



CROW European Airport Payment Workshop 2009

Abstracts



Wednesday, 13 May 2009

	Page
Session I. Pavement construction asphalt	1
B. Thesseling	2
E.J. Scholten	3
A.A.A. Molenaar	
Session I. Pavement construction asphalt	4
I. Widyatmoko	5
A.G. Doreé	
Session II. Pavement construction concrete	6
T. Nishizawa	7
E. Guo	8
E. Guo	
Session II. Pavement construction concrete	9
D.R. Brill	10
R. Breitenbücher	11
Z. Boros	
Session III. Pavement design	14
N. Haddad	15
JM. Balay	16
JM. Balay	
Session IV. Fast Pavement construction	12
I.J. Mihihaljevic	13
J.P.W. Bongers	14
F. Mooren	

Thursday, 14 May 2009

Session V. Pavement evaluation	17
S. Emery	18
M. Broutin	19
C.A. Lenngren	20
M.J. Roginski	
Session V. Pavement evaluation	21
M.J.A. Stet	22
Y.H. Lee	23
G. Charonitis	
Session VI. Safety, roughness	24
C.A. Lenngren	25
P.A. van Gelder	26
M.J. Roginski	
Session VII. Safety, friction	27
P.J. Molenaar	28
F.J. Pretorius	29
C.A.P.M. van Gurp	30
S. Emery	
Session VII. Safety, friction	31
K.J. Balkwill	32
J.C. Wambold	33
T. Yager	34
D. van der Ven	

27. Application of Statistical Principles to the Evaluation of Airport Pavement Bearing Capacity and Determination of Pavement Classification Number

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KEY WORDS: Nondestructive testing, ACN/PCN, airport, rigid pavement, backcalculation, evaluation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Aircraft Classification Number / Pavement Classification Number (ACN/PCN) method has been adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as the standard for reporting the airfield pavement bearing strength. Although it has been clearly recommended that the engineer should simultaneously consider the mean and standard deviation in the selection of an evaluation or design input value, many evaluation and design procedures currently only use the mean value in the analysis (AC 150/5370-11A) (FAA 2004b). For a more conservative evaluation and design approach, the mean value minus one standard deviation (or the so-called 85% confidence level) may be used for obtaining evaluation or design inputs in general (FAA 2006a, b). This study will first illustrate its definitions, possible applications, and potential problems in arriving at a consistent and repeatable value based on the results of nondestructive testing. To derive a more consistent and repeatable PCN value,

the concepts of random sampling, central limit theorem, and confidence intervals for hypothesis testing will be proposed for establishing the evaluation or design inputs.

2. REVIEW OF ACN/PCN METHODOLOGY

The ACN/PCN method is designated by the ICAO as the only approved method for reporting the bearing strength of pavements. Each aircraft is assigned a number expressing the relative structural effect on a pavement for a specified pavement type (R = Rigid pavement and F = Flexible pavement) and a standard subgrade category (A=High, B=Medium, C=Low, D=Ultra low). The concept of a single-wheel load has been employed to define the landing gear and pavement interaction without specifying pavement thickness as an ACN parameter. This is done by equating the thickness derived for a specified airplane landing gear to the thickness derived for a single wheel load at a standard tire pressure of 181 psi (1.25 MPa).

PCN is a number expressing the relative load-carrying capacity of a pavement. A particular PCN value can support an aircraft that has an ACN value equal to or less than the pavement's PCN value for unrestricted operations without weight restrictions. The PCN value is for reporting pavement strength only and cannot be used for pavement design or as a substitute for pavement evaluation. However, ICAO has not specified regulatory guidance on how to determine a PCN value because many member countries are reluctant to agree on an international standardized method for pavement evaluation (FAA 2006b, Stet & Beuving 1993, 2004, Stet & Verbeek 2005, DeBord et al. 1998, ICAO 1983).

