

AN INNOVATIVE ROUTINE METHODOLOGY FOR ROAD SURFACE CONTROL

Keizo KAMIYA, NEXCO Research Institute, Japan

Akira KAWAMURA, Kitami Institute of Technology, Japan

Winfried GLATTKI, Federal Highway Research Institute, Germany

Andreas Ueckermann, Technical University of Aachen, Germany



A ROUTINE MONITORING METHOD USING WEIGHTED LONGITUDINAL PROFILE

Keizo KAMIYA, NEXCO Research Institute, Japan

Akira KAWAMURA, Kitami Institute of Technology, Japan

Winfried GLATTKI, Federal Highway Research Institute, Germany

Andreas Ueckermann, Technical University of Aachen, Germany



NEXCOs : Expert Companies of Expressways

- ◇ 8700km of Toll Expressways
- ◇ 50 years of Construction and Maintenance Experiences


NEXCO
WEST


NEXCO
EAST


NEXCO
CENTRAL


NEXCO
Research
Institute

Nippon Expressway Research Institute Co., Ltd

NEXCO: Nippon Expressway Company Ltd.

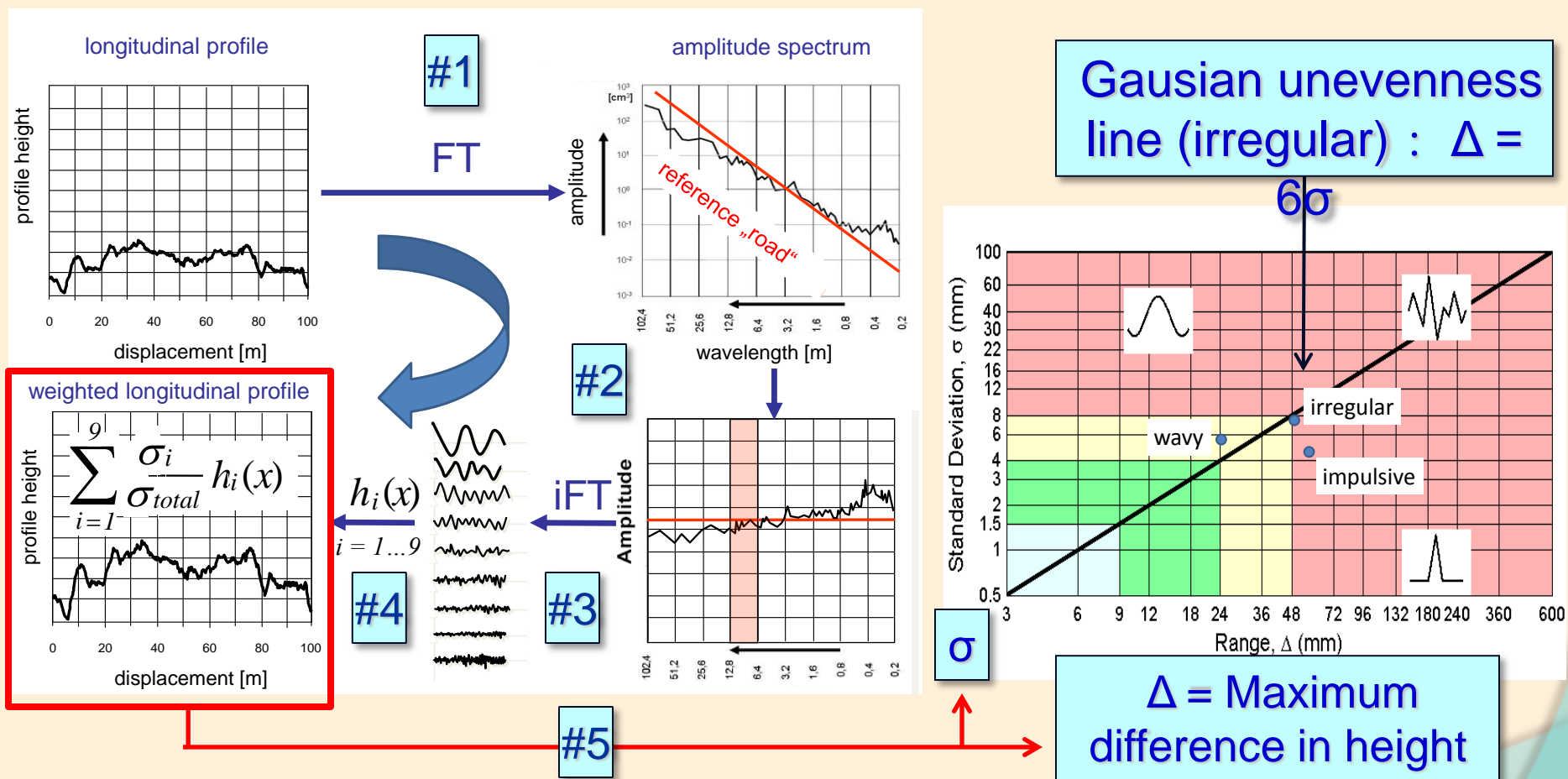
Objectives of the joint study

- **To identify the relation between road surface distress and weighted longitudinal profile**
- **To clarify accuracy of a mobile profiling system, named STAMPER**
- **To examine applicability of WLP for a routine monitoring, using STAMPER**

Objectives of the joint study

- **To identify the relation between road surface distress and weighted longitudinal profile**
- **To clarify accuracy of a mobile profiling system, named STAMPER**
- **To examine applicability of WLP for a routine monitoring, using STAMPER**

Weighted Longitudinal Profile, by Maurer et al. (SURF 2008)



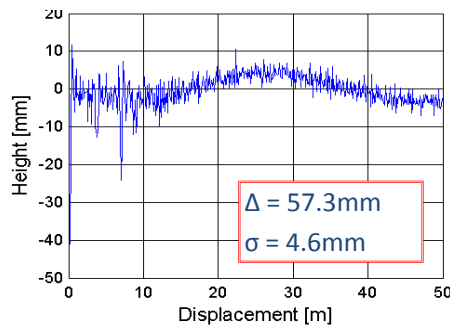
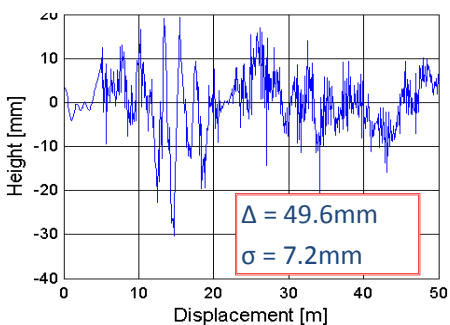
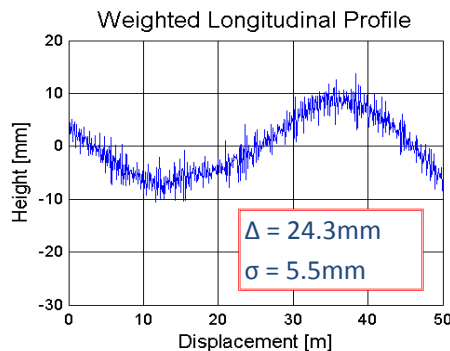
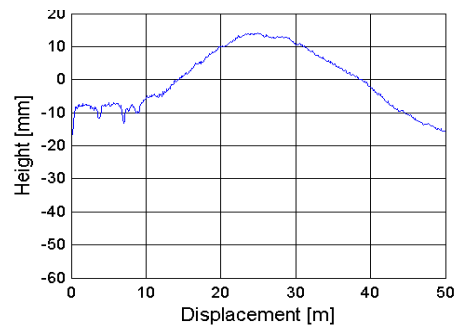
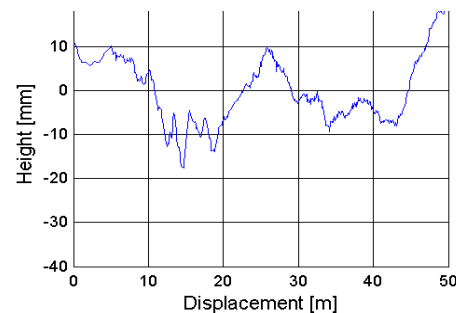
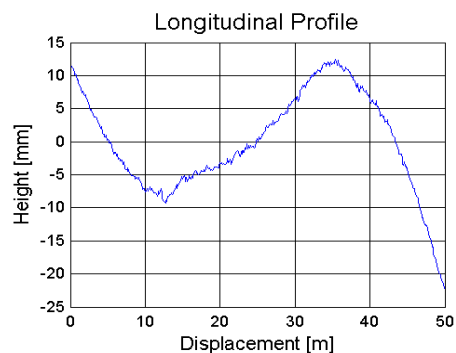
Original profile and WLP

What kind of distress?

