

# *Implementation of GPR Mapping for Density of New Pavement*

by

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Infrasense, Inc.

*Pavement Evaluation 2014  
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Blacksburg, VA*



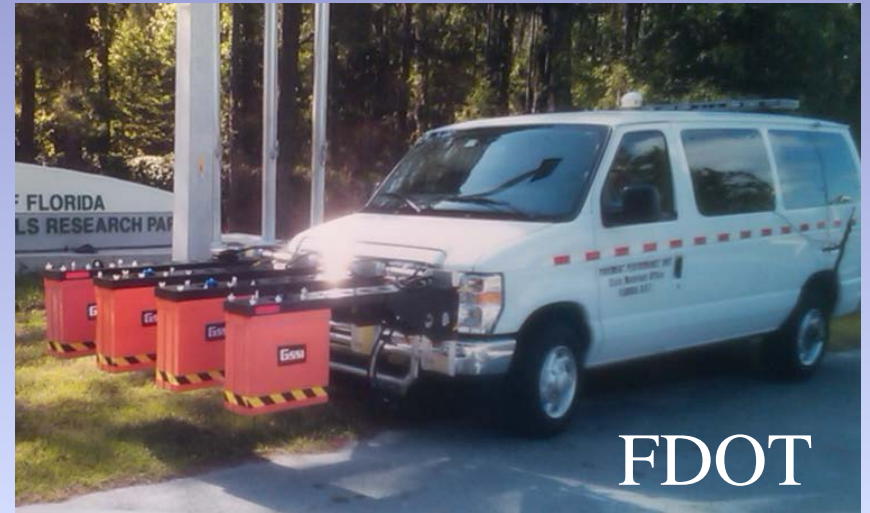
# Presentation Outline

- Background and Basic Principles
- Results of Previous Studies
  - (FDOT, MnDOT)
- Evaluation Rt. 125 in Lee NH
- Summary of Findings

# Technical Background

- Highway GPR is commonly used for layer thickness, bridge deck evaluation
- Horn antenna can measure pavement dielectric
- Dielectric is directly related to density, assuming material composition is uniform
- This relationship has been confirmed in previous studies (since 1998 in Finland)

