

Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavements



ICPI

INTERLOCKING CONCRETE
PAVEMENT INSTITUTE®



What about...?

***What about
the system that
makes it different?***

Pavers w/ permeable joints

No. 8 bedding material

**No. 57 stone base for
water storage**

**No. 2 stone subbase for
water storage**

**Uncompacted soil
subgrade**

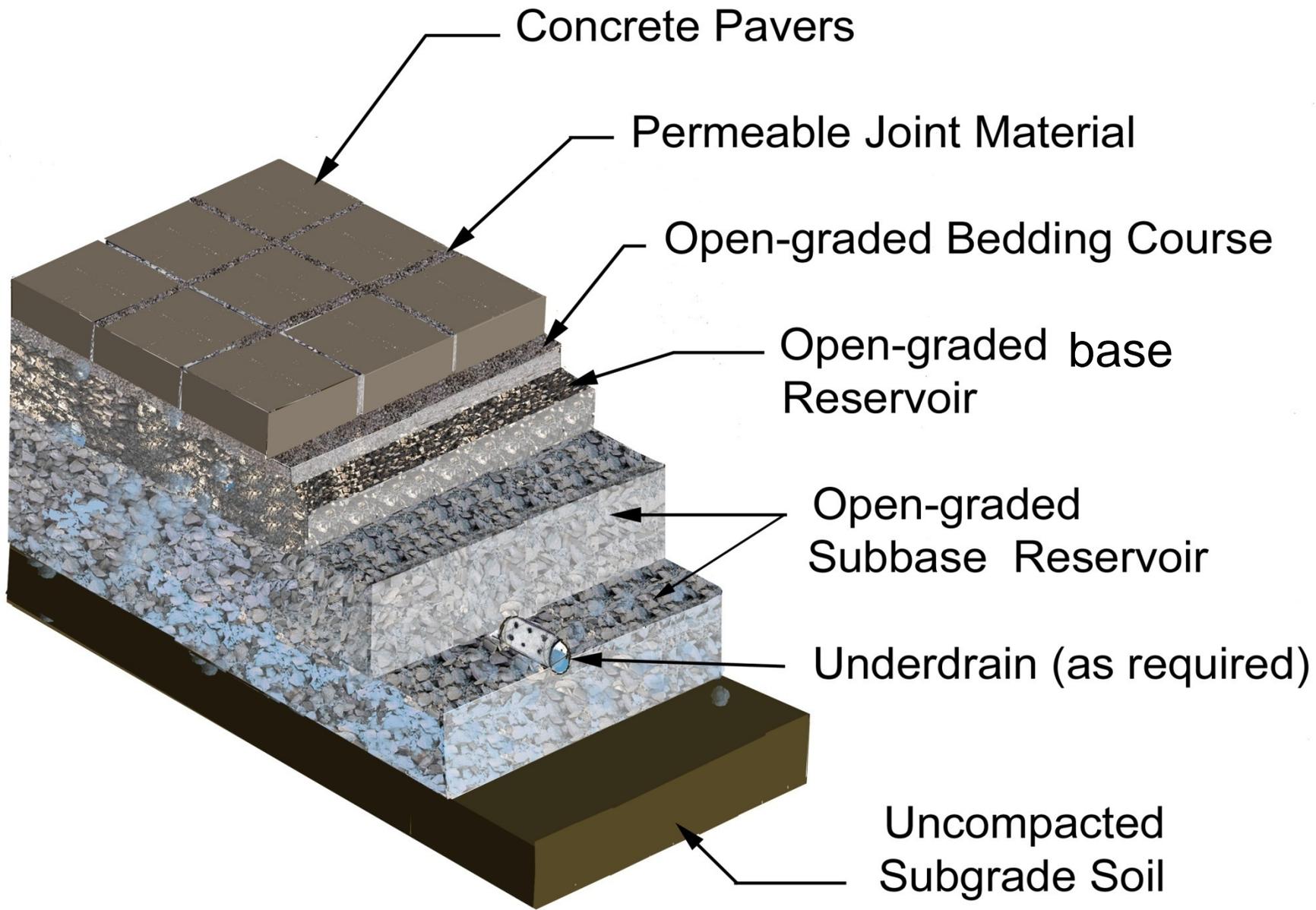


No. 8

Bedding, base & subbase stone sizes

No. 57

No. 2



What about hydrological design?