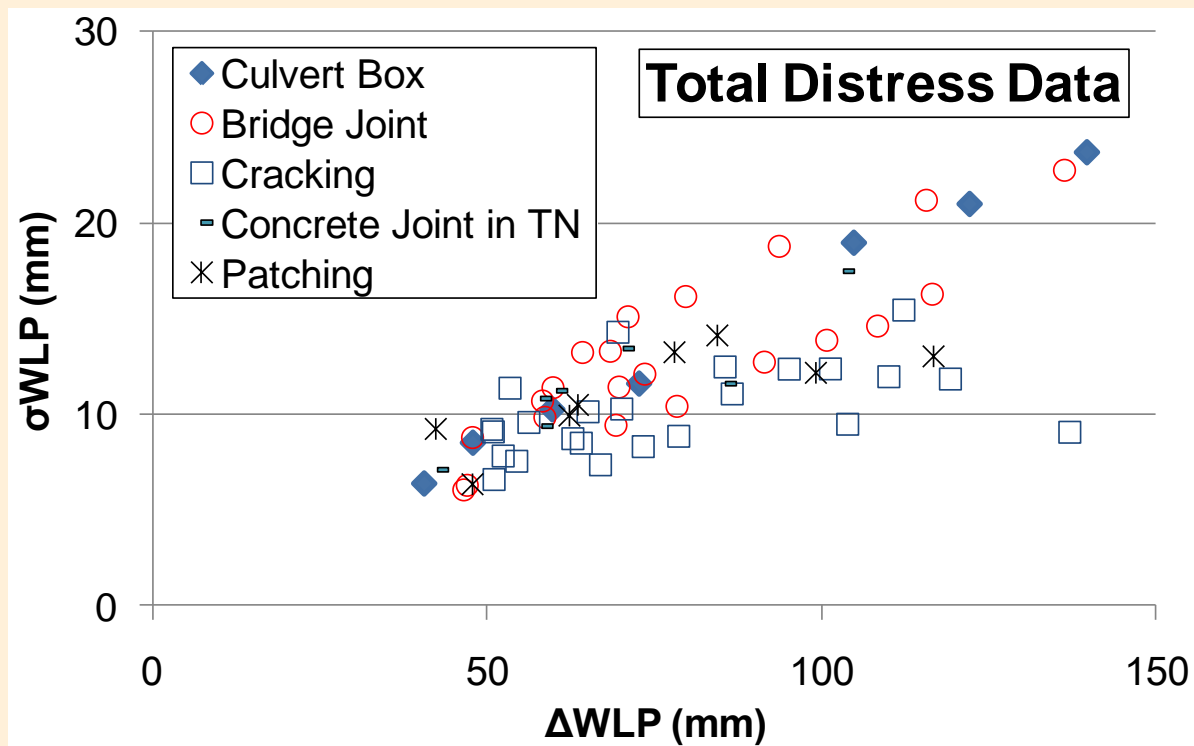
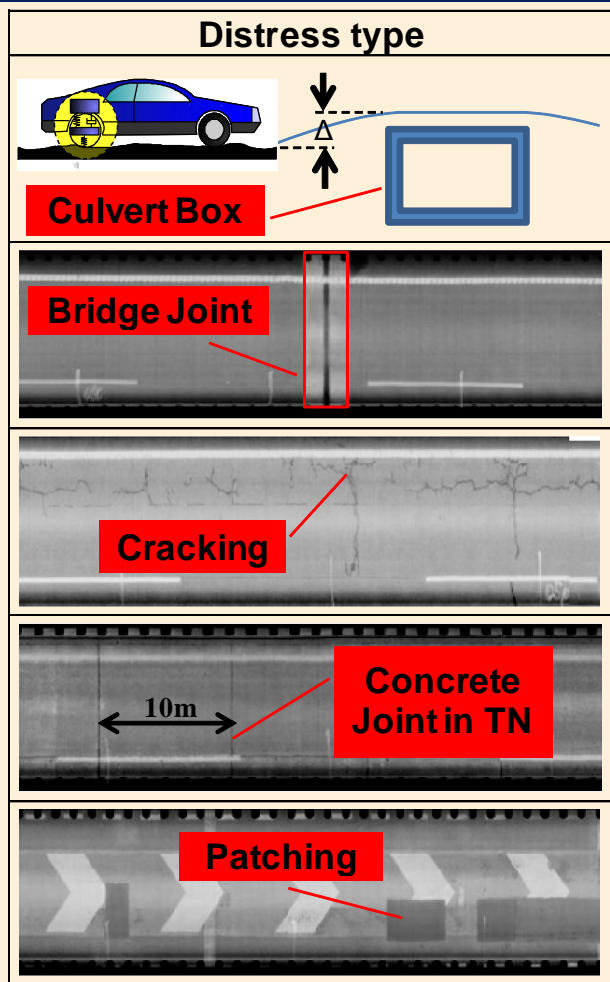
Wavy pattern
 $\Delta \ll 6\sigma$

Irregular pattern
 $\Delta = 6\sigma$

Impulsive pattern
 $\Delta \gg 6\sigma$

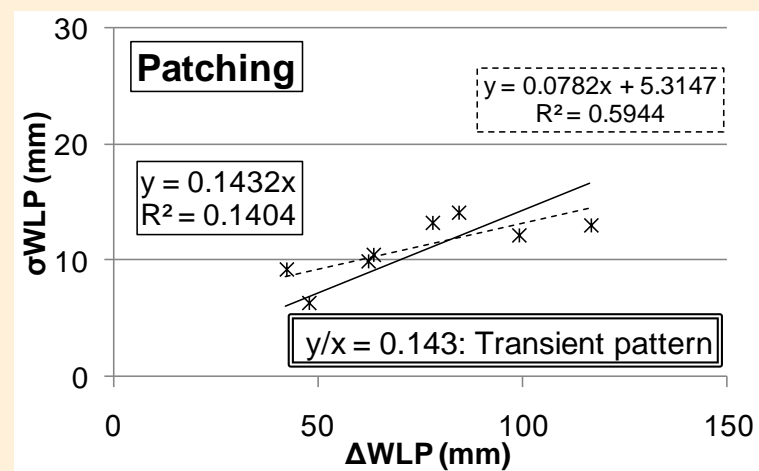
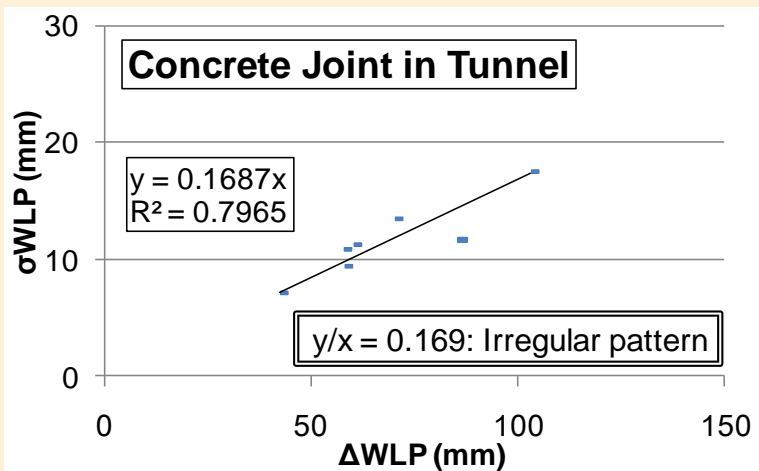
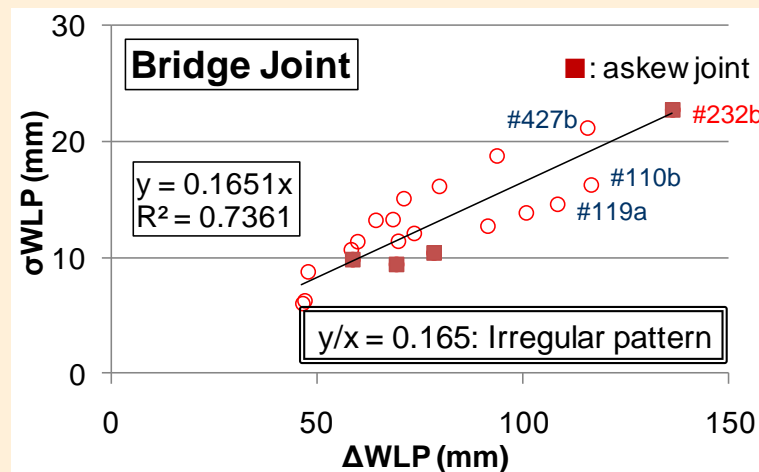
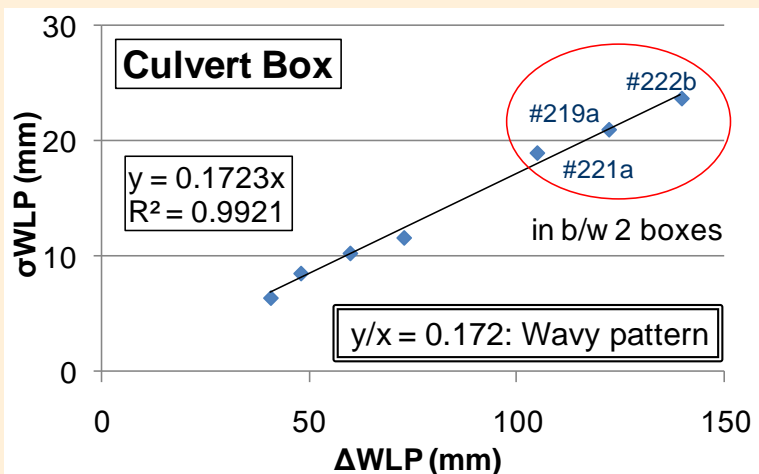


