Session 3

Pavement Option Selection and Design







Points to Think About

How do I select a pavement option?

What information is needed for pavement decisions?

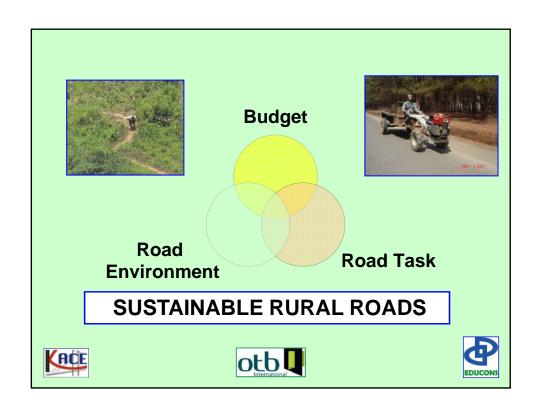
How do I analyse this data?

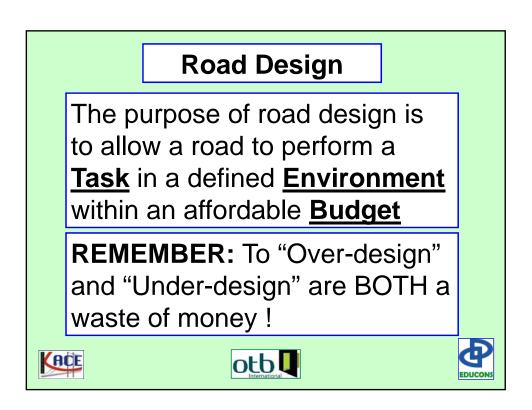
How important is drainage?

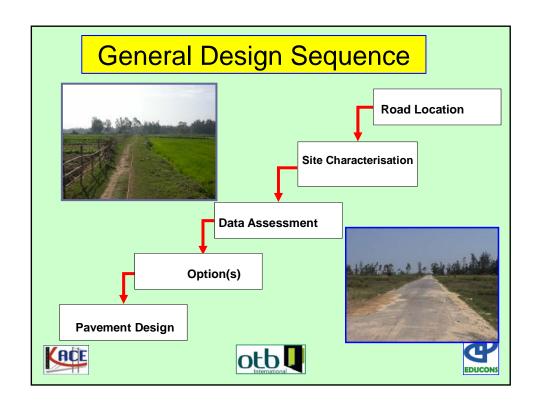


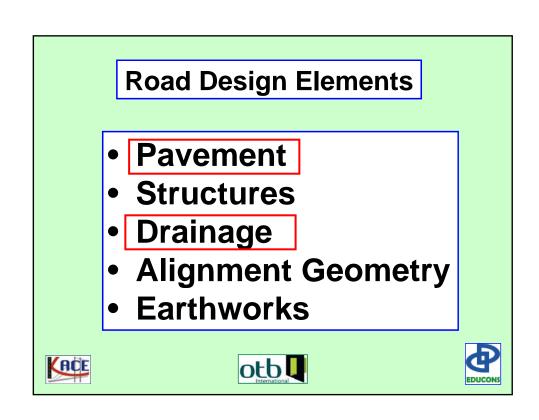












LVRR Pavement Selection

A pavement selection procedure has been developed from the SEACAP research initiatives - based on two key principles:

- 1. Pavements must be fit for purpose in terms of traffic volume and axle loads,
- 2. Pavements should be compatible with the governing road environment factors, as discussed in the previous section.







A Two Phase Selection Approach

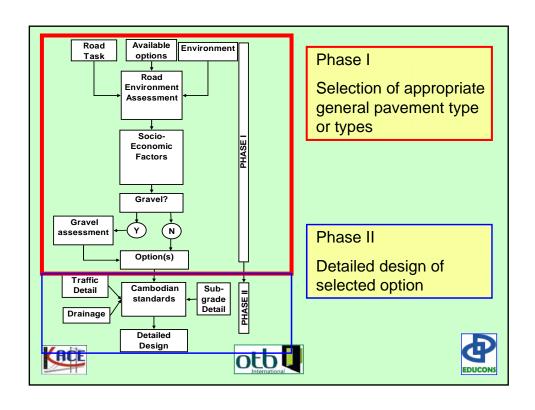
Phase I: Identification of appropriate pavement **types** compatible with the road environment.

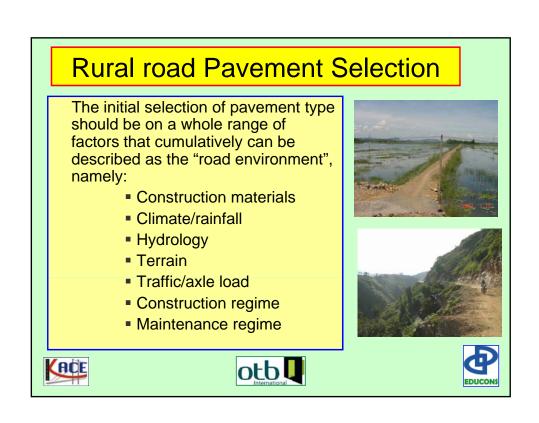
• Phase II: **Detailed design** of the selected pavement components (e.g. layer thicknesses) compatible with engineering standards and requirements – i.e. traffic, axle load and sub-grade strength.



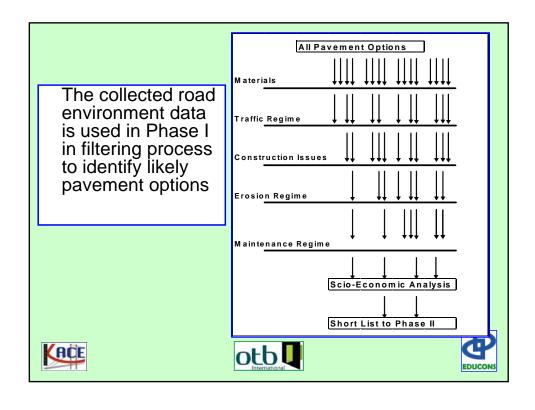








1 = positive advantage;	Key Issues													
2 = probable advantage 0 = no advantage x = definite disadvantage ;	Local material use *	Labour based	Ease of construction	Maintenance reduction	Sustainability	Resistance to rain/flooding	Load spreading	Suitable for small contractors	Advantages to local economy	Resistance to heavy axles	Local employment	Whole life cost advantages **	Roughness	
Emulsion sand seals	2	1	2	0	X	х	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	
S and DBST with emulsion	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	
Penetration Macadam	х	x	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	
S and DBST with hot bitumen	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	х	2	2	
Lime stabilised base and subbase	1	0	2	0	1	0	х	1	0	0	х	2	0	
Cement stabilised base and subbase	1	0	2	0	1	0	х	1	0	0	х	2	0	
Sealed Dry Bound Macadam	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	
Sealed Water Bound Macadam	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	
Dressed Stone/Cobbles	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	х	
Bricks, Concrete and Clay	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	
Sealed Armoured Gravel	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	х	0	2	2	
Un-reinforced concrete	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	
Unsealed Natural Gravel	1	0	1	x	x	x	0	1	2	0	0	x	х	



			Sea	ls an	d Lo	ad Be	arin	g Su	rface	es			Bas	es			
	Sand seal	Chip seal	Penetration macadam	Steel reinforced concrete	Bamboo reinforced concrete	Engineering clay bricks	Concrete bricks	Stone setts	Unsealed wet/dry macadam	Unsealed gravel	Waterbound macadam	Drybound macadam	Natural gravel	Armoured gravel	Cement stabilised soil	Lime stabilisede soil	Emulsion stabilised soil
Economically available	-		_			-		-	-	_			_		ľ	_	
Materials																	
Crushed stone aggregate		√	$\sqrt{}$	√	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$		V		$\sqrt{}$	V		$\sqrt{}$			
Stone blocks								√									
Laterite gravel										√			V	√			
Colluvial/alluvial gravel										√			√	√			
Weathered rock														V			
Fired clay bricks						1											
Claysoil						1										1	
Sand	1			√	1		1								1		√
Cement				√	1		V								1		
Lime																V	
Bitumen			\checkmark														
Bitumen Emulsion	1	√															√

Specific Health-Environment Issues

If the road is:.

In a village Beside a school or health centre

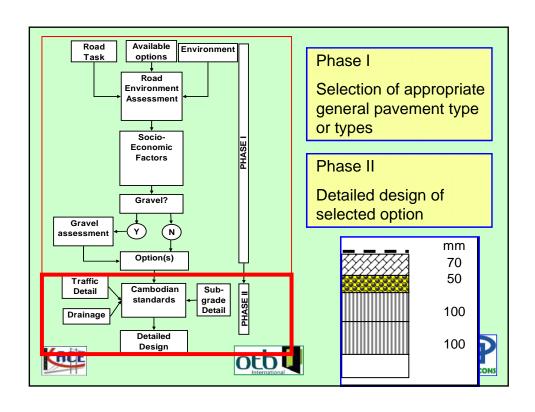
Ideally road should not have a dusty unsealed surface

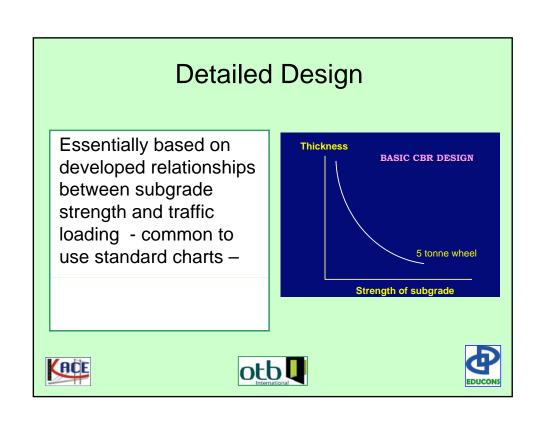
The is in addition to other engineering considerations such as rainfall, gradient etc

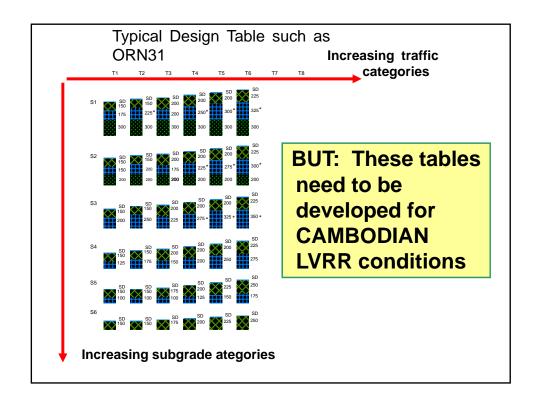












Overseas Road Note 31

- Suitable for tropical and sub-tropical climates
- Simple to use charts and a wide range of materials
- □ However, no LVRR traffic loading sub-divisions
- Therefore it is conservative (expensive) for LVRRs
- Like most methods, it does not specifically deal with roadbase materials that do not meet the standard strength requirements