Infiltration trench design

'C' value: 0.2 – 0.3

CN: storage dependent

Detention/drain pipes:
design as pond

Contributing impervious
areas:

Max 5:1 contributing
impervious area:PICP

Provide for overflows



Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavements

Selection • Design • Construction • Maintenance

David R. Smith

Third Edition





PICP Software – Release July 2008

Definition

- Pavement Structure
 - Pavement Geometry
 - Subgrade Layer
 - Gradation
 - Resilient Modulus
 - Porosity
 - Granular Layer
 - Configuration
 - Subbase
 - Gradation
 - Porosity
 - Base
 - Gradation
 - Porosity
 - Paving Layer
- Structural Design
 - Traffic
 - Design Parameters
 - Structural Base Thickn
- Precipitation
 - Storm Pattern
 - Rainfall
 - Inflow
- Analysis Settings

Analysis years: All years

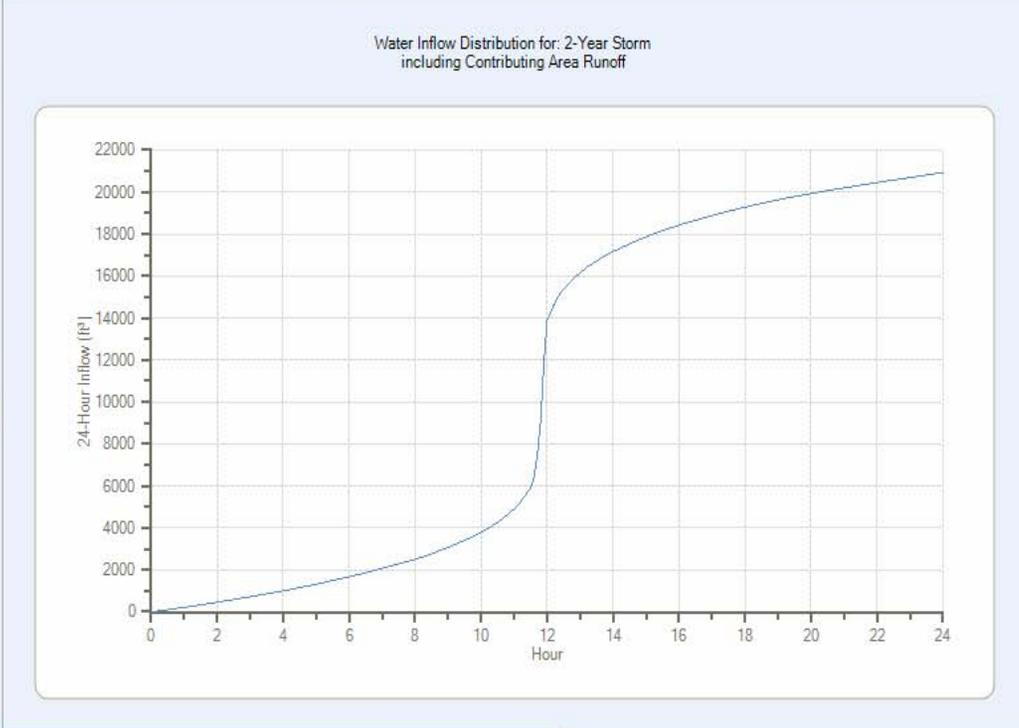
Analysis Results

- Graph
- Details
- Summary
- Report

Inflow

Storm Return Period	Rainfall (in)	Inflow (ft ³)	Contributing Area Runoff (ft ³)	Total Inflow (ft ³)
2	3.1	20,933.3	0.0	20,933.3
5	4.1	27,600.0	0.0	27,600.0
10	4.8	32,133.3	0.0	32,133.3
25	5.8	38,533.3	0.0	38,533.3
50	6.5	43,533.3	0.0	43,533.3
100	7.3	48,466.7	0.0	48,466.7

Show all Storms
 Include Contributing Area Runoff



Report

Summary Details Report

Graph

What about base traffic & base thicknesses?