Road Surface Distress and WLP using Japanese data (IRI ≥ 3.5)

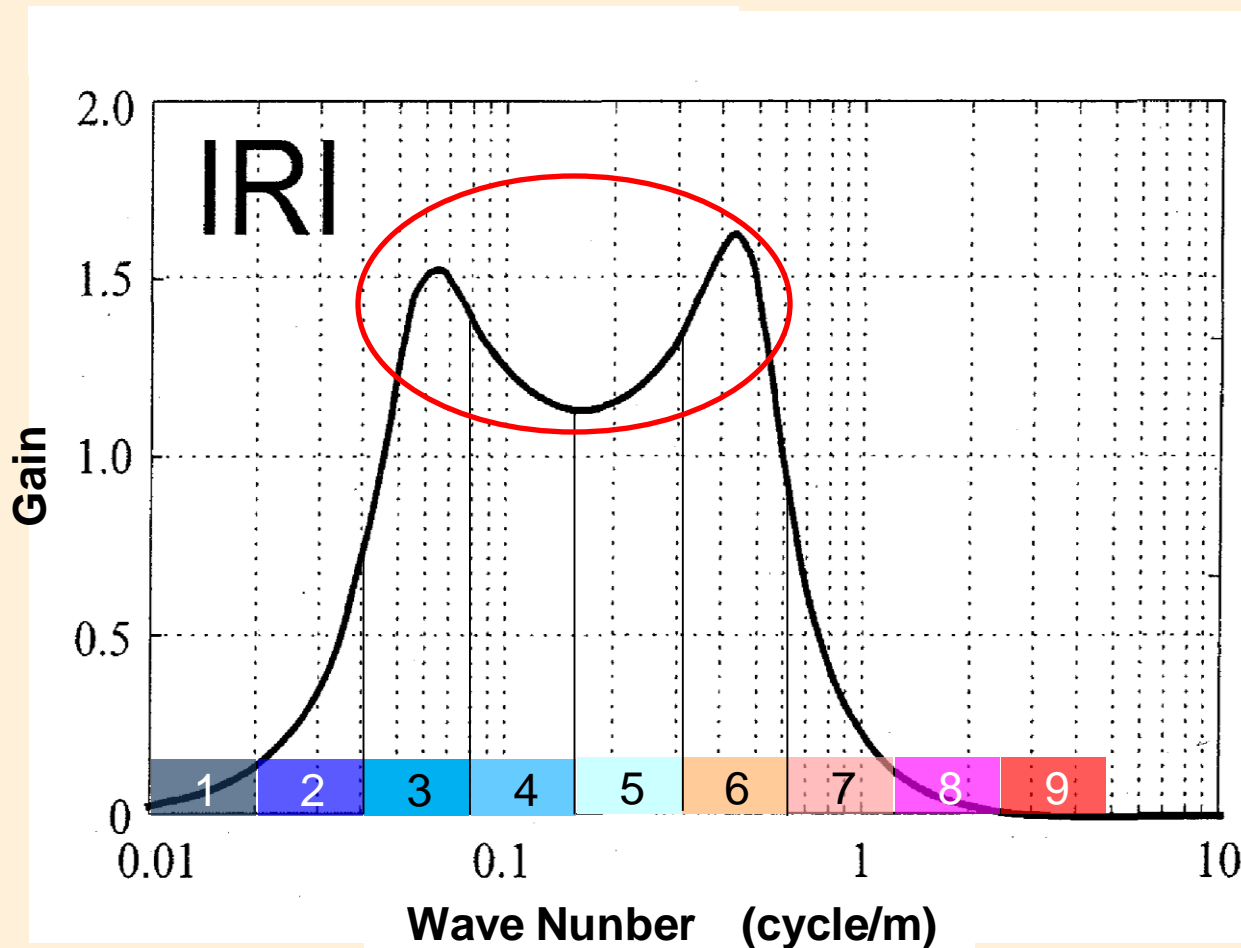


Distress type and WLP

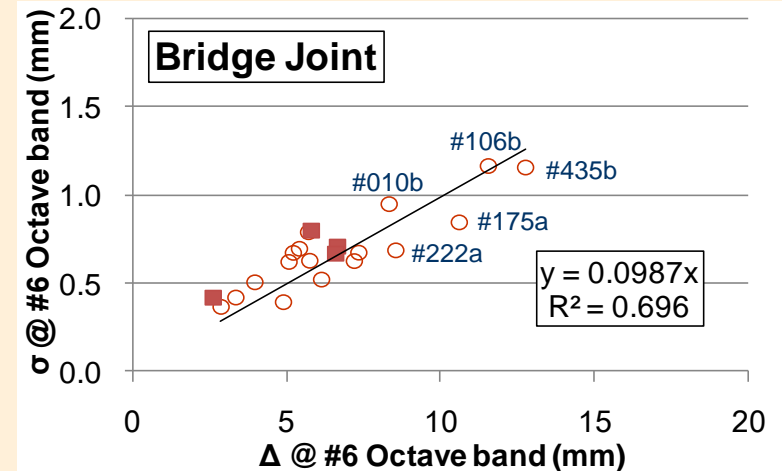
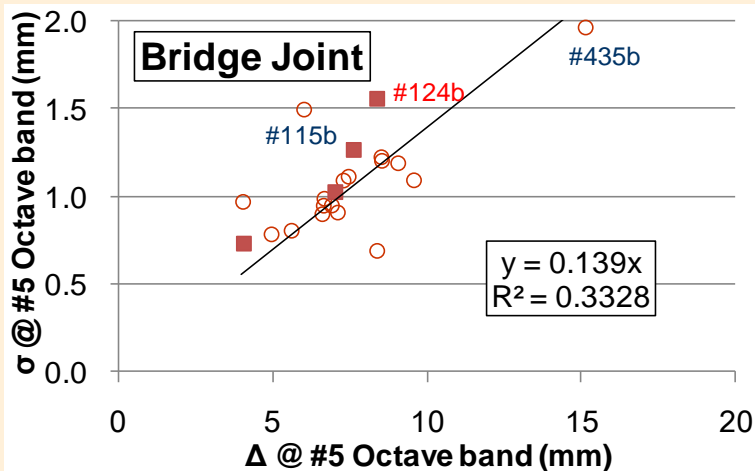
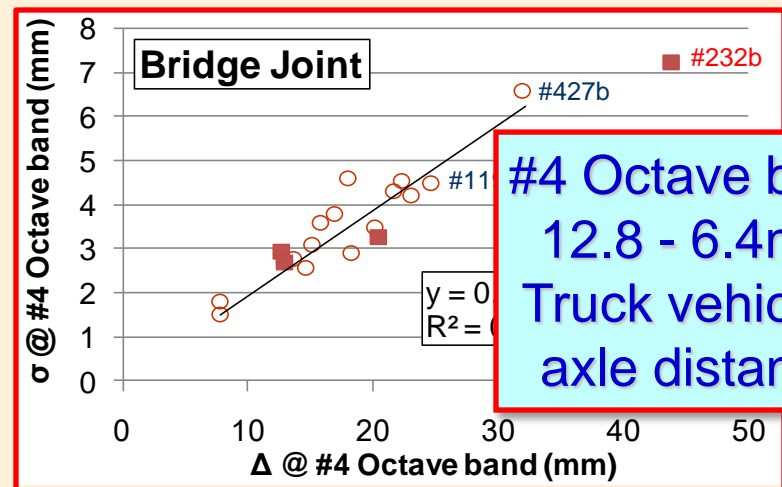
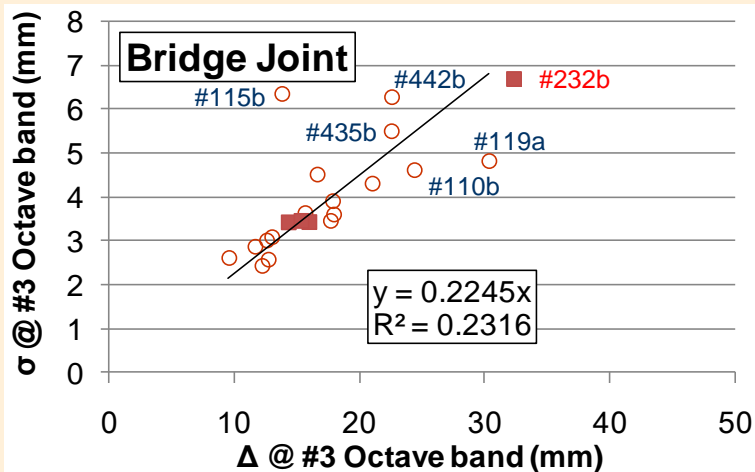
Highly Correlated