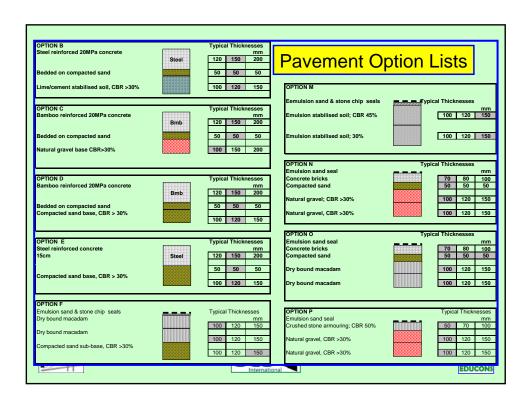


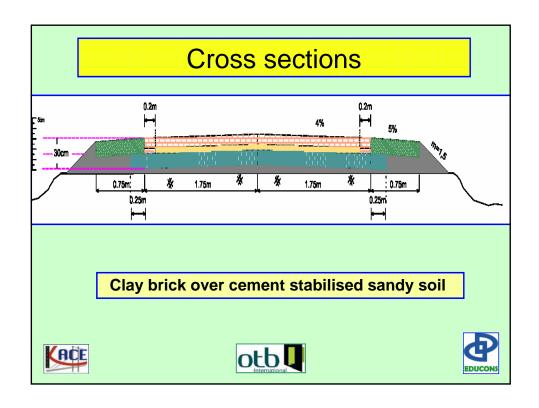


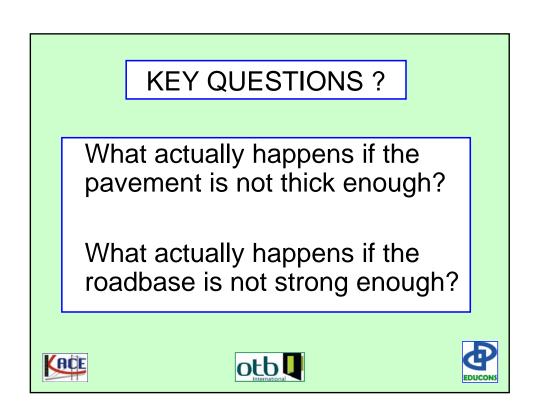


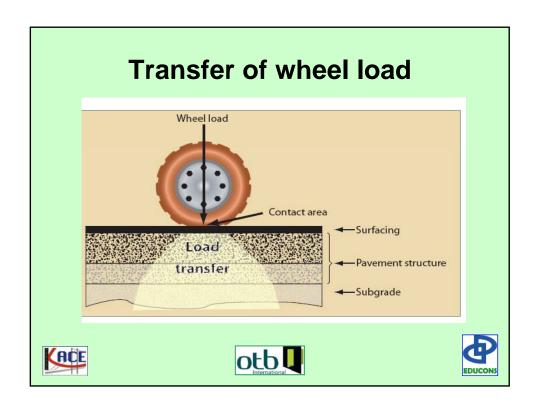
Layer thickness based on subgrade strength and traffic: typical example from Lao

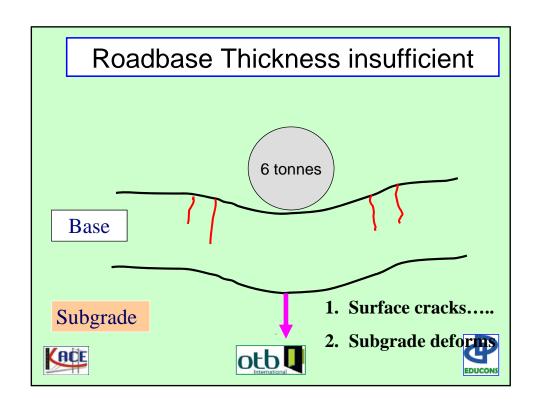
Subgrade Soaked CBR%	Pavement Layer	Traffic A Layer Thickness (mm)	Traffic B Layer Thickness (mm)
2-3.9	Surface	Seal	Seal
	Base	100	120
	Sub-Base	175	200
4-6.9	Surface	Seal	Seal
	Base	100	120
	Sub-Base	150	175
7-10.9	Surface	Seal	Seal
	Base	100	100
	Sub-Base	100	175
>11	Surface	Seal	Seal
	Base	100	100
	Sub-Base	100	150

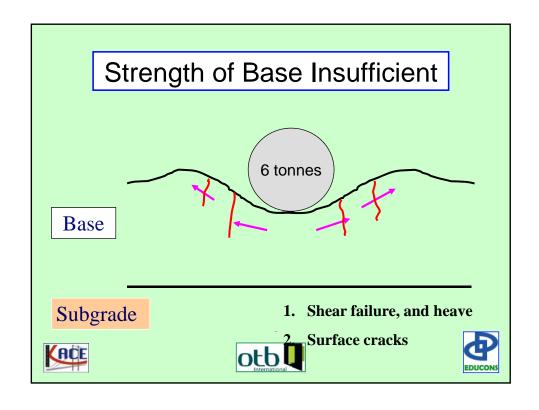


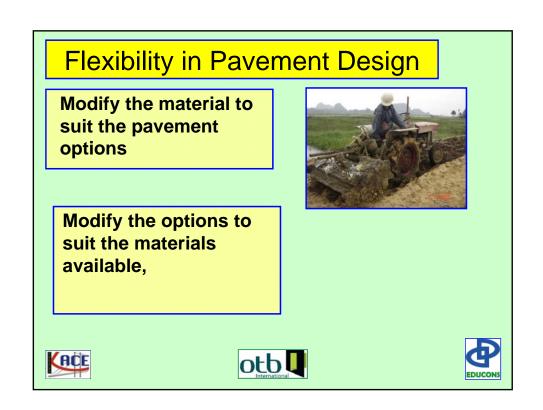












Materials – A Key to Sustainable Road Construction

A fundamental principle, or message, that needs to be carried forward from current research into practice is that appropriate road construction materials need to be selected on a "fitness for purpose" basis; that this is related to their actual service performance.







Locally Available Materials

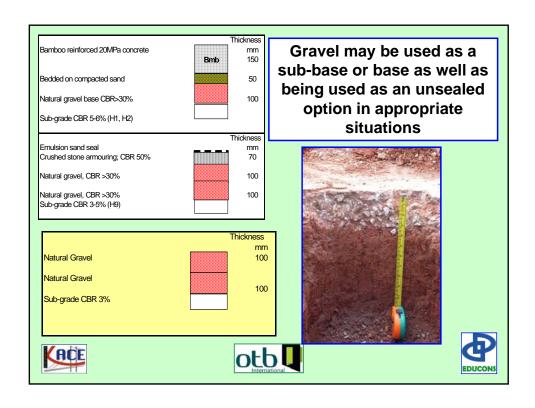
Use of local materials is essential where reserves are limited or of marginal quality, as they are in certain rural areas of Cambodia.

That means that specifications and designs must be suited to local materials.









Identifying Available Materials

Even for limited scope LVRR projects, materials testing should aimed at defining service performance in terms of:

- □The load bearing capacity of the compacted material,
- □lts volume stability in response to soakingdrying,
- □lts component particle strength and durability (granular materials).







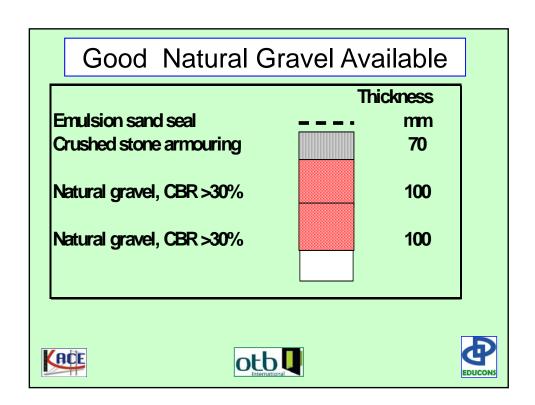
Appropriate Use of Materials

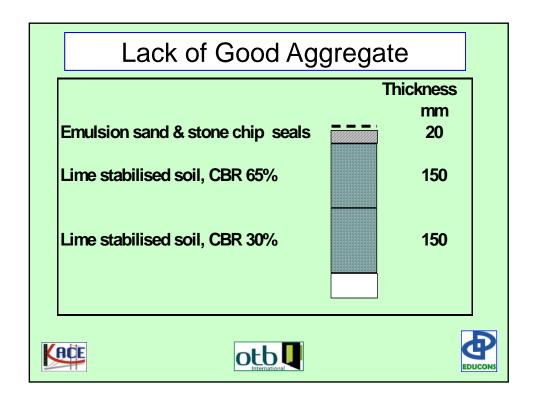
It is important to use materials relevant to their role in the road, that is, to ensure that they are neither substandard nor wastefully above the standards demanded by their engineering task.

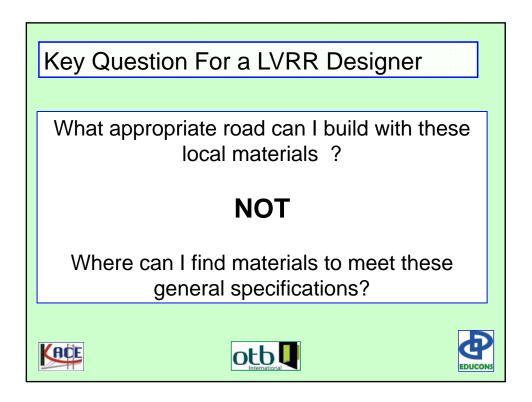












Summary

This session outlines a general approach to the selection and design of LVRRs that is based upon the task the roads have to perform; the environments in which they have to operate; and their anticipated whole life costs.

The pavement design process has to be compatible with existing Cambodian Standards and based upon the collection and analysis of appropriate data. Options should take into account not only the immediate construction cost but also their likely maintenance costs – together making up what is termed the Whole Life Asset Costs

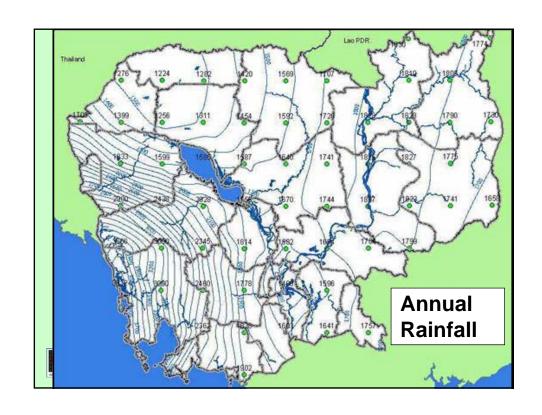
Road Design Data Collection

- Climate
- Terrain
- Hydrology
- Subgrade
- Construction Materials
- Traffic











Hydrology

Information on apparent water levels and liability flooding can be collected by observation, measurement and investigation as part of the geotechnical surveys.