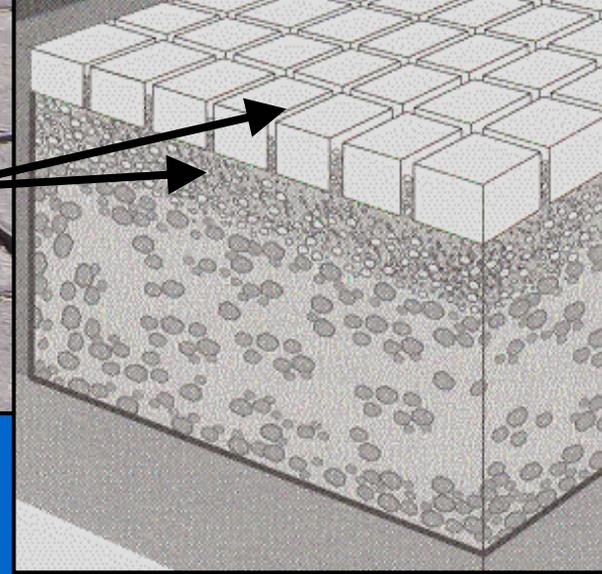
Figure 18 – ICPI PICP manual – or software (AASHTO)

Climate	No Frost	No Frost	No Frost	No Frost	Frost	Frost	Frost	Frost
ESALs* Traffic Index	Soaked CBR Base Subbase R-value	>15 >60	10-14 47-60	5 to 9 24-46	Gravelly Soils	Clayey Gravels, Plastic Sandy Clays	Silty Gravel, Sand, Sandy Clays	Silts, Silty Gravel, Silty Clays
Pedestrian	No. 57 No. 2	4 (100) 6 (150)	4 (100) 6 (150)	4 (100) 6 (150)	4 (100) 6 (150)	4 (100) 6 (150)	4 (100) 6 (150)	4 (100) 6 (150)
50,000 6	No 57 No. 2	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	**
150,000 7.2	No. 57 No. 2	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 10 (250)	**
600,000 8.5	No. 57 No. 2	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 10 (250)	4 (100) 8 (200)	4 (100) 14 (350)	4 (100) 18 (450)	**

* ESALs = 18 kip (80 kN) Equivalent Single Axle Loads

** Strengthen subgrade with crushed-stone sub-base to full frost depth.

What about surface clogging?



