



SHRP2SOLUTIONS
TOOLS FOR THE ROAD AHEAD

Using Real-time Smoothness Measurements to Achieve Pavement Smoothness

Plymouth, Michigan
Feb, 20, 2019



 U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
STATE HIGHWAY AND
TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS
AASHTO
THE VOICE OF TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Circa 1950



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2018



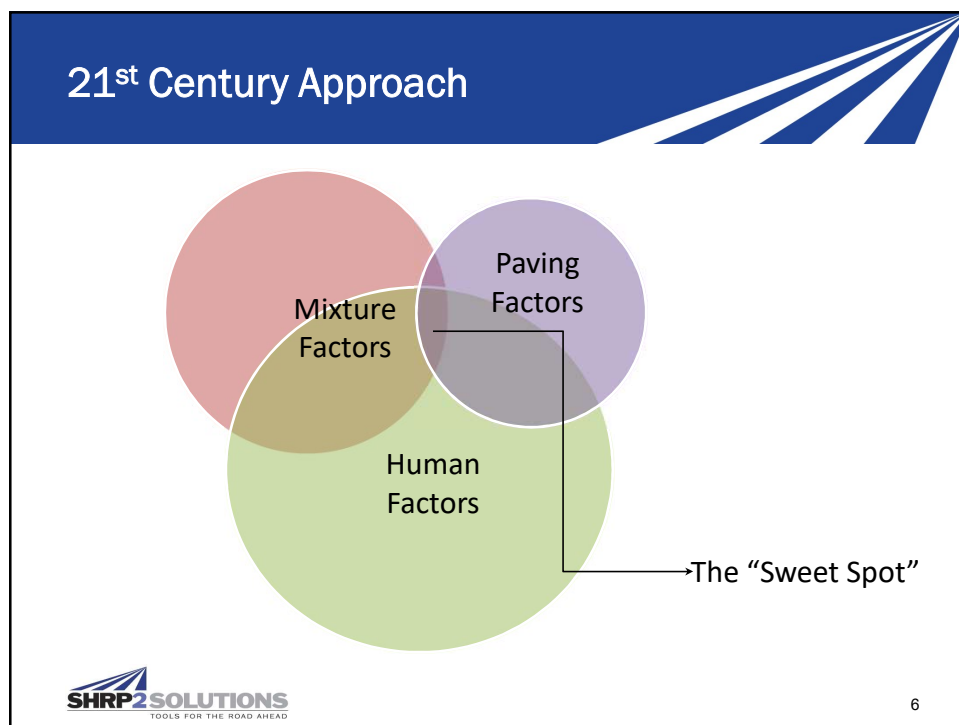
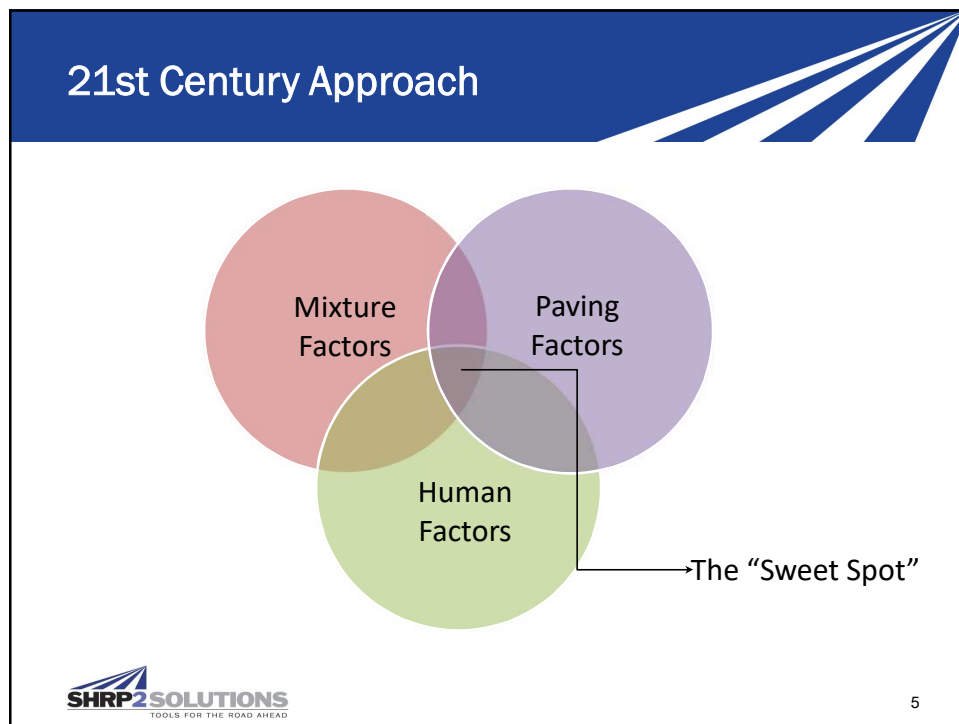
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3