# GPR Horn Antenna Equipment



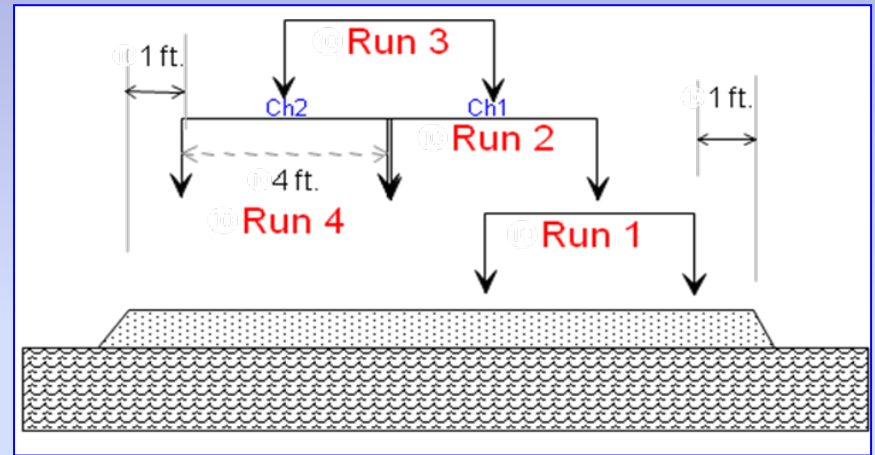


# Survey Procedure



Laser switch

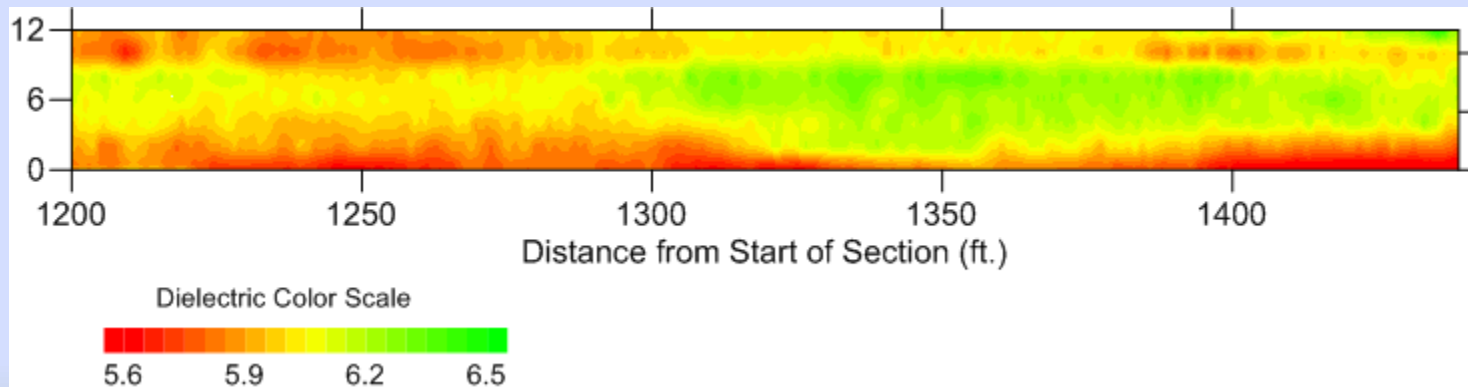
Marker cone



Dual Antenna Survey Layout

# Automated (GPRQA) Analysis

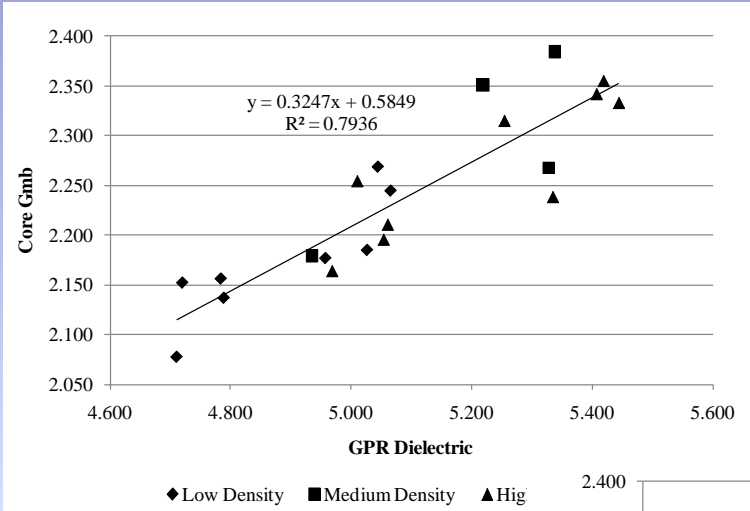
	A	z	B	C
1	Station		Offset	Dielectric
2	0.25026		0	5.73877
3	0.50052		0	5.565659
4	0.75078		0	5.418099
5	1.00104		0	5.602684
6	1.25131		0	5.569718
7	1.50157		0	5.620329
8	1.75183		0	5.499176
9	2.00209		0	5.551801
10	2.25235		0	5.576707
11	2.50261		0	5.528082



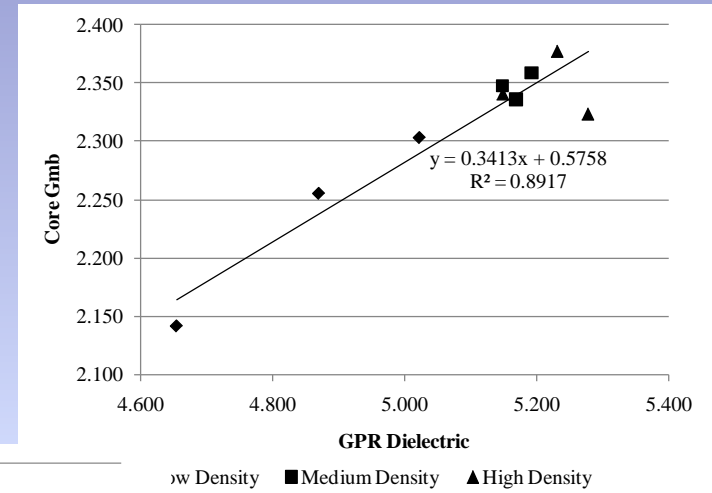
# FDOT Field Validation Testing (2008)

- Field Validation Trials were completed on three different construction projects.
  - New Construction Projects:
    - State Road 20 (Town of Interlaken)
    - State Road 23 (Duval County)
  - Asphalt Resurfacing Project:
    - State Road 222 (City of Gainesville)