Percent of open surface 5% to 15%
Surface is 100% *pervious*

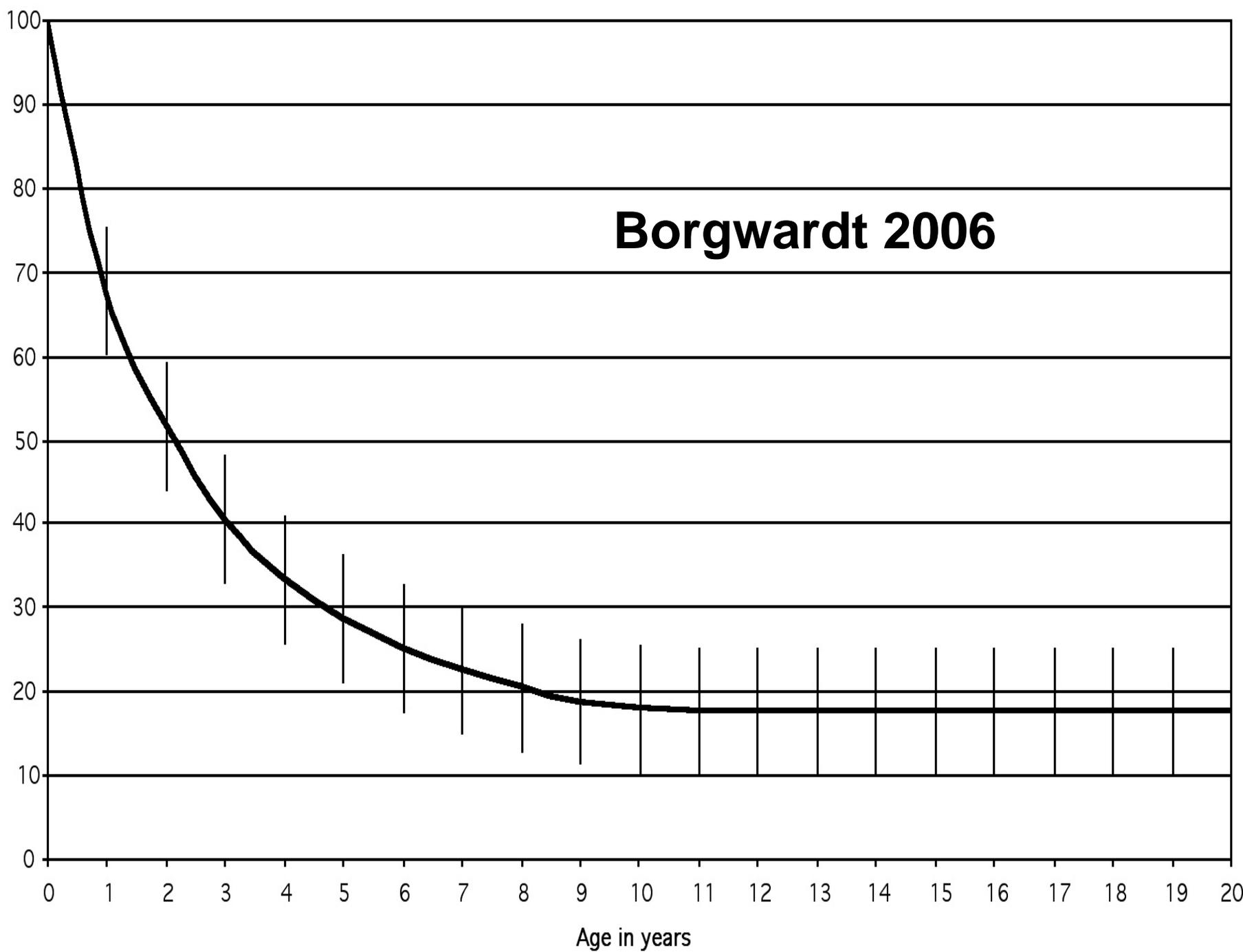
Researcher	Surface infiltration rate, in./hr
Clausen (2007 UConn)	4.5 (on dense-graded base!)
Collins (2007 NSCU)	6.75
Bean (2004 NCSU)	25-35 (clogged 1 – 3)
Borgwardt (Germany)	4 - 9 (many studies)

Substantial increase when cleaned

Surface openings = *mini-detention ponds*

Borgwardt 2006

Percent of Maximum Surface Infiltration



What about ADA?



What about pollutant reduction?

Clausen (2007) – Residential Driveways

Pollutant Export kg/ha/year

Variable	Asphalt	PICP	Stone
Total Suspended Solids	230.1	23.1*	9.6
Nitrate nitrogen	1.78	1.25	0.15
Ammonia nitrogen	0.65	0.12	0.03
Kjeldahl nitrogen	13.06	1.08	0.47
Total Phosphorous	0.81	0.25**	0.04