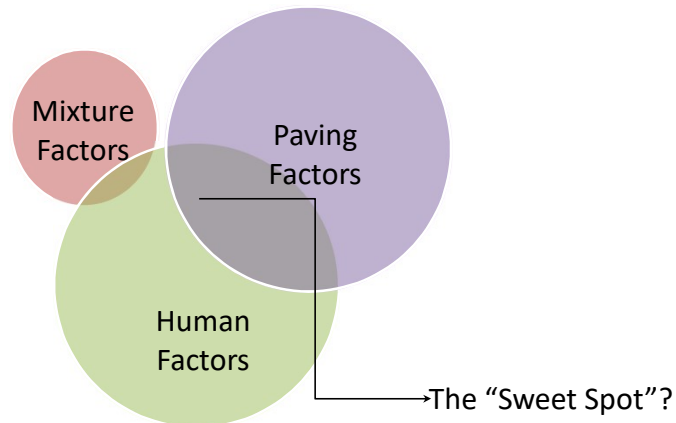
Ten Commandments of Concrete Pavement Smoothness (1988)

1. Develop a smoothness plan for the project.
2. Develop an accurate field survey for stringline/stringless controls.
3. Properly prepare the grade, providing a stable form or track line.
4. Set up proper forms properly for fixed-formed paving.
5. Use a consistent concrete mixture appropriate for the paving method.
6. Deliver and place concrete consistently.
7. Set-up and operate the paver steadily.
8. Fasten dowels/reinforcing securely and use "bump-free" construction joints (headers).
9. Use only necessary and appropriate finishing techniques.
10. Apply texturing and curing with care.

Source: Chapin CIPHERD, CMI Corp.



