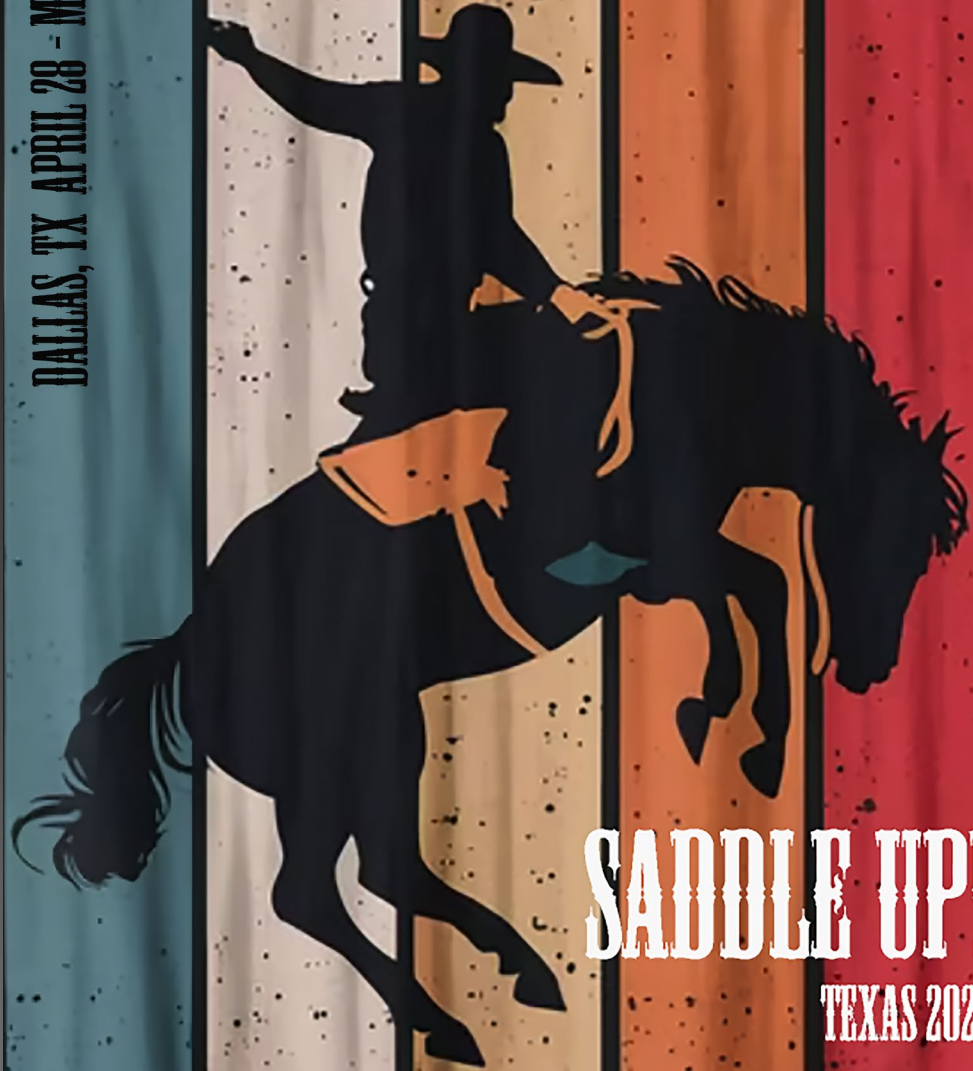


DALLAS, TX APRIL 28 - MAY 1 2025



SADDLE UP!
TEXAS 2025

PHYSICAL INTERPRETATION OF CONTACTLESS ENERGY- BASED TIRE-PAVEMENT FRICTION MODELS

AHMAD ALHASAN, PH.D., P.E., HNTB

SENIOR TECHNICAL ADVISOR/PAVEMENTS TEAM LEADER



OUTLINE

BACKGROUND

TEXTURE AND FRICTION MEASUREMENTS

FRICTION-TEXTURE MODELS

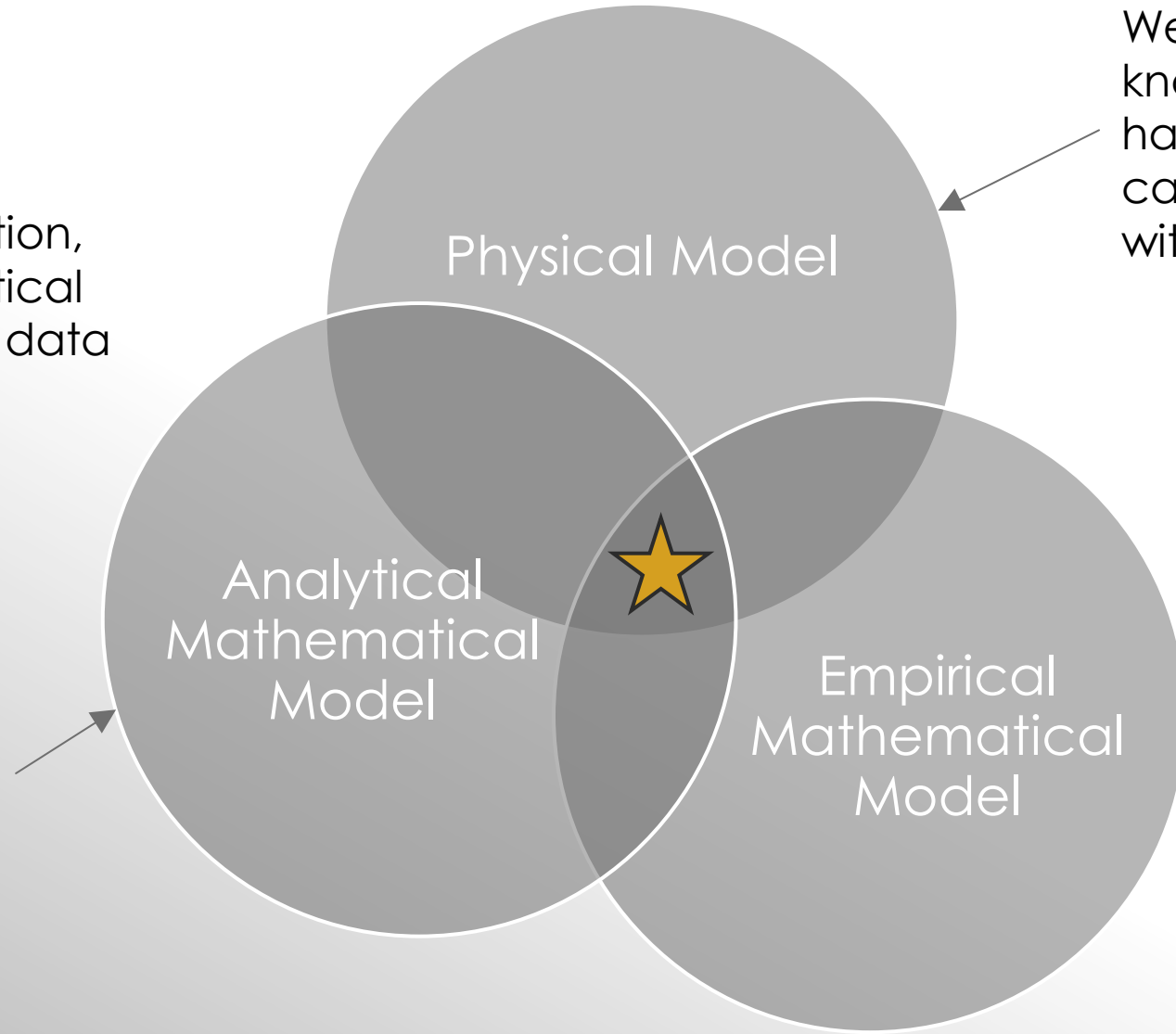
CONCLUDING REMARKS AND FUTURE WORK



MODELING REALITY



The best model combines good physical description, good mathematical models and rich data



We think we know what is happening but cannot quantify with great details

We have detailed mathematical description. In many cases we have oversimplifying assumptions

We have quantitative observations and can describe correlations and make predictions if the process is the same

WHY CONTACTLESS FRICTION?