Stet and Verbeek (2005) further discussed the recent and future developments of this methodology. An alpha-factor is used in the ACN procedure to account for load repetitions and coverages for different loading gears in flexible pavements (FAA 2004a, Hayhoe 2006). Due to the inherent limitations of the existing pavement design and evaluation procedure for some new types of larger airplanes (e.g., B-777 and A380-800), full-scale research projects have been undertaken to develop an alternative mechanistic-empirical procedure using layered elastic design approaches. The ICAO ACN study group (ACNsg) has initiated an investigation study into the impact of revising ACNs on the current ACN/PCN methodology based on the full-scale test results.

PCN assignments are related to design methodologies. Since the current ACN/PCN method does not dictate a specific design method for PCN assignment, the technically derived PCN values are likely to vary to a great extent. Many factors which have a profound influence on PCN assignment include: the PCN method used, the use of empirical or mechanistic based methods, the evaluation method used, the pavement structural life, the method to derive an annual traffic volume, the method to backcalculate material properties, and different transfer functions, etc. Stet and Verbeek (2005) also demonstrated the PCN values can vary over 200 percent using different theories and evaluation technologies.

3. GOODNESS STUDY OF EXISTING RIGID PAVEMENT BACKCALCULATION RESULTS

Since Nondestructive Deflection Testing (NDT) has been recommended to evaluate the overall structural capacity of an existing airport pavement (FAA 2004b), a goodness study of the existing rigid pavement backcalculation results using the Long-Term Pavement Performance (LTPP) database was conducted (Lin 2007). Starting from 1987, the LTPP program has been monitoring more than 2,400 asphalt and Portland cement concrete pavement test sections across the North America. Very detailed information about original

construction, pavement inventory data, materials and testing, historical traffic counts, performance data, maintenance and rehabilitation records, and climatic information have been collected. There are 8 general pavement studies (GPS) and 9 specific pavement studies (SPS) in the LTPP program. Of which, only those GPS (1 to 2 for asphalt concrete and 3 to 5 for portland cement concrete) pavements were used in this study.

Initially, the DataPave 3.0 program was used to prepare the database. However, in order to obtain additional variables and the latest updates of the data, the LTPP DataPave Online (Release 18.0) database (retrieved from <http://www.datapave.com>) became the main source for this study. The database is currently implemented in an information management system (IMS) which is a relational database structure using the Microsoft Access program (FHWA 2004). Automatic summary reports of the pavement information may be generated from different IMS modules, tables, and data elements. The thickness of pavement layers was obtained from the IMS Testing module rather than the IMS Inventory module to be consistent with the results of Section Presentation module in the DataPave 3.0 program.

3.1. Comparison of laboratory tested and backcalculated moduli of PCC pavements

The modulus of each pavement layer backcalculated using the ERESBACK 2.2 program (FHWA 2001) was retrieved from the IMS Monitoring module. The laboratory tested layer moduli were compared with the backcalculated moduli so as to have a better understanding of their associated variability in this study. The variability of the relationship between the laboratory tested (or static) and backcalculated (or dynamic) moduli could not be ignored. The average ratios are approximately 1.4, 1.5, and 1.5 for surface, subbase, and subgrade layers for dense liquid foundation, respectively (Lin 2007). Likewise, the average ratios are roughly 1.0, 1.1, and 3.0 for surface, subbase, and subgrade layers for elastic solid foundation, respectively. It is noted that the recommendation of dividing the backcalculated modulus of subgrade reaction (or k-value) by 2 as the static k-value by AASHTO (AASHTO 1993) may be a reasonable choice, though more research study is still needed to reduce the variability.

3.2. Relationship between elastic modulus and modulus of subgrade reaction

For practical concerns, a relationship between the elastic modulus and the modulus of subgrade reaction is often needed. According to the literature (FHWA 2001), the following empirical relationship was developed from the GPS and SPS data analysis:

$$k = 0.296E_s \quad (1)$$

Statistics : $R^2 = 0.872$, $SEE = 9.37$, $N = 596$

In which, k is the modulus of subgrade reaction (MPa/m), E_s is the subgrade elastic modulus (MPa), R^2 is the coefficient of determination, SEE is the standard error of estimates, and N is the number of observations. According the available GPS data, very good agreements have been achieved using the above relationship.