21st Century Approach



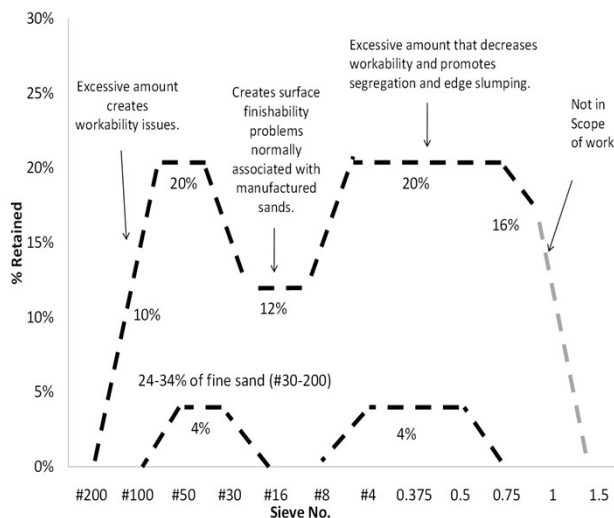
Mixture Factors

- Combined gradation
- Between batch uniformity
- Uniform delivery of concrete



Combined Gradation: The Tarantula curve

Circa 2013
Ley, et al



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9

Combined Gradation: Best Practices

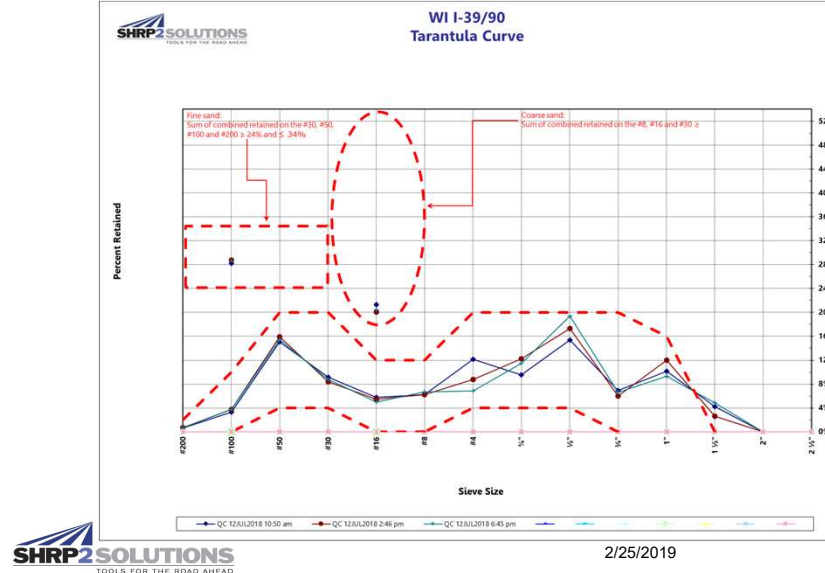
- The distribution of fine sand can vary largely without affecting the workability.
- An aggregate volume between 24% to 34% is recommended for #30 - #200.
 - This range was similar for multiple gradations and aggregate sources.
- More than 20% retained on the #30 sieve size created finishing issues.



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10

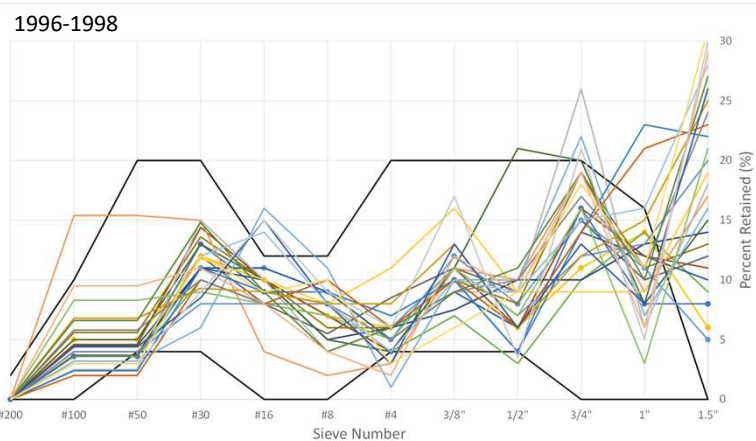
Combined Gradation: The Tarantula curve



11

Combined Gradation: Tarantula Curve Validation

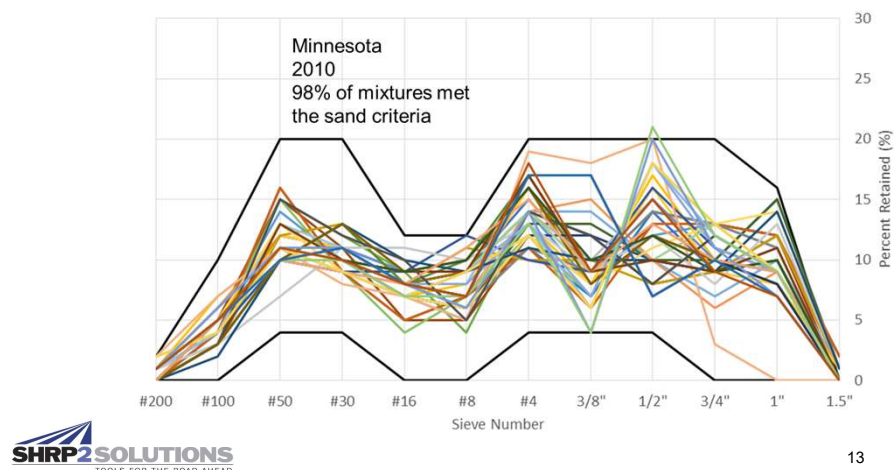
Minnesota DOT implements a combined gradation specification in the late 1990s (data from Maria Masten, MnDOT).