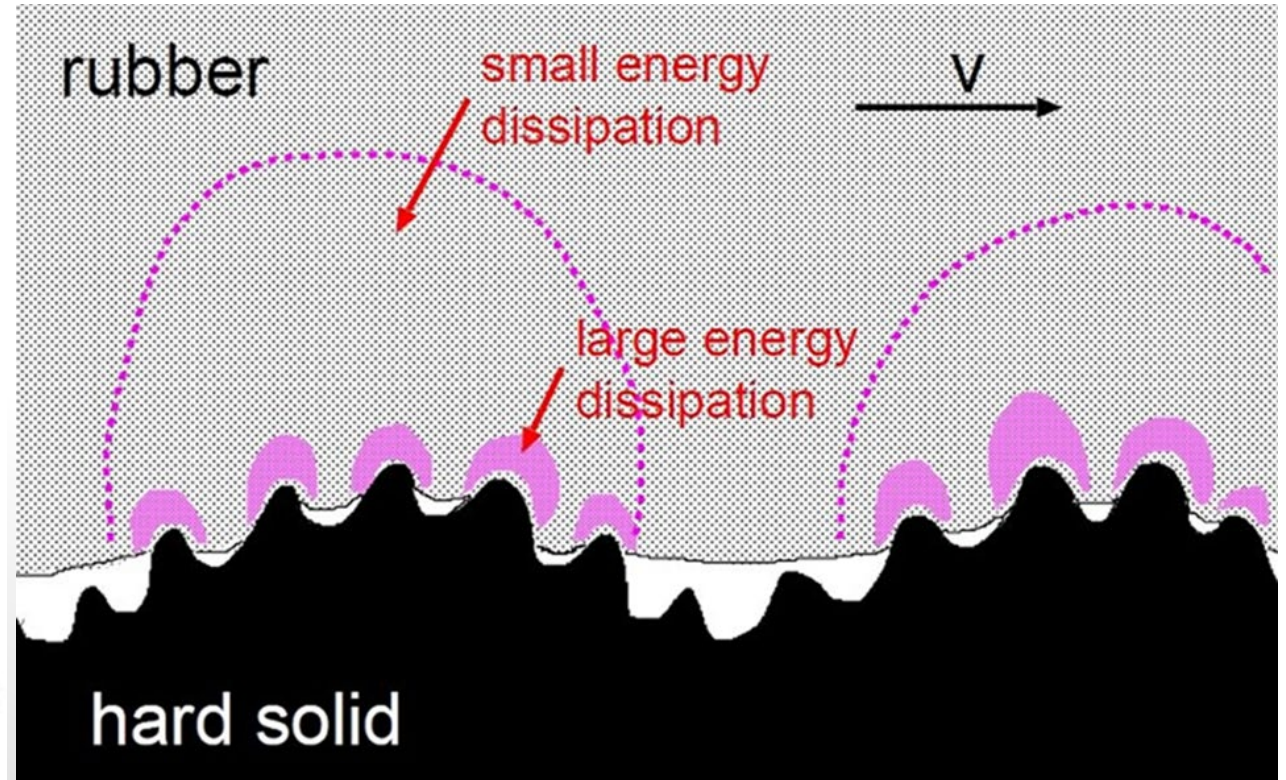
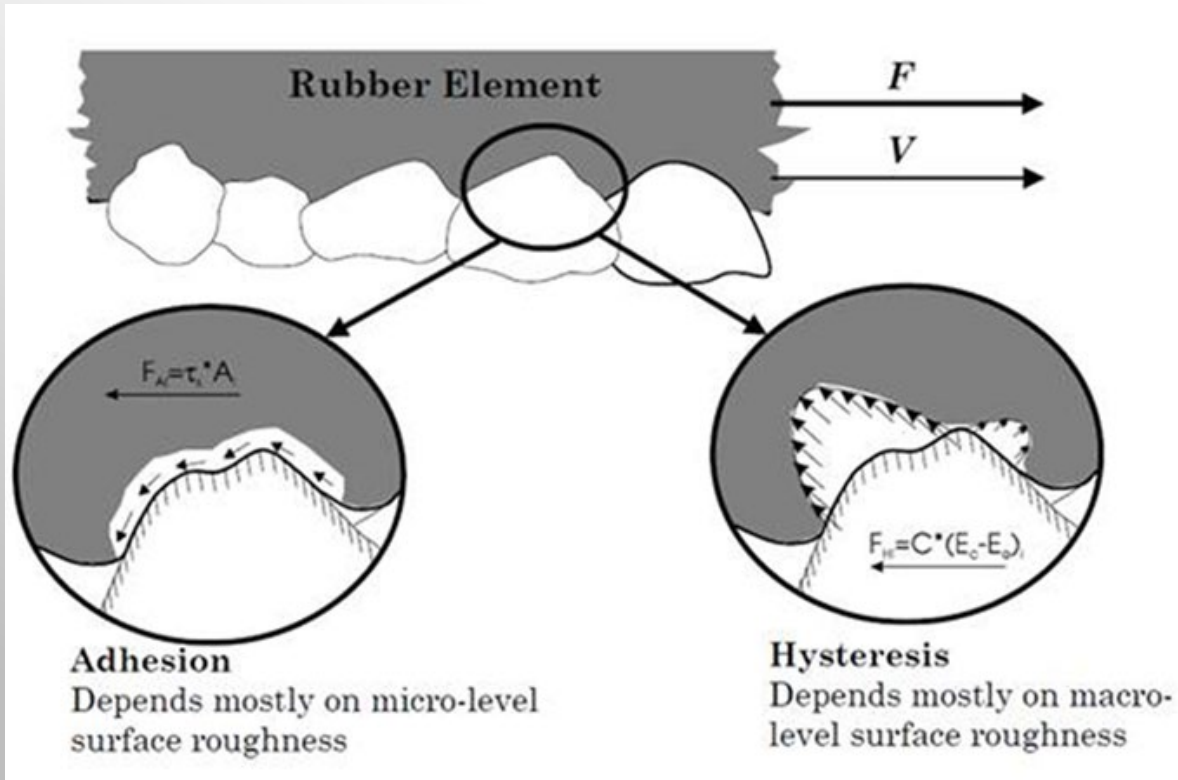
- FRICTION MEASUREMENTS HARMONIZATION
- MEASUREMENTS AT CHALLENGING LOCATIONS
- RELATING FRICTION MEASUREMENTS TO ACTUAL TRAFFIC DEMANDS
- BETTER UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT TEXTURE FEATURES (ENGINEERING MIXES IN BALANCE MIX DESIGN)
- UNIVERSAL MEASUREMENTS LESS SENSITIVE TO TESTING CONDITIONS.



BACK TO THE FUNDAMENTALS



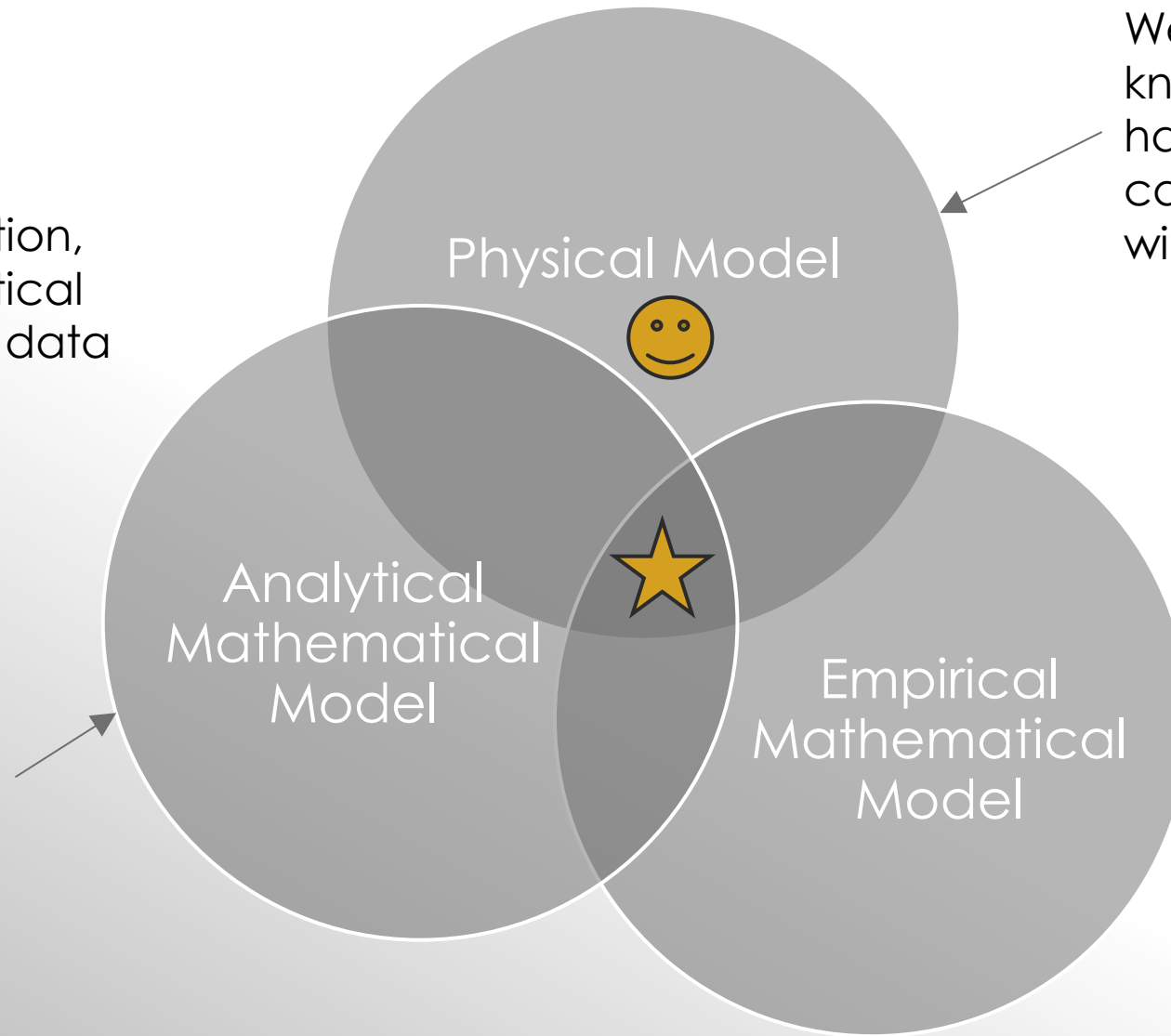
Persson's friction model provided a robust physical and analytical solutions for a simple rubber block.