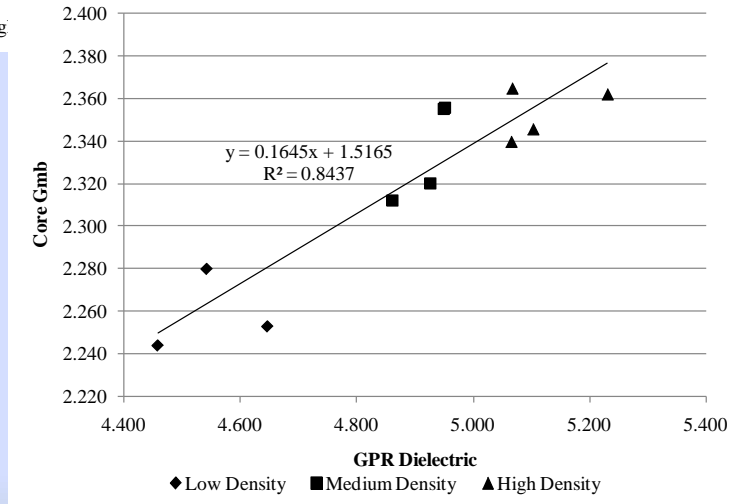
# Overall Correlation for 3 FDOT Projects



SR 20 Results  
 $R^2 = 0.79$



SR 23 Results  
 $R^2 = 0.89$



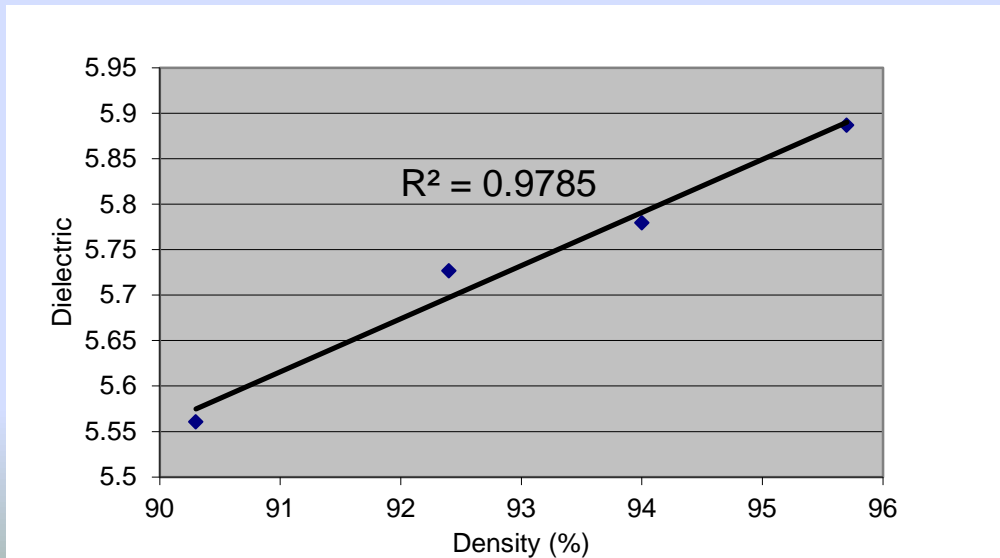
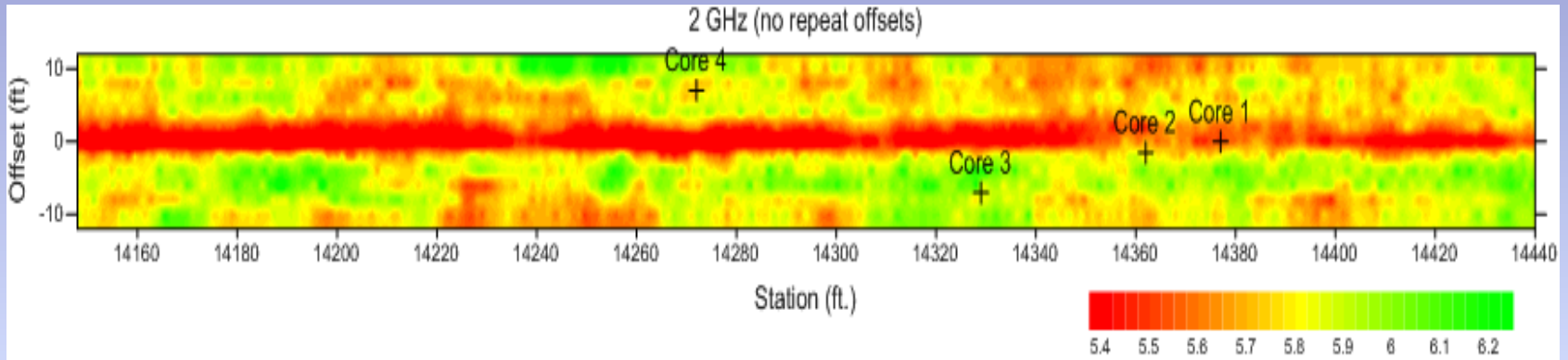
SR 222 Results  
 $R^2 = 0.84$