12

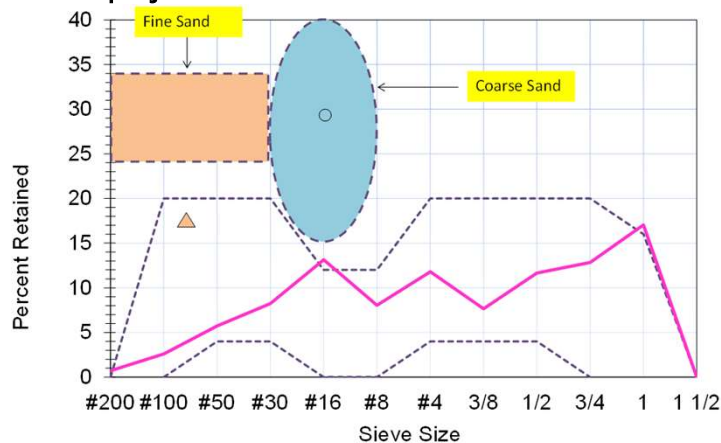
Combined Gradation: Tarantula Curve Validation

With added experience, the field mixtures continue to be refined
and further reflect the Tarantula Curve recommendations .



Combined Gradation Tarantula Curve Example

FHWA mobile lab – project A



Images from Jagan Gudimettla ¹⁴

Combined Gradation Tarantula Curve Example

FHWA mobile lab – project A



Images from Jagan Gudimettla 15

Between Batch Uniformity

Consistent combined gradation and water content

- Scales in tolerance
- Uniform stockpile moistures
- Eliminate stockpile segregation



16

Uniform Delivery of Concrete

Translates to minimizing paver stops

- Plant production capacity must be able to feed the paver



Paving Factors

- Track line
- Stringline/Stringless model
- Paver setup
 - Draft/Lead
 - Sensitivities
 - Vibrator frequency
 - Vibrator height
 - Float pan
- Concrete head
- Curing and texturing



Track Line

Minimize extreme leg barrel movements:

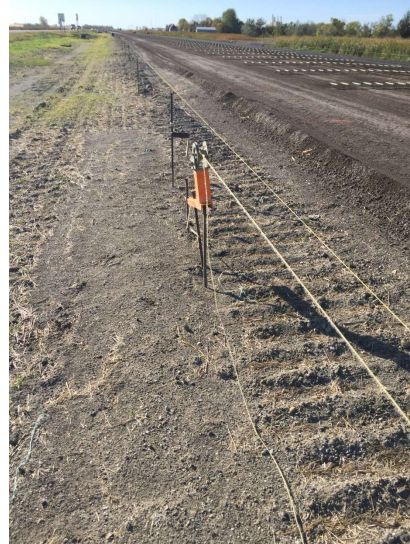
- Profile – trimmed or stabilized base placed with grade control
- Stability – non-yielding and non-pumping
- Width – full width of track supported

Track Line



Stringline

- Adjusted for smoothness
- Properly and uniformly tensioned
- Pin spacing



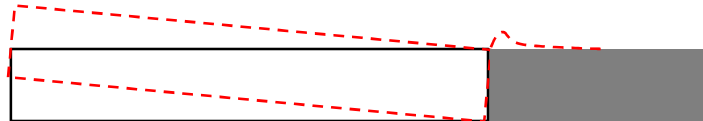
Stringless Model

- Smooth transitions
- Point spacing or true curves
- Control points



Paver Setup

- Draft/Lead – paver should be as flat as you can get it



Paver Setup

- Sensitivities
 - Sensors
 - Stringless



Paver Setup

- **Vibrator frequency**
 - Adjust for paving speed
 - Adjust for mixture
 - Slower at edges



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25

Paver Setup

- **Vibrator height** – adjust for base stiffness and optimize for smoothness



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26

Concrete Head

- Starts with subbase uniformity (grade control)
- Maintain a uniform head pressure

Concrete Head



Curing and Texturing

- Cure before any surface evaporation occurs to reduce warping.
- Texture
 - Minimize positive texture
 - Uniform texture depth



