



Real-Time Smoothness Technology for Improving Concrete Pavement Smoothness

RPUG 2016 Annual Meeting 2 November 2016 David K. Merritt, PE(TX)

> U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS



TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Real-Time Smoothness for Concrete Paving



- Overview of Real-Time Smoothness Technology
- SHRP2 RTS Implementation Support Program
- Using RTS Systems to Achieve Smoothness Requirements
- Observations from RTS Equipment Loan Projects



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What is Real-Time Smoothness?

Real-time Smoothness (RTS) refers to measuring and evaluating the concrete pavement surface profile during construction, somewhere along the paving train while the concrete surface is still wet (plastic).





RTS Profilers



Paver-Mounted GOMACO Smoothness Indicator (GSI)





RTS Profilers



Ames Engineering Paver-Mounted Real Time Profiler (RTP)





RTS Profilers

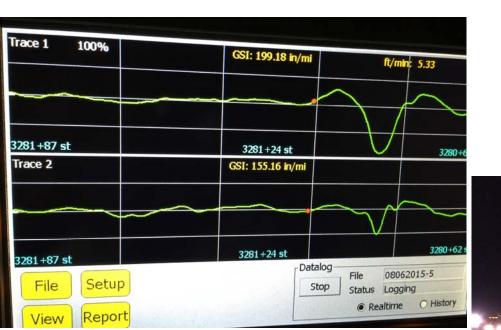


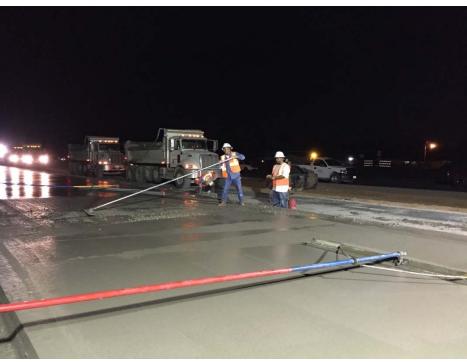
Stand-Alone GOMACO GSI Machine





Real-Time Feedback







Real-Time Tracking of "Events"

St.Start	St.End	Description	Date/Time
91+10 st	0+00 st	PAVER STOP	10:58a 10/01
91+71 st	0+00 st	PAVER STOP	11:13a 10/01
92+02 st	0+00 st	PAVER STOP	11:28a 10/01
94+56 st	0+00 st	PAVER STOP	12:13a 10/01
97+14 st	0+00 st	PAVER STOP	01:02p 10/01
97+41 st	0+00 st	PAVER STOP	01:08p 10/0
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Add	Edit	Delete	Default Events



Reasons for Using RTS Equipment

- Reduce Disincentives and Increase Incentives
- Increase Production(?)
- Anticipated change in smoothness acceptance requirements
 - PI to IRI
 - Change in localized roughness specification limits







Benefits of Real-Time Smoothness

- Opportunity to identify real-time and correct objectionable profile features caused by:
 - Stringline/stringless system disturbance
 - Padline variability
 - Non-uniformity of concrete





Benefits of Real-Time Smoothness

- Validation of adjustments in 1 hour vs. 12 to 24 hours:
 - Hydraulic sensitivity relative to machine control input (stringline and stringless)
 - Vibrator frequencies
 - Paving speed
 - Concrete head
 - Concrete mixture proportions
 - Others







- Not a replacement for <u>conventional profiling</u> for acceptance.
- Not a replacement for <u>better practices</u> to construct smoother pavements.



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Real-Time Smoothness SHRP2 Implementation Support

RTS Implementation Support Activities

Task 1: Equipment Loan Program (2015 - 2017)

- Full use of an RTS system for two weeks
- On-site technical support and training
- 11 equipment loans nationwide (ID, NE, MI, TX, PA, IA, IL, UT[2], CA to date)

Task 2: Regional Showcase (Open House)

- One day classroom presentations with an on-site RTS demonstration
- In conjunction with an equipment loan project
- Aug. 9 2016 (Salt Lake City, Utah)





Real-Time Smoothness SHRP2 Implementation Support

RTS Implementation Support Activities

Task 3: Workshops

Four hour workshops (UT, CA to date)

Task 4: Documentation of Results/Case Studies

- Synthesis of contractors' experience
- Case study Comparing real-time measurements to QA results
- Case study Long-term performance of RTS
- Documentation of equipment loans and lessons learned