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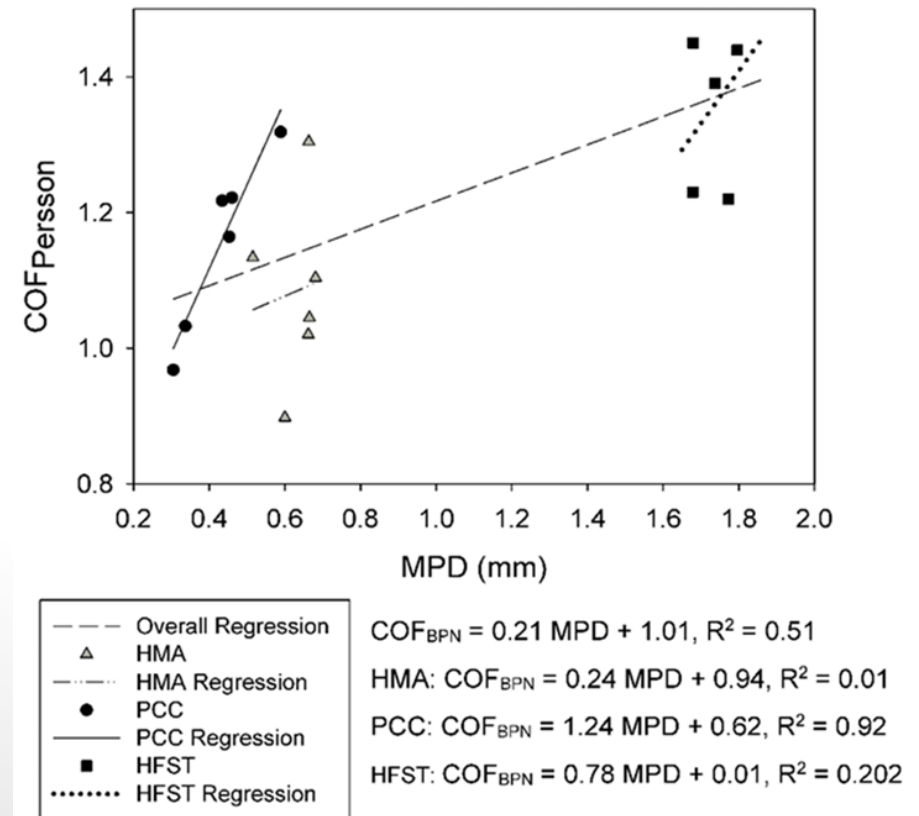
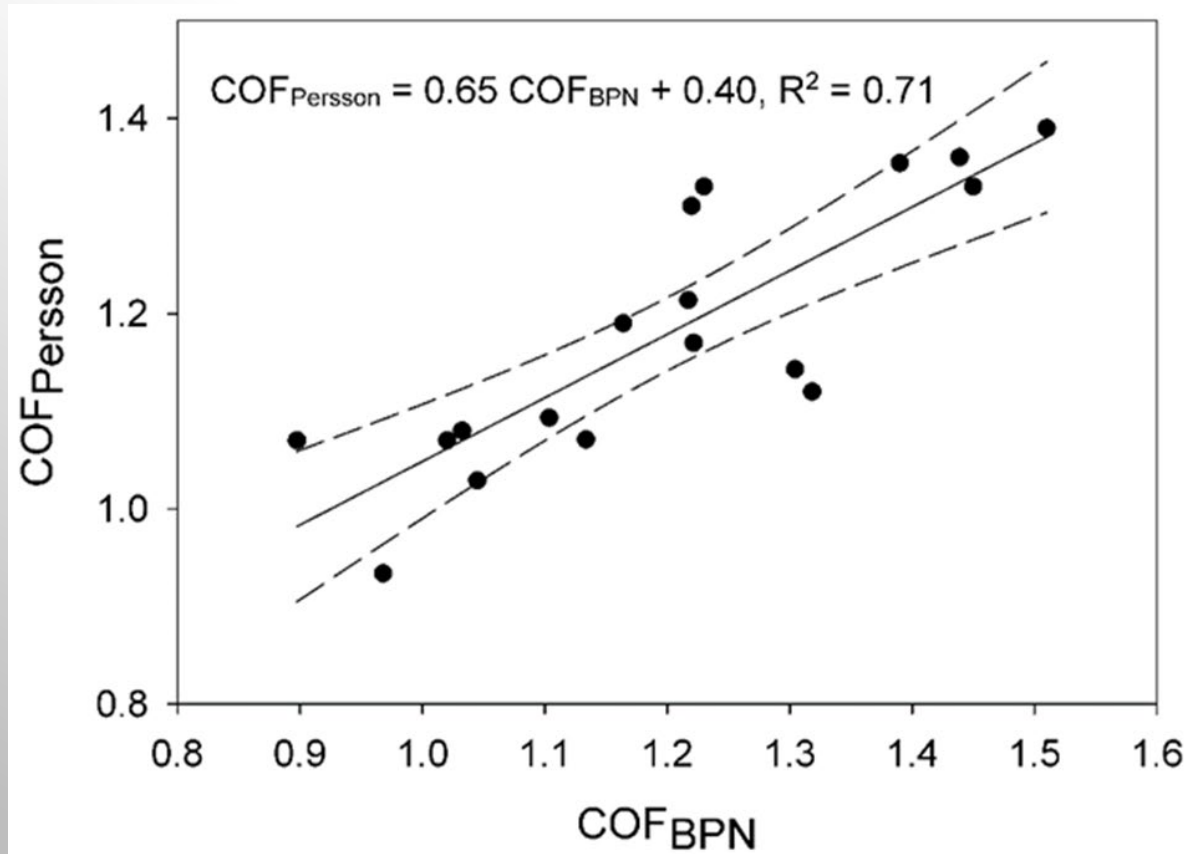
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TESTING THE THEORY

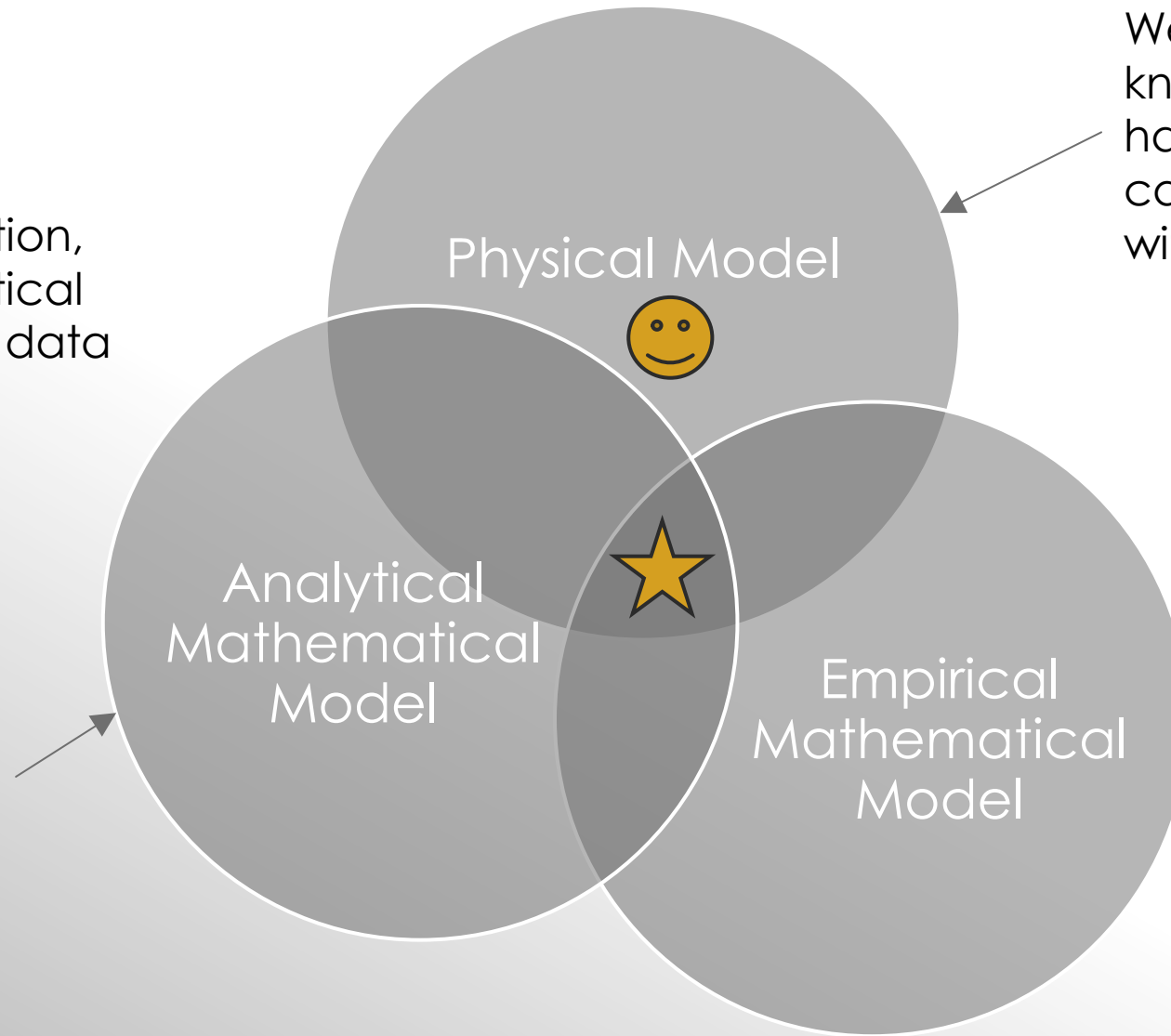
The findings were promising, and we learned that the contribution is mostly from hysteresis.