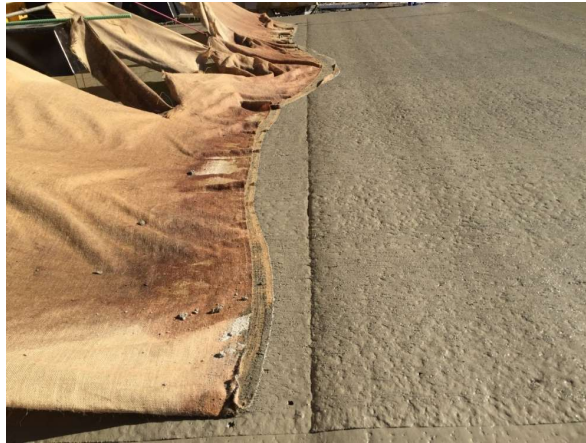
Hand Finishing?

- Is it necessary?



Hand Finishing?

- Does it improve the pavement smoothness?



Human Factors

- Training
- Experience
- Communication
- Empowerment



Human Factors

- **Training**

- Everyone on the project contributes to smoothness
- Each crew member should understand how their tasks impact smoothness – the **“BIG PICTURE”**



33

Human Factors

- **Experience**

- “The only source of knowledge is experience.” (Einstein)
- Crew retention and continuity is essential



34

Human Factors

- **Communication**

- “The single biggest problem in communication is the illusion that it has taken place.” (George Bernard Shaw)
- Establish clear lines of communication, so that everyone is on the same page
- Radios, phones, hand signals, etc.
- Listen to crew members



Human Factors

- **Empowerment**

- Encourage innovation
- Enable decision making

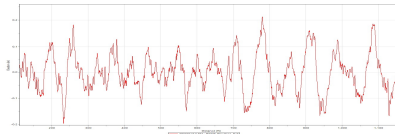


Implementation of Real-Time Smoothness

- Smoothness is the “heartbeat” of the paving operation.
 - An EKG indicates that something is abnormal with the heart, but does not diagnose the underlying cause(s).



- RTS is similar to an EKG. The profile feedback indicates if there are issues with the paving operation, but doesn't diagnose the root cause.
- Process adjustments are then made to improve the RTS results.



Reasons for Using RTS Equipment

- Reduce disincentives
- Increase incentives
- Anticipated change in smoothness acceptance requirements
 - PrI to IRI
 - Change in localized roughness specification limits



QUALITY ✓

What is RTS Measurement?

Real-time Smoothness 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).



39

RTS Measurements: Benefits

- Innovative tools for evaluating concrete pavement smoothness in real time.
- Tools that can be used for quality control.
- Process improvements as a result of timely feedback.
- Improved understanding about how construction artifacts can affect smoothness.



40

RTS Measurements: Limitations

- Not a replacement for conventional profiling for acceptance.
- Not a replacement for better practices to construct smoother pavements.

RTS Profilers

Paver-Mounted GOMACO Smoothness Indicator (GSI)



RTS Profilers

Ames Engineering Real Time Profiler (RTP)



43

RTS Mounting Locations

- Typically center of each driving lane
- Adjust this for special situations, when tuning the paver:
 - Tie bar insertion issues
 - One side of the paver is consistently rougher



RTS Systems: Daily Setup and Shutdown

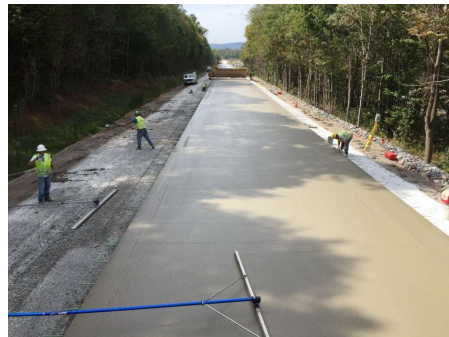
- **Start-up - approximately 5 minutes**
 - Install sensors and DMI
 - Connect cables
 - Input starting station and direction
 - Start the system
- **Shut-down – approximately 5 minutes**
 - Stop the system
 - Download data to a USB drive
 - Disconnect cables
 - Remove sensors and DMI



45

Using RTS Systems

- **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.