IRI Gain and Octave band



Δ and σ for Octave bands #3-#6 from Original profile

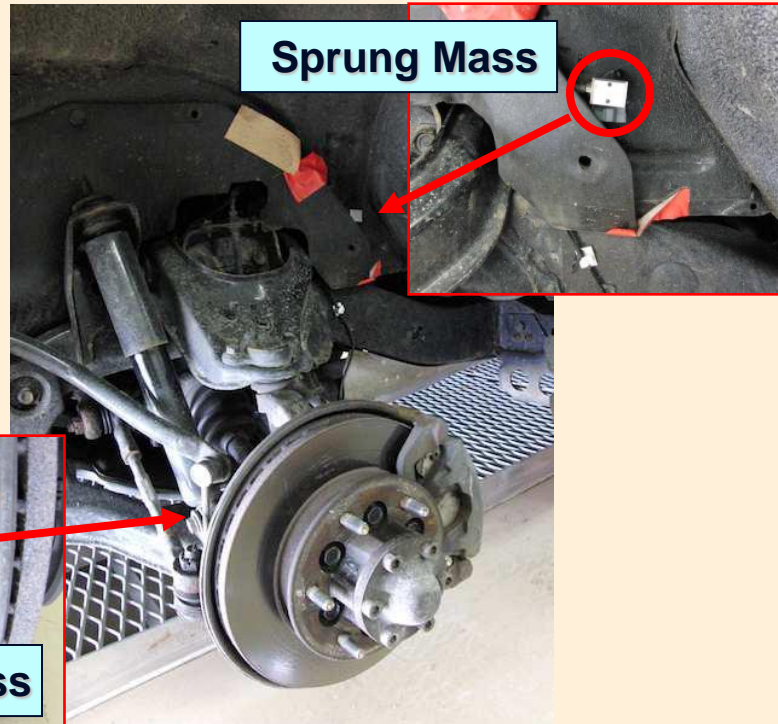


Objectives of the joint study

- To identify the relation between road surface distress and weighted longitudinal profile
- **To clarify accuracy of a mobile profiling system, named STAMPER**
- To examine applicability of WLP for a routine monitoring, using STAMPER

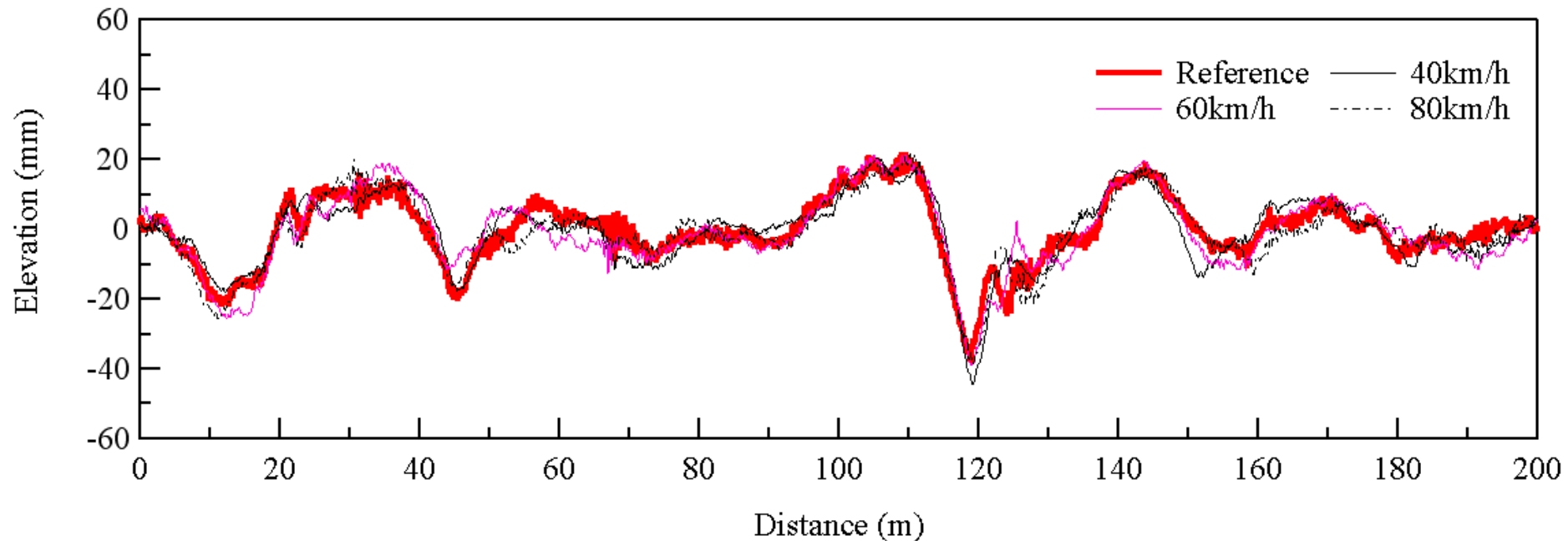
A Mobile Profiling System by Prof. Kawamura, Kitami Inst.

System with Two Accelerometers for Measuring Profile,
Enabling Real-time data collection



Back-calculated profile (STAMPER) and Reference profile

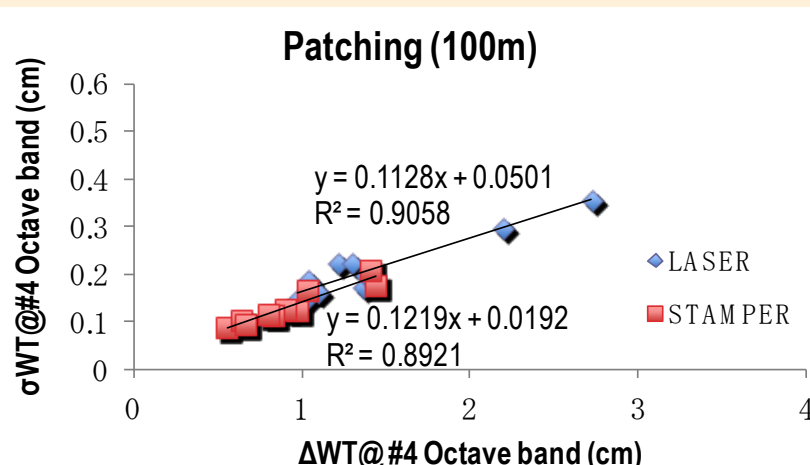
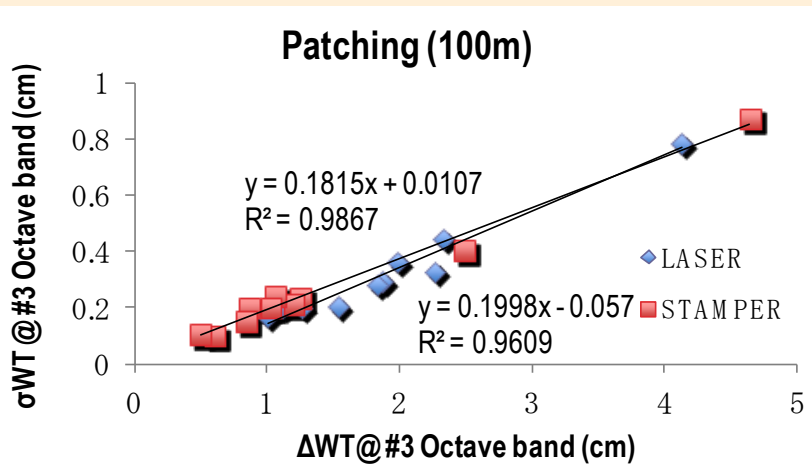
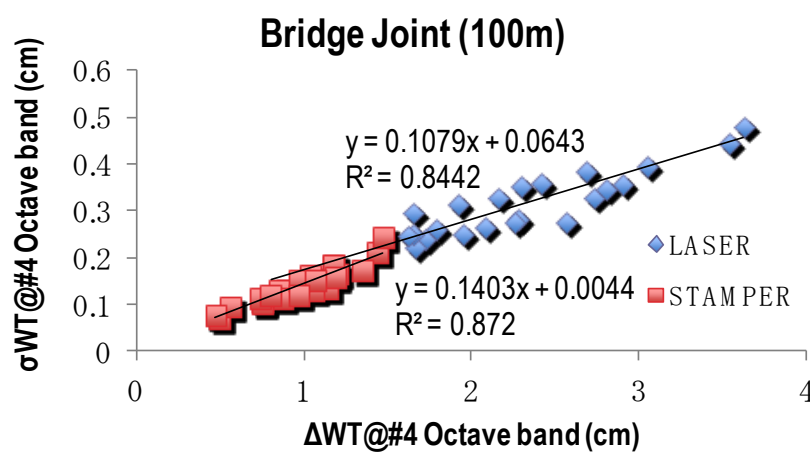
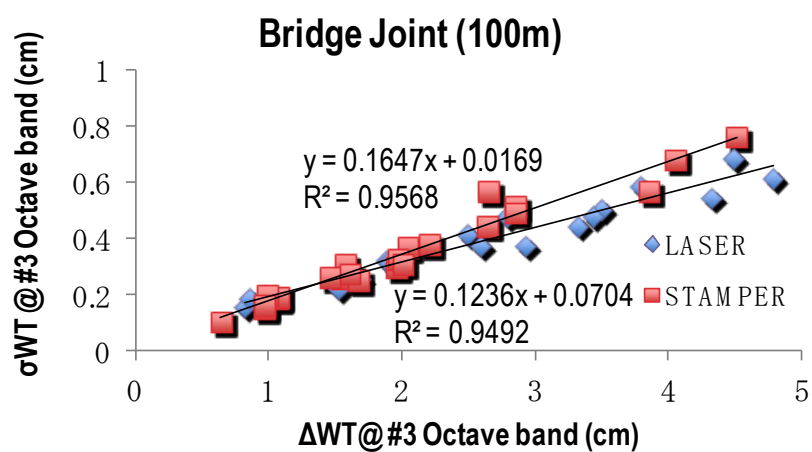
Band pass filter 0.5 - 50m



STAMPER's profile data is reliable.