Real-Time Smoothness SHRP2 Implementation Support

RTS Implementation Support Activities

Task 5: Specification Refinement

- QC approach
- Process improvement

Task 6: Outreach Materials

- Quick field reference guide
- Brochures
- Project updates (30 minute briefings)





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- Step 1 Establish a baseline
 - Monitor results for 1 to 2 days.
 - Keep processes static, but make ordinary adjustments.
 - Observe typical responses to the ordinary adjustments and make notes or add event markers in the RTS.
 - Mixture
 - Vibrators
 - Speed
 - Head
 - Paver stops
 - Etc.







- The RTS results are higher than the QC hardened profiles what's up with that?
 - Don't panic
 - Just focus on making the RTS results better (lower IRI)
 - QC profiles will improve as well







- Step 2 Pick the low hanging fruit
- Eliminate large events that cause excessive localized

roughness.

- Stringline/stringless interference
- Paver stops
- Padline issues
- Etc.





Localized Roughness Events

• Stringless system interference





Localized Roughness Events









Localized Roughness Events

• Stopping the paver

St.Start	St.End	Description	Date/Time
91+10 st	0+00 st	PAVER STOP	10:58a 10/0
91+71 st	0+00 st	PAVER STOP	11:13a 10/0
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Step 3 – Adjust the paving process to improve overall

smoothness

- Maintain a consistent head
- Lead/draft to get the paver as flat as possible
- Sensitivities
- Vibrators (height and frequency)
- Mixture
- Paver operation
- Paving speed





Overall Smoothness



- Eliminating big events gives you a new "baseline" to adjust from.
 - Systematically make changes in small increments.
 - Get a minimum of 0.1 mile with consistent paving (no big events) and then evaluate if the adjustment made things smoother.
 - Continue adjusting in small increments and evaluating every 0.1 mile.

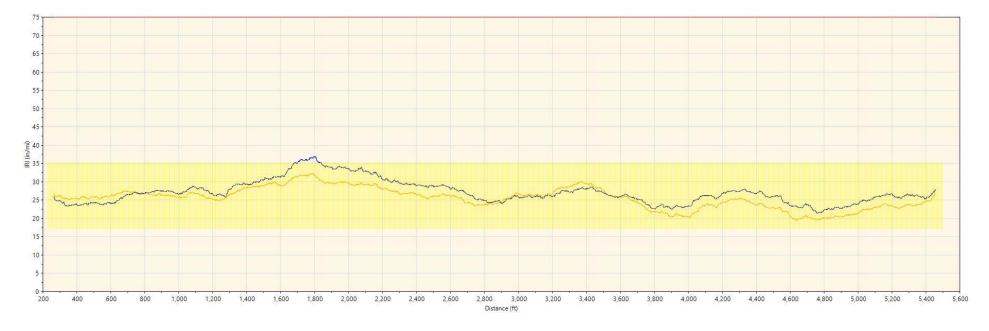




Overall Smoothness

- Stay focused and incredible things can happen

Over a mile paved per day – average IRI = 28 in/mi:







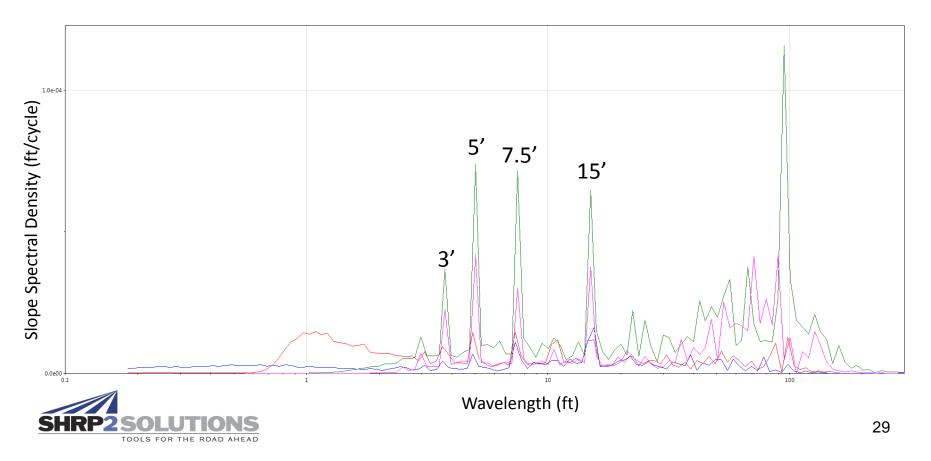
- Step 4 Identify repeating features using a ProVAL PSD plot and adjust processes when possible.
 - Joints
 - Dumping/Spreading loads
 - CRCP bar supports



Repeating Features



- What repeating feature shows up here?
- What can you do to mitigate this feature?