Nevertheless, Barenberg (2000) has indicated the theoretical difference using elastic solid foundation or dense liquid foundation for having same maximum deflections in backcalculation analysis. Assuming a Poisson ratio of 0.5 for subgrade, a Poisson ratio of 0.15 for concrete slab, and the elastic modulus of the slab is 4 Mpsi (27.6 GPa), the following relationship was derived after some simplification process.

$$E_s^{4/3} = 283.7 * h * k \quad (2)$$

In which, k is the modulus of subgrade reaction (pci), E_s is the subgrade elastic modulus (psi), and h is the slab thickness (in). As shown in Figure 1a, the effect of slab thickness has to be considered in such a relationship. (Note: 1 psi = 6.89 kPa, 1 in = 2.54 cm, and 1 psi/in = 1 pci = 0.271 MPa/m)

The aforementioned relationship was further verified by comparing the backcalculated subgrade elastic moduli with the backcalculated modulus of subgrade reaction from the LTPP database. Slab thickness did have significant effects on this relationship as shown in Figure 1b. Consequently, the following relationship is developed using regression techniques. In which, k is the modulus of subgrade reaction (MPa/m), E_s is the subgrade elastic modulus (MPa), and h is the slab thickness (cm).

$$E_s = 0.9015(k * h)^{3/4} \quad (3)$$

Statistics : $R^2 = 0.9524$, $SEE = 15.87$, $N = 138$

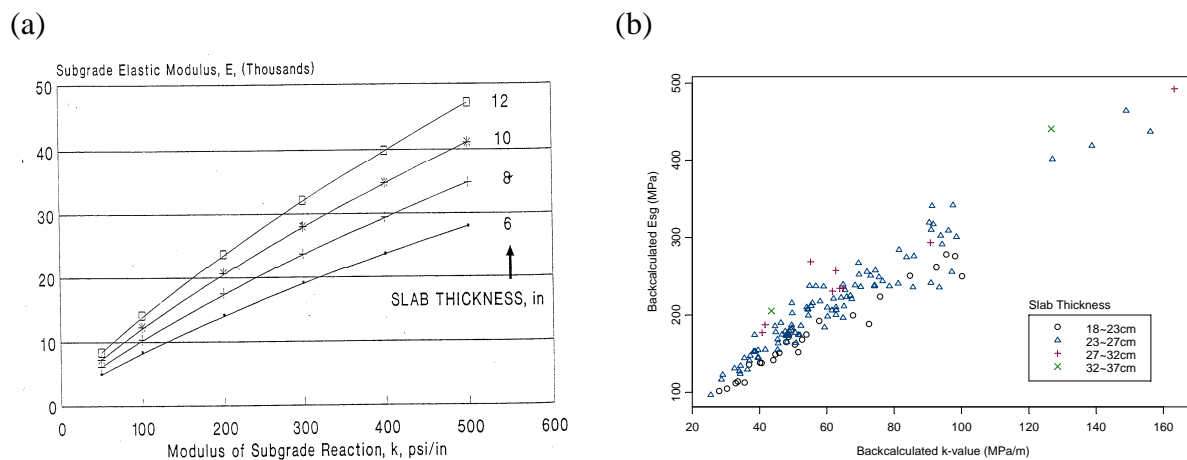


Figure 1: Comparison of elastic solid foundation versus dense liquid foundation based on: (a) theoretical comparison; and (b) backcalculated results.

4. TREATMENT AND APPLICATION OF NDT TESTING DATA

Nondestructive deflection testing (NDT) devices have been widely adopted to evaluate existing airport pavement conditions. The elastic moduli of pavement layers representing the material properties or the stiffness of a pavement structure are often backcalculated from various backcalculation procedures. Due to regular pavement maintenance and rehabilitation activities, an existing runway pavement often consists of many homogeneous sub-sections with various lengths and different material properties. Raw NDT data are often sub-divided into several structurally homogeneous sub-sections, followed by back-calculation analysis to obtain the surface and subgrade layer properties in particular.