Back-calculated profile (STAMPER) and LASER profile:

Compatible

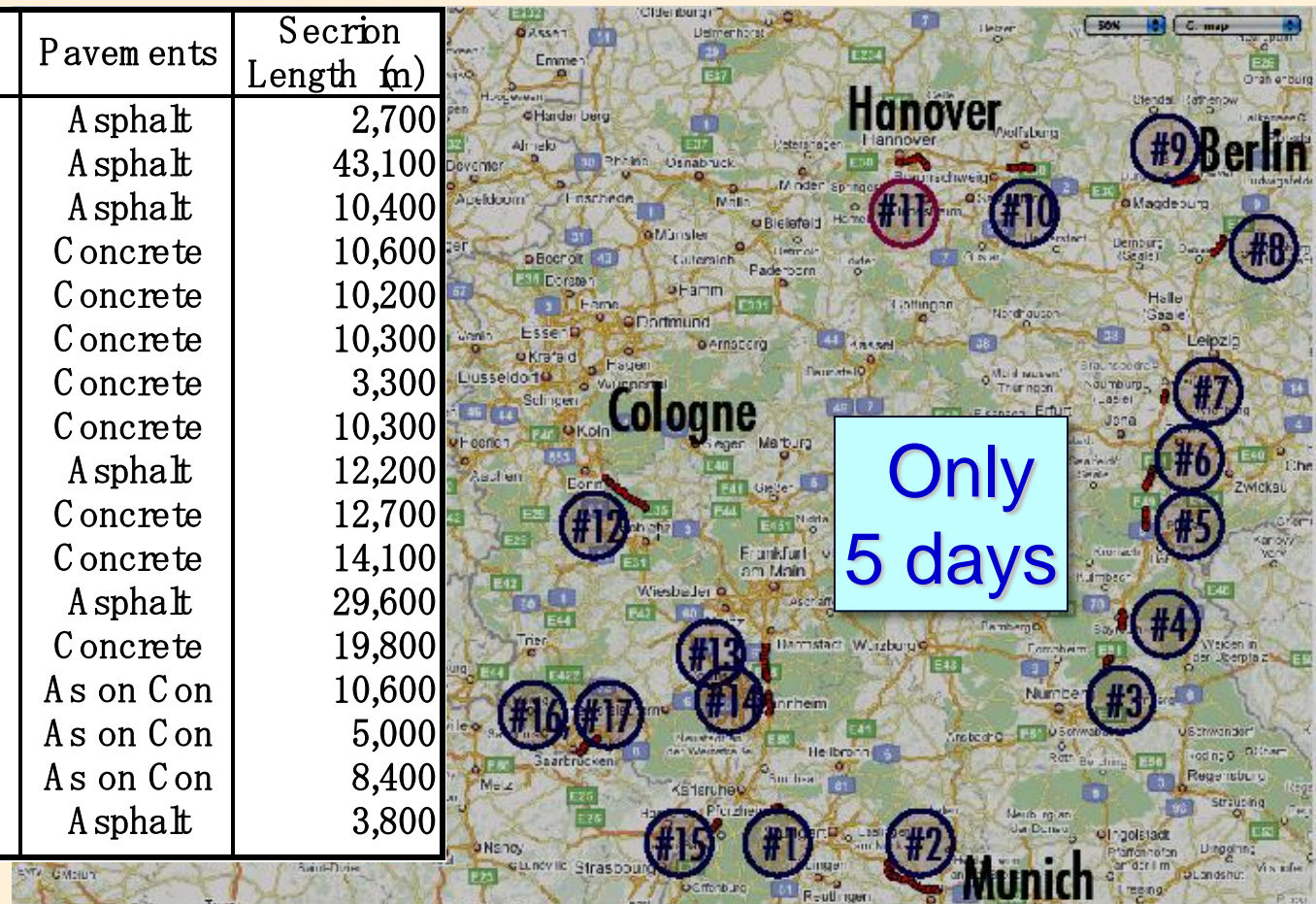


Objectives of the joint study

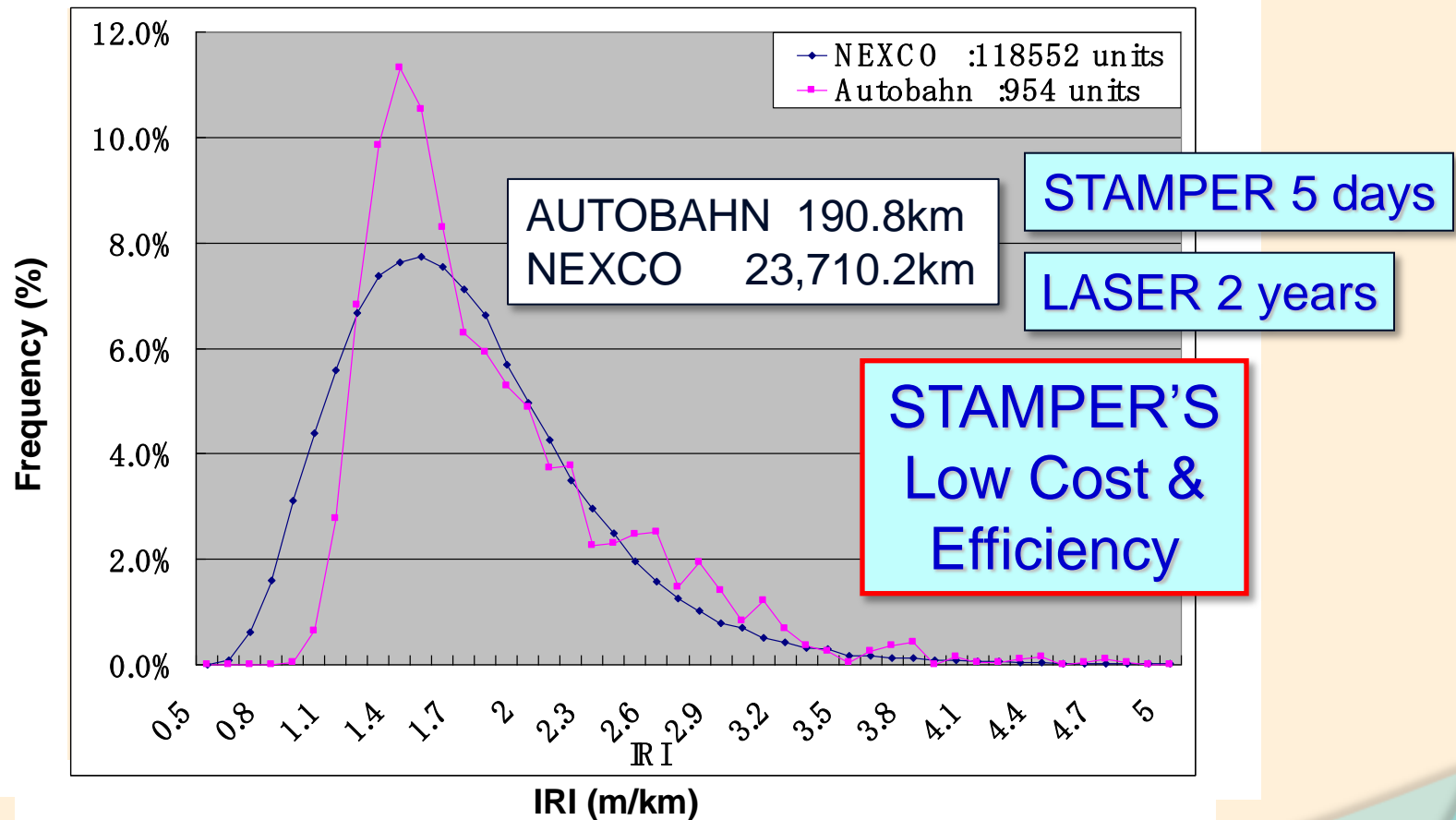
- To identify the relation between road surface distress and weighted longitudinal profile
- To clarify accuracy of a mobile profiling system, named STAMPER
- **To examine applicability of WLP for a routine monitoring, using STAMPER**

STAMPER study on AUTOBAHN (2007)

Section ID	Route	Pavements	Section Length (m)
#1	Autobahn	Asphalt	2,700
#2	Autobahn	Asphalt	43,100
#3	Autobahn	Asphalt	10,400
#4	Autobahn	Concrete	10,600
#5	Autobahn	Concrete	10,200
#6	Autobahn	Concrete	10,300
#7	Autobahn	Concrete	3,300
#8	Autobahn	Concrete	10,300
#9	B Line	Asphalt	12,200
#10	Autobahn	Concrete	12,700
#11	B Line	Concrete	14,100
#12	Autobahn	Asphalt	29,600
#13	Autobahn	Concrete	19,800
#14	Autobahn	As on Con	10,600
#15	Autobahn	As on Con	5,000
#16	Autobahn	As on Con	8,400
#17	Autobahn	Asphalt	3,800



