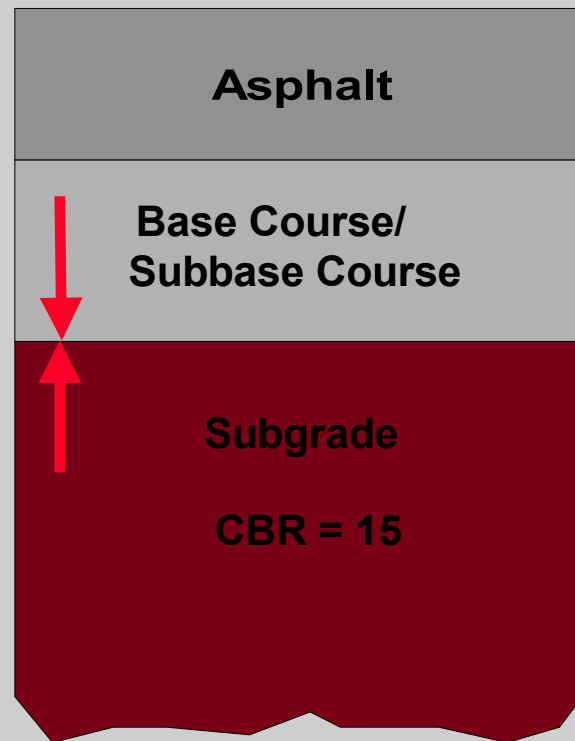
$$N = \left( \frac{k}{\varepsilon} \right)^b$$

where N is the predicted life  
(repetitions to failure)  
k is a material constant  
b is the damage exponent  
 $\varepsilon$  is the induced strain

# You can choose damage indicators

Example:

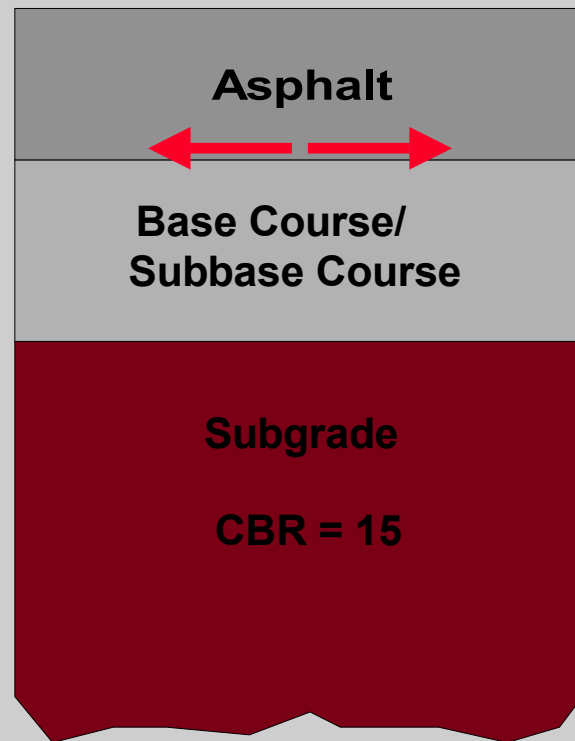
Vertical  
strain



# You can choose damage indicators

Example:

