#### **Pavement Surface Properties Consortium**

## Speed Adjustment Factors for the Locked-wheel Skid Trailer













Center for Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure



Wirginia Tech

Invent the Future

## Outline

- Introduction
- Objective
- Data collection
- Analysis
- Results
- Example
- Conclusion



## **Consortium Objectives**

To establish a research program focused on enhancing the level of service provided by the roadway transportation system through optimized pavement surface texture characteristics.





## Virginia Smart Road

**Sections** 

E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L

CRCP, JRCP, and bridges

#### Sections Loop-A-B-C-D



Virginia Smart Road

#### **CRCP** section

VTTI labs

**RR Bridge** 

JRCP section

#### **Smart Road Bridge**

## **Available Pavement Surfaces**



SM 9.5 D SUPERPAVE

OGFC

SMA 12.5

Cargill SafeLane™



**Tined CRCP** 

JRCP

Ground JRCP

**VDOT EP5LV** 



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## **Current Projects**

- 1. Annual Equipment Rodeo
- 2. Development of speed adjustment factors for locked-wheel skid trailer measurements
- 3. Evaluation of new "High-Friction Surface" pavement technologies
- 4. GripTester Loan Program
- 5. Stereo Vision Texture Measuring System



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## **Annual Equipment Rodeo**

Organize and provide the facilities and needed support for a pavement surface measurement device comparison and verification roundup at the Virginia Smart Road:

Smoothness (high speed, lightweight, etc)
 Friction (LWS, CFME (Griptester), DFT, etc)
 Texture (CTMeter, SVS, DSRM, Hydro, etc)









## **Objectives**

- Road and traffic conditions create problems for operators for skid tests in urban and interstate highways
- One solution is to use adjustment factors to convert measurements obtained at different speeds to a standard speed (40 mph according to ASTM E 274)



## **Data Collection**

- Smooth Tires: 5 runs for each device at 20, 40 and 50 mph (2007 and 2008)
- Ribbed Tires: 5 runs for each device at 40, 50 and 60 mph (2009)
- Macrotexture (MPD) with CTMeter

2008 Annual Equipment Comparison Roundup at the Smart Road

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## **Data Analysis**



## **Skid Unit Comparison**

#### Sample skid testing results for two sections of the Smart Road





## **Principal Component Analysis**

- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to identify multivariable homogeneity (SN, texture, and speed)
- To simplify adjustment factors, grouping was done for similar types of pavements with similar behavior
- Results were divided into 3 groups: SM 9.5D, OGFC and CRCP



## Principal Component Analysis (cont.)





## **Results by Surface Mix**

#### **SUPERPAVE and SMA mixes**





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## **Results by Surface Mix**

#### **Open Graded Friction Course (OGFC)**





## **Results by Surface Mix**

#### **Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement**





## **Results**

## ADJUSTMENT FACTORS: change of skid number for one mph change in speed

Surface	SM and SMA			OGFC			CRCP		
Smooth tire	LWS-1	LWS-2	LWS-3	LWS-1	LWS-2	LWS-3	LWS-1	LWS-2	LWS-3
	-0.96	-0.94	-1.19	-0.62	-0.60	-0.61	-1.17	-1.16	-1.29
Ribbed tire	LWR-1	LWR-2	LWR-3	LWR-1	LWR-2	LWR-3	LWR-1	LWR-2	LWR-3
	-0.66	-0.50	-0.34	-0.63	-0.40	-0.33	-0.65	-0.50	-0.47



## **Confidence Intervals**

- Confidence intervals were determined for the mean and predicted observations for both tires
- For smooth tire tester around SN ± 12 and for ribbed tire testers were SN ± 8
- Range of the adjustment factors can be used for each group of mixes from confidence intervals
- Confidence intervals for the smooth tire appear wider (more sensitive to road and testing conditions)



## Confidence Intervals (cont.)



## **Alternative Method**

- Adjustment Factors are a function of macrotexture (For Smooth Tire only)
  - Based on correlation between adjustment factors and texture
  - > Allows using adjustment factors on other sites







## **Revised Adjustment Factors**

$$F_{V2} = F_{V1} + \Delta F$$



$$\Delta F = (0.85 * TX - 1.64) * \Delta V$$

 $F_{V2}$  = skid number at desired speed (V<sub>2</sub>)  $F_{V1}$  = skid number at measured speed (V<sub>1</sub>)

$$\Delta \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_2 - \mathbf{V}_1$$

$$C = 0.85TX - 1.64$$



## Example

# Section L (SMA) LWS-2 (Adj. Fact.) → -0.94 TX (MPD) → 1.08

$$ightarrow V_{20} 
ightarrow 19.4$$
  $V_{40} 
ightarrow 41.7$   $V_{50} 
ightarrow 47.5$ 

$$\succ F_{20} \rightarrow 67 \qquad \qquad F_{40} \rightarrow 47.5 \qquad \qquad F_{50} \rightarrow 44.7$$



## Example (cont.)

Using proposed factors

 $SN_{40} \rightarrow 47.5 @ 41.7 \ mph$ 



Example (cont.)

#### Alternative Method (using texture)

- From 20 to 40
  SN<sub>40</sub> = 67 + (0.85\*1.08 1.64)\*(41.7 19.4) = 50.9
- From 50 to 40
  SN<sub>40</sub> = 44.7 + (0.85\*1.08 1.64)\*(41.7 47.5) = 48.8

 $SN_{40} \rightarrow 47.5 @ 41.7 mph$ 



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## **Summary & Conclusions**

- Linear relationships between skid and speed work well in 30-65 mph range
- Skid-speed Adjustment Factors were computed for both tire skid-testers
- Two methods developed for smoothtires (simple and with texture correction)



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