The Dynamic Cone Penetration (DCP) test.

Assesses in situ strength of pavement layers





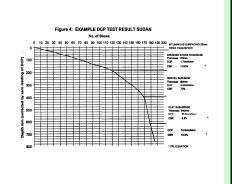




DCP Analysis

- Relationships have been developed to relate number of blows/mm to CBR
- Can be analysed graphically using charts

SITE / ROAD	KENAN	A, SUDAN	DATE 29-8-	90									
			TEST NO. 6										
SECTION NO	D./CHAINAG	E 2/48	OCP ZERO R	EADING	60 mm								
DIRECTION SOUTH			TEST STARTED AT TOP OF BITUMINOUS SURFACE										
WHEEL PAT	H VERGE	SIDE											
NO. OF	TOTAL	READING	NO. OF	TOTAL	READING 1	NO. OF	TOTAL	READING					
BLOWS	BLOWS	MM	BLOWS	BLOWS	MM	BLOWS	BLOWS	MM					
0	0	63	5	165	434								
10	10	75	3	168	457								
10	20	89	1	169	466								
10	30	99	1	170	477								
10	40	118	1	171	491								
10	50	130	1	172	513								
10	60	149	1	173	539								
10	70	166	1	174	565								
. 10	80	181	1	175	592								
10	90	204	1	176	620			1					
10	100	215	1	177	647								
10	110	230	1	178	664								
10	120	253	1	179	686								
5	125	269	1	180	705								
5	130	289	1	181	724								
5	135	307	1	182	744								
5	140	326	1	183	764								
5	145	347	1	184	784								
5	150	364	1	185	804								
5	155	385	1	186	824								
5	160	408											



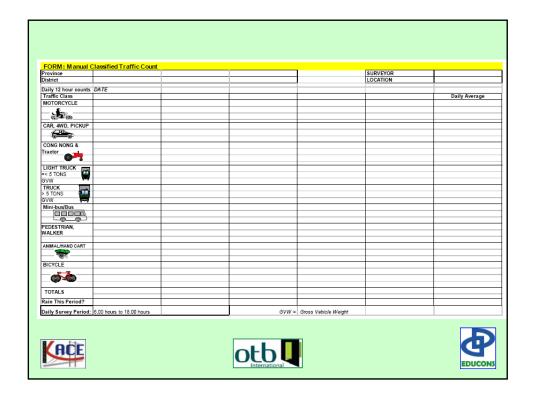
Traffic Counts

Simple traffic count procedures suitable for use by district or commune staff have been developed and successfully employed on SEACAP project roads. These procedures, involve the use of simple field data forms followed by the adaptation of the counts into equivalent Average Daily Traffic









Traffic Volume Calculation

From completed site forms the daily average flow counts for each vehicle type can be calculated and then converted into an equivalent daily traffic using the factors in the following table to determine the **Average Daily Traffic (ADT) or motorised ADT.**

If traffic is known to pass at night, then a multiplication by 1.2 should be applied to estimate the 24 hour count.

Take account of unusual days – eg market days.







Traffic Counted	ADT Factor
Truck>5t	5
Large Bus	5
Truck <5t	2.5
Small Bus	2
Motor cycle trailer	1
Car	0.8
Animal	0.2
Motorcycle	0.1
Bicycle	0.05
Pedestrian	0.02

Traffic Analysis

4 wheel (2 axle) Motorised traffic







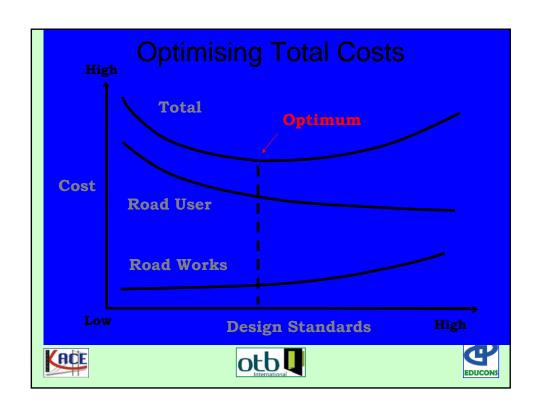
Session 3

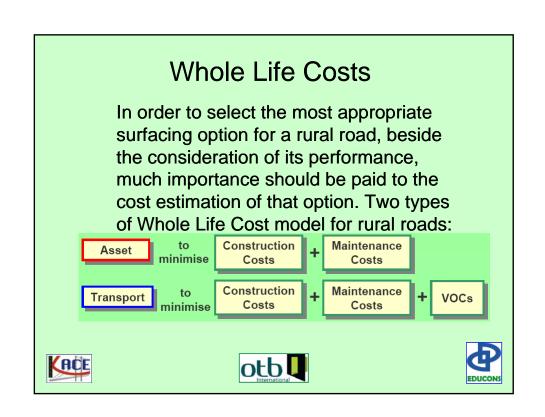
WHOLE LIFE COSTS ASSESEMENT



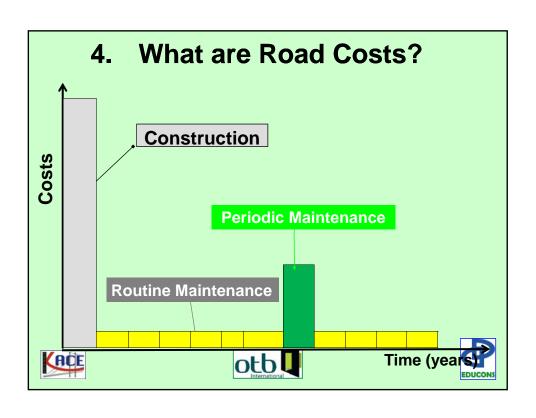


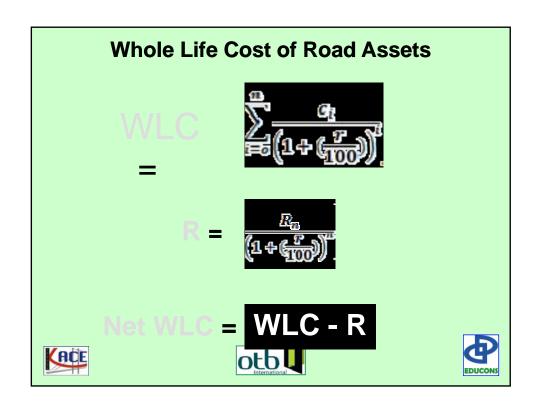


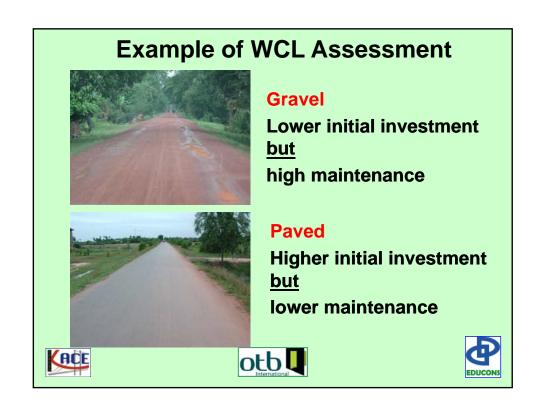


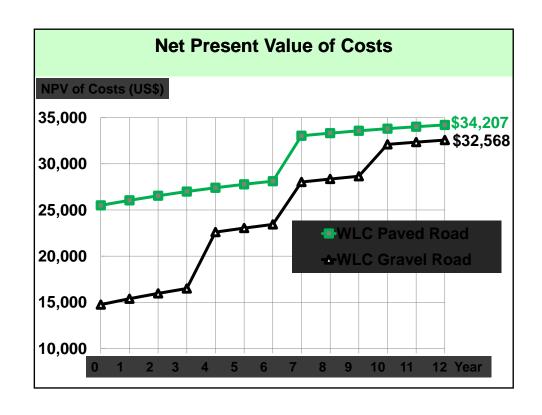


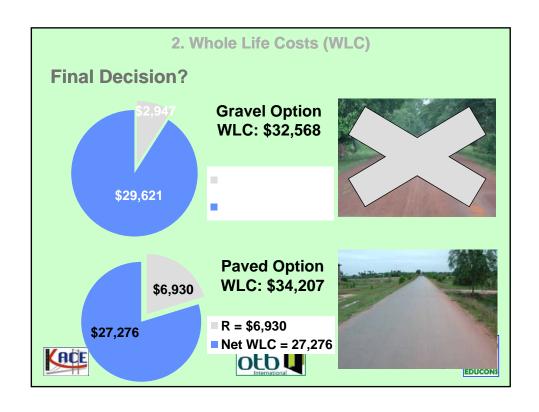
- Whole life Asset Costing is a process of assessing all cost associated with an investment over its intended (initial) or design lifetime.
- The aim is to minimize the sum of these values to obtain the minimum overall expenditure on the asset, yet achieving an acceptable level of service of the asset.
- The principal cost components are the initial investment or construction cost and the future cost of maintaining (or rehabilitating) the asset period selected;
- Any rehabilitation cost will need to be included in total cost.
 Usually an assessment of the residual value of the asset at the end of the assessment period is included.
- From an economic evaluation viewpoint, an important decision is the reduction in value that is assigned to future costs.
- A discount rate is usually used to reflect future cost and benefits.











Pavement Drainage







Importance of Drainage

Pavement drainage is frequently emphasised in design manuals as being of the utmost importance, however, there is a significant problem in applying drainage principles in construction and maintenance practice.









Commonly observed problems

- Inappropriate "boxed-in" pavement design
- Missing and poorly maintained side drainage
- Insufficient or badly sited cross drainage (culverts)
- Lack of maintained road shape (cross-fall) on unsealed roads
- Build—up of vegetation and debris on shoulders preventing adequate run-off



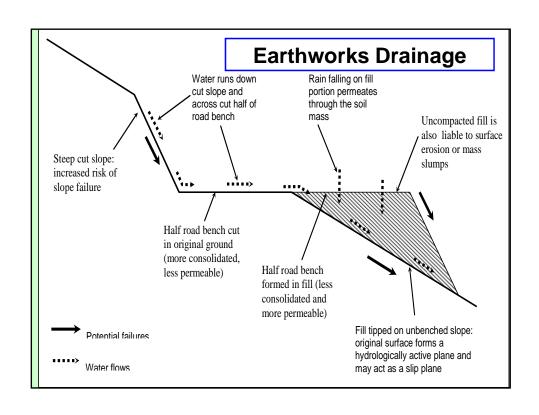


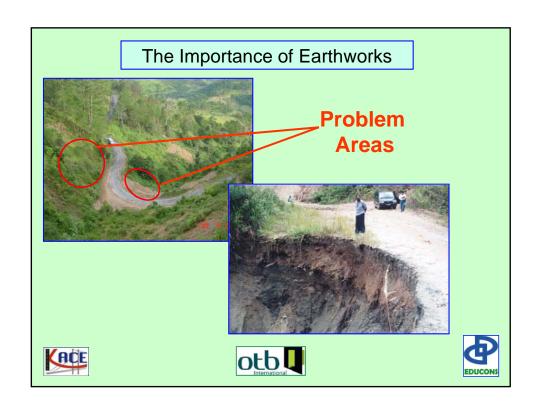


Main Functions

- A good road drainage system, which is properly maintained, is vital to the successful operation of a road. It must:
- Convey rainwater from the surface of the carriageway
- Control the level of the water table in the subgrade
- Intercept surface water flowing towards the road
- Convey water across the line of the road

The first three functions are performed by side drains and the fourth by culverts, drifts and bridges





Carriageway Drainage

If water is allowed to enter the structure of the road, the pavement will be weakened. Water can enter the road as a result of rain penetrating the surface or as a result of the infiltration of ground water.