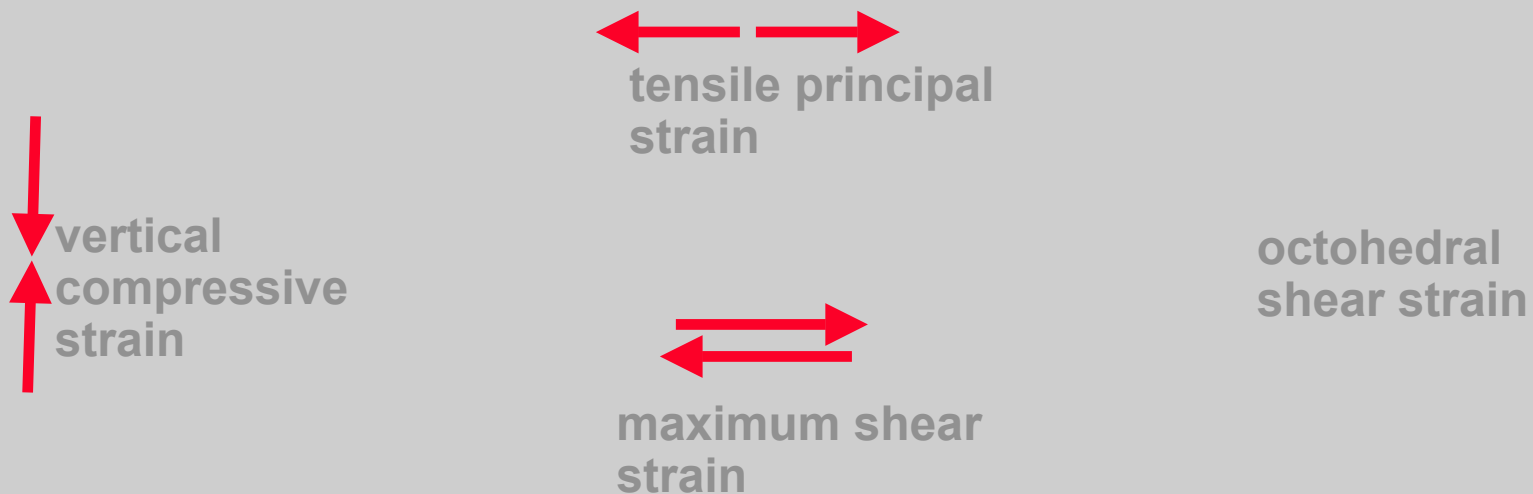
Tensile  
strain





# HIPAVE handles all damage models

- you can define new models
- models can use any deflection, strain or stress component, e.g.:





## **HIPAVE gives *fast* results:**

- **Once parameters are defined, typical runs take only seconds on Pentium PCs**
- **Even the most complex combinations of vehicles and the most complicated pavement structures take seconds, not hours!**