To arrive at a single representative PCN value for the entire runway pavement, Chou, et al. (Chou et al. 2007) proposed a method by taking the length of each sub-section as a weighting factor for analysis of reliability analysis. This approach includes the following three-step procedure: (a) compute the mean values of layer moduli for each sub-section and obtain a mean PCN for each sub-section; (b) order the PCNs from the smallest to the largest and cumulate the corresponding lengths; and (c) choose the PCN value which corresponds to the accumulative 15% of runway length as the representative PCN for the entire runway. The subgrade class is also determined based on the same procedure.

The aforementioned approach is based on the recommendation that the mean value minus one standard deviation (or the so-called 85% confidence level) may be used for obtaining a more conservative evaluation or design input (FAA 2004b, 2006a). Nevertheless, it was found that this proposed procedure is not based on sound statistical principles especially when the probability distribution function of the population is almost always unknown and is not always normally distributed.

In engineering practice, a subset of the population or a random sample is often collected to represent the population characteristics of interest. Chebyshev provides the following relationship between the standard deviation and the dispersion of the probability distribution of any random variable. According to Chebyshev's Rule, for any random variable X with mean (μ) and variance (σ^2) the probability that a random variable differs from its mean by at least k standard deviations is less than or equal to $1/k^2$, in which $k > 1$ (19-20).

$$P(|X - \mu| \geq k\sigma) \leq \frac{1}{k^2} \quad (4)$$

For example, the probability that any random variable differs from its mean by at least two standard deviations is no greater than 1/4, however, this probability is less than 0.05 for a normal random variable. Since the population distribution is unknown and is not necessarily normal in the above approach, the probability that a given random variable differs from its mean by at least one standard deviation is no greater than 1 (using $k = 1$). In other words, the above approach will result in a PCN value in which 0% of the runway length has a value equal to or higher than it. The so-called 85% confidence level (or reliability) is an over-statement and is only true when the population is normally distributed.

5. APPLICATION OF STATISTICAL PRINCIPLES

Consequently, the concepts of random sampling, central limit theorem, and confidence intervals for hypothesis testing were proposed for establishing the evaluation or design inputs to derive a more consistent and repeatable PCN value. The proposed robust approach includes the following steps: (a) determine the number of sample units to be surveyed; (b) determine a representative design input for the entire runway; (c) obtain a single PCN value as usual.

5.1. Determination of the number of sample units to be surveyed

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample from a population of any distribution shape with unknown mean μ and known variance σ^2 . If the sample size n is large (say $n \geq 30$), using central limit theorem one can find that the sample mean \bar{X} has an approximate normal distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2/n . Since the standard deviation σ is often unknown and can be estimated from sample standard deviation S , thus the unknown population mean μ can be estimated from the sample mean \bar{X} and the estimation error (e) can be calculated using the following expression. In which, $Z_{\alpha/2}$ is the $100\alpha/2$ percentage point of the standard normal distribution; n is the number of samples; and α is the significance level or the type I error probability (Montgomery & Runger 2003, Lin & Chen 2006).

$$\bar{X} - \mu = Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \leq e \quad (5)$$

Furthermore, since the sample size n is usually small in most engineering problems and the population may be finite, the estimation error (e) becomes as follows:

$$\bar{X} - \mu = t_{n-1, \alpha/2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\sqrt{N-n}}{\sqrt{N-1}} \leq e \quad (6)$$

where $t_{n-1, \alpha/2}$ is the upper $100\alpha/2$ percentage point of the t distribution with $n-1$ degrees of freedom, N is the total number of sample units in the population, and $\sqrt{N-n}/\sqrt{N-1}$ is the finite population correction factor. By rearranging the aforementioned equation and setting $t_{n-1, \alpha/2} = 2$ for 95% confidence level (2-tail), one can obtain the following equation in determining the number of sample units to be inspected:

$$n = \frac{NS^2}{(e^2/4)(N-1) + S^2} \quad (7)$$

Note that the above equation has been adopted by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in pavement condition index (PCI) procedure (Shahin 1994, ASTM 1998) and is the result of simple statistical inferences.