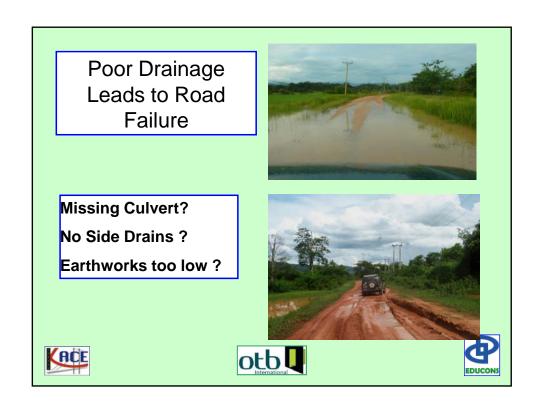
The road surface must be constructed with a camber so that it sheds rain water quickly and the formation of the road must be raised above the level of the local water table to prevent it being soaked by ground water

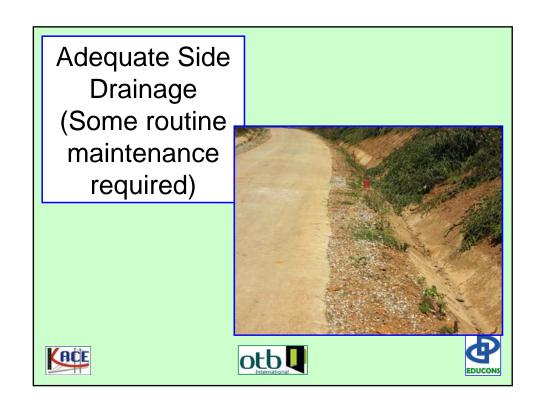












Discussion

How do I select a pavement option?

What information is needed for pavement decisions?

How do I analyse this data?

How important is drainage?







មេរៀនទី ០៣

ការជ្រើសរើសប្រភេទកម្រាលផ្លូវ និងការគ្រោងបួង

Pavement Option Selection and Design







ចំនុចដែលគួរពិចារណ<u>ា</u>

តើជ្រើសរើស *ប្រភេទកម្រាលផ្លូវ* តាមរប្យេបណា?

តើត្រូវការ *០តិ៍មានអ្វីឌ្វះ* សំរាប់ការសម្រេចចិត្តទៅលើប្រភេទកម្រាលថ្នូវ?

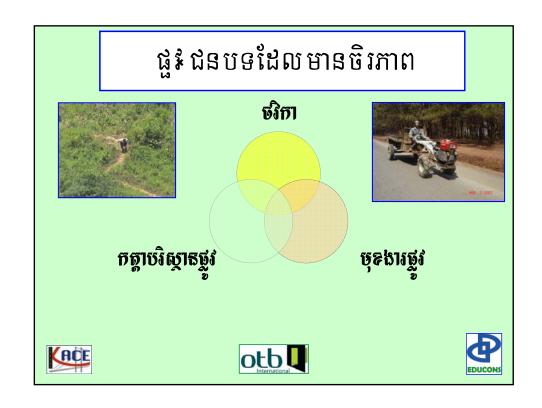
- តើ *វិភាជទិន្នន័យ* ទាំងនេះតាមរប្យេប់ណា?
- តើ *ប្រហ័ត*្ត *យោះទិក* មាធសារៈសំខាត់បែបណា?

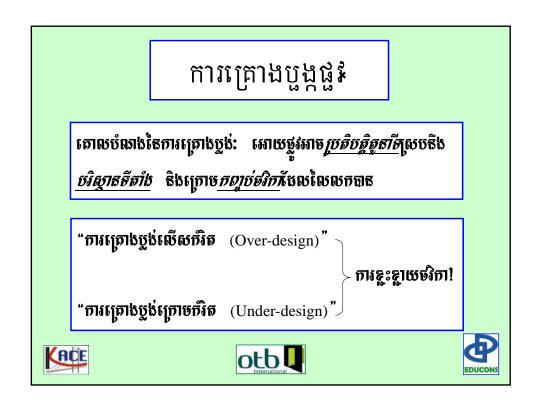














ចេញ នការព្រោងប្អង្គរំ ត្រាយថ្លូវ (Pavement) សំពាង់សិច្សរូះការ (Structures) ច្រព័ត្យ ចោះទឹក (Drainage) ចរណីថាត្រខ្សែបណ្ដោយថ្លូវ (Alignment Geometry) ការងារថ្នែកថី (Earthworks)

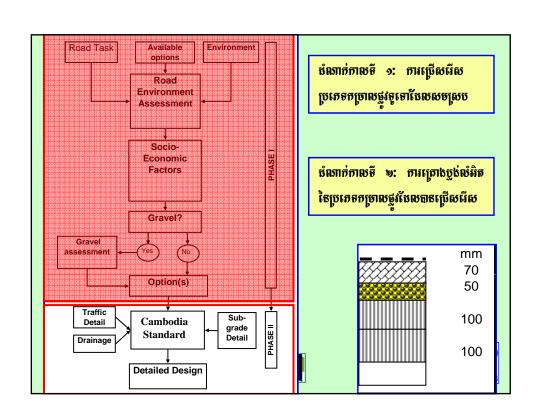
និតិវិធីជ្រើសរើសប្រភេទកម្រាលផ្លូវ ជនបទ ផ្លែកលើការស្រាវជ្រាវនៃគំរោង SEACAP: នីតិវិធីជ្រើសរើសផ្លែកលើ គោលការណ៍សំខាន់ពីរ: ១.កច្រាលផ្លូវត្រូវសមស្របតាមគោលបំណងផ្លូវ: ចរាចរ, ចន្ទុកលើអ៊ីក្សយានយន្ត.... ២.កច្រាលផ្លូវគួរតែសមស្របនិងកត្តាបរិស្ថានផ្លូវ

វិធីសាឌសុជ្រើសរើសដែលមានពីរដំណាក្កកាល





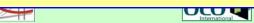




ការជ្រើសរើសប្រភេទកម្រាលផ្ចុំ៖

ការជ្រើសរើសដំបូងទៅលើប្រភេទច្រាលផ្លូវគួរវ័ត ផ្ដោតទៅលើកត្ដាទាំងឡាយដែលយៅថា "បរិស្ថាតផ្លូវ":

- •សម្ភារៈសាងសង់
- •អាកាសធាតុ/ករិតទឹកភ្លៀង
- •ជលវិទ្យា
- •ប្រភេទទីតាំង៥
- •ចរាចរ/បត្ថកលើអ័ក្សយាតយត្ត
- •របបនៃការសាងសង់
- •របប់តៃការថែរទាំ

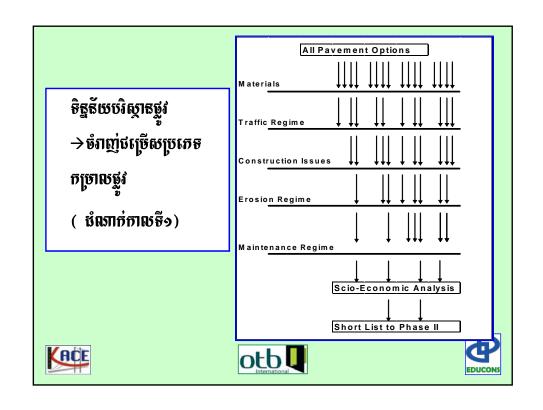








		Key Issues											
សំពាល្ល១+មានគុណប្រយោជន៍ ២+ អាចមានគុណប្រយោជន៍ ០+ព់ានគុណប្រយោជន៍ x+មានគុណវិបតិ្យ	Local material use *	Labour based	Ease of construction	Maintenance reduction	Sustainability	Resistance to rain/flooding	Load spreading	Suitable for small contractors	Advantages to local economy	Resistance to heavy axdes	Local employment	Whole life cost advantages ***	Roughness
Emulsion sand seals	2	1	2	0	х	x	0	1	2	0	1	0	1
S and DBST with emulsion	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	2
Penetration Macadam	х	x	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
S and DBST with hot bitumen	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	x	2	2
Lime stabilised base and subbase	1	0	2	0	1	0	х	1	0	0	x	2	0
Cement stabilised base and subbase	1	0	2	0	1	0	х	1	0	0	x	2	0
Sealed Dry Bound Macadam	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2
Sealed Water Bound Macadam	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2
Dressed Stone/Cobbles	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	х
Bricks, Concrete and Clay	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Sealed Armoured Gravel	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	х	0	2	2
Un-reinforced concrete	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	1
Unsealed Natural Gravel	1	0	1	х	х	x	0	1	2	0	0	х	х



Primary Engineering Filte	 		Soa	le an	d L o	ad Br	earin	a Su	rface				Bas	00			
			Sea	is aii	u Lo	au De	zai III	y su	liace	;5			Das	52			
	Sand seal	Chip seal	Penetration macadam	Steel reinforced concrete	Bamboo reinforced concrete	Engineering clay bricks	Concrete bricks	Stone setts	Unsealed wet/dry macadam	Unsealed gravel	Waterbound macadam	Drybound macadam	Natural gravel	Armoured gravel	Cement stabilised soil	Lime stabilisede soil	Emulsion stabilised soil
Economically available																	
Materials .																	
Crushed stone aggregate		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V			V				$\sqrt{}$	V		$\sqrt{}$			
Stone blocks								√									
_aterite gravel										√			√	√			
Colluvial/alluvial gravel										√			√	V			
Weathered rock														√			
Fired clay bricks						√											
Claysoil						√										√	
Sand	√			√	√		√								√		$\sqrt{}$
Cement				1	√		1								\checkmark		
∟ime																√	
Bitumen																	
Bitumen Emulsion	√	V															