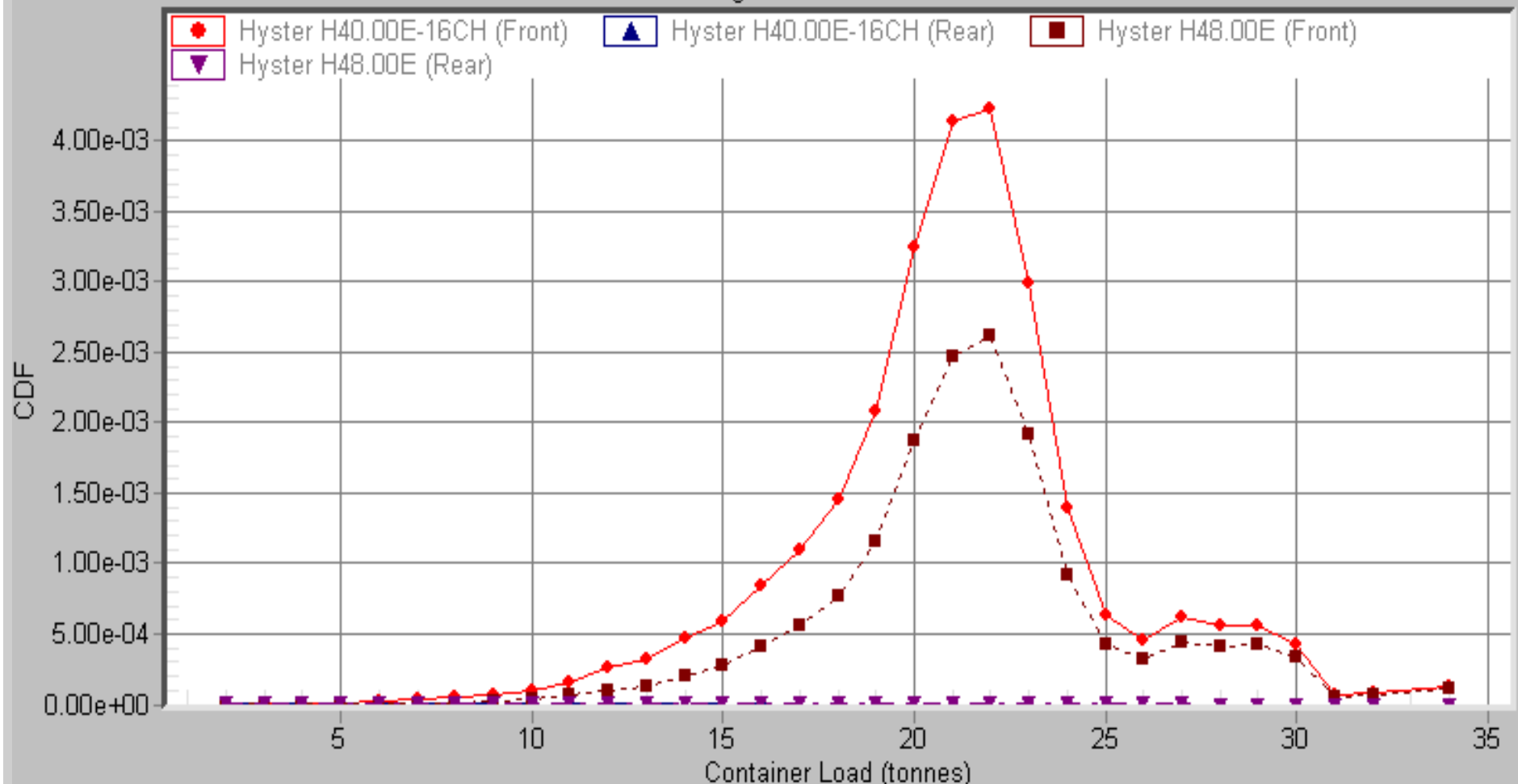
# Results presentation

high quality plots can be output on any printer

# Sample Damage Factor vs. Container Mass

Example 1 - Traffic Mix consisting of two main Forklift Models

