

The core drilling method has often been used to determine the current status of asphalt concretes. However, this method is destructive so causes damage to the asphalt concretes. In addition, this method causes localized points of weakness in the asphalt concretes and is time consuming. In recent years, non-destructive testing methods have been used for pavement thickness estimation, determination of elasticity modulus, and density and moisture measurements. In this study, the above-mentioned nondestructive and destructive tests with data obtained by applying the Marshall stability to the same asphalt concretes were estimated using the artificial neural networks approach.