កតាសេដ្ហកិច្ច_សង់ម

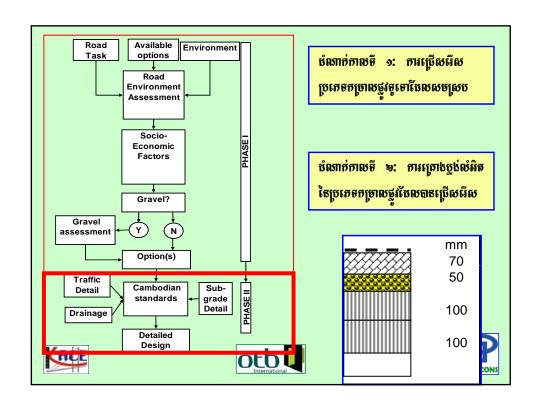
Socio-Economic Factors

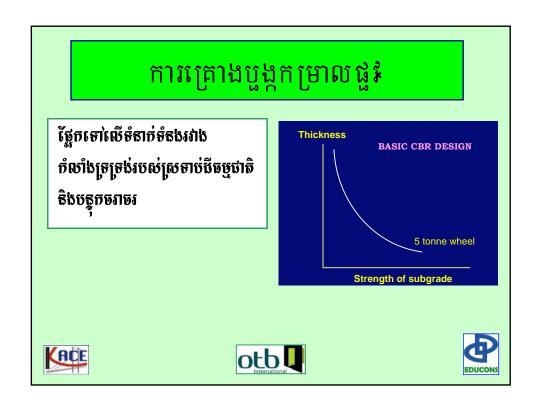
- -បញ្ជា បរិស្ថាន-សុខភាល: ក្នុងភូមិ ក្បែរសាលារៀត រីមណ្ឌលសុខភាល មិនចូរច្រើសរើលផ្លូវដែលគ្នានកម្រាល > ហុយធូលីសី, គ្រោះថ្នាក់....
- -បញ្ជាយេតឌ័រ
- –សេដ្ឋកិច្ចចូលដ្ឋាត

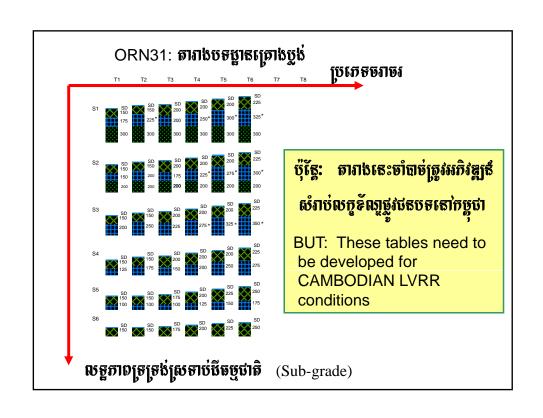






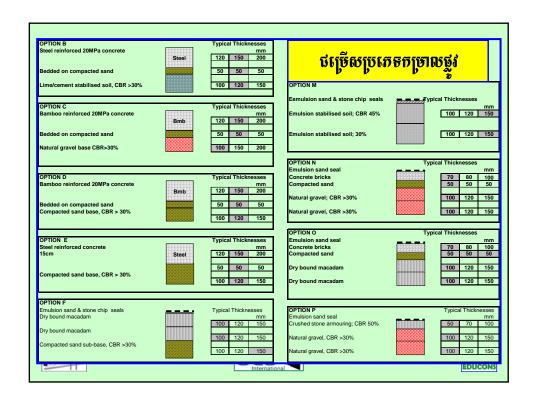


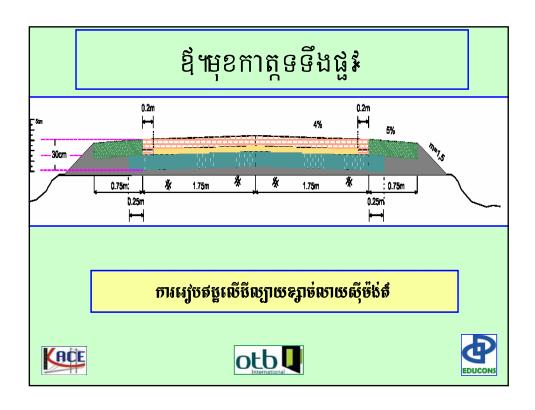




កំណត្កផ្ចះ ក្រៅប្រទេស លេខ៣១ Overseas Road Note 31 □ សមស្របសំរាប់អាកាសចាតុត្រូបិច □ សាចល្អក្នុងការប្រើ: ក្រាហ្វិច និងសម្ភារៈចំរុះ □ ប៉ុន្តែពុំមានចិយាយពីបច្ចុកចរាចរណ៍សើថ្លូវថនបទ □ បូចនេះ វាថ្ងៃសំរាប់ថ្លូវថនបទ □ ចិនបានគិតពីបញ្ជាសំភារៈស្រទាប់ចូលដ្ឋានផ្លូវ ថែលមានកំលាំងទ្រទ្រង់ចិនគ្រប់បទដ្ឋាន □ ប៉ែង

កម្រាស់ស្រទាប់ថ្វូលដ្ឋាតផ្លែកលើកំលាំងទ្រទ្រង់ស្រទាប់ឥធម្មជាតិ និងចរាច										
(ឧ.ដៅប្រទេស ឡាវ)										
Subgrade Soaked CBR%	Pavement Layer	Traffic A Layer Thickness (mm)	Traffic B Layer Thickness (mm)							
2-3.9	Surface	Seal	Seal							
	Base	100	120							
	Sub-Base	175	200							
4-6.9	Surface	Seal	Seal							
	Base	100	120							
	Sub-Base	150	175							
7-10.9	Surface	Seal	Seal							
	Base	100	100							
	Sub-Base	100	175							
>11	Surface	Seal	Seal							
	Base	100	100							
	Sub-Base	100	150							





ការគ្រោងឬង់ចិត្តស្របល្អតាចគោលបំណងផ្លូវ ជាទូទៅថាតអ្វីខ្លះ?







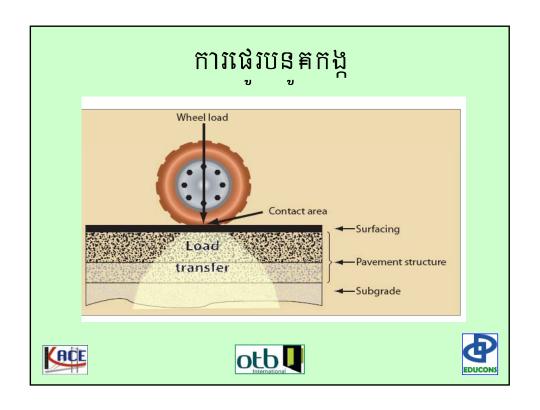
ចំណោទបពារិគន្លឺ ?

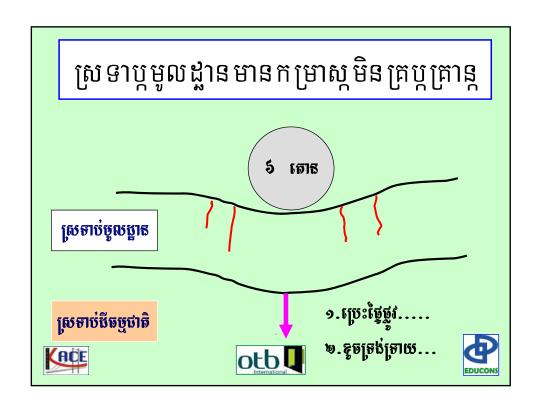
- -កម្រាលថ្នូវមានកម្រាស់មិនត្រប់ត្រាន់ →មានបល្<mark>ជា</mark>អ្វីខ្លះ?
- -ស្រទាប់ចូលដ្ឋាតថ្លូវចាតលទ្ធភាពទ្រទ្រង់ចិត្តគ្រប់គ្រាត →ចាតបព្យាអ្វីਣ្លះ?

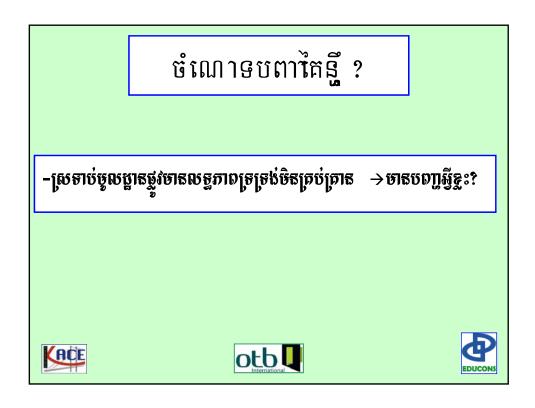


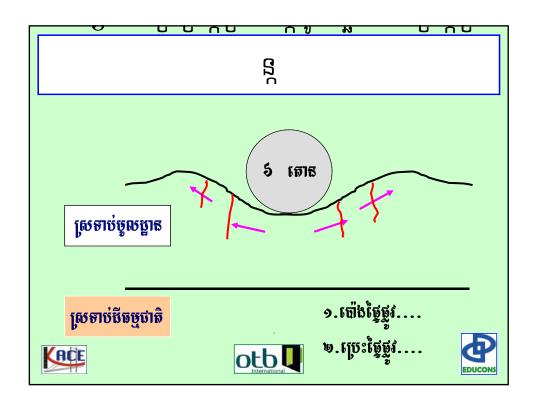












ការក្រោងឬង់កម្រាលផ្លូវ ចាតភាលចត់បែត??