MODELING REALITY



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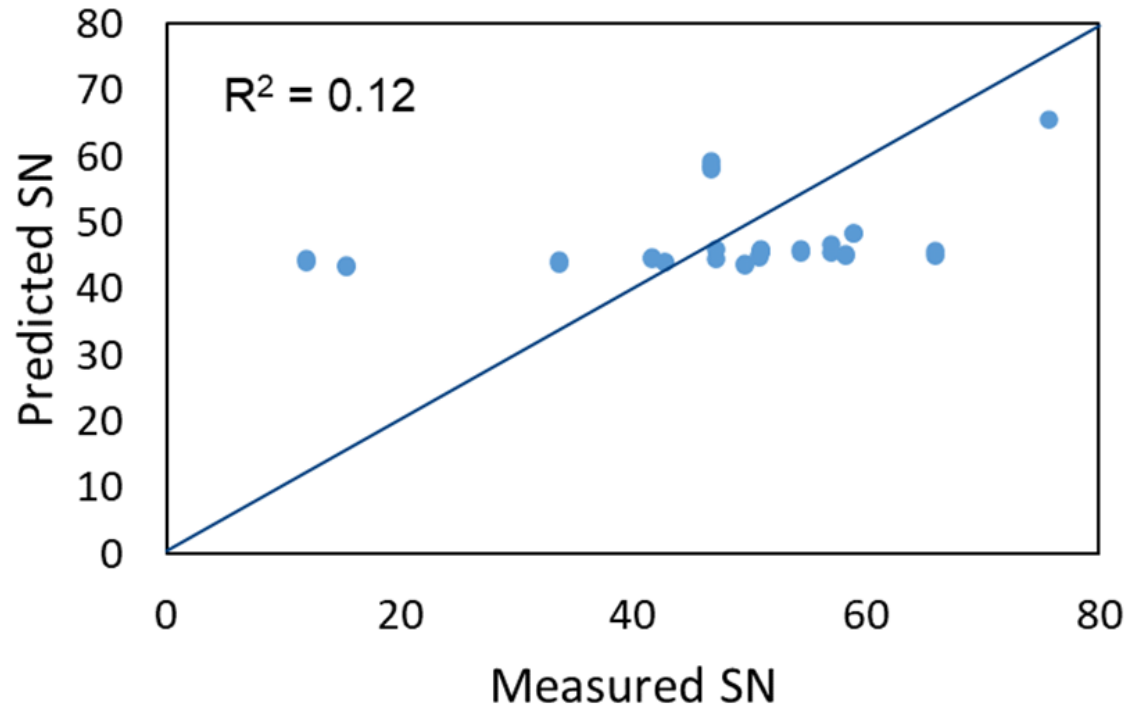
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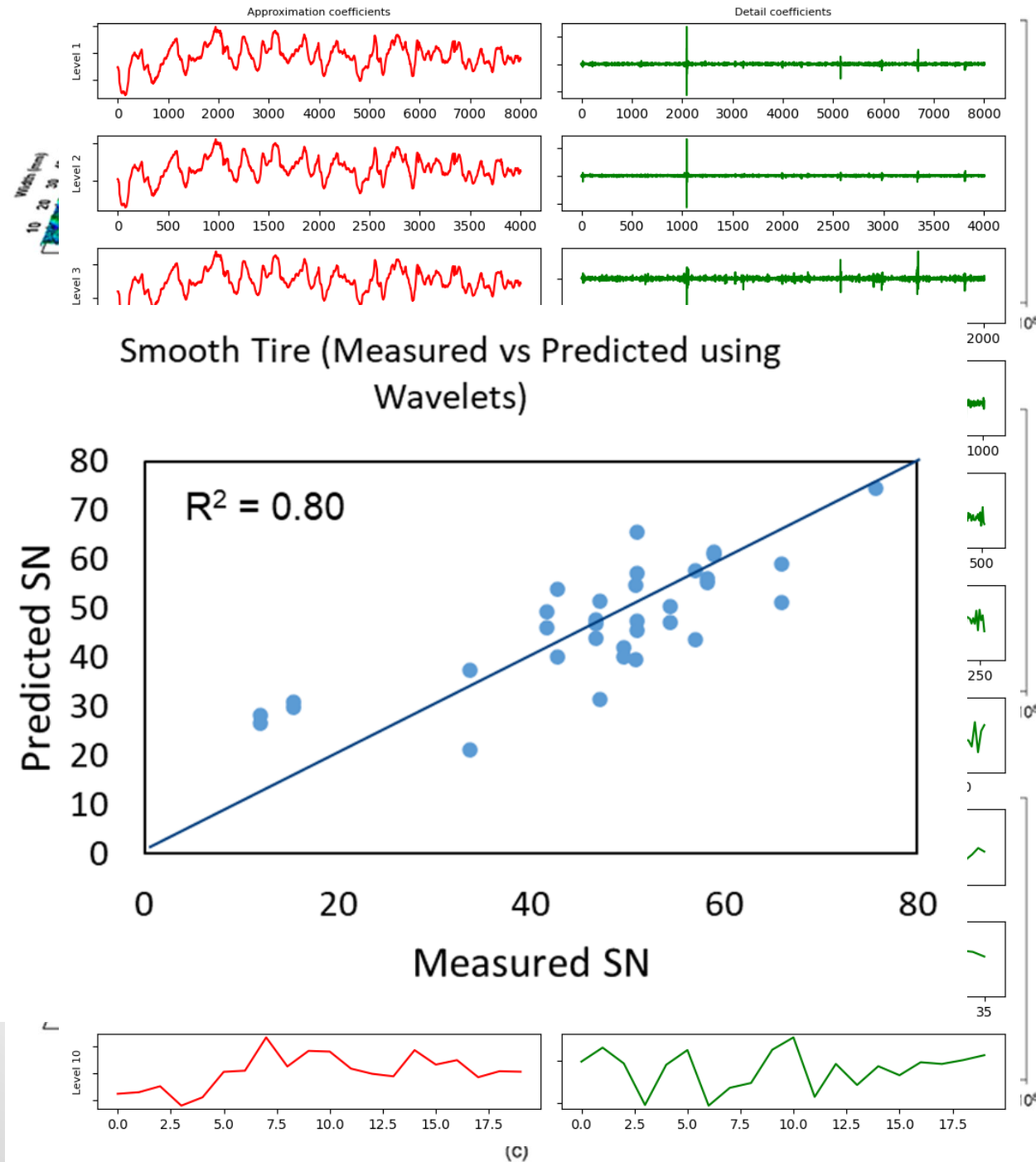
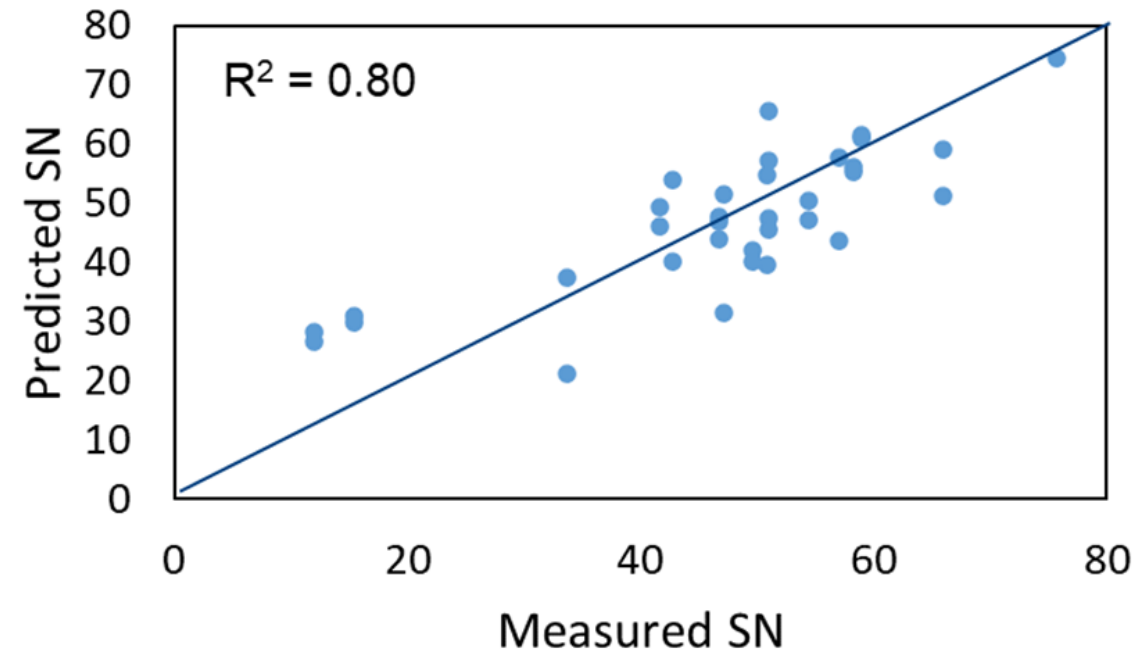
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IMPLEMENTING A CONCEPT

Smooth Tire (Measured vs Predicted using MPD)



Smooth Tire (Measured vs Predicted using
Wavelets)