5.2. Determination of a representative design input and a PCN value for the entire runway

Since the material properties of an existing runway pavement may vary at different locations, subdividing the entire runway into many homogeneous sub-sections does not automatically solve the issue of random sampling and the need to have a reliable design input. According to the aforementioned statistical concept, a single representative design input for the entire runway pavement may be determined by the lower limit of 95% confidence level (1-tail) using the following expression:

$$\mu = \bar{X} - t_{n-1, \alpha} \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (8)$$

Thus, it is recommended that after the raw NDT data has been successfully backcalculated, one can compute the grand mean (\bar{X}), sample standard deviation (S), sample size (n), and the lower 100α percentage point of the t distribution with $n-1$ degrees of freedom ($t_{n-1, \alpha}$) (normally $\alpha = 0.05$) and then determine the representative design inputs including the layer moduli of the surface and subgrade using the above equation. Subsequently, a PCN value for the entire runway is obtained as usual.

6. A CASE STUDY FOR TECHNICAL EVALUATION OF RIGID PAVEMENTS

To illustrate the potential problems of the current technical evaluation method and the advantages of the proposed robust approach in determining PCN values for rigid pavements, the following case study was conducted.

Suppose a rigid airfield runway pavement with an effective subgrade k -value of 200 pci (54.2 MPa/m) and a slab thickness of 14 inches (35.56 cm). Assume the concrete has a modulus of

rupture of 700 psi (4.82 MPa), an elastic modulus of 4,000,000 psi (27.56 GPa), and a Poisson's ratio of 0.15. The runway has a parallel taxiway, and additional fuel is generally obtained at the airport before departure. The pavement life is estimated to be 20 years from the original construction. The traffic data as given in Table 1 was obtained from the Appendix 2, Advisory Circular AC 150/5335-5A (FAA 2006b).

Table 1: Rigid airfield pavement traffic example.

Airplane	Operating weight, lbs	Tire pressure, psi	ACN	P/C*	Annual departures	Coverages
B727-200	185,000	148	55	2.92	400	2,740
B737-300	130,000	195	38	3.79	6,000	31,662
A319-100	145,000	173	42	3.18	1,200	7,547
B747-400	820,000	200	68	3.46	3,000	17,341
B767-300ER	370,000	190	58	3.60	2,000	11,111
DC8-63	330,000	194	62	3.35	800	4,776
A300-B4	370,000	205	67	3.49	1,500	8,595
B777-200	600,000	215	77	4.25	300	1,412

* Rigid P/C determined at 95 percent of gross load on main gear.
(Note: 1 lbs = 4.45 N, 1 psi = 6.89 kPa)

Since additional fuel is generally obtained at the airport, and there is a parallel taxiway, thus, passes to traffic cycles (P/TC) = 1; traffic cycles to coverages (TC/C) = pass to coverages (P/C); and coverages (C) = annual departures * 20 years ÷ TC/C. The resulting coverages for each airplane are also listed in Table 1. The required thickness for each airplane at the operating weight and frequency is determined using the COMFAA program (FAA 2003, 2006b). Based on the required thickness for each airplane, the critical airplane was determined as the B747-400. All departures of the other traffic were converted to the B747-400 equivalent and the total equivalent annual departures of the critical aircraft are 7,424. Since, P/TC = 1; P/C = 3.46; TC/C = 3.46; thus the anticipated total coverages of the critical aircraft = $7,424 * 20 \text{ years} \div 3.46 = 42,913$.

By adjusting the gross airplane weight iteratively until the known pavement thickness 14 in (35.56 cm) is obtained, the maximum allowable gross weight of the critical aircraft (B747-400) is determined as 762,000 pounds (3.39 MN). In which, the following additional parameters were assumed: percent weight on the main gear = 95 %, tire pressure = 200 psi (1.38 MPa), and tire contact area = 260.4 in² (0.168 m²). By switching the COMFAA program back to the ACN mode and entering in the allowable gross weight, an ACN of 61.3/R/C is obtained. The final recommended runway rating is PCN 61/R/C/W/T. Note that the tire pressure code for rigid pavement is normally set as W.

