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.