# MnDOT Testing – Summer 2012



# Example MnDOT Results

TH13 (June 27-28, 2012)





# Rt. 125 in Lee, NH

- 4-mile paving project (Aug-Sept, 2013)
  - Leveling course plus 1¼" wearing course
  - 2 travel lanes and 2 shoulders
- Partial use of Intelligent Compaction
  - Southern half conventional
  - Northern half IC
- GPR included in project to map density variations
  - Conventional vs. IC
  - Other spatial variations
  - Correlate GPR dielectrics to core densities

# GPR Equipment for Lee Project



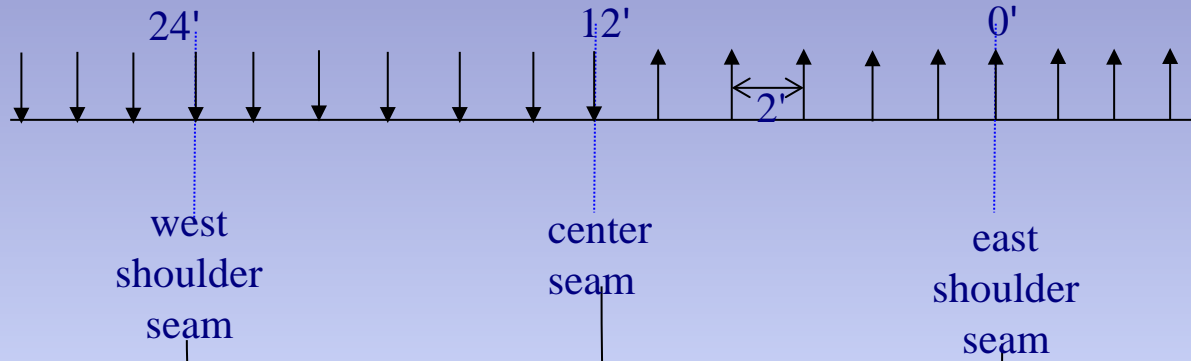
Marker  
cone at S  
end of  
project

2 GHz Antenna

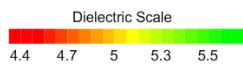
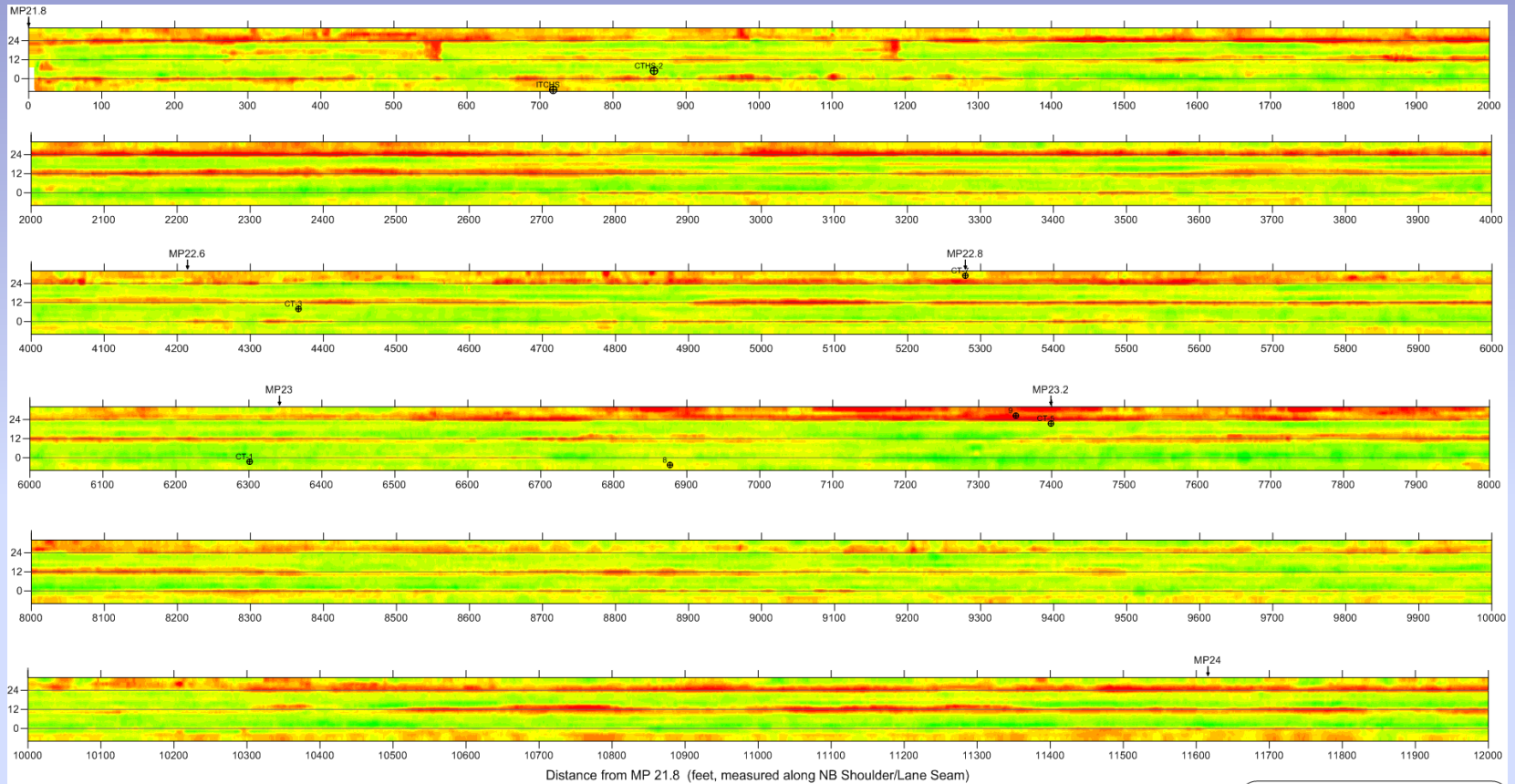
Laser Sensor

DMI

# Pass Layout




# Dielectric Map – MP 21.8-24.0

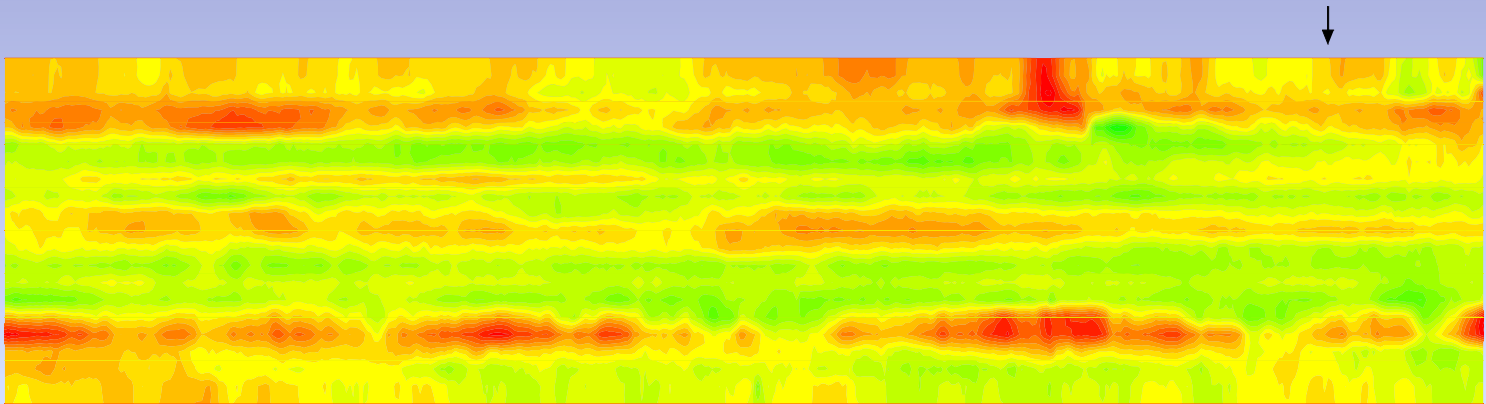


⊕ = Cores



<b>Ground Penetrating Radar Asphalt Density Survey</b>	
Route 125, MP 21.8 - 25.8 Lee, New Hampshire	
Analyzed by: KRM	Date: 9/02/13
<b>INFRASENSE, Inc.</b> 	
Sheet: 1 of 2	