សម្លារ គឺជាគន្លី ធ្វើអោយការសាងសង្ក ផ្ទ៖ មានចិរភាព

ងើម្បីឈាងពីការស្រាវជ្រាវបច្ចុប្បន្នទៅថាការអនុវត្តន៍:

- → ជ្រើសរ៉េសសម្ភារៈសាងសង់ដែលសមស្របដោយផ្អែកលើចូលដ្ឋាត
- "ស្របទៅនិងគោលចំណង" (លក្ខណៈប្រតិបត្តិសេវាកម្មជាក់ស្តែង របស់សម្ភារៈ) ។







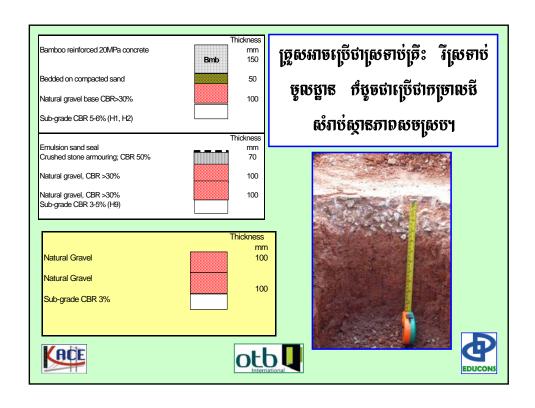
សម្លារ ដែលអាចរក)ានកិងមូលដ្ឋាន

តៅក់ថ្លែងខ្លះ ការបម្រុងទុកសម្ភារៈក្នុងចូលដ្ឋានមានដែនកំណត់ និងគុណភាលមានកិរិតៈ ការប្រើប្រាស់បទដ្ឋានបច្ចេកទេស និងការ គ្រោងឬង់ត្រូវសមស្របទៅនិងសម្ភារៈក្នុងចូលដ្ឋាន។

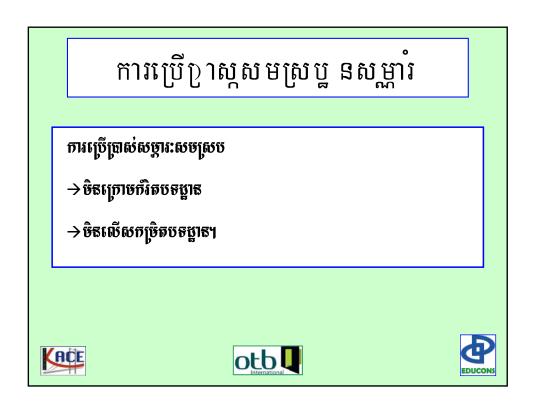


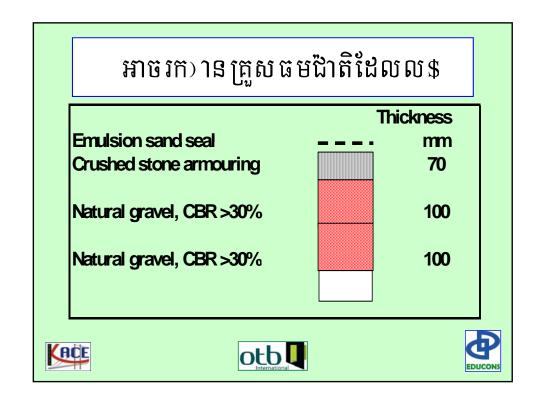


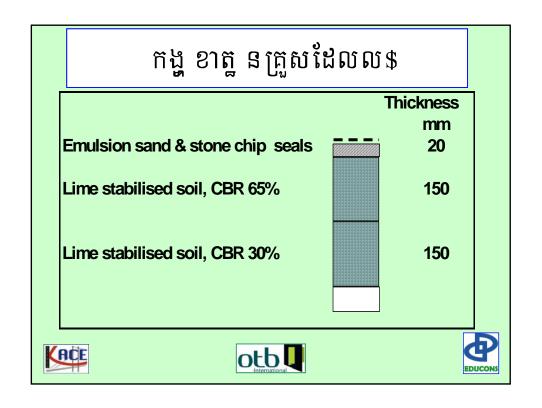


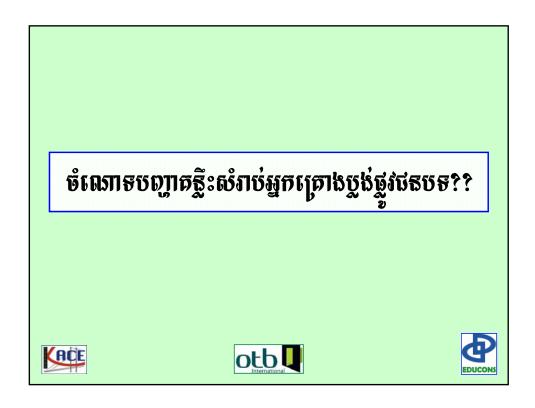


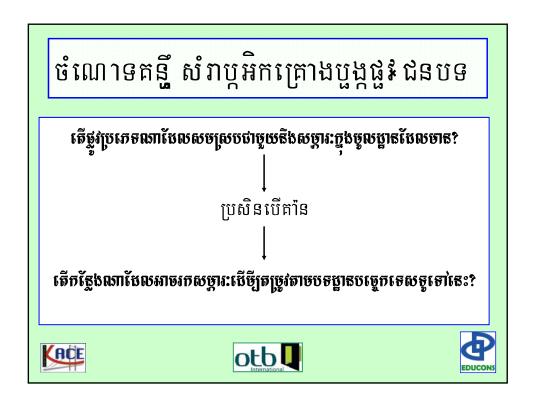
ការកំណត្កអំពីសម្លារំ ដែលអាចច្រើ) ាន
ទោះបីថាចំរោងថ្លូវថតបទមាតថែតកំណត់ ការធ្វើពិសោធ៌សម្ភារៈគួរតែថ្ពោត លើការប្រតិបត្តិសេវាកម្ម មោយតិតពី:
🗖 លទ 🖇 ភាពទ្រទ្រង់នៃសម្ភារៈ ដែលបង្ហាច់រួច
□ ថាតស្ថិរភាពថាឌតៅពេលសើច –ស្ងួត □ កំលាំង តិងភាពថាថរបស់ភាពល្អិតតៃសម្ភារៈ(ខ្សាច់)
Othorson Control of the Control of t











ការប្រចូល និងវិភាគទិន្នន័យសំរាប់ការត្រោងប្លង់ផ្លូវ

Road Design Data Collection and Analysis







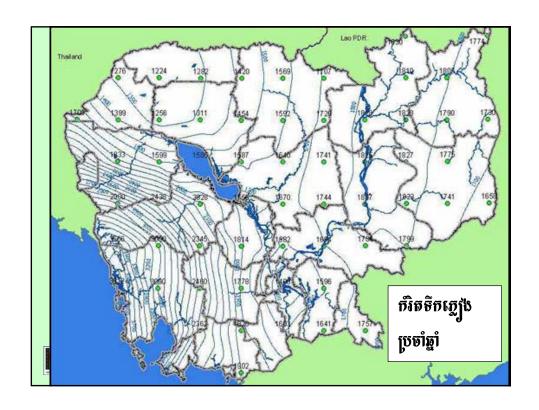
ការប្រមូលទិនិនញ្ញបរិស្វានផ្លូវ

- អាកាសធាតុ
- ប្រភេទទីតាំងឥី
- ជលសាស្ត្រ
- ស្រទាប់ដីធច្ចជាតិ
- សំភារៈសាងសង់
- ចរាចរ













ស្រទាប្កដីធមចាតិ

ការធ្វើតេស្ត DCP ររំពីកំលាំង ទ្រទ្រង់របស់ស្រទាប់កច្រាលថ្នូវ :

- -ការធ្វើតេស្តថ្នាល់លើការដ្ឋាន
- -បន្ទប់ពិសោធន៍





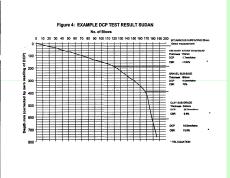




ការវិភាគ DCP

- 🖵 មានទំនាក់ទំនងសំរាប់គណនា CBR ពី ចំនួយទំលាក់/ចច
- 🔲 កំររាចចណតាតាចក្រាច្យិច

SITE / ROAD	KENAN		DATE 29-8-	90				-
SECTION N	D./CHAINAG		TEST NO. 6 DCP ZERO R	EADING	60 mm			
DIRECTION	SOUTH		TEST START	ED AT TOP	OF BITUMII	VOUS SURF	ACE	
WHEEL PAT	H VERGE	SIDE						
NO. OF	TOTAL	READING	NO. OF	TOTAL	READING	NO. OF	TOTAL	READING
BLOWS	BLOWS	MM	BLOWS	BLOWS	MM	BLOWS	BLOWS	MM
0	0	63		165	434			1
10	10	75		168	457			
10	20	89		169	466			
10	30	99	1	170	477			
10	40	118		171	491			
10	50	130	1	172	513			
10	60	149	1	173	539			
10	70	166	1	174	565			
10	80	181		175	592			
10	90	204	1	176	620			
10	100	215	1	177	647			
10	110	230	1	178	664			
10	120	253	1	179	686			
5	125	269	1	180	705			
5	130	289	1	181	724			
5	135	307	1	182	744			
5	140	326	3 1	183	764			
5	145	347		184	784			
5	150	364	1	185	804			
5	155	385	1	186	824			
5	160	408	3					



ចរាចរ

ការរាប់ចរាចរ:

- -๑๒ เย้าช: ๓ รี ๗เ๋ฐ
- **ตณาสาธาตรณา์ชตุเชตรีเชี** (Averaged Daily Traffic-ADT)
- -ចូរអតុវត្តមោយអ្នកចូលម្ខាត
- -តីតិវិធីដែលសាចញ្ញុ, ទំរង់ងាយស្រួល









ការគណ នាបរិមាណ ចរាចរណ៍

Traffic Volume Calculation

តាចរយៈទិត្នត័យដែលស្រង់បាតៈ

- គណតាចរាចរណ៍មធ្យមប្រចាំថ្ងៃ (ADT)
- តៃប្រភេទចរាចរណ៍តីមួយៗ ដោយប្រើច្រាស់ចេគុណកែសំរួល
- -छ्वता २,७ 🗕 छराषराती ७४। छो।
- -គិតអំពីថ្ងៃដែលមានចរាចរណ៍ខ្ពស់ និងថ្ងៃចម្មតា







តារវិភាធចរាចរ → ត្រប់ប្រភេទចរាចរ?

Traffic Counted	ADT Factor
Truck>5t	5
Large Bus	5
Truck <5t	2.5
Small Bus	2
Motor cycle trailer	1
Car	0.8
Animal	0.2
Motorcycle	0.1
Bicycle	0.05
Pedestrian	0.02