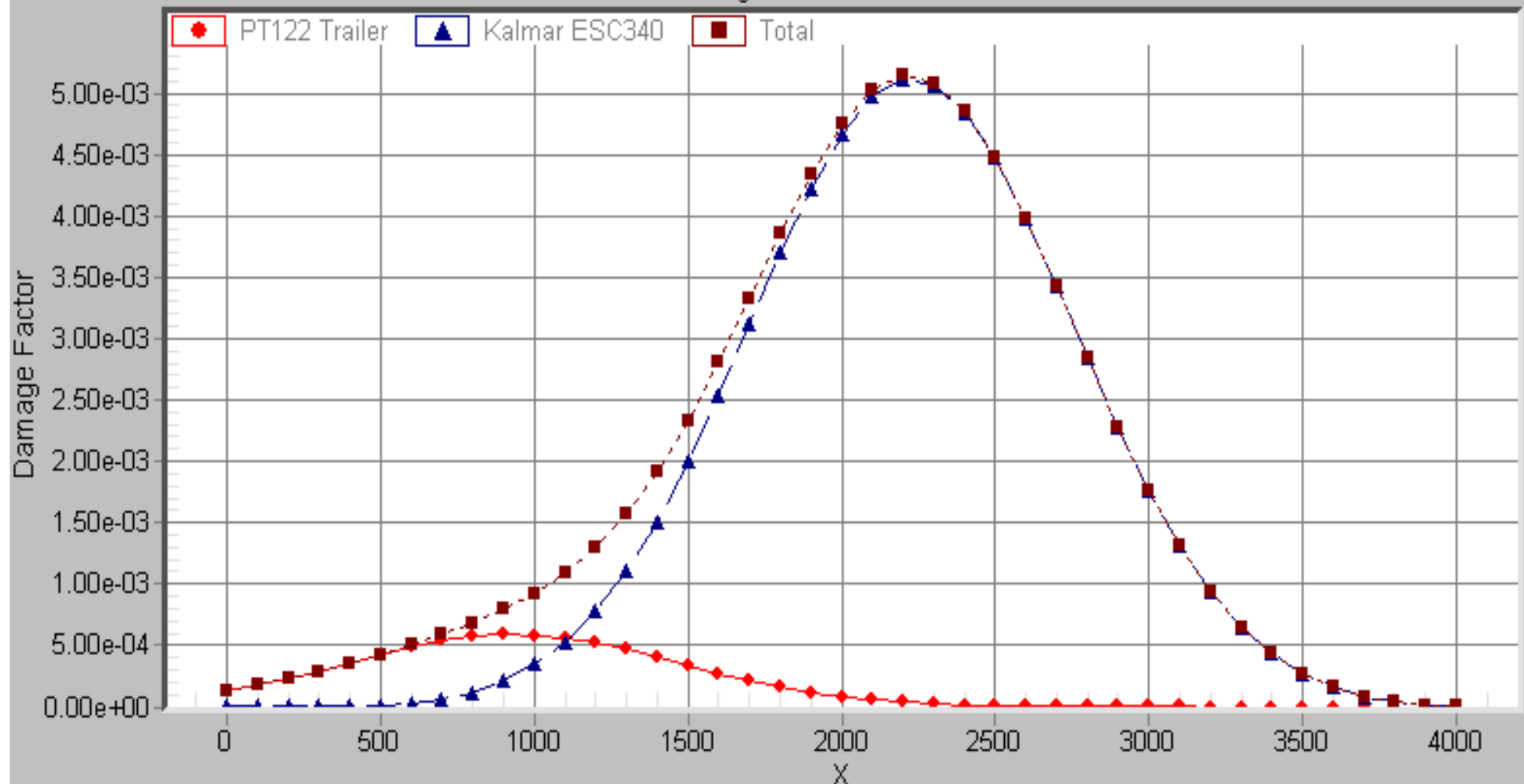
Subgrade CBR=6



# Sample Damage Factor vs. Distance

Doha Case Study - Load Case B - Straddle and Tractor-Trailer - import distn.