OUTLINE

BACKGROUND

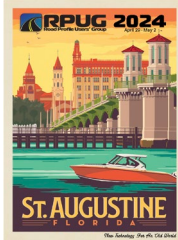
TEXTURE AND FRICTION MEASUREMENTS

FRICTION-TEXTURE MODELS

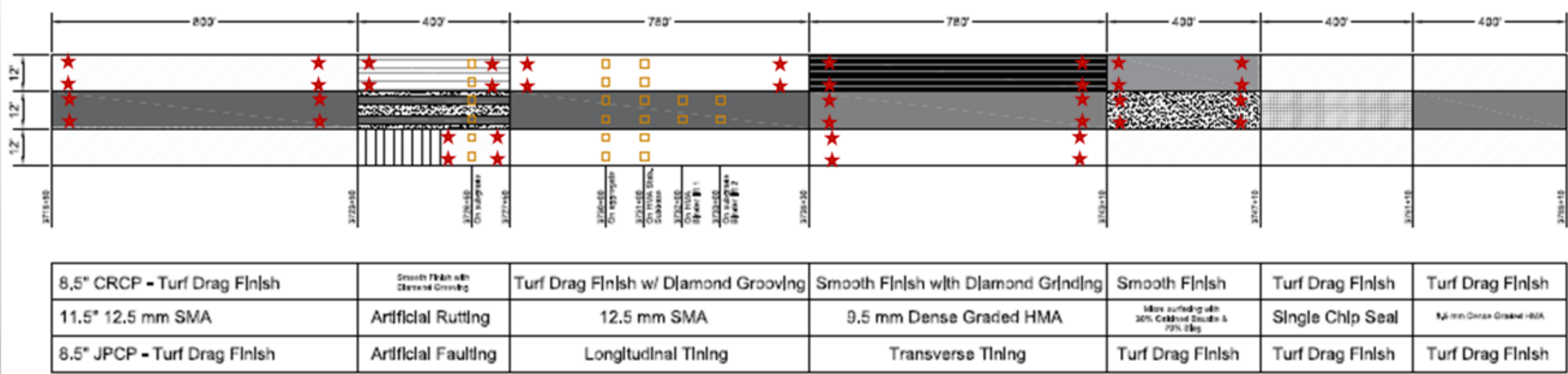
CONCLUDING REMARKS AND FUTURE WORK



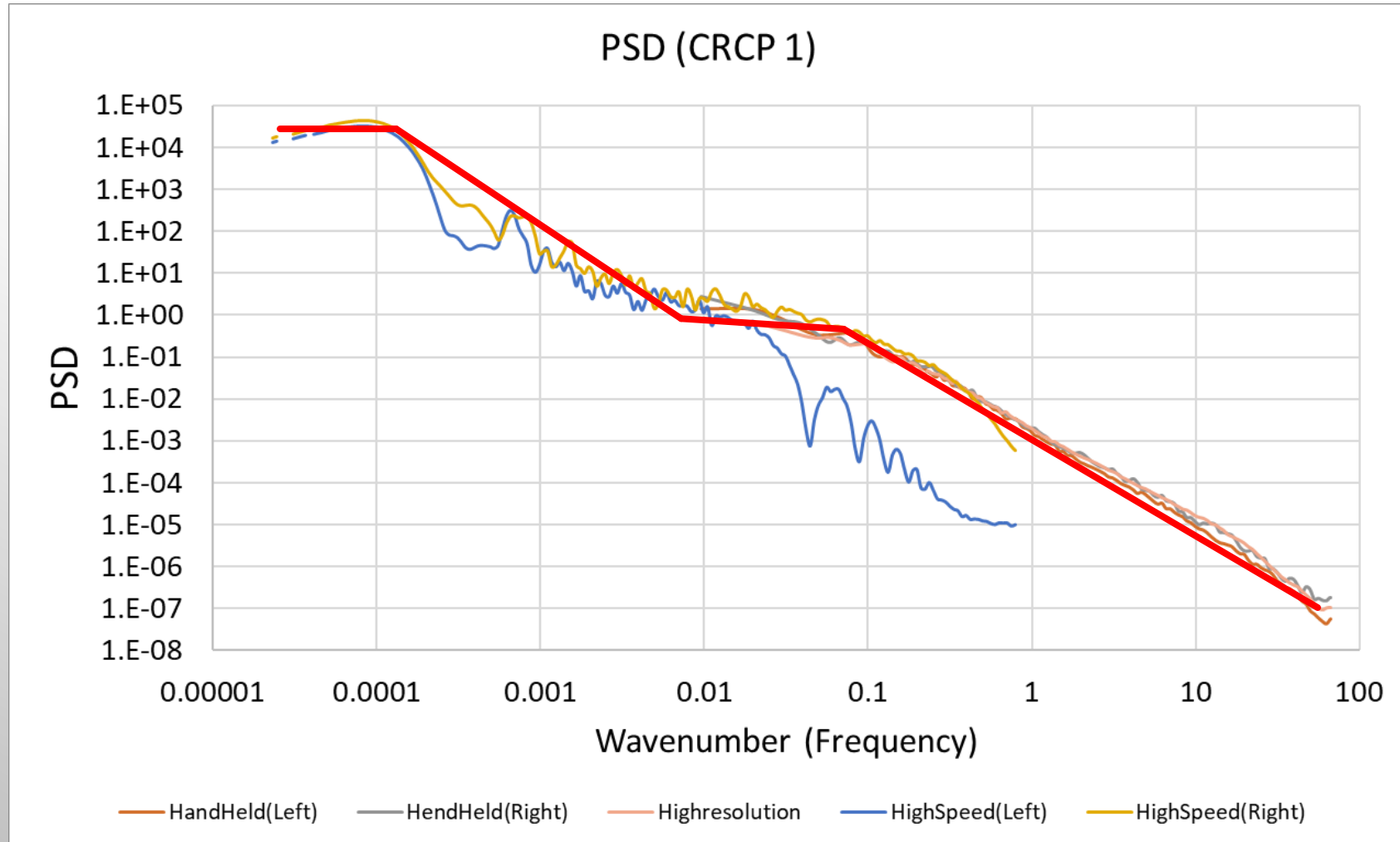
DATA COLLECTION AT ICART



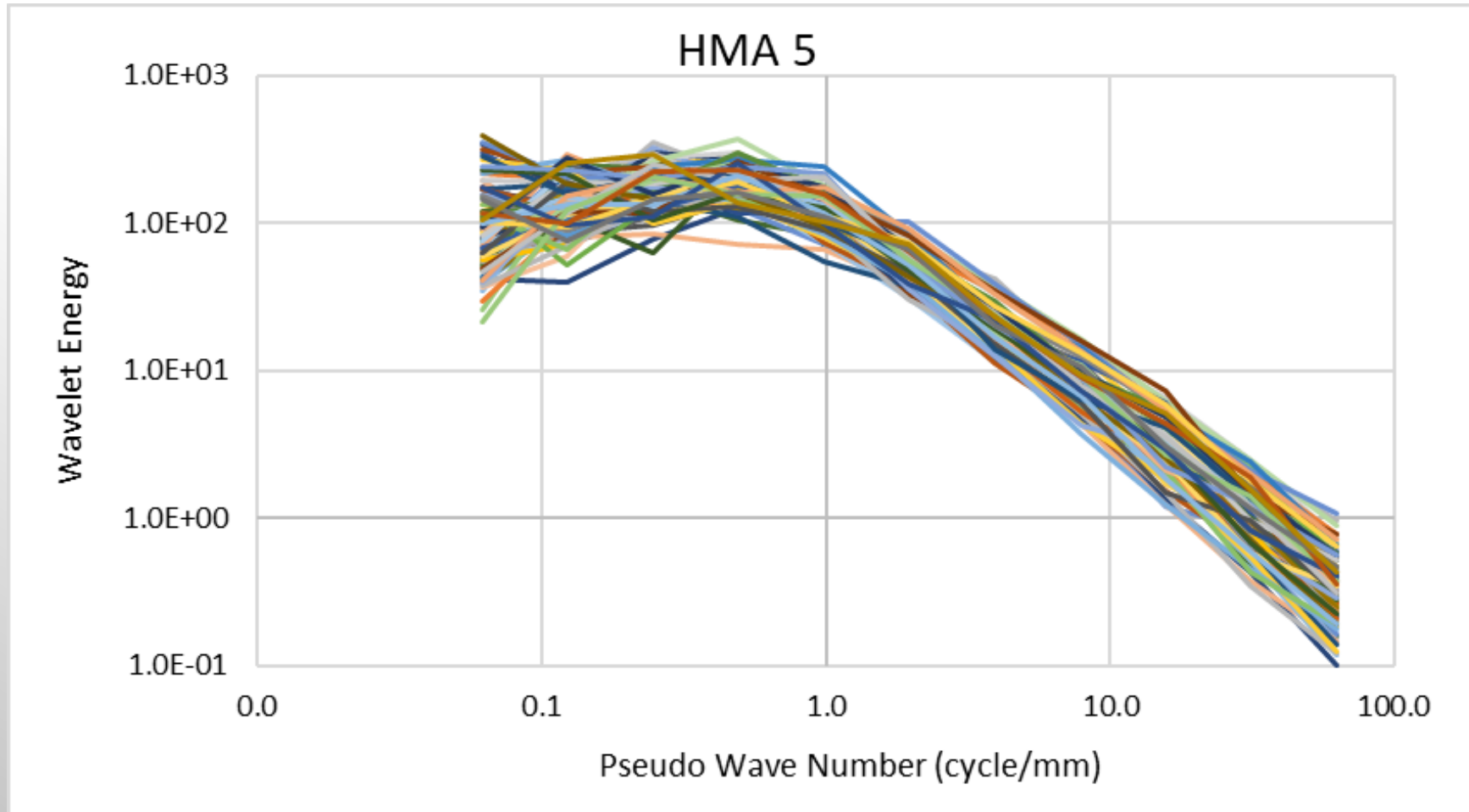
Collected Texture, DFT, and LWST (Smooth and Ribbed)



SPECTRAL CONTENT (PSD)



SPECTRAL CONTENT (W.E.)