Nondestructive Deflection Testing (NDT) was often conducted to determine the overall structural capacity of an existing airport pavement (FAA 2004b). Since it is now possible to collect data on a large number of NDT test points, one might think that treating each data point separately and deriving a PCN value for each point would be a logical approach. One could then use the "mean minus one standard deviation" recommendation to characterize the load carrying capacity of a runway. Nevertheless, based on the current recommended procedures (FAA 2004b, Chou et al. 2007), an improved approach by dividing the entire runway into different sets of several structurally homogeneous sub-sections is available. For example, suppose that a total of 57 elastic modulus values of the concrete slab were successfully backcalculated. Figure 2 depicts different evaluation methods using grand mean, the averages of 5 subsections and 10 subsections, and all separated data. Figure 3 depicts the cumulative frequency of different evaluation methods and the resulting representative Epc values.

With random sampling and random variability in mind, the representative elastic moduli of the concrete slab (E_{pcc}) are summarized in Table 2 using grand mean (Method I), 85% confidence of the averages of 5 subsections (Method III) and 10 subsections (Method IV), and 85% confidence of all separated data (Method V) according to the literature (Chou et al. 2007). In addition, Method II uses grand mean minus one standard deviation (or the so-called 85% confidence level) whereas Method VI uses the lower limit of the proposed 95% confidence level method (1-tail). In which, the grand mean $\bar{X} = 3,670,764$ psi (25.29 GPa), sample standard deviation $S = 1,272,451$ psi (8.77 GPa), sample size $n = 57$, $t_{n-1, \alpha} = 2$ for 95% confidence level (1-tail). The slab modulus of rupture (M_r , psi) was estimated using the following equation: (Note: 1 psi = 6.89 kPa)

$$M_r = 43.5 \times E_{pcc} / 10^6 + 488.5 \tag{9}$$

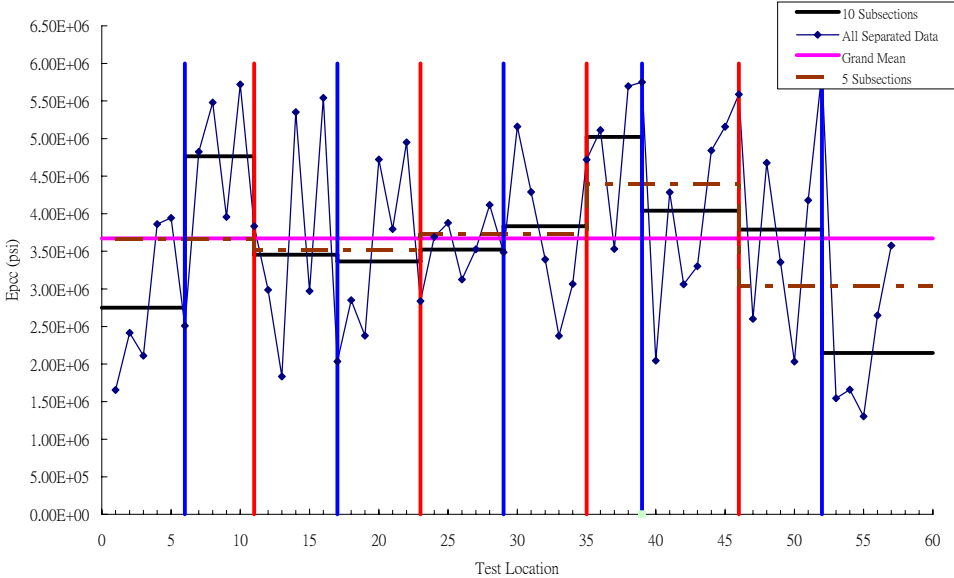


Figure 2: Variation of the backcalculated moduli of the slab.