Subgrade CBR15



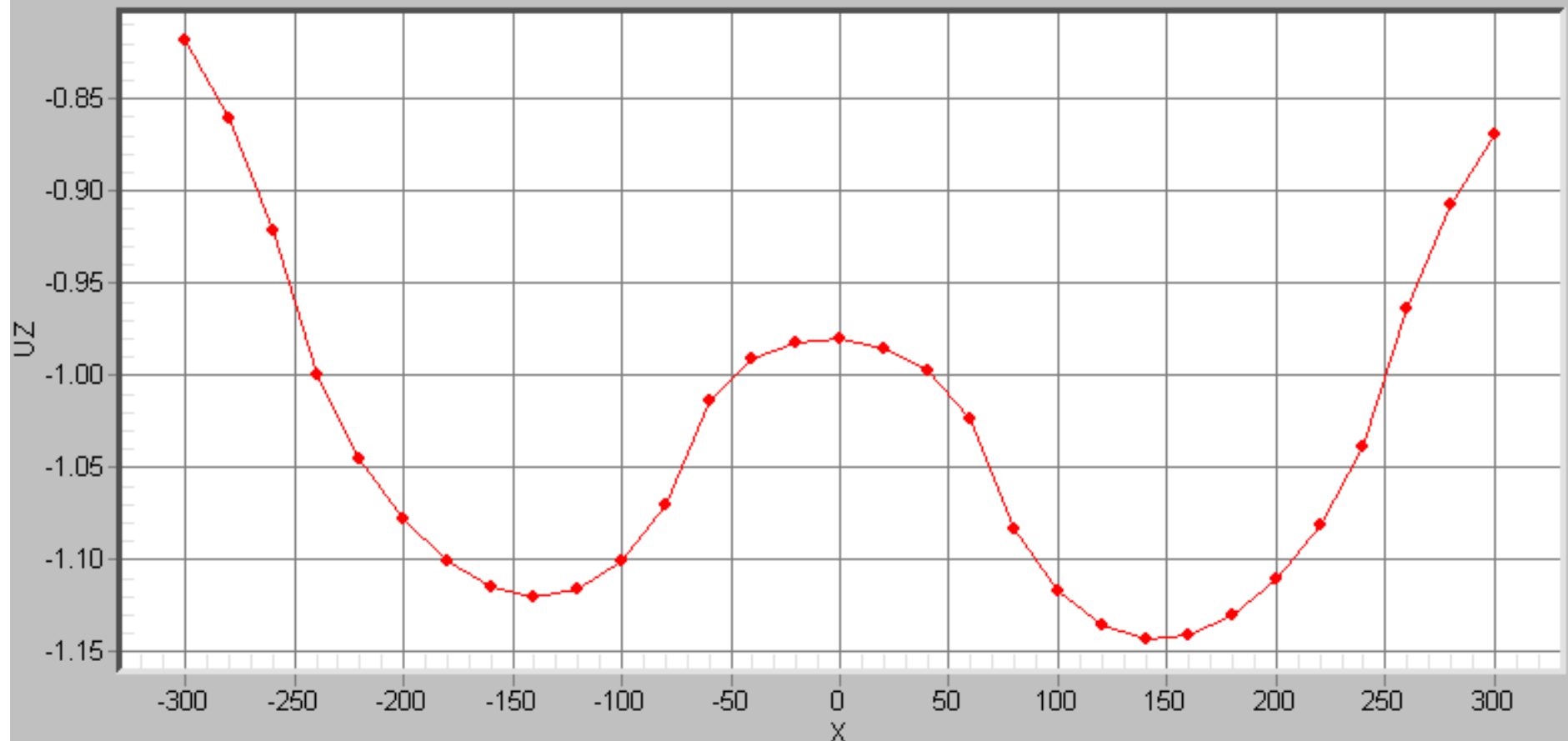


# Results presentation

any deflection, strain or stress component,  
e.g. surface displacements

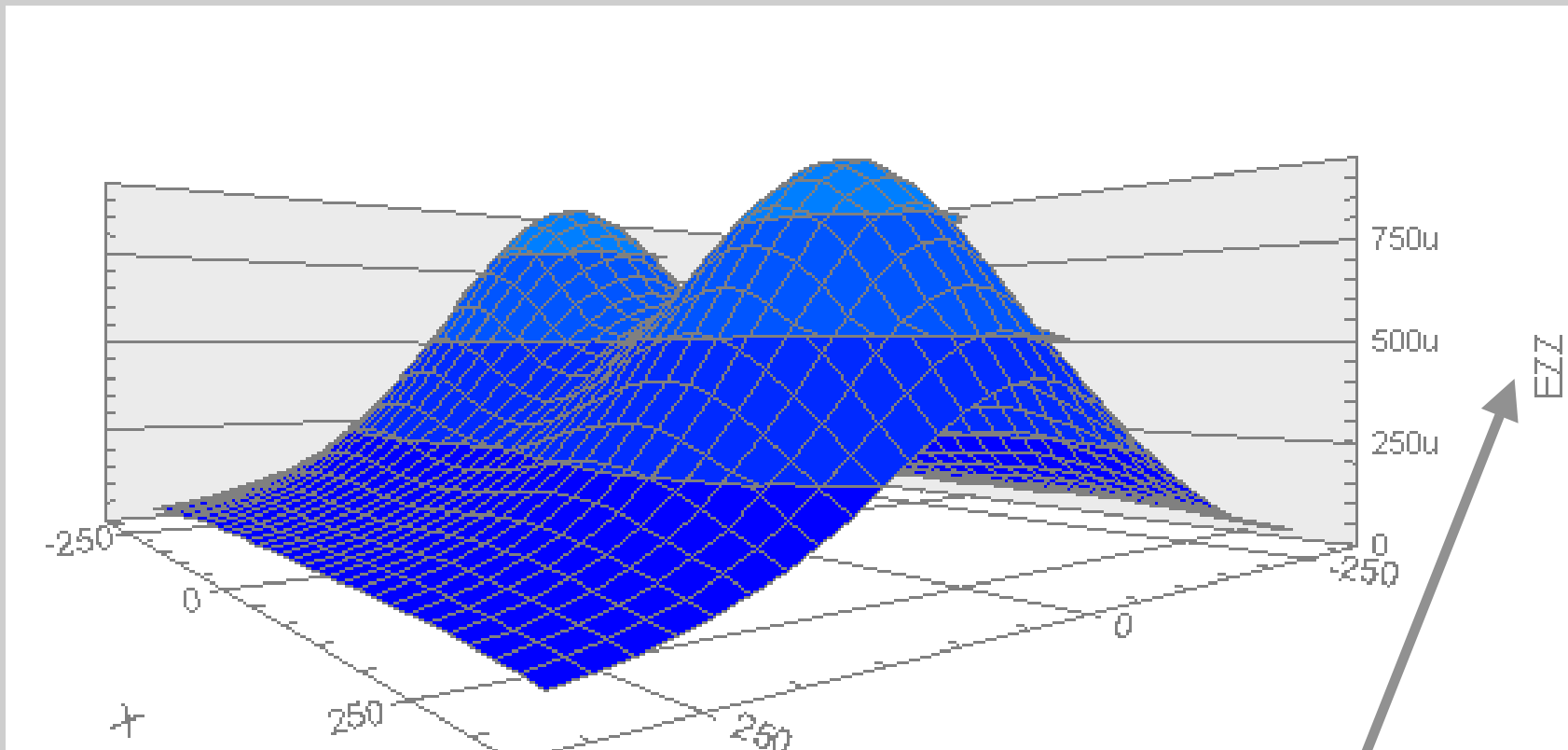
Austrroads 2004 - Example 1 - Unbound Granular Pavement - Selected Z-values

Z= 0.000



# Results presentation

any deflection, strain or stress component,  
e.g. strain pulse under dual wheels