ការវិភាគចរាចរណ៍

ចរាចណ៍ត្រ្យើងយត្ត

4 wheel (2 axle) Motorised traffic







ការវាយតច្ឆៃ

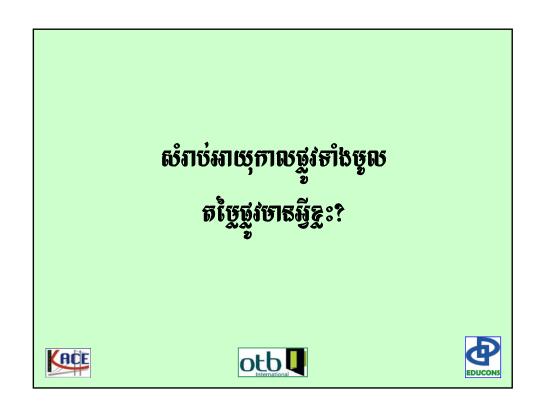
អំពីតថ្លៃក្នុងអាយុកាលផ្លូវទាំងចូល

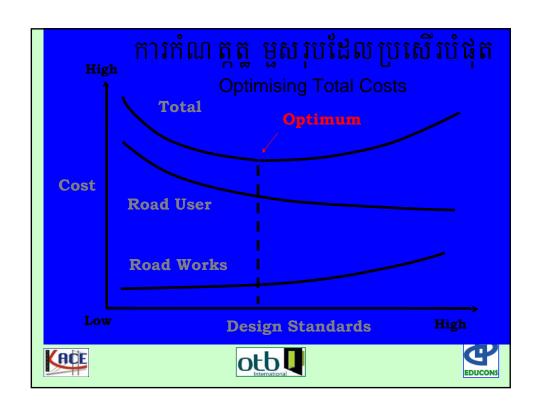
WHOLE LIFE COSTS ASSESEMENT

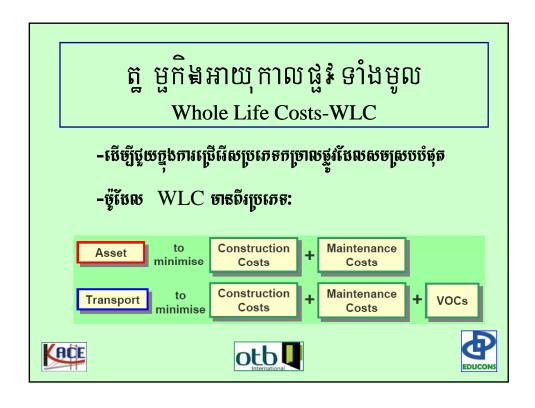




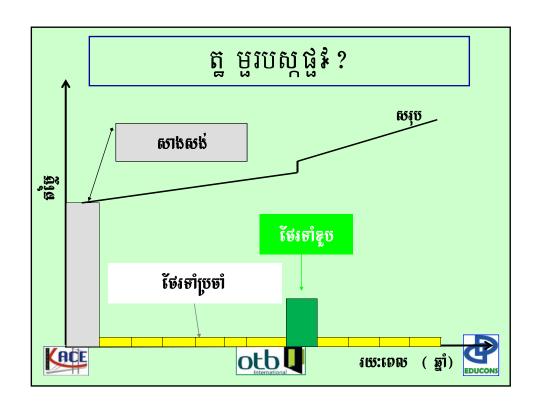


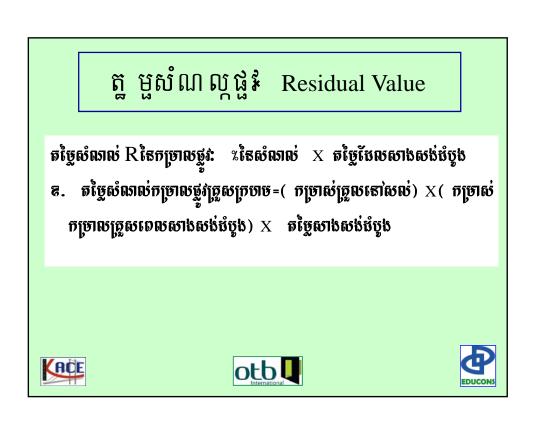












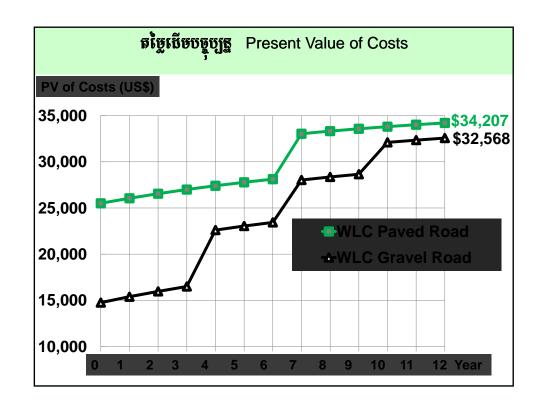
ម៉ាសំណេល្កផួ៖	Code	Type of road surfaces	Recommended Residual Value after 15 years (percentage)
	C1	Steel reinforced concrete on Natural gravel sub-base	70
	C2	Steel reinforced concrete on Lime stabilised sub-base	70
	C3	Steel reinforced concrete on Cement stabilised sub-base	70
	C4	Steel reinforced concrete on sand sub-base	70
	C5	Bamboo reinforced concrete on sand sub-base	70
	C6	Bamboo reinforced concrete on Lime stabilised	70
	C7	Bamboo reinforced concrete on Cement stabilised	70
	C8	Non-reinforced concrete on Natural gravel	70
	C9	Non-reinforced concrete on Lime stabilised sub-base	70
	C10	Non-reinforced concrete on Cement stabilised sub-base	70
	C11	Emulsion seal on Lime stabilised	40
	C12	Emulsion seal on Cement stabilised	40
	C13	Emulsion seal on Emulsion stabilised	40
	C14	Emulsion seal on Dry bound macadam sub-base	50
	C15	Emulsion seal on Natural gravel with Amoured	50
	C16	Two layers bitumen seal on Water bound macadam	60
	C17	Sand seal on Concrete brick on Dry bound macadam	70
	C18	Sand seal on Concrete brick on Natural gravel	70
	C19	Burnt clay brick on Lime stabilised	60
	C20	Burnt clay brick on Cement stabilised	60
	C21	Emulsion sand seal on Burnt clay brick on Lime stabilised	60
	C22	Emulsion sand seal on Burnt clay brick on Cement stabilised	60
	C23	Mortar Dressed stone on Natural gravel sub-base	60
	C24	Bitumen penetration macadam 6cm	60
	C25	Water bound macadam	50
	C26	Natural gravel surface/laterite	Calculate from
_ 14_			Table 2

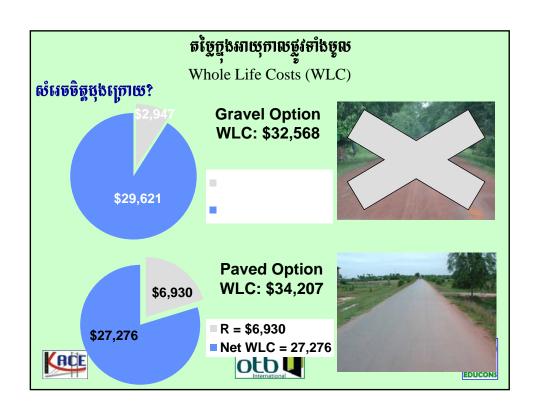
		ការាត្តបង្កគ្រូស								
	·	Low delta/coastal Subject to flood	Low delta/coastal Minimal flood	Inland Flat	Rolling small hills	Mountainous				
	1. Basic Gravel Loss (mm/year)	40	25	30	20	35				
2	Key Regional Factor L. Adjustment	Poor quality material +15mm/year	Poor quality material +5 mm/year	Poor quality material	Gradient 2-4%: +5 mm/year	Gradient 2-4%: +5 mm/year				
	for Regional Factor			mm/year	4-6%: +10 mm/year	4-6%: +10 mm/year				
I	3. Maintenance guaranteed	-30%	-30%	-30%	-30%	-30%				

ត្ត មួទ្រព្ត ផ្ទះ កិម្មអាយុកាលទាំងមូល Whole Life Cost of Road Assets
$$WLC = \sum_{i=o}^{n} \frac{c_i}{\left(1+\left(\frac{r}{100}\right)\right)^i}$$

$$R = \frac{R_n}{\left(1+\left(\frac{r}{100}\right)\right)^n}$$
 Net WLC = WLC - R







តថ្លៃក្នុងអាយុកាលផ្លូវទាំងចូល WLC

-សំខាត់??

–ចូរបញ្ចូលកត្តាអ្វីខ្លះទៅ្ងត??

-ចូរបង្កើតចូំងេល WLC សំរាប់លក្ខខ័ណ្ឌប្រទេសកម្ពុជា?







ប្រព័ត្ធមោះទិកនៃកច្រាលផ្លូវ

Pavement Drainage







សារំសំខាន្ត នប្រពន្ត្រាំ្ត្រា ទឹក

- –ក្នុងឯកសារជ្រោងប្លង់ច្ចយចំតួត
 - →ផ្ដោតលើសារៈសំខាត់នៃ ប្រព័ន្ធមោះទឹក
- -ក្នុងការសាងសង់ តិងថែរទាំជាក់ស្តែង
- → ប៉ុន្តែកំតោតែមានបញ្ជាគួរអោយកត់ សំពាល់









បញ្ហាដែលសង្កេតសើញទូទៅទាក់ទងនឹងការដោះទឹក??







បពារិដែលសង្ខេតឃើញ ទូទៅ

- ការត្រោងឬង់កម្រាលផ្លូវប្រភេទ "Box-in" ចិតសចស្រប
- ក្ខាតការថែរទាំ រឺថែរទាំចិតចិតចល់ផ្លូវប្រព័ត្តមោះទឹកសង់ខាងផ្លូវ
- ប្រព័ត្នមោះទឹកកាត់ថ្លូវចិត្តគ្រប់គ្រាត់/ចិតល្អ (ល្វ)
- កង្វះខាតការថែរទាំទំរង់ថ្នូវ(បំរាលទទិងថ្លូវ) ចំពោះថ្នូវមី







ត្ចនាទីចំបង

ប្រព័ត្នមោះទឹកថែលថែទាំបានល្អ និងនាំមកទូវថោកថ័យនៃចំណើរការផ្លូវ ត្រូវតែ:

- -អាចមោះទឹកភ្លៀងពីផ្ទៃផ្លូវ
- -ត្រប់ច្រង់កំរិតទឹកក្រោមជីដៃស្រទាប់ជីធម្មជាតិ

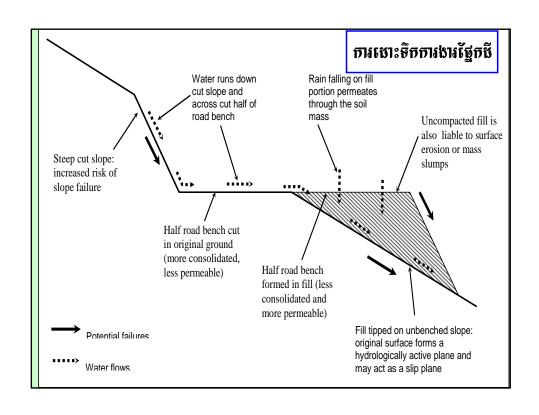
ប្រឡាយសងខាងផ្លូវ

- –រារាំងចិតអោយទឹកច្បូរចាក់ទៅលើថ្លូវ
- មោះទឹកកាត់ផ្លូវមោយមានលក្ខណៈសមស្រប 🗕 ល្វ...