OUTLINE

BACKGROUND

TEXTURE AND FRICTION MEASUREMENTS

FRICTION-TEXTURE MODELS

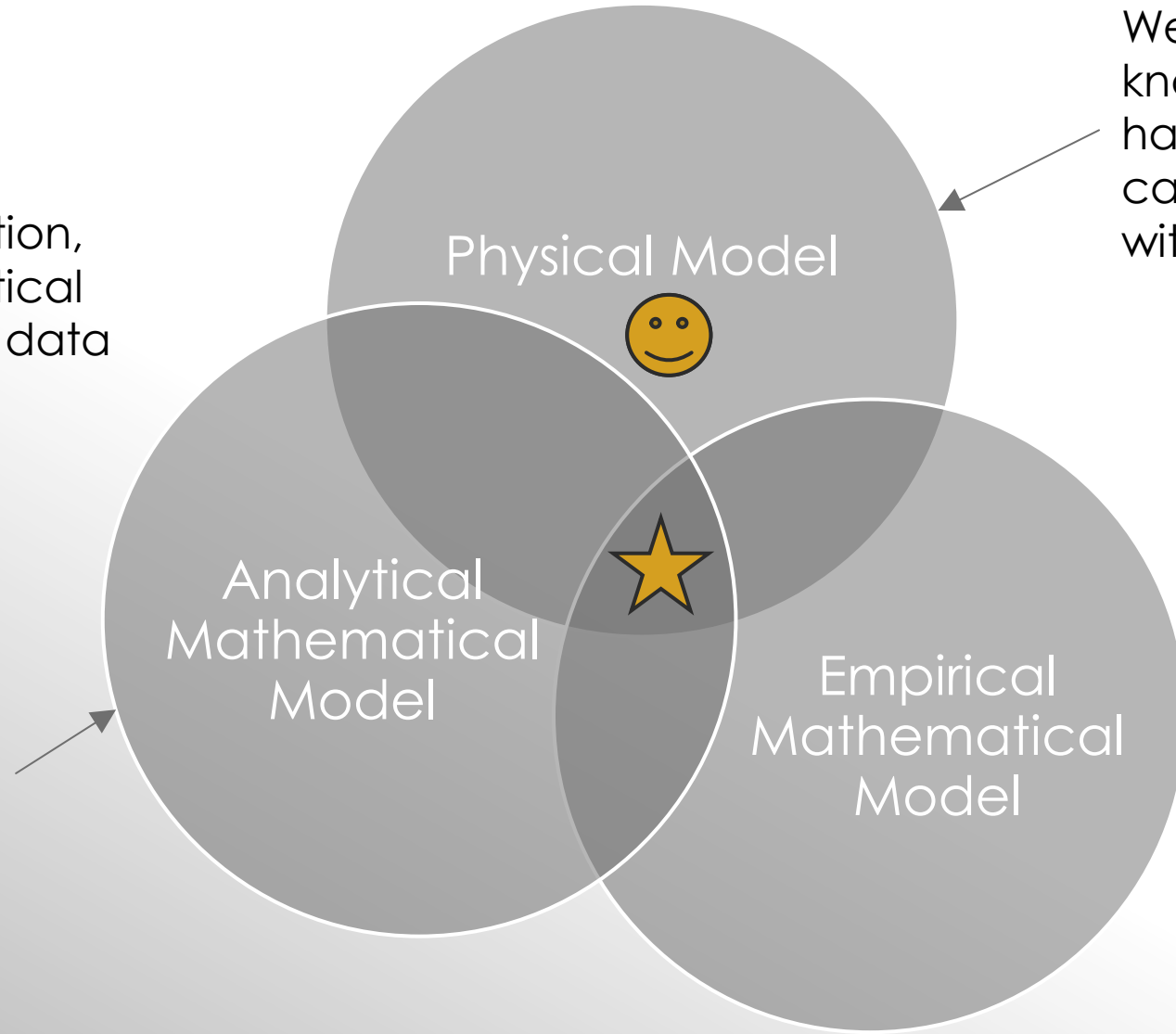
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TOWARDS A GLOBAL FRICTION MODEL

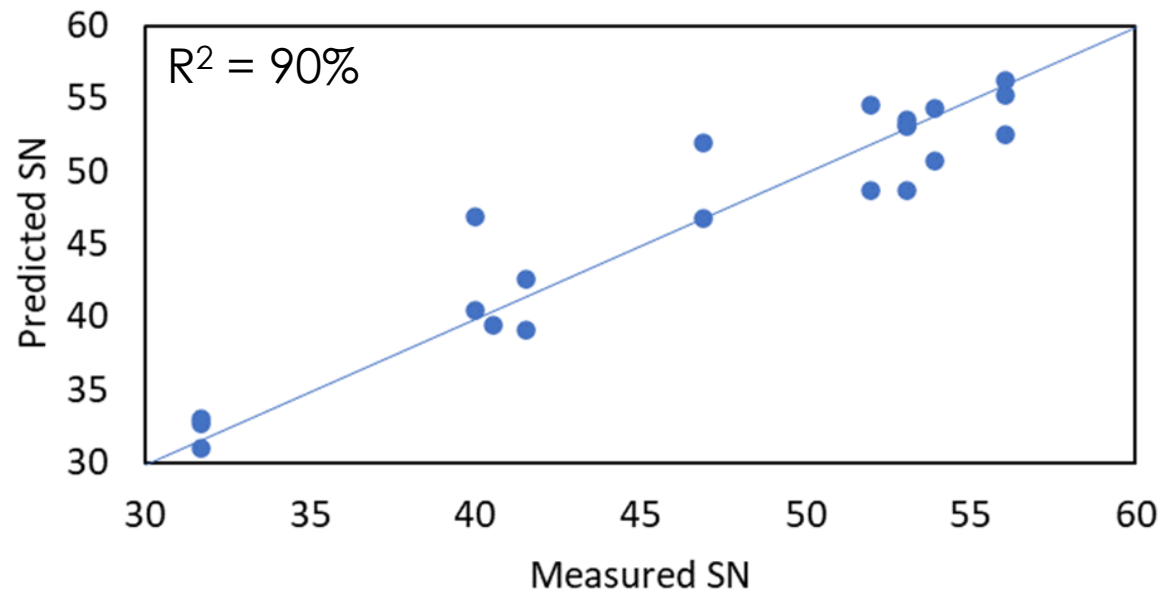


- $F = F[S, V, A, W, T, F_s]$
- F_s is the base friction measurement (used LWST at 40 MPH for now)
- S tire slip ratio operator
- V nominal vehicle speed impact ratio operator
- A tire angle impact
- W wet conditions operator
- T tire characteristics operator