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SHRP2-FHWA RTS Equipment Loans

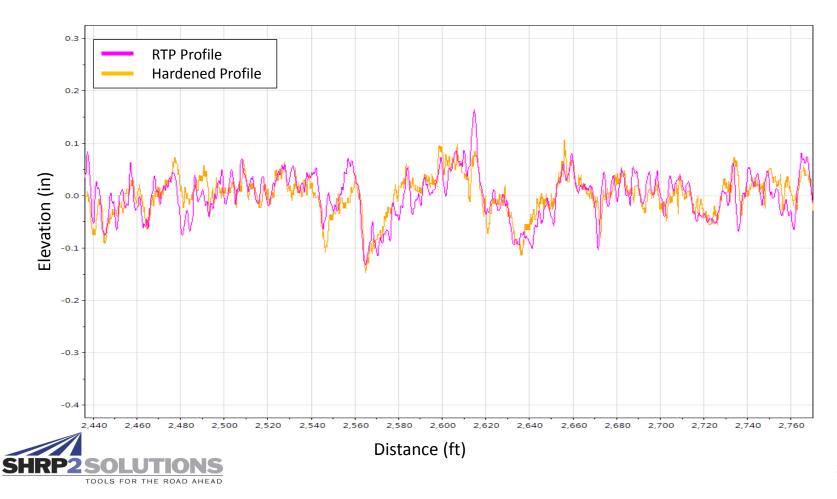
Equipment Loans to Date

- Idaho, I-84
- Nebraska, I-80
- Michigan, I-69
- Texas, SH99
- Pennsylvania, I-81
- Iowa, Lyon Co. L-26
- Illinois, I-90 Tollway
- Utah, I-15
- Utah, I-215
- California, SR46

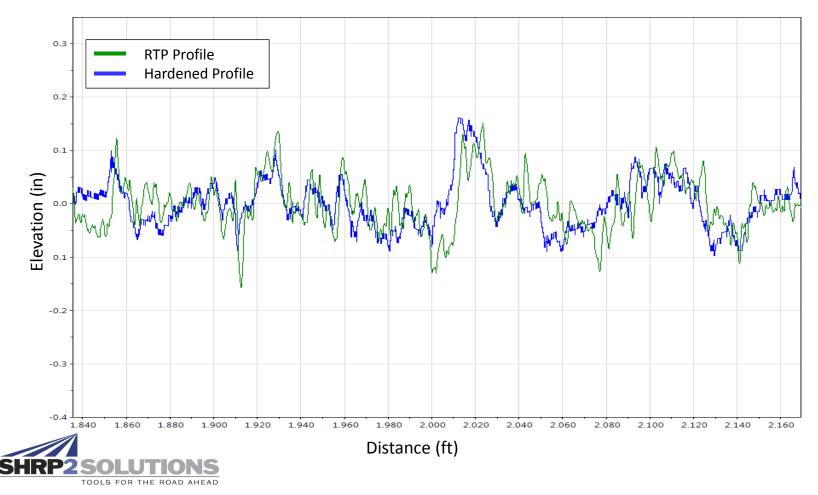
- 7 JPCP, 2 CRCP, 1 Thin Overlay
- Varying slab thickness and base/subbase types
- Daytime and nighttime paving
- Varying paver types and setup (paver width, concrete delivery, finishing operations)
- Varying mix designs
- Dowel baskets and DBI
- All but one project stringless