ការដោ្ហ ទីក្ខ ផ្ចផ្ទ៖

Carriageway Drainage

- -ទីកជ្រាបច្ចូលរចតាសថ្គ័ត្នថ្លូវ →កច្រាលថ្លូវតិងខេរ្វាយ ទិកភ្លៀង និងទិកក្រោចថ្មី។
- -ដូចនេះ \rightarrow ថ្ងៃផ្លូវត្រូវមានលក្ខណៈខ្នងអណ្ដើកដើម្បីអោយទឹកច្បូរបានឆាប់
 - ightarrowត្តថ្នូវត្រូវឌ្គស់ថាងក៏វិតទឹកក្រោមវី







ការដោ្ហ ទឹកខាងក្រៅ

External Drainage

- -ទាំងក្នុងការត្រោងប្លង់ និងក្នុងការថែរទាំប្រព័ន្ធនោះទឹក ពីសំខាត់ត្រូវតិតពី លំហូរទឹកចម្មបាតិ។
- -ល្អដែលជាក់តាមខ្សែទឹកចច្ចជាតិ ក្ខុរតែជាក់តាមទិសដៅដើម
- -តៅក់ត្លែងដែលប្រទ្បាយសងខាងផ្លូវចិតអាចដោះទឹកទាំងអស់ធាត
- → ចាតកត្លែងបញ្ជៀសទឹកអោយបាតច្រើត
- -តៅលេលដែលចាតការហូរទឹកពីប្រឡាយច្ខាងថ្លូវដែលខ្ពស់ចកខាងទាប
- oថាការប្រសើរគួរថាក់ល្អត្វចៗអោយធានញឹក ថាថាងថាក់ល្អធំៗច្ចយៗ





ប្រព័ត្ធថោះទឹកសងខាងផ្លូវថែល ឈ្លួត្រប់ត្រាត់ (ត្រូវការថែរទាំជាប្រចាំខ្លះៗ)





លេចកិសដើប

មេរៀតតេះចូលបញ្ជាក់ពីវិធីសាស្ត្រទូទៅក្នុការជ្រើសរើស និងគ្រោងប្លង់ថ្នូវថតបទ ដែលថ្លែកលើចុនផ្លូវ, បរិស្ថាតថែលផ្លូវត្រូវចំណើរការ និងតច្ចៃក្នុងអាយុ កាលផ្លូវថែលបាតប្រចើលទុក។

ចំណើរការត្រោងប្លង់កម្រាលផ្លូវត្រូវតែត្រឹមត្រូវតាមបទដ្ឋានបច្ចេកទេសកម្ពុជាដែល ចានស្រាច់ និងផ្លែកលើការប្រចូល និងវិភាពទិន្នន័យដែលសចស្រប។

ថម្រើស កម្រាលថ្លូវច្ចរតែតិតបញ្ចូលទាំងតម្លៃសាងសង់ និងតម្លៃថែរទាំ -រួចគ្នាបង្កើតថា តម្លៃទ្រព្យក្នុងអាយុកាលថ្លូវរួច។

International

EDUCONS

ពិភាក្ថ ា

តើច្រើសរើស *ប្រភេទកម្រាលផ្លូវ* តាមរប្យេបណា?

តើត្រូវការ *០តិចាតអ្វីខ្វះ* សំរាប់ការសម្រេចចិត្តទៅលើប្រភេទកម្រាលផ្លូវ?

- តើ *វិភាពទិត្នន័យ* ទាំងនេះតាចរប្យេប់ណា?
- តើ *ប្រហ័ត*្ត *សោះទិក* មាតសារៈសំខាត់បែបណា?







សូមអរគុណ







បពារ៉ិតន្លី មួយចំនួន

- ១.ធម្មជាតិ និងភាពដែលអាចរកបាននៃសំភារៈ
- ».បរិស្មាតទីតាំង**មី**ថែលរងការហ្វូរច្រោះដោយសារអាកាសធាតុ តាមតំបត់ចូយចំនួត
- ៣.កង្វះឱាតសម្ភារៈសាងសង់តៅតាចតំបត់មួយចំនួន
- ៤. ទិត្តត័យចរាចរណ៍ តិងបត្ថកលើអ័ក្សយាតយត្ត
- ៥.របបនៃការសាងសង់ និងថែរទាំ
- 5.កំពស់ទឹកក្រោមជីខ្ពស់ និងទឹកជិនថ
- ๗.ផលប៉ះចាល់ផៃការងារផ្នែកជីនៅតំបត់ទួល/ភ្នំ
- ៤.ជំរាលផ្លូវឡើងចុះតៅតាមតំបត់តូចៗ







សម្ណារ កិង្ហមូលដ្ឋាន

ការច្រើច្រាស់សម្ភារៈសាងសង់កម្រាលផ្លូវ ដែលអាចរកបានក្នុងចូលម្ខាន ប៉ុន្តែចិនត្រូវ តាចបទម្ខាន គឺសើរតួសំខាននៅក្នុង ទស្សនៈទាននេះ។

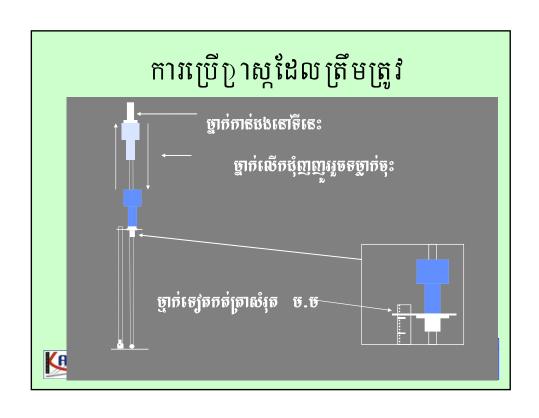


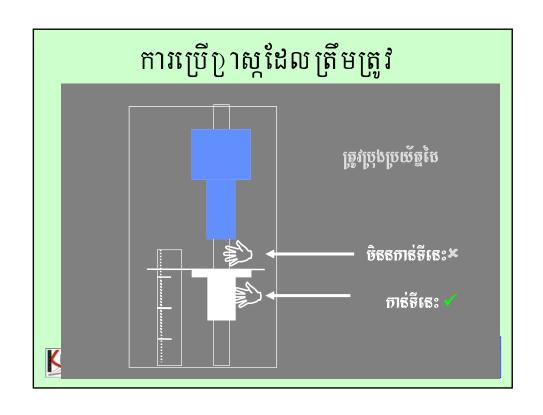


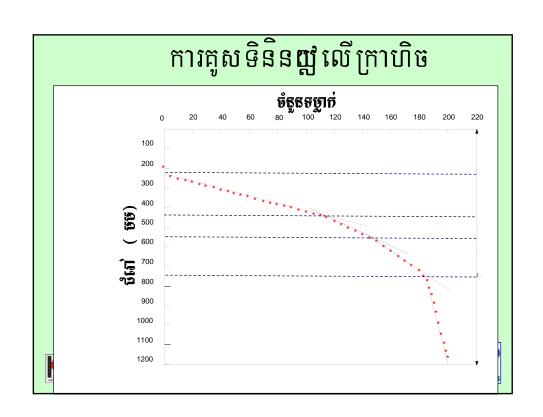




Region	Province	Crushed Rock	Stone Blocks	Sand	Clay (bricks)	Gravel
	Tien Giang					
Mekong	Dong Thap					
	Hue					
C Coastal	Da Nang					
	Gia Lai					
	Dak Nong					
C Highlands	Dak Lak					
	Hung Yen					
Red River	Ninh Binh					
	Tuyen Quang					
	Quang Binh					
N Highlands	Ha Tinh					
/ _ Lt_						1







ការដោ្ហ ទឹកការងារជែកដី

មានបញ្ជាក្ខរអោយកត់សំតាល់ថងដែរទាក់ទងនឹងការថែររក្សាស្ថិរភាពការងារដី។ ថាពិសេសនៅតំបន់ទួល/ភ្នំ ដែលការមោះទឹកចិនបានល្អបង្ករថលវិបាកដល់ ការធ្វើដំណើរពេញចួយឆ្នាំ ដែលប៉ះពាល់ដល់សហគមន៍ជនបទ។







មុខកាត្តផ្ចុំ ៖ ប្រភេទ Boxed-in

ចុខកាត់ថ្លូវថែលចានលក្ខណៈដូចប្រឡាយ (or boxed-in) ថែលចានថញ្ចើច ថ្លូវខ្ពស់រាំងស្វះដល់ការចារូរទិក គឺចិតគួរច្រើទេ។

ច៉ុន្តែបើចាំបាច់ត្រូវត្រោងឬង់ចុខកាត់ថ្លូវប្រភេទនេះ គឺត្រូវចានប្រព័ន្ធនោះទឹក ថោយច្រើប្រាស់គ្រួសតូចចំដែលជ្រាបទឹក នៅពីក្រោចចិញ្ចើចផ្លូវ រឿងរាល់៥ច ចួយ ថោយចានកិរិតទាបជាងស្រទាប់ថ្ងៃថ្លូវ និងចានទទឹង៣០០ចច កំរាស់ស្មើស្រទាប់គ្រិះ







ជំរាលទទឹងផ្លូវ

សំរាប់ផ្លូវមានកម្រាល ជំរាលទទិងផ្លូវ៩% គឺអាចទទួលយកបាន ហើយផ្ទៃផ្លូវ និងថែរទាំបានល្អ ទិកនិងហូរចេញសិត្តូវតាចចិស្សើមផ្លូវយោយស្មើរល្អ។ ផ្លូវក្រាលគ្រួសត្រូវការជំរាលខ្ពស់ ៦% នៅលេលដែលស្រទាប់ចូលដ្ឋានប្រើប្រាស់សម្ភារៈដែលជ្រាបទិក គឺមានការប្រុង ប្រយ័ត្នទៅលើប្រព័ន្ធមោះទិករបស់ស្រទាប់នេះ។ ស្រទាប់ចូលដ្ឋាន និងស្រទាប់គ្រឹះត្រូវលាតសន្នឹងនៅពីក្រោចចិស្សើមផ្លូវរហូតមល់ប្រឡាយ។







ការដោ្ហ ទឹកខាងក្រៅ

សេចក្តីណែតាំររំពីការបោះទឹកថ្នែកខាងក្រៅ ថាតតៅក្នុងឯកសារ:

- TRL Ltd, 1997, Principles of Low Cost Road Engineering in Mountainous Regions
- TRL Ltd, 2000, Overseas Road Note 9, A Design Manual for Small Bridges.







ការការពារការហូរច្រោ្ហ

ប្រឡាយសងខាងផ្លូវដំណើរការល្អដូចកាគ្រោងប្លង់ប្រសិតបើចុខកាត់ផ្លូវតៅរក្សាធ ាតល្អដូចតេះគឺត្រូវតែជៀសវាងកុំអោយមាតការបារគ្រោះ។

តាមការអនុវត្តន៍ថាក់ស្តែង សំរាប់ប្រទ្បាយសងខាងផ្លូវថែលវែងថែលមានជំរាល លើសពី ៤-៥% ចូរធ្វើការពិនិត្យមើលការហូរច្រោះ







ការការពារការហូរច្រេា្ហ

Ditch Material	Maximum Allowable velocity(m/s)
Sand, loam, fine gravel, volcanic ash	0.6*
Stiff clay	1.1*
Coarse gravel	1.5
Conglomerate, hard shale, soft rock.	2.0
Hard rock	3.0
Masonry	3.0
Concrete	3.0