Using RTS Systems

- 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



47

Pennsylvania, I-81

- Real-time and hardened profiles parallel each other
- 20 in/mi difference



48

Using RTS Systems

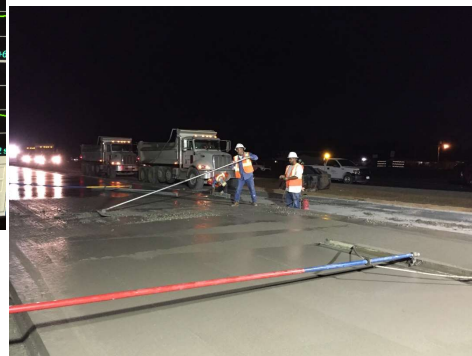
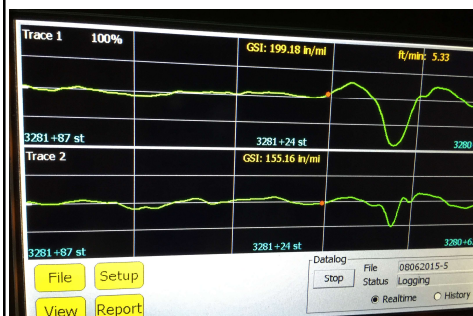
- Step 2 – Pick the low hanging fruit
- Eliminate large events that cause excessive localized roughness.
 - Stringline/stringless interference
 - Paver stops
 - Padline issues
 - Etc.



49

Localized Roughness Events

- Running the paver out of concrete



50

Using RTS Systems

- **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



51

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.

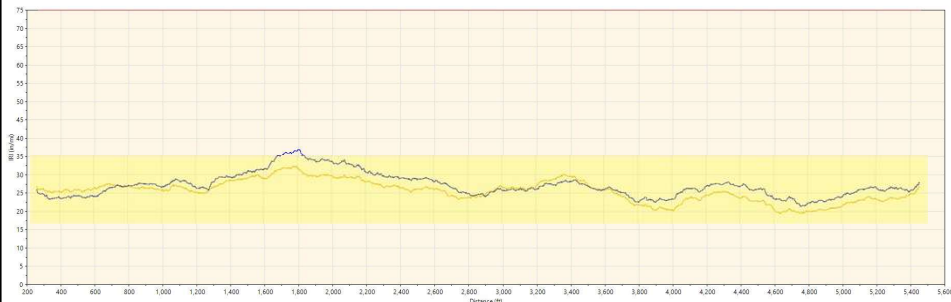


52

Overall Smoothness

- Stay focused and incredible things can happen

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

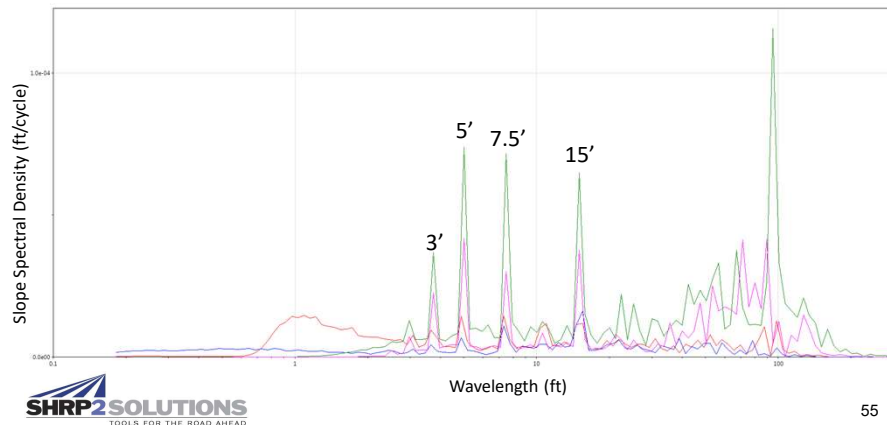


Using RTS Systems

- 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?



Summary of Best Practices

Putting it All Together