*90% TSS reduction **69% TP reduction

Van Seters (TRCA 2007): 81% TSS reduction

Hunt (2004): 72% TSS & 63% TP reductions

Booth & Leavitt (1999): significant metals
reductions compared to asphalt runoff

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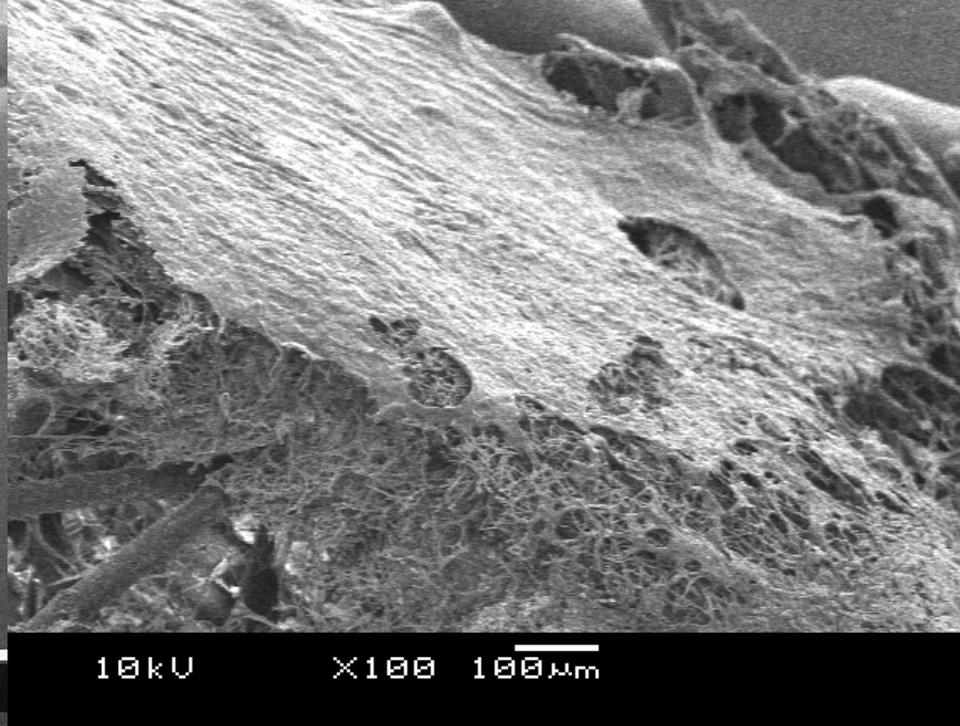
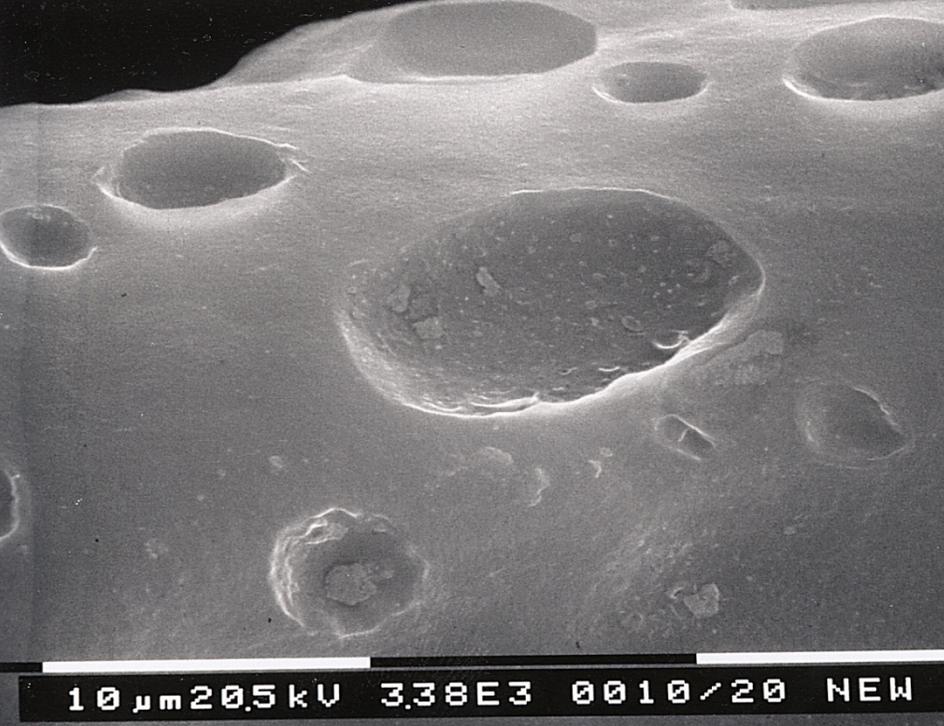
What About Oils?