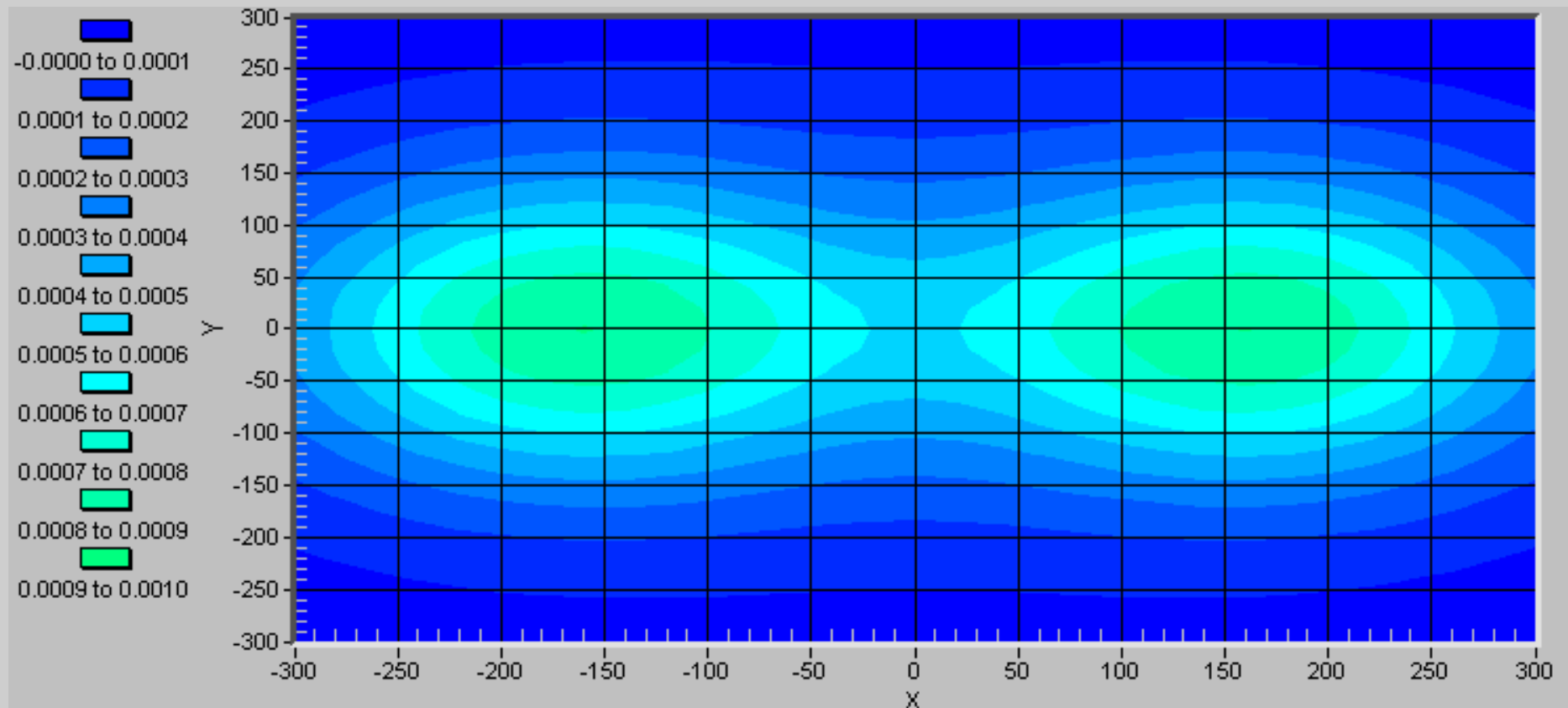


Vertical strain

# Results presentation

any deflection, strain or stress component,  
e.g. strain pulse under dual wheels




## Vertical strain



# Automatic Thickness Design

**HIPAVE: Example 1 - [Damage Calculation Details]**

File Edit Analysis Options Help

TITLE   $\sum d_i$  MAX  Import 

Calculation option:

☒ Calculate damage factors ☐ Calculate selected results at user-defined z-values

☐ Parametric Analysis

Traffic Spectrum: Two Forklift Models - each using Standard Payload Distribution

Summary Reliability

☒ Design thickness of layer highlighted below ☐ Calculate Cost

No.	ID	Title	Minimum Thickness	Maximum Thickness	Current Thickness	CDF
1	Asph2800	Asphalt- 2800MPa			100.00	2.01E-02
2	BBBase	Barker-Brabston (Base)			200.00	
3	BBSubbase	Barker-Brabston (Subbase)			525.31	
4	cbr6	Subgrade CBR=6			0.00	1.01E+00

Here is the thickness determined for this example

The criterion used is for CDF=1.0




This analysis takes a few seconds on a

No.	Use in Max CDF	Material Type	Performance Criterion	Multiplier
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Asphalt (gran)	Shell asphalt criterion	1.00
			Wardle, Rodway and Rickards (2001)	1.00

# Cost Calculation

**HIPAVE: Example for Cost Optimization - [Damage Calculation Details]**

File Edit Analysis Options Help

TITLE   $\sum d_i$  MAX  Import 

Calculation option:

☒ Calculate damage factors ☐ Calculate selected results at user-defined z-values

☐ Parametric Analysis

Traffic Spectrum: Example for Cost Optimization - forklift - simple custom payload distr.

Summary | Reliability

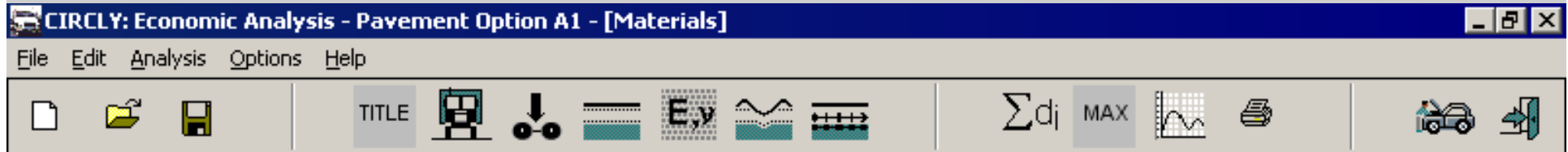
☐ Design thickness of layer highlighted below ☒ Calculate Cost Total Cost: \$53.93/m<sup>2</sup>