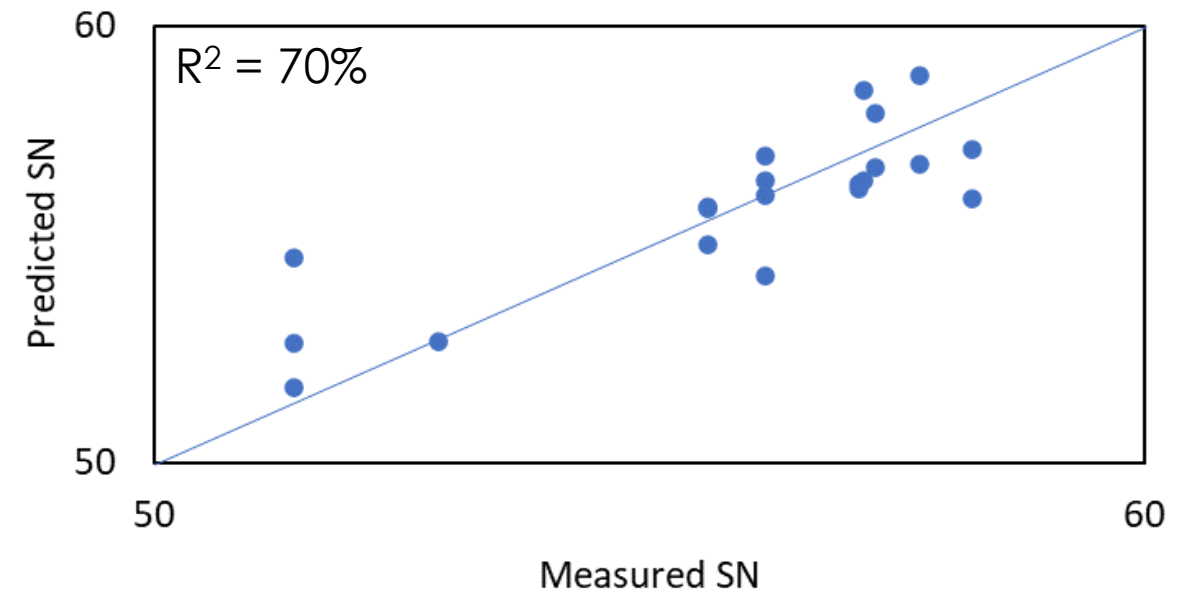
BASE FRICTION MEASUREMENT



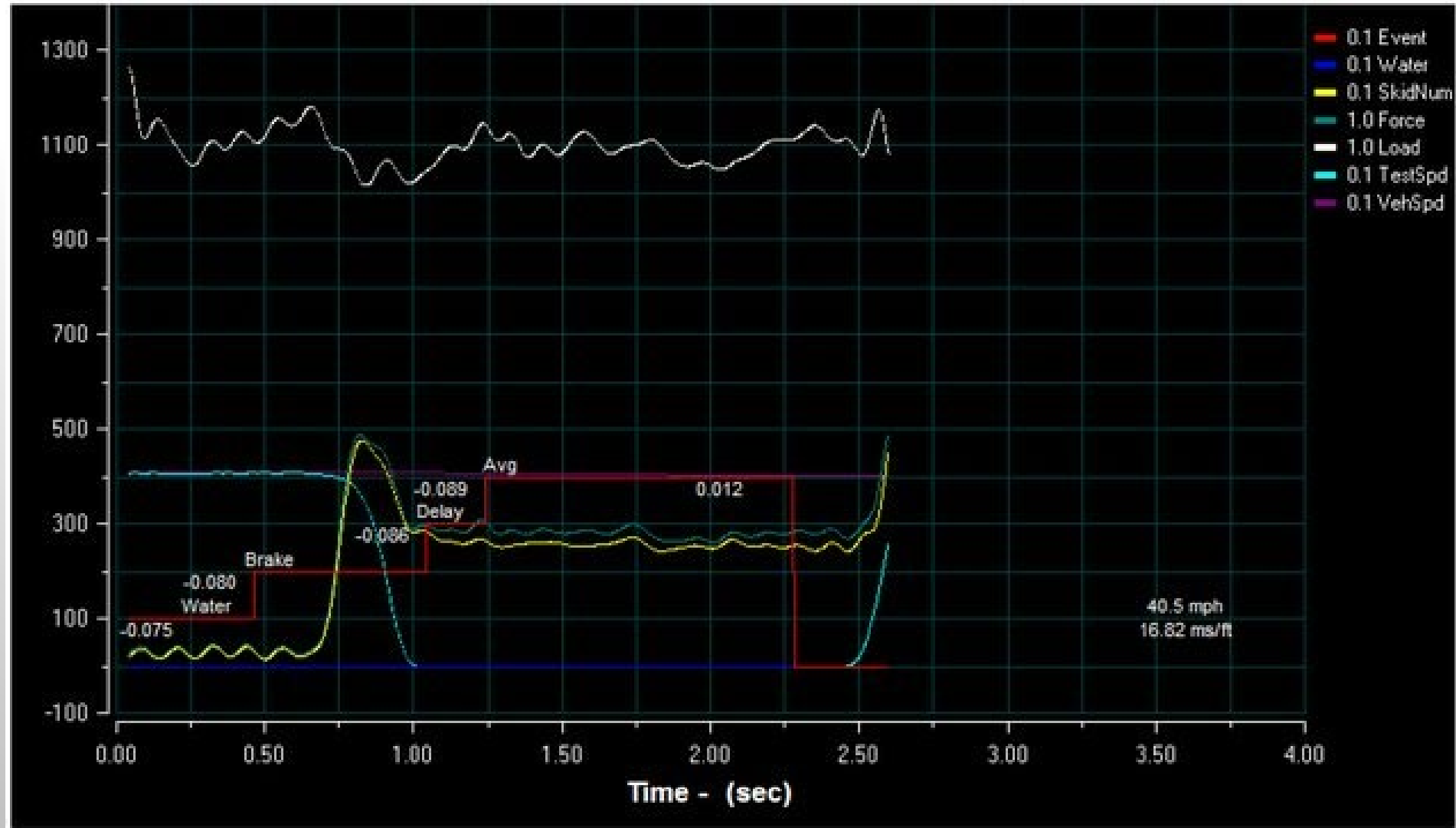
Predicted vs Measured (Average, Smooth, 40 mph)



Predicted vs Measured (Average, Ribbed, 40 mph)



DECOMPOSING LWST MEASUREMENTS

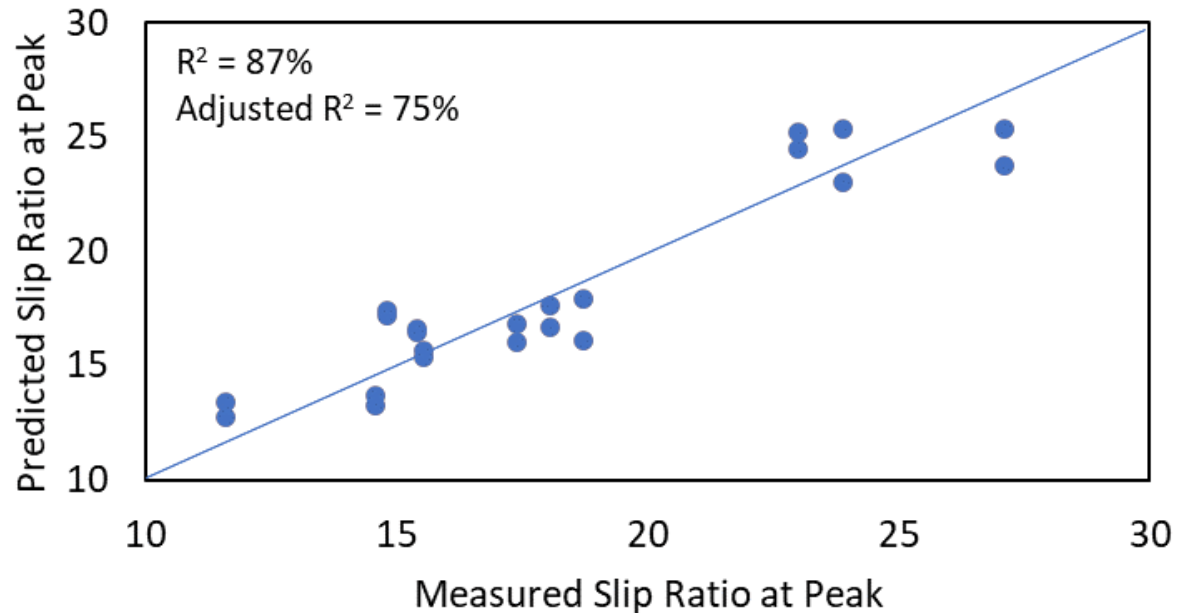


SLIP RATIO IMPACT

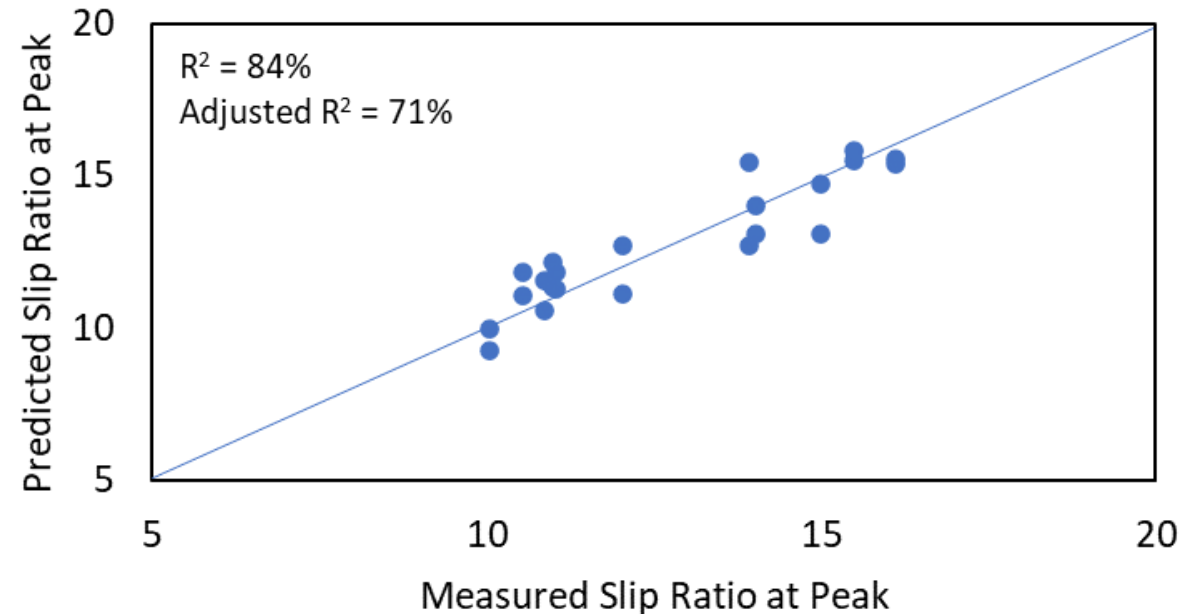
- $$SR_{Peak} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{SR,i} E_i$$



Predicted vs Measured (Slip Ratio, Ribbed)



Predicted vs Measured (Slip Ratio, Smooth)