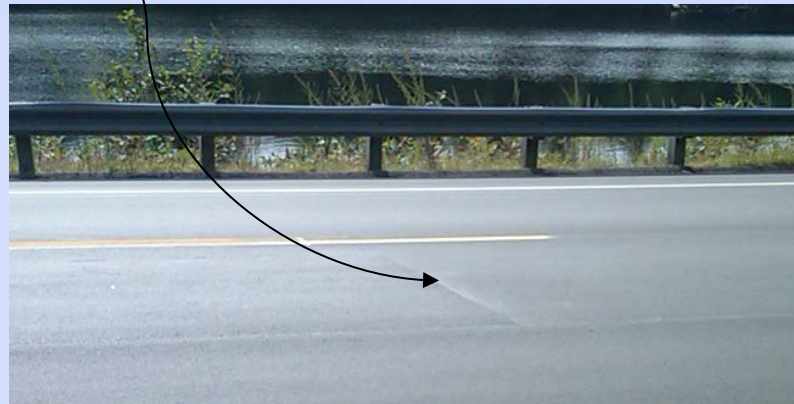
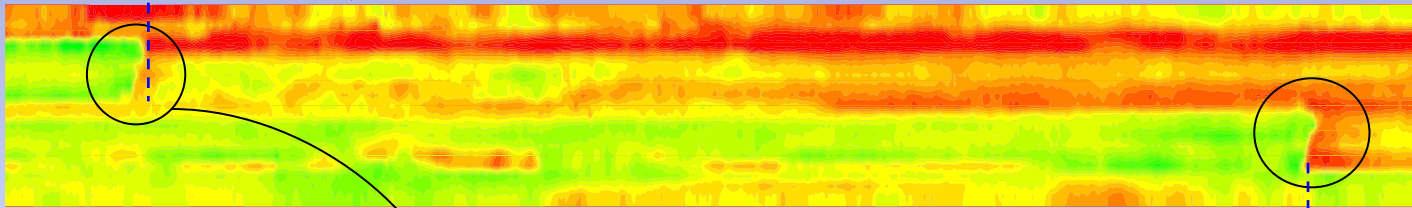
# Dielectric Map Detail





# Paving Features Revealed

day 3 ← → day 5



← → day 2 day 5



# Observations from Dielectric Map

- Low density observed along the seams
- Start/stop discontinuities show up clearly
- Area paved during 5<sup>th</sup> day has lower density
- No distinct difference between area paved with IC and area paved with conventional procedure
- SB shoulder has large area of low density.
  - MTV not used in this shoulder