• Real-time and hardened profiles parallel each other



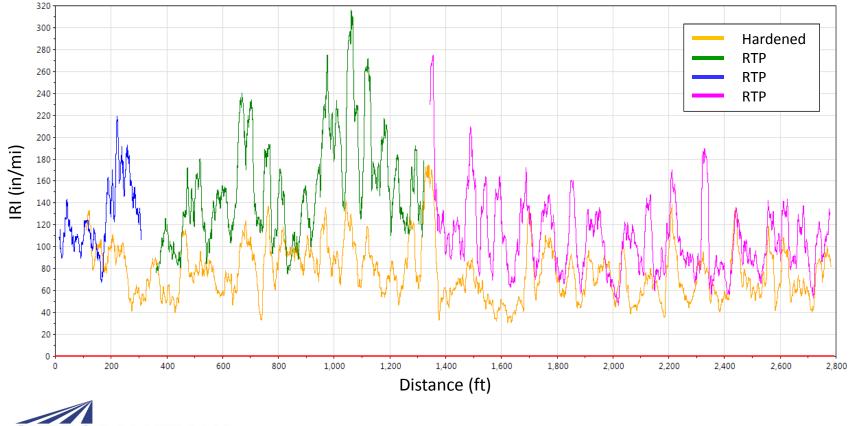
• Short wavelength features in RTS that are not in hardened.



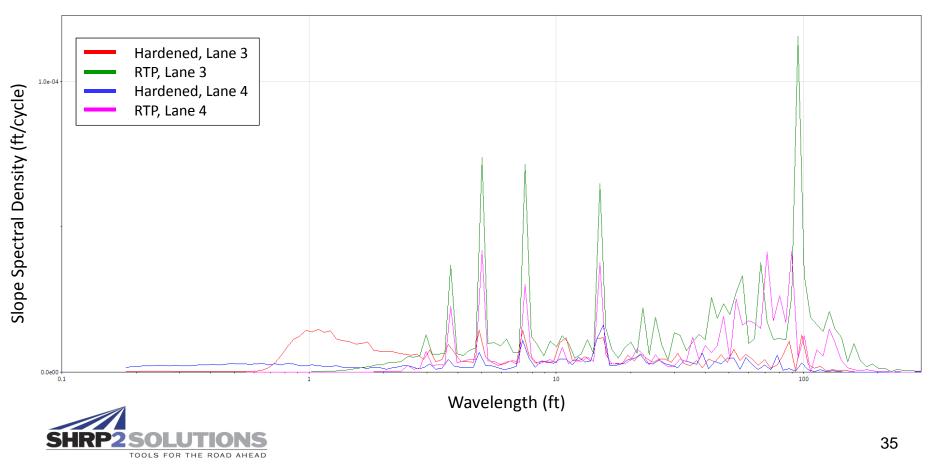
• RTP consistently measured higher roughness than

hardened (20-80 percent higher).

TOOLS FOR THE ROAD AHEAD

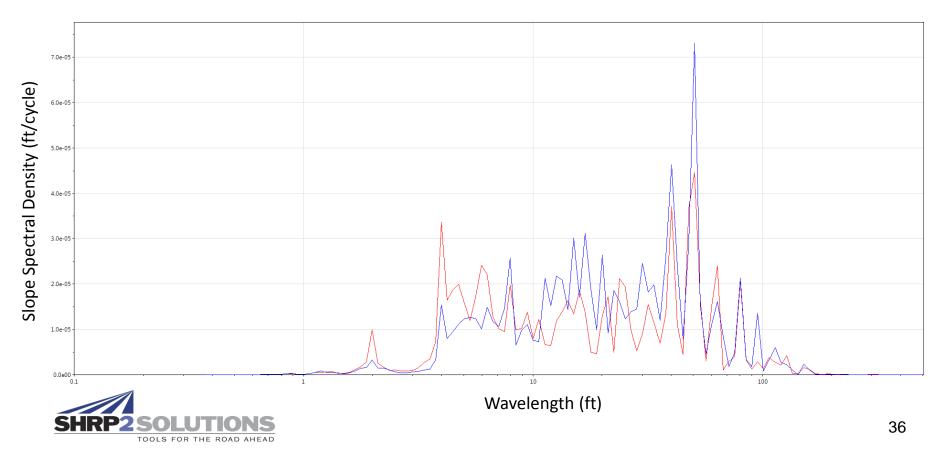


- Joint spacing (with dowel baskets) generally dominant content
 - in hardened and RTP PSD, but less dominant in hardened.