IRI on AUTOBAHN & NEXCO Motorway

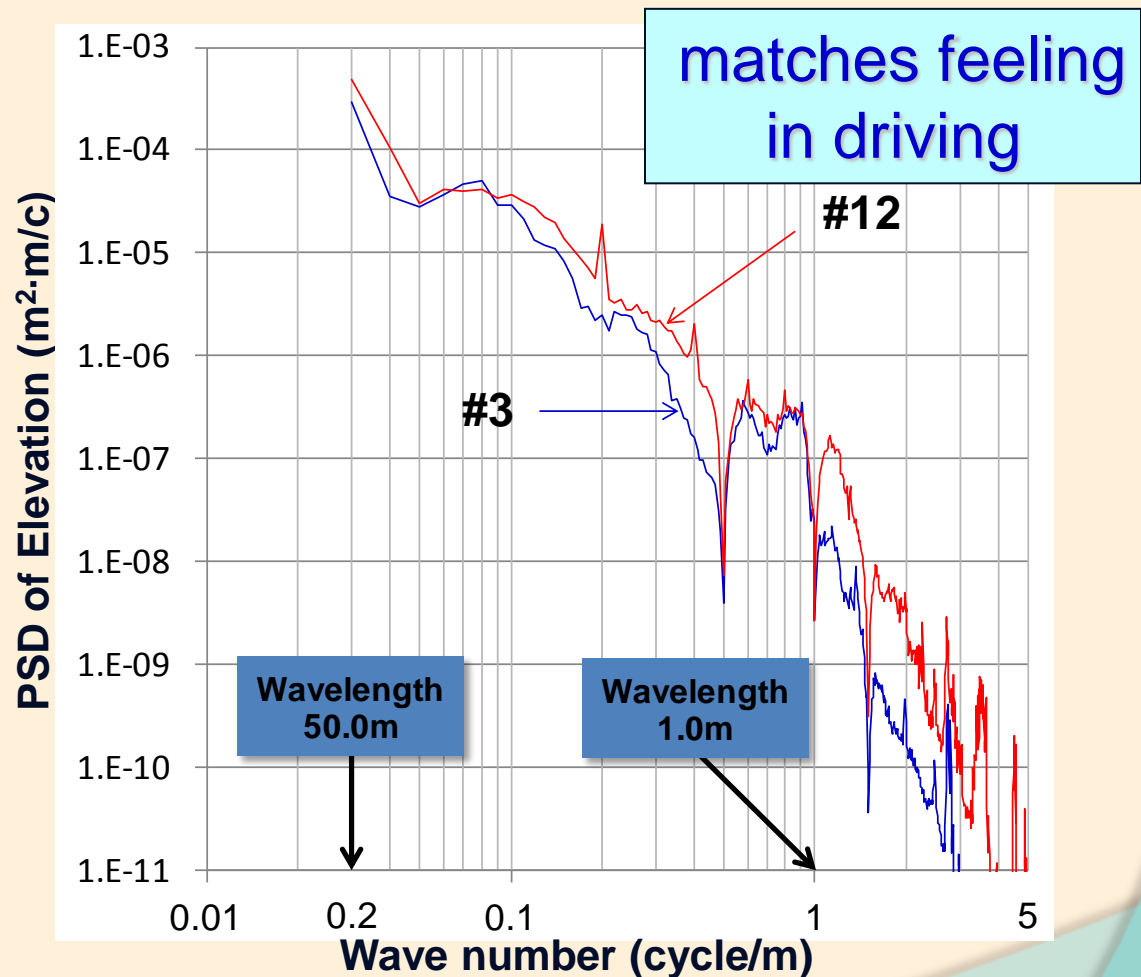


PSD on AUTOBAHN asphalt sections

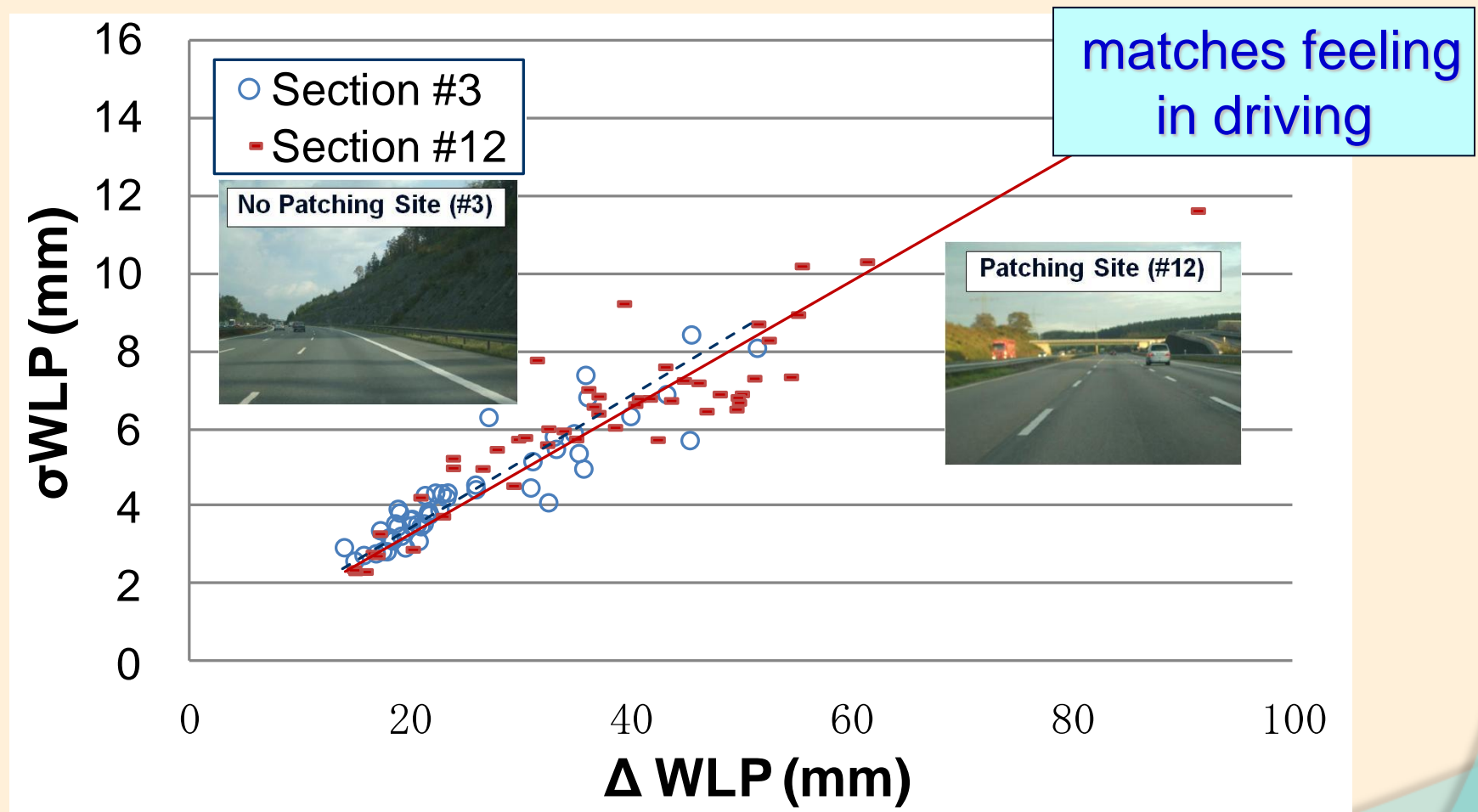
Patching Site (#12)