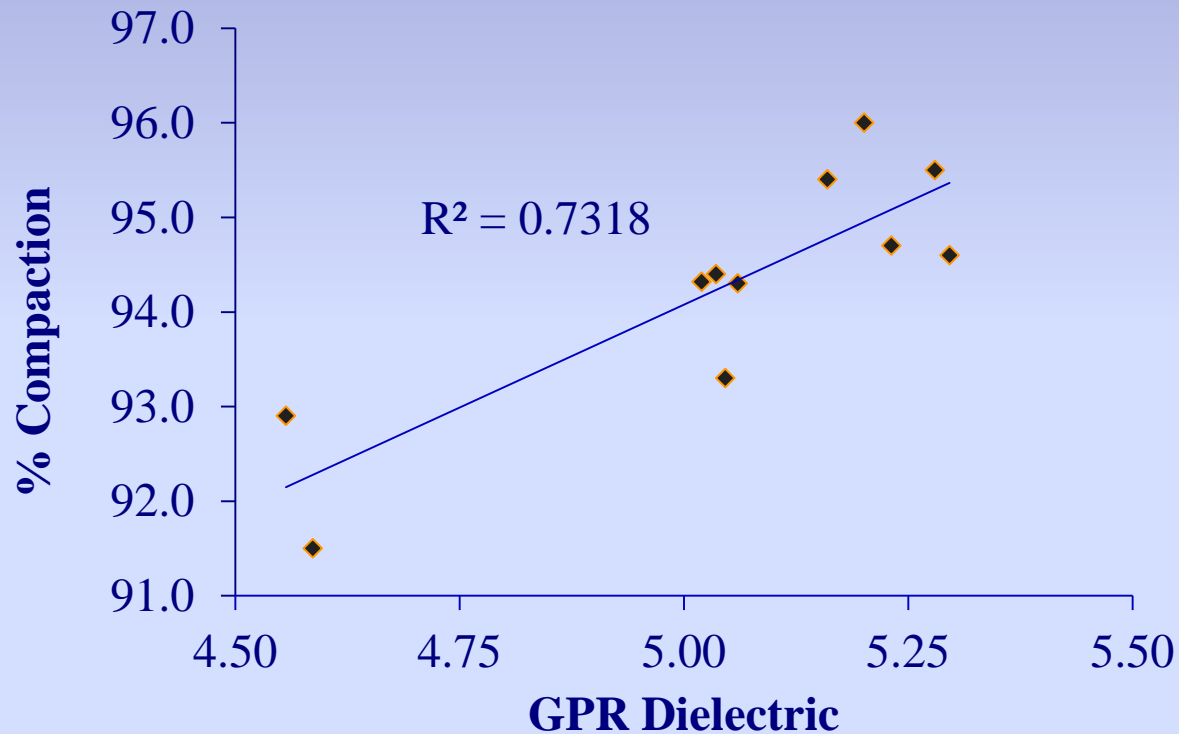
# Correlation with Core Density

- Cores taken as part of normal QC process
  - 1 core per 750 tons of mix
- Cores taken at selected locations
- Density/air void measured from cores
- Core density correlated with GPR dielectric

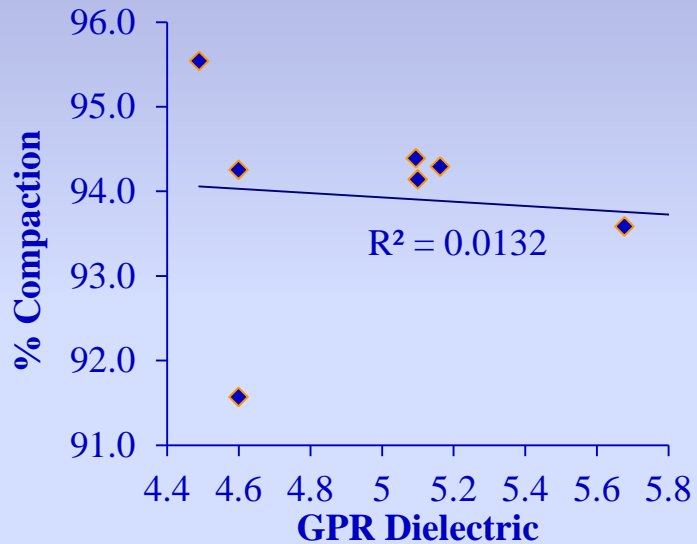
# Dielectrics vs. QA Cores

Core ID	Station (ft. from MP 21.8)	Offset (ft. from NB Shldr Seam)	Density (Gmb/Gmm) %	Dielectric from GPR
CT-1	6301	-2.5	94.6	5.30
CT-2	12611.5	-1	94.4	5.04
CT-3	4366	8	96	5.20
CT-4	13723.5	4	94.7	5.23
CT-5	7399	21.5	93.3	5.05
CT-6	14744.5	20.4	95.4	5.16
CT-7	5279	29	94.3	5.06
CT-8	19838.75	12	91.5	4.59
CT-9	16889	24	92.9	4.56
ITCHS	718	-7	94.3	5.02
CTHS-2	856	5	95.5	5.28

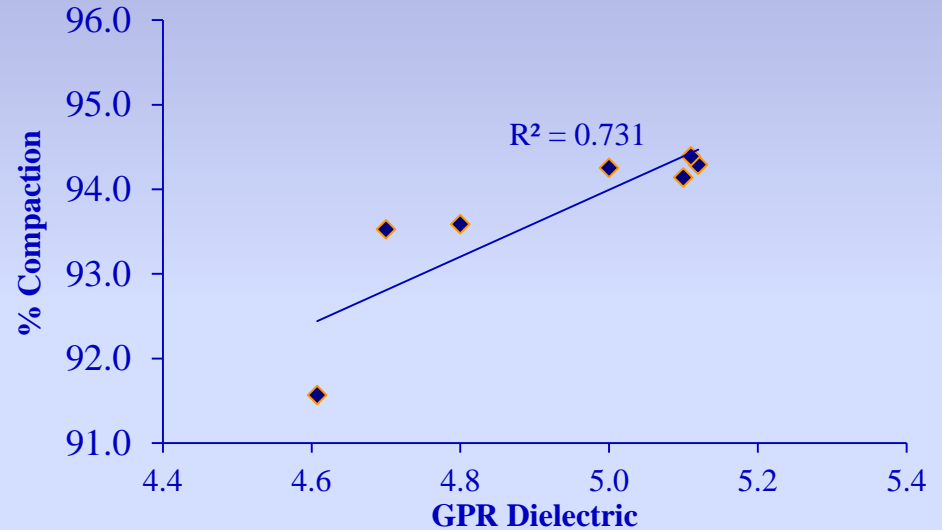
# Dielectric/Density Correlation: QA Cores