**Studies by C. Pratt & S. Coupe
Coventry University, UK**

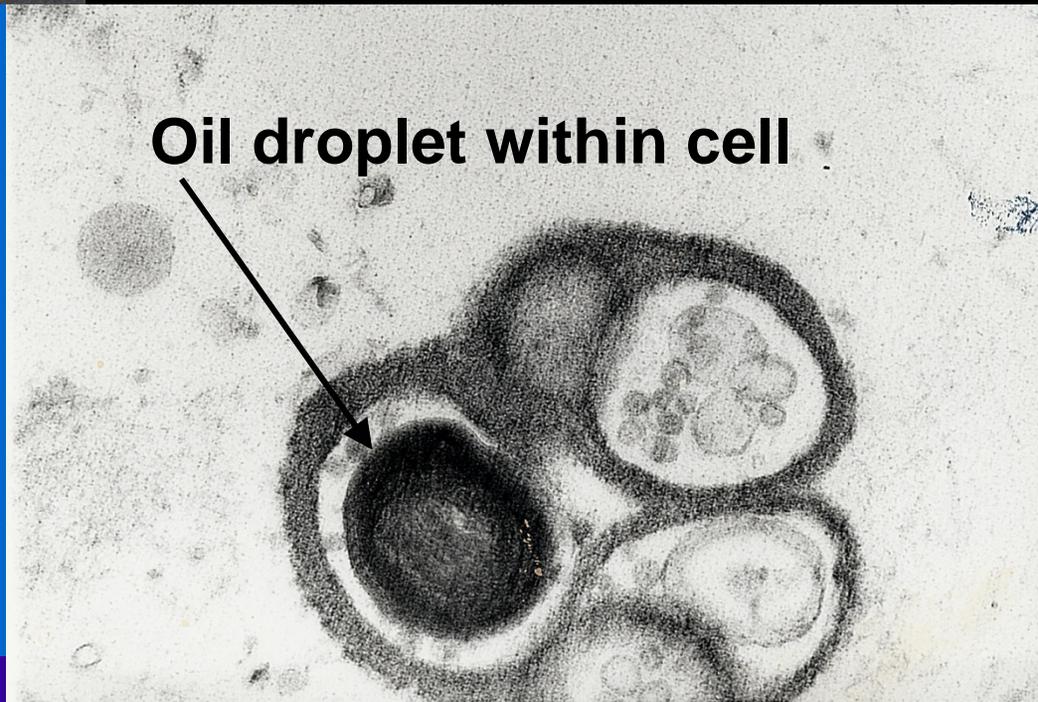
**“...the system is capable of degrading
at least 70g of oil per square meter
per year.”**

***PICP can process occasional drips
Spills are manageable!***

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Microbial generation and consumption of oil within geotextiles in permeable interlocking concrete pavements



What about construction & inspection?

No. 2 stone subbase



**Morton Arboretum
Lisle, Illinois**



No. 57



No. 2

-
-
-

Wal-Mart Rehobeth Beach, Delaware 40,000 ft²

**Screeding
No. 8 stone
bedding
layer over
No. 57 base**



Construction — Mechanical Installation



Construction



Filling the openings with No. 8 stone

Compaction...



2009: Certification program

What about maintenance?

Monitor Base Inflow & Outflow

- **Observation well at lowest point**
- **Min. 6 in. dia. perforated pipe w/cap**
- **Monitor drainage rate, sediment, water quality**
- **Cap hides under pavers**





JUL 22 2005

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What about cost?

\$7 – 10/sf

Combined drainage &
parking/roads

More income generating
land *or*

more preserved land

Greater savings in highly
urbanized areas





Burnaby Shopping Center, British Columbia



Calabasas



Livermore



Los Angeles



Santa Barbara





Antwerp, Belgium
100,000 sf parking
TiO₂ coated pavers

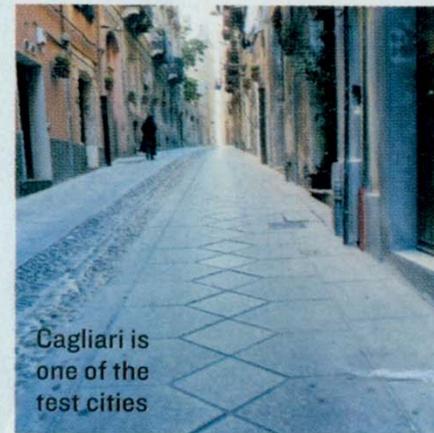
Largest NO_x
reductions
on
calm,
warm days,
no wind