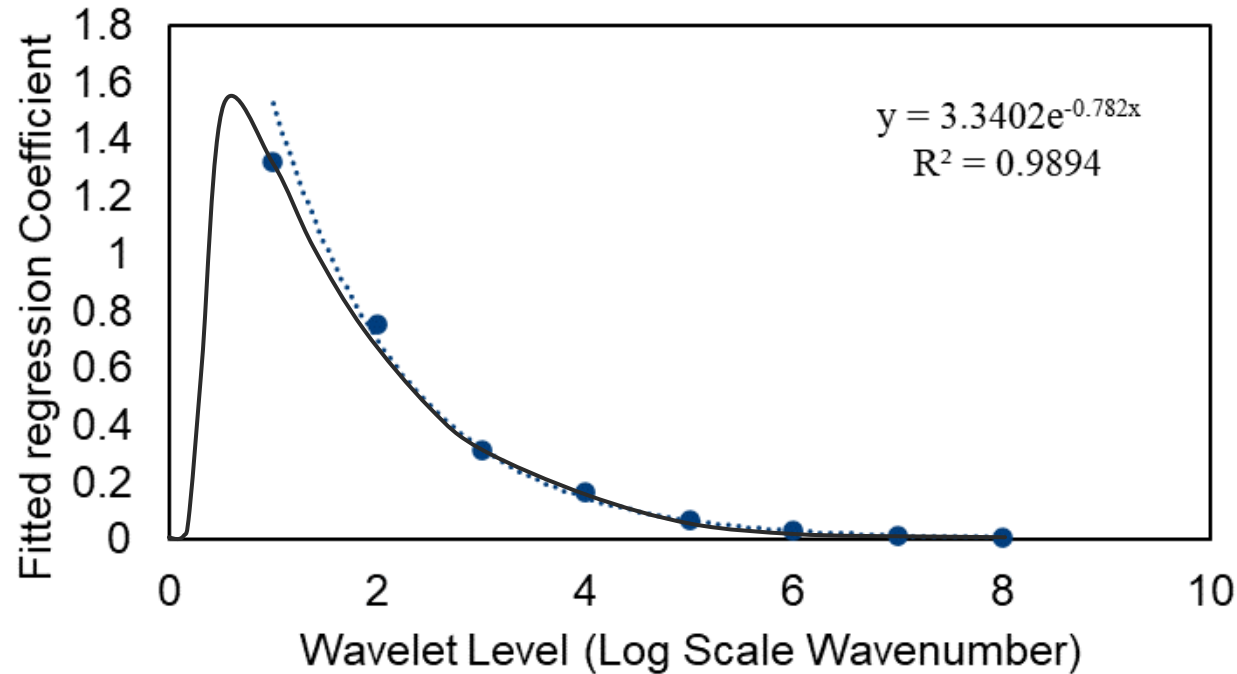


WAVELET ENERGIES CONTRIBUTIONS

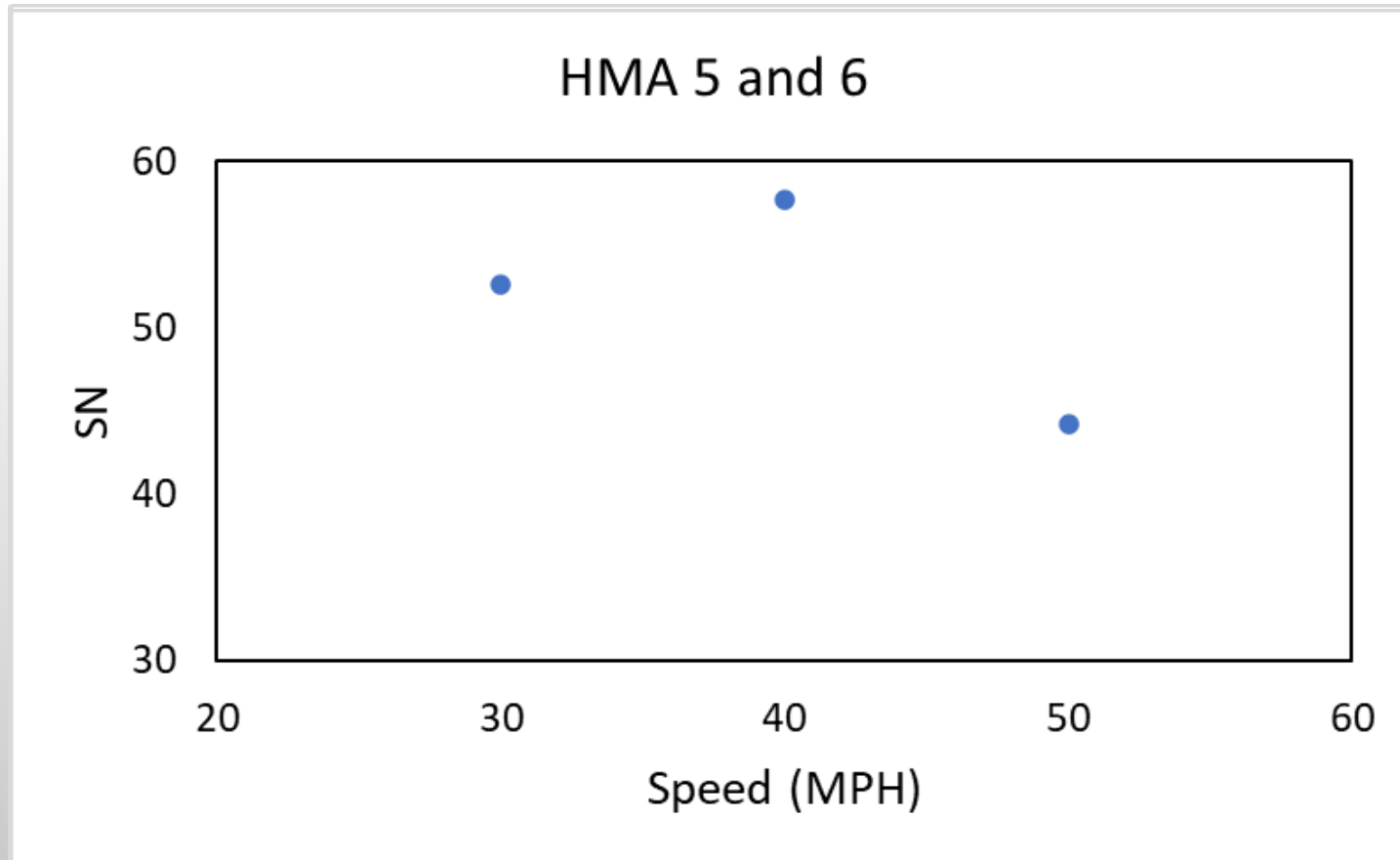
Slip ratio operator regression coefficients.



Fitted regression Coefficient for Single Variable Models



IMPACT OF SPEED

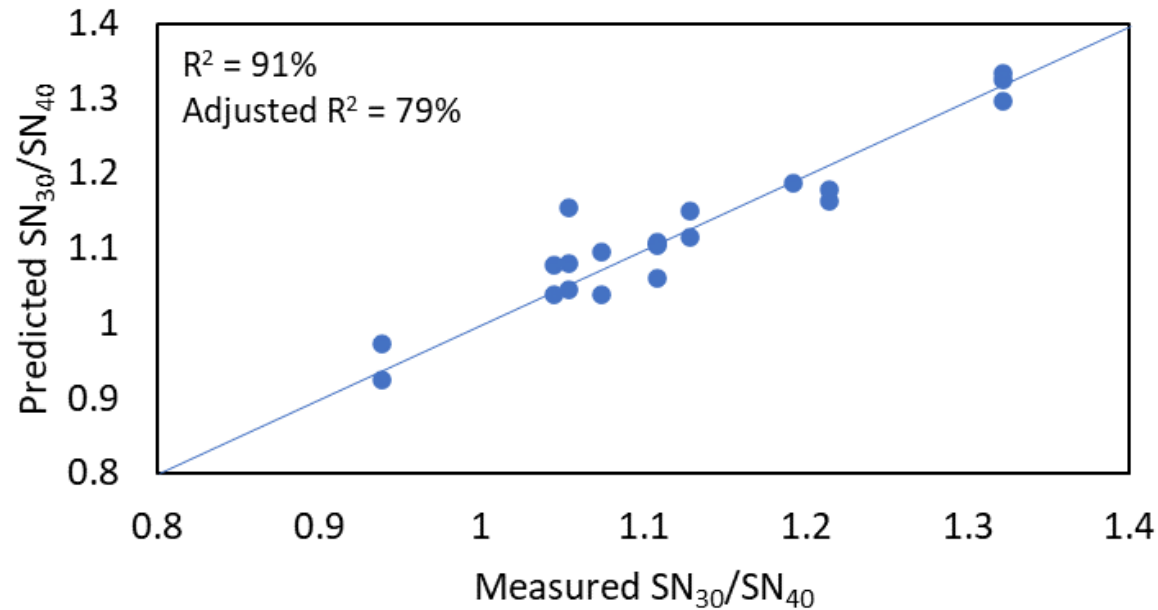


NORMALIZING MEASUREMENTS

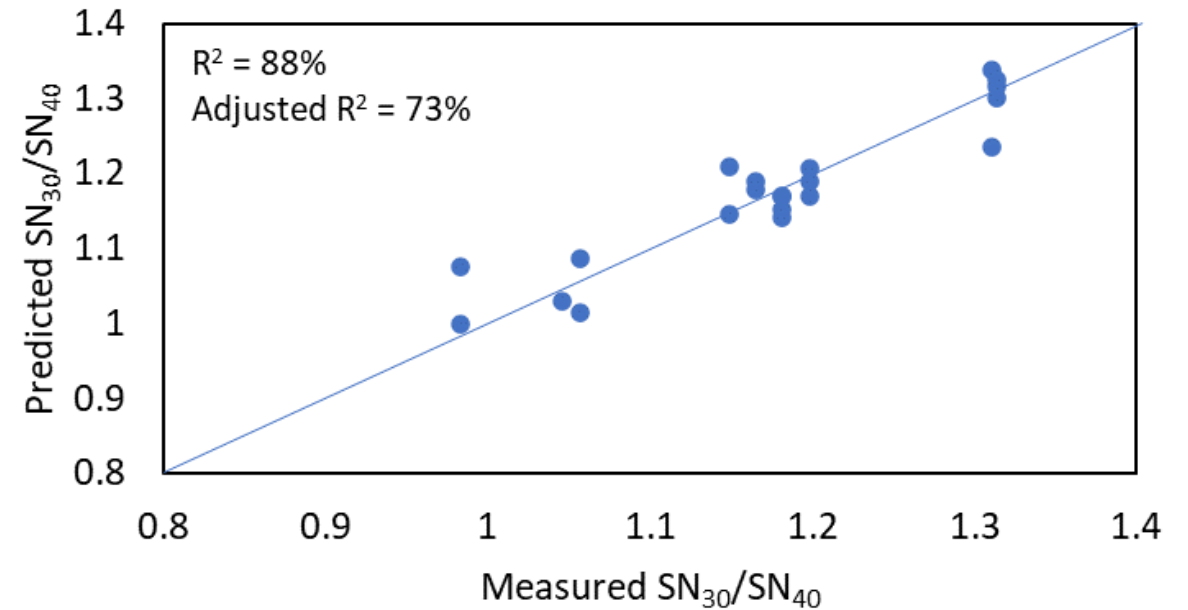


- $$SN_v = SN_v \sum_{i=1}^n a_{v,i} E_i$$

Predicted vs Measured (SN_{30}/SN_{40} , Ribbed)



Predicted vs Measured (SN_{30}/SN_{40} , Smooth)



CONCLUDING REMARKS AND FUTURE WORK



- WE ARE PLANNING ON COLLECTING ADDITIONAL DATA TO COVER A WIDER RANGE OF SURFACES AND CONDITIONS.
- IT IS IMPORTANT TO TEST THE MODELS AGAINST OTHER DEVICES AND TECHNOLOGIES.
- THE APPROACH CAN LEAD TO A GENERAL MODEL ENCOMPASSING DIFFERENT TIRE-PAVEMENT TRACTION CONDITIONS.