# Dielectric vs. Density: Selected Cores

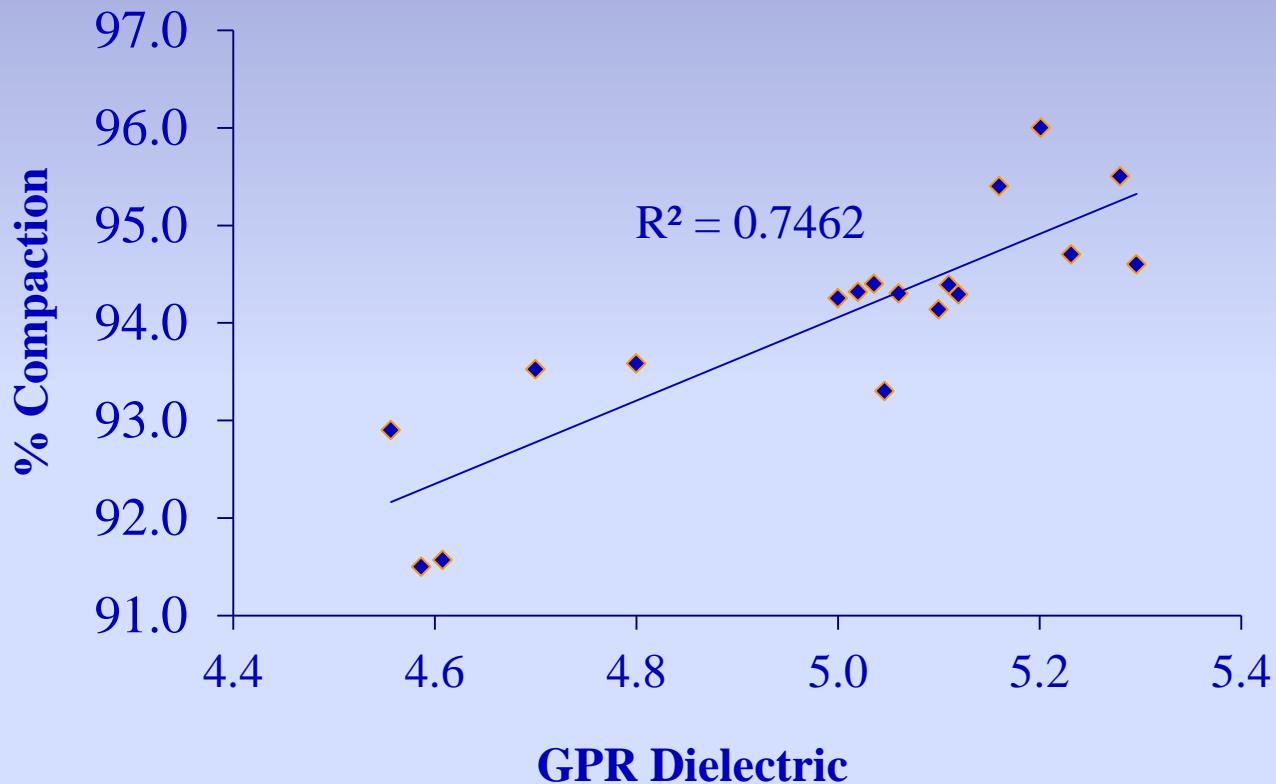


Raw



With Offset Adjustment

# Dielectric vs. Density: All Cores with Adjustment





# Summary

- GPR dielectric data reveals density variations that are not apparent from random coring
- Data can be collected at normal driving speed
- Calibration of dielectric data to density requires:
  - A controlled calibration section (500 – 1000 feet)
  - Precise positioning of the GPR and core data (e.g. GPS with base station or RTK correction)
  - Careful selection of locations for coring to obtain a full range of dielectric and density values.