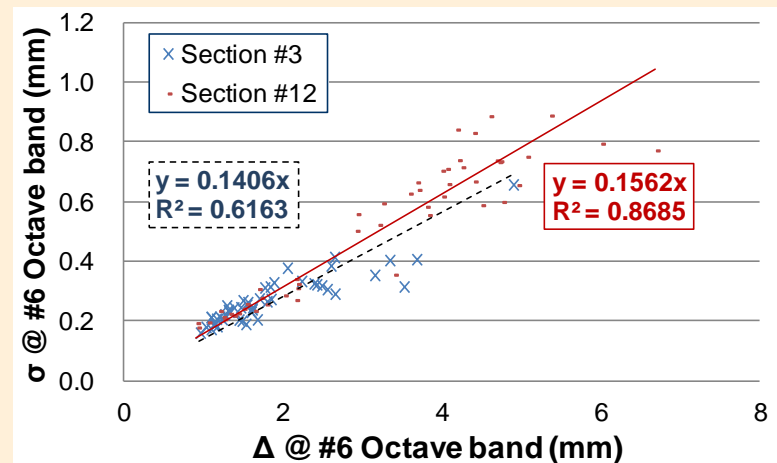
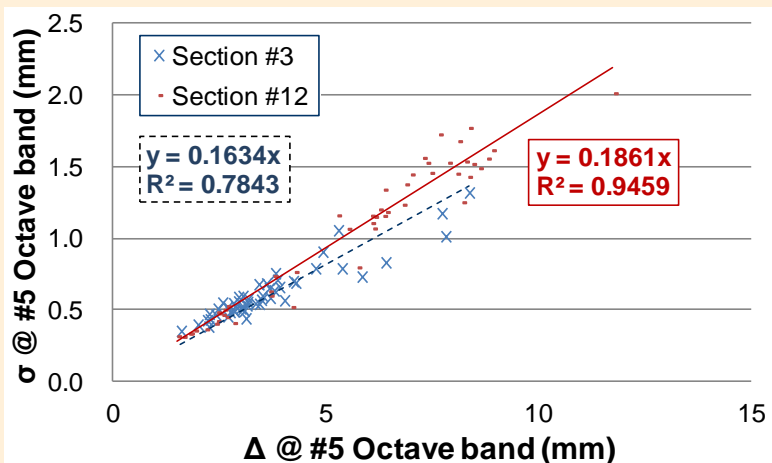
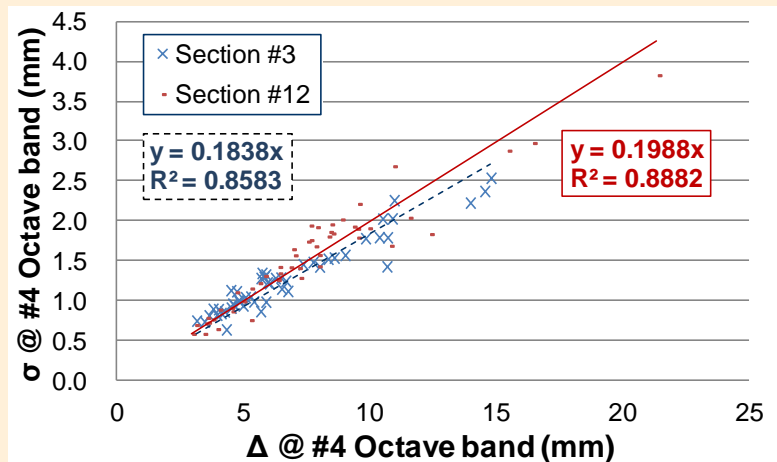
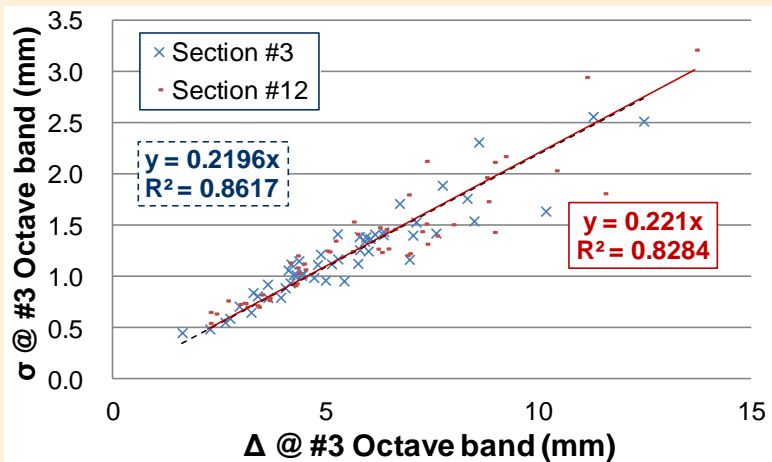
No Patching Site (#3)



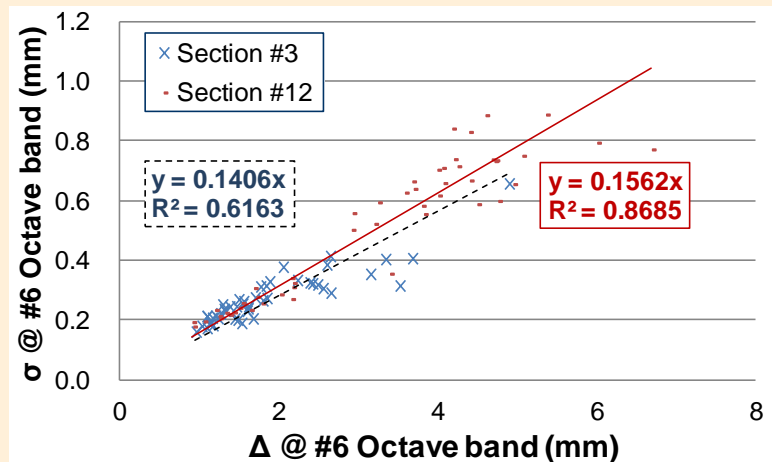
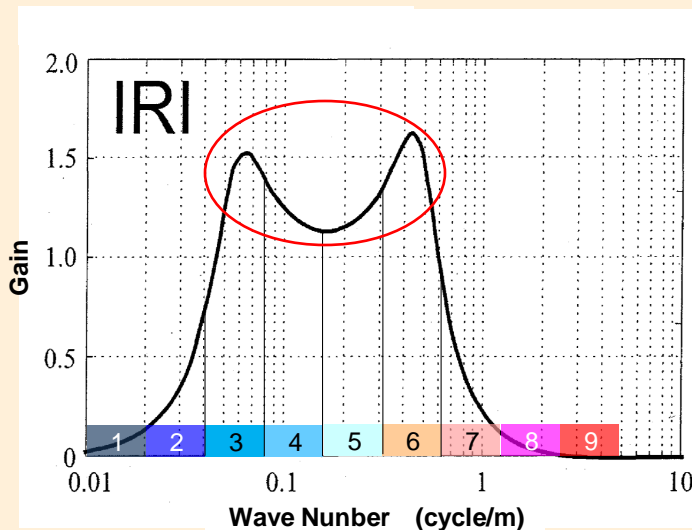
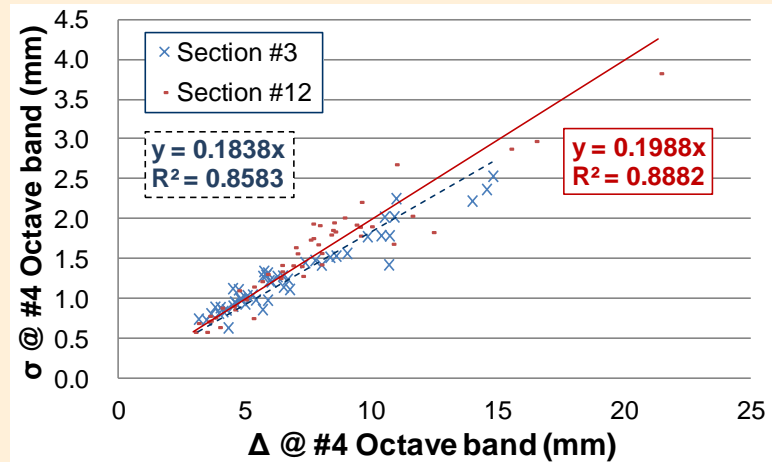
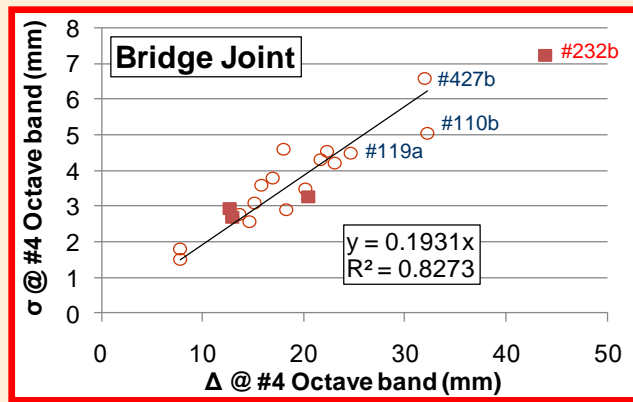
Distributions of σ WLP and Δ WLP



Δ and σ for every Octave band from Original profile



Octave band #4 is generally important, while band #6 can differentiate when Δ is lower.



Summary and Conclusion

- A correlation between every surface distress type and WLP was found.
- STAMPER's back-calculated profile data is compatible with laser profile data.
- Applicability of WLP using STAMPER was confirmed.
- **WLP using STAMPER is recommended as a routine monitoring method.**