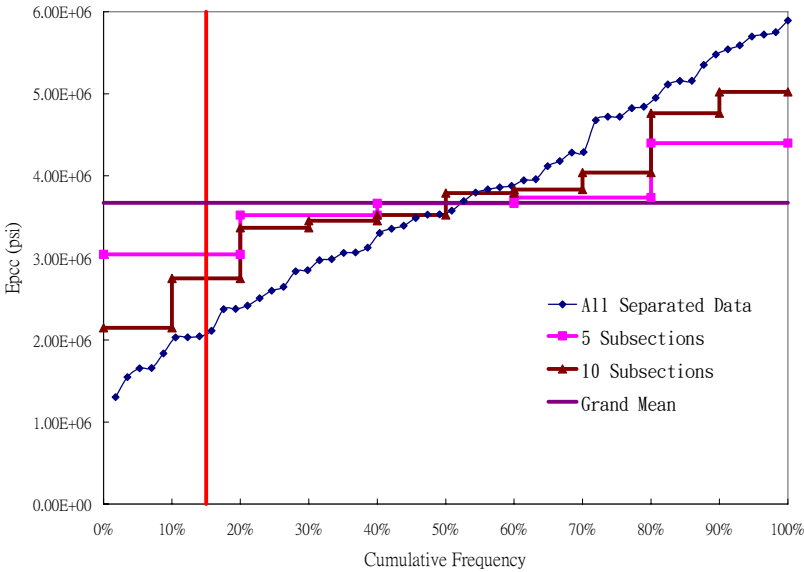


Figure 3: Cumulative frequency of different evaluation methods.

Likewise, the maximum allowable gross weight of the B747-400 aircraft (with 42,913 coverages) for each case is subsequently determined. As expected, the resulting runway PCN ratings range from PCN 47.8/R/C/W/T to 55/R/C/W/T as also shown in Table 2. Based on the ACNs in Table 1, it can be seen that several airplanes would be restricted in their operations on this runway if their respective ACNs are higher than the derived PCN of 48/R/C to 55/R/C. It is apparent that the pavement is inadequate to accommodate the existing traffic or the operating weights have to be restricted.

Knowing that the goodness of existing backcalculation results is still in question for many occasions as previously described, it is desirable to use a robust approach, i.e., the use of equation (8), to arrive at a more reliable PCN value for the entire runway. Using the lower limit of the proposed 95% confidence level method (1-tail) results in a PCN rating of 53.3/R/C/W/T.

Table 2: Results of using different evaluation methods.

Method no.	Different evaluation methods	Representative Epc, psi	Estimated Mr, psi	Calculated allowable gross weight, lbs	PCN
I	Grand mean	3.67×10^6	648.1	700,000	55.0
II	Grand mean - 1 Std.Dev.	2.40×10^6	592.8	640,000	48.6
III	5 Subsections (85%)	3.04×10^6	620.7	671,000	51.9
IV	10 Subsections (85%)	2.75×10^6	608.1	656,000	50.3
V	All separated data (85%)	2.05×10^6	585.1	632,000	47.8
VI	95% Confidence	3.33×10^6	585.1	684,000	53.3

(Note: 1lbs = 4.45 N, 1 psi = 6.89 kPa)

7. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Although it has been clearly recommended that the engineer should simultaneously consider the mean and standard deviation in the selection of an evaluation or design input value, many evaluation and design procedures currently only use the mean value in the analysis. According to the Advisory Circular's recommendation, the mean value minus one standard deviation (or the so-called 85% confidence level) may be used to obtain a more conservative evaluation or design input. Nevertheless, it was found that this proposed procedure is not based on sound statistical principles especially when the probability distribution function of the population is almost always unknown and is not necessarily normally distributed. Consequently, the concepts of random sampling, central limit theorem, and confidence intervals for hypothesis testing were adopted. It was proposed that a single representative design input for the entire runway pavement be determined by the lower limit of 95% confidence level (1-tail) to derive a more consistent and repeatable PCN value. A case study was conducted to illustrate the potential problems of the existing ACN/PCN procedure and the benefits of the proposed revisions. The completion of this study will, hopefully, provide a sound basis for reporting the airfield pavement bearing strength. The proposed approach based on sound statistical principles could be similarly implemented in many engineering practices as well.

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