Smog Eaters

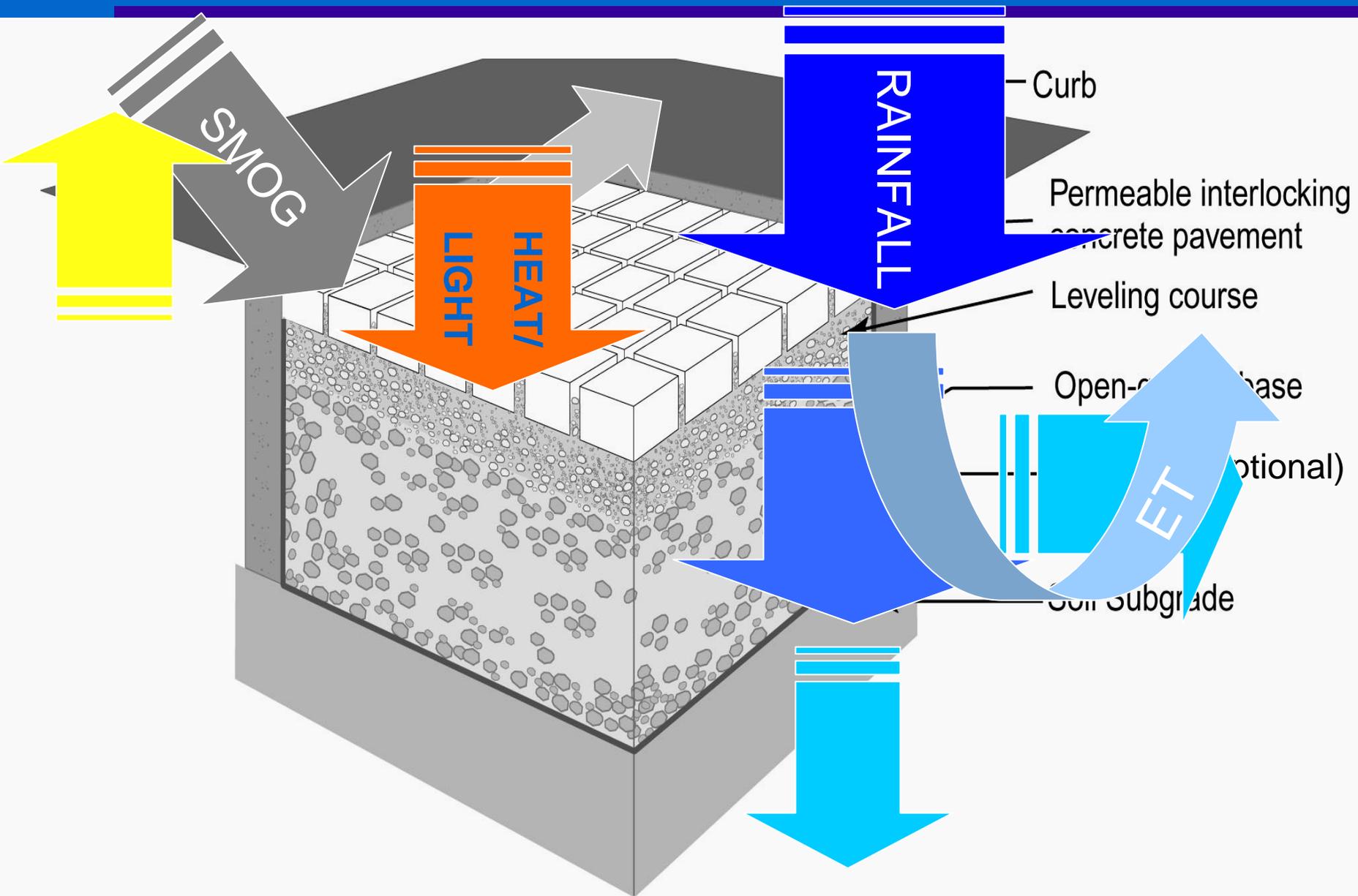
THE ITALIAN CITIES of Cagliari, Sassari and Selargius plan this month to begin laying a new sidewalk brick that eats smog. The bricks are made with a titanium-dioxide blend that, when exposed to light, turns carbon monoxide (smog) in the air into water and carbon dioxide—the gas in soda pop. Rossano Amadelli, who led tests for the Italian National Research Council, says he was “stunned” by how well the tiles work. Cost: \$24 a square meter, 46 percent more than conventional bricks.

—BENJAMIN SUTHERLAND



Cagliari is one of the test cities

PICP Eco-Machine



www.icpi.org

Thank
you!

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