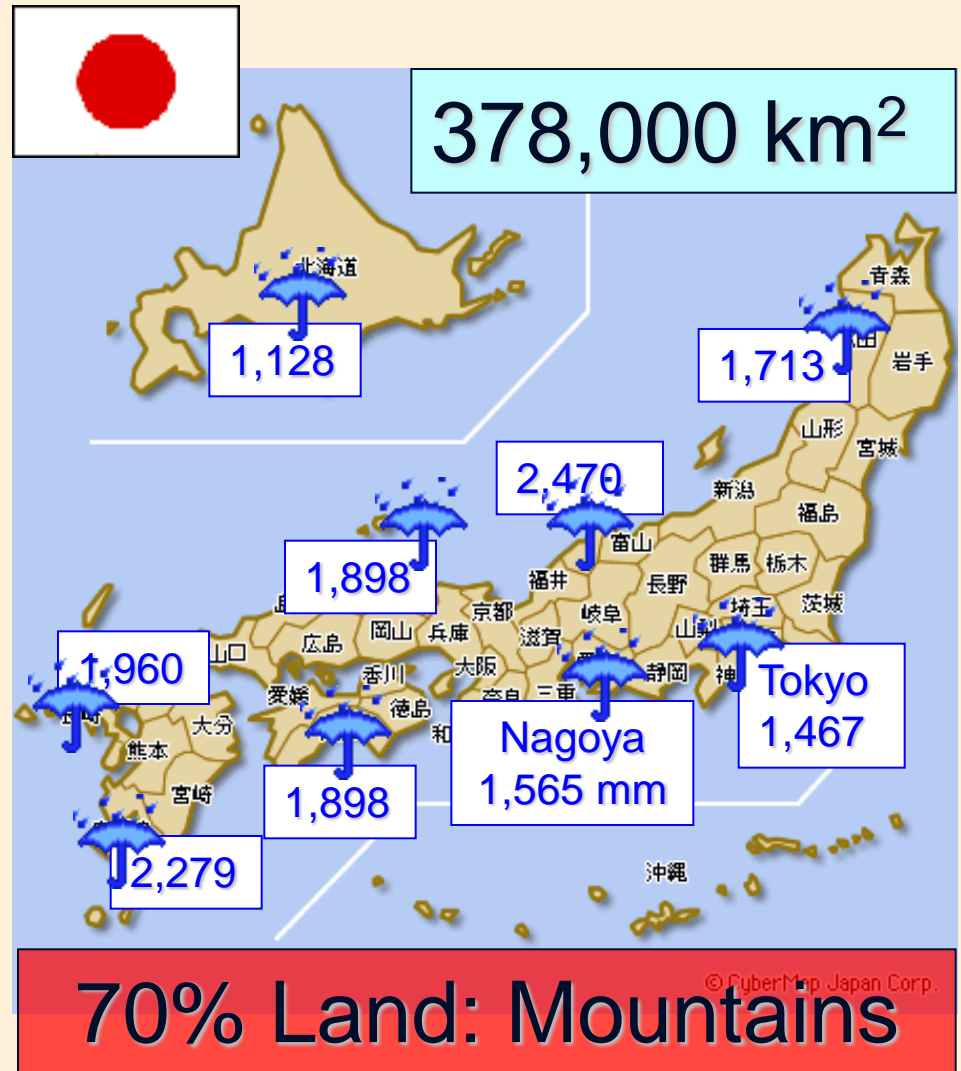


Norfolk, Virginia / September 19-22, 2012
7th symposium on pavement surface characteristics

SURF 2012



City	Annual Rainfall
Seoul	1,343 mm
Jakarta	1,903 mm
Bangkok	1,530 mm
Hong Kong	2,360 mm
Manila	1,715 mm
Kuala Lumpur	2,390 mm
Zurich	1,120 mm
New York	1,123 mm



Source: Ministry of International Affairs Communications



25% Bridge
& Tunnel



1,445km - 1,545 Tunnels

1,250km - 13,500 Bridges

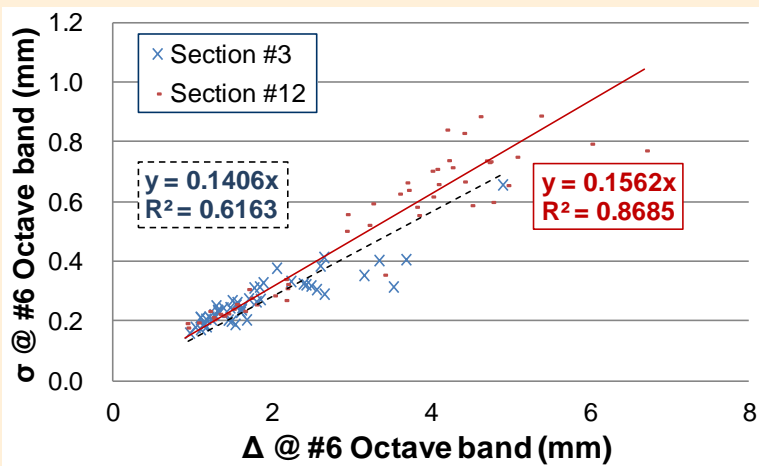
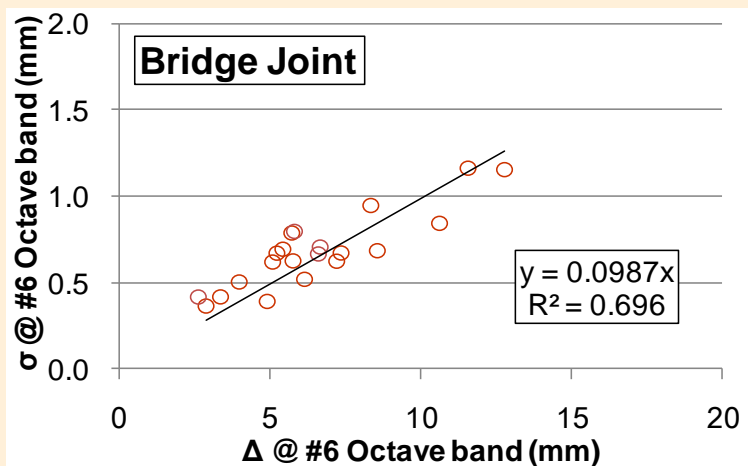
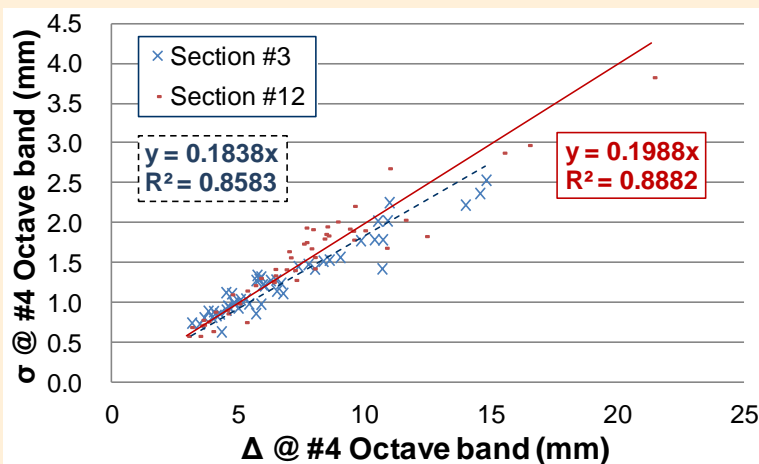
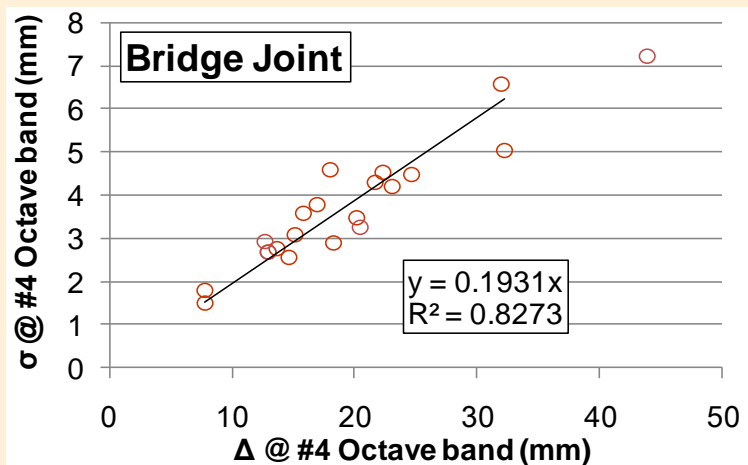


75% Bank
& Cut



Many high bank sites

Many big cut slopes



82 Million People



Berlin 570 mm



Mountain: 30%

Land 349,000 km²

Forest 111,000 km²

128 Million People



Mountain: 70%

Tokyo 1500 mm

Land 365,000 km²

Forest 250,000 km²

Less plain areas (70%: Mountains)



No alternative routes
Heavy traffic loads



Lane basis
repair



High rainfall



Severity to
pavement


NEXCO
WEST


NEXCO
EAST


NEXCO
CENTRAL


NEXCO
ERI

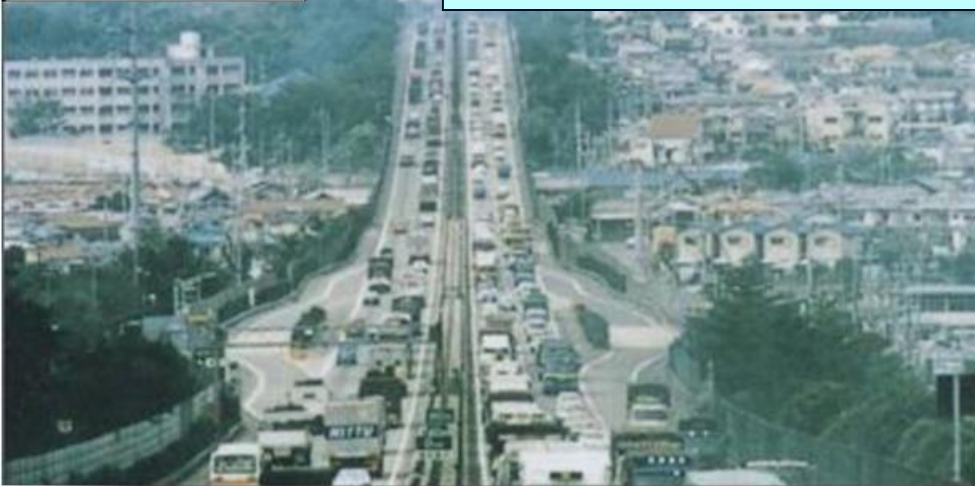
Nippon Expressway Research Institute Co., Ltd

NEXCO: Nippon Expressway Company Ltd.

Present



West NEXCO, until 1998



Autobahn A9 in 2007



20 yrs ago