No.	ID	Title	Current Thickness	CDF
1	Asph3000	Asphalt- 3000 MPa, VB=11%	50.00	1.00E+00
2	BBBase	Barker-Brabston (Base)	392.21	
3	BBSubbase	Barker-Brabston (Subbase)	920.00	
4	cbr6	Subgrade CBR=6	0.00	5.61E-01

Performance Criteria and Traffic multipliers:

No.	Material Type	Performance Criterion	Multiplier
1	Asphalt (new)	Asphalt- 3000 MPa, VB=11%	1.00
4	Subgrade (isotropic)	CBR=6, Wardle, Rodway and Rickards (2001)	1.00

# Cost Calculation



Entry of Unit Material Costs

Asphalt

	ID	Title	Cost/Volume [\$/m3]	Cost/Weight [\$/tonne]	Weight/Volume [tonne/m3]	Cost/Area [\$/m2]
▶	14H-40	Size 14 Type H - 40km/h		\$115.00	2.50	\$0.00
	20R-40	Size 20 Type R - 40km/h		\$125.00	2.50	\$0.00
	20T-40	Size 20 Type T - 40km/h		\$115.00	2.50	\$0.00
	Asph2000	Asphalt- 2000MPa	\$240.00			\$0.00
	Asph2800	Asphalt- 2800MPa	\$240.00			\$0.00
	Asph3000	Asphalt- 3000 MPa, VB=11%	\$248.88			\$8.88
	Asphalt	Asphalt- 1400 MPa	\$240.00			\$0.00
	AustSize14	Austrroads 2004- Example 3- Size 14				
	AustSize20	Austrroads 2004- Example 3- Size 20				



# Automatic Parametric Analysis

- Automatically loop through one or two thickness ranges
- Simultaneously design the thickness of another layer
- Lets you fine-tune layer thicknesses to minimize construction and maintenance costs



# Cost Optimization Example

Thickness		Unit Cost
$T_1 = 50 \text{ mm}$	Asphalt: Asphalt- 3000 MPa, VB=11%	\$240 / m <sup>3</sup>
$T_2 = ?$	Base	\$60 / m <sup>3</sup>
$T_3 = ?$	Sub-base	\$20 / m <sup>3</sup>
	Subgrade, CBR = 6	