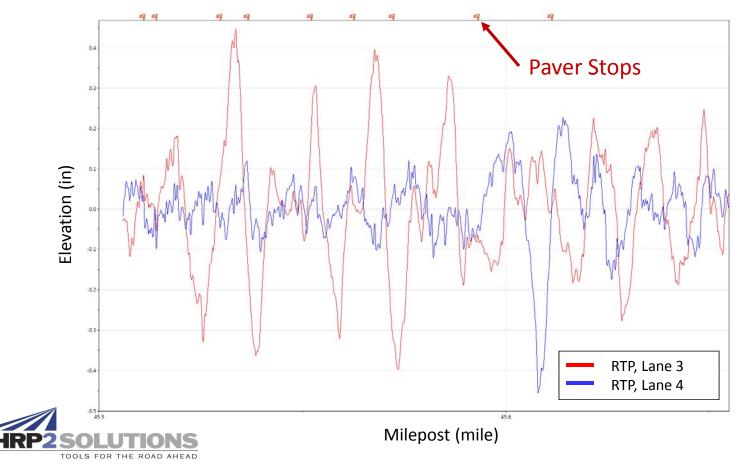
PSD content sporadic on days with poor smoothness





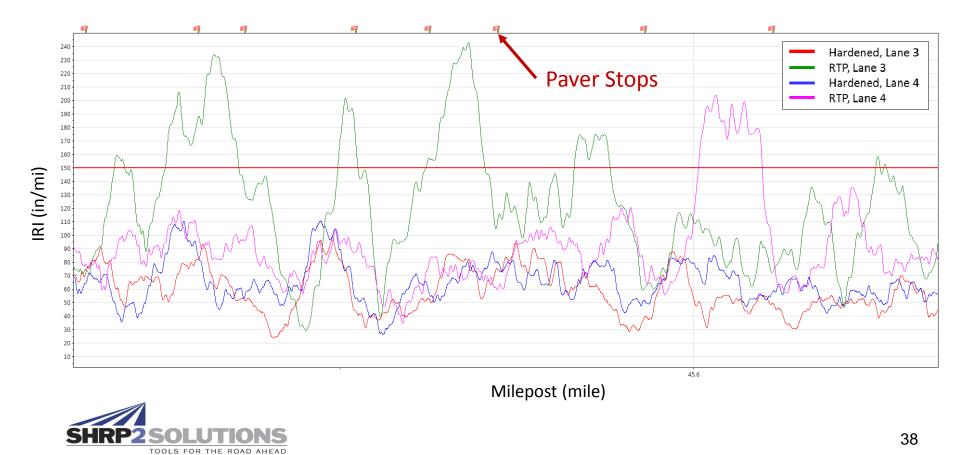
• Paver stops appear to have some effect on RTP

measurements, but it is not consistent.



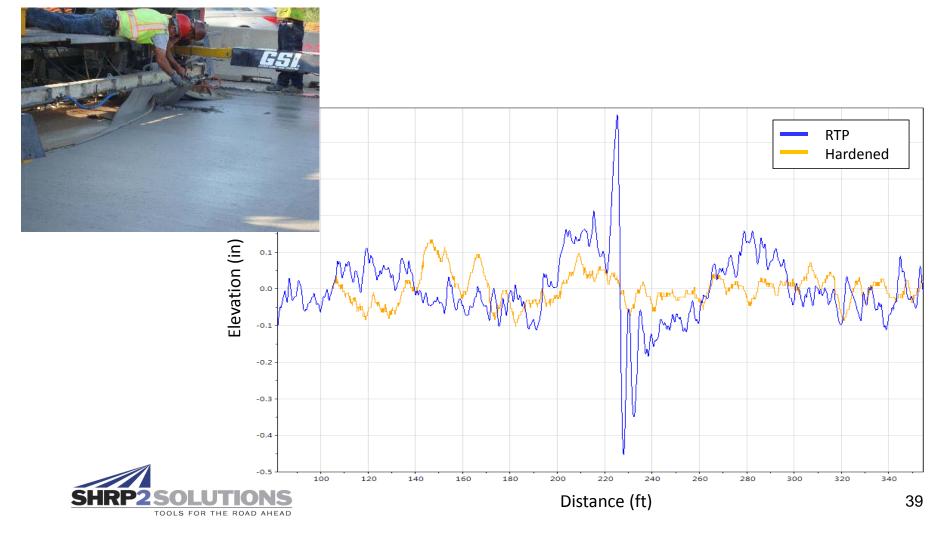
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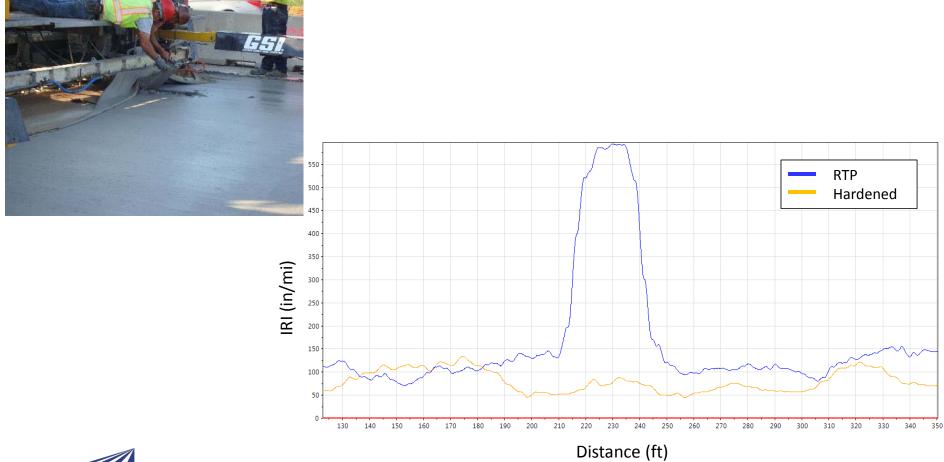




• Benefits of good finishing processes



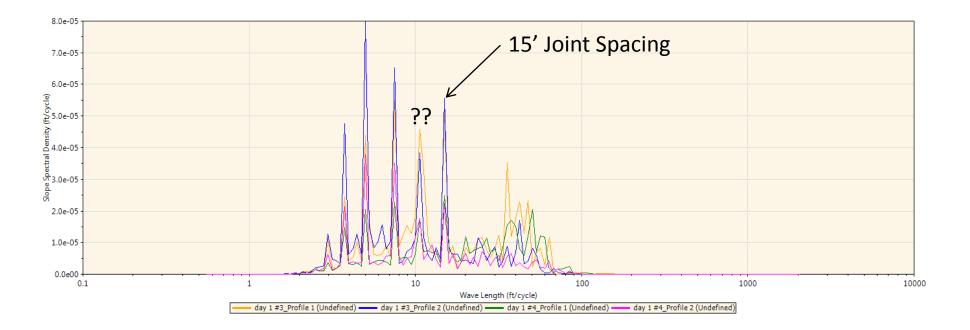
• Benefits of good finishing processes are apparent







- Dominant features in RTS PSD plot
- What happening at 10.5-'11'?

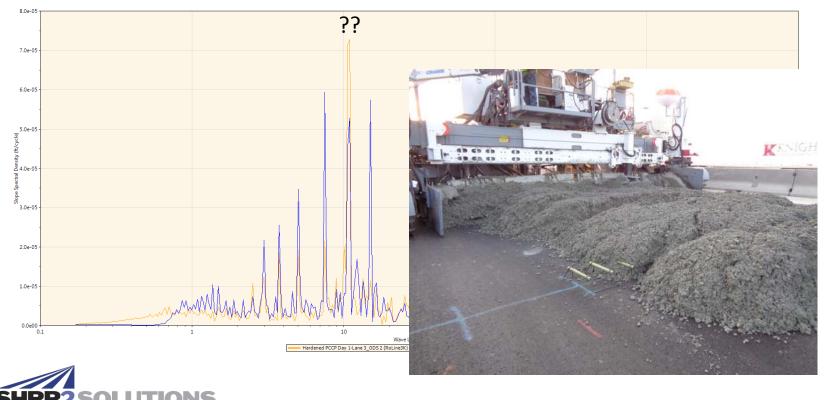




• Hardened profile data

TOOLS FOR THE ROAD AHEAD

• What happening at 10.5-'11'?



• Roughness "spikes" every 350-450 ft





- RTS is a valuable tool for contractor QC during paving.
 - Identification of effects of paving process adjustments.
 - Identification of effects of construction artifacts.
 - Achieving better hardened profile results.
- RTS cannot be used in a vacuum correlation to hardened profile data is essential.
- Several contractors have seen the value of this tool and purchased systems.



Real-Time Smoothness for Concrete Paving

Questions and Discussion