# Cost Optimization Case Study

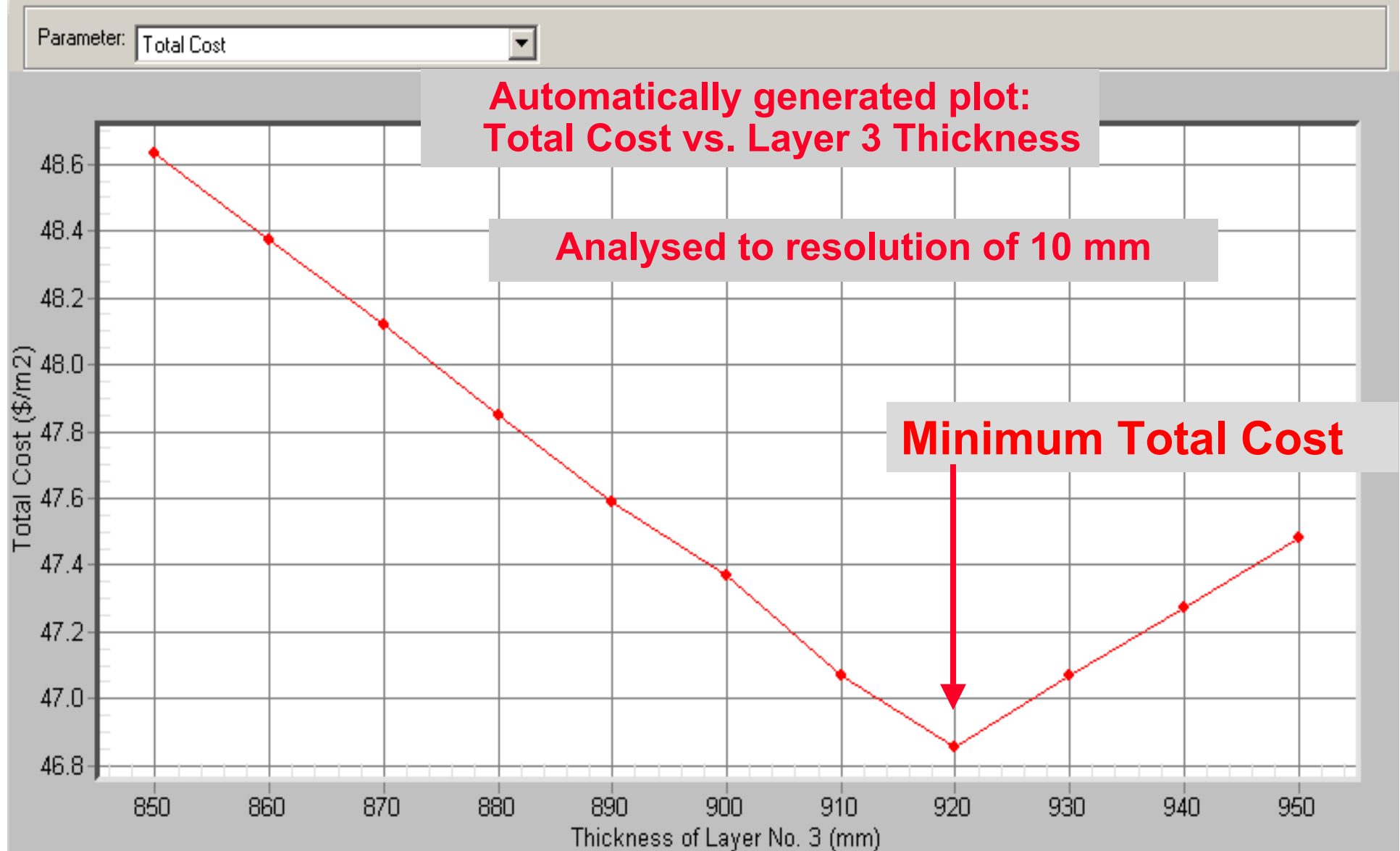
## Summary of Results

Layer 3 Thickness	Layer 2 Thickness	Max. CDF	Total Cost (\$/m <sup>2</sup> )
700	445	1.0	52.7
800	368	1.0	50.1
900	289	1.0	47.4
1000	275	1.0	48.5
1100	275	1.0	50.5

Minimum Cost



# Cost Optimization: How it works....



**In summary.....**



# **A complete design system.....**

- **models actual traffic spectrum**
- **models all design vehicle loads**
- **uses multi-layered pavement**
- **predicts pavement life with user-defined state-of-the-art damage models**



# **HIPAVE - easy to use.....**

- **complete integrated system**
- **runs on IBM-compatible PCs**
- **rapid analysis**
- **ready-to-use databases for vehicle loading, pavement composition and damage models**
- **new parameters easily defined**
- **quality hard copies of results on any printer or plotter**



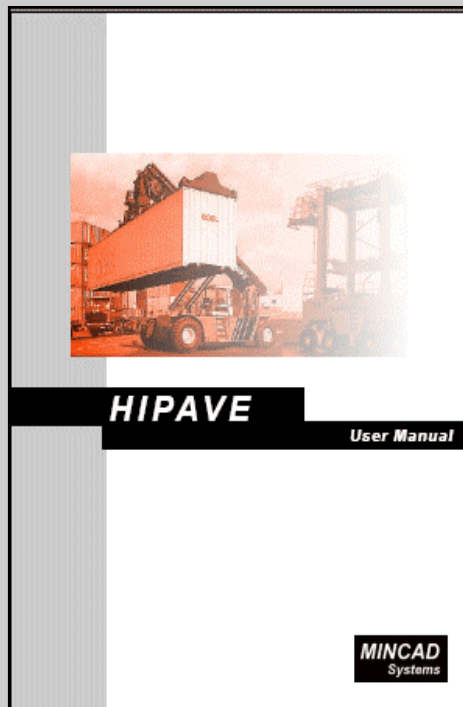
# How does HIPAVE differ from CIRCLY and APSDS?

- a comparison of the features of our three pavement design packages....

# Feature Comparison

	<b>CIRCLY 5.0</b>	<b>APSDS 4.0</b>	<b>HIPAVE 5.0</b>
<b>Application Profile:</b>	Road pavements- streets, roads, highways	Airport pavements	Container and intermodal terminal pavements
<b>Key Core Features:</b>	no wander	rigorous wander algorithm	rigorous wander algorithm
	parametric analysis		parametric analysis
	economic analysis		economic analysis
	support for 2004 Austroads Pavement Design Guide	Barker-Brabston heavy duty unbound materials <b>New</b>	Barker-Brabston heavy duty unbound materials
			Standard Vehicle Library with automatic updates
			Automatic calculation of axle loads from vehicle geometry and container mass
			automatic treatment

# Technical Support



- Comprehensive 105 page User Manual includes worked examples
- Users are notified of updates
- Latest version can be downloaded from website



# HIPAVE

**MINCAD**  
Systems



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