

# THE REPRODUCIBILITY OF TEXTURE PROFILES AND THE PROBLEM OF SPIKES

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# Summary

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- **Reproducibility of profilometers**
  - Set up of international round robin test
  - Results
  - Conclusions
- **Spike removal**
  - A new procedure for removing spikes from a profile
  - Validation of the procedure
  - conclusions

# Introduction

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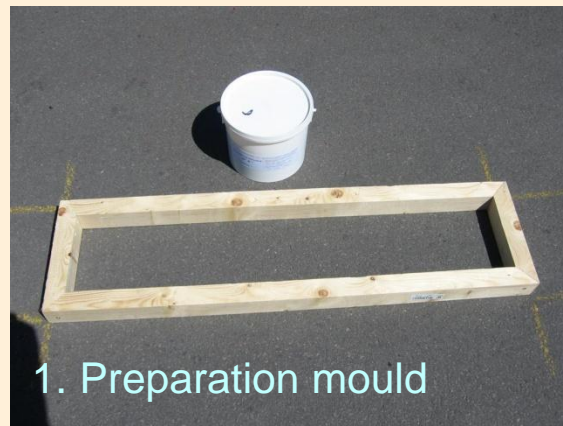
- **ISO/TC43/SC1/WG39**  
**“Characterization of pavement texture using surface profiles”:**  
**growing concerns about quality of sensors on the market**
- **Quid precision of measurements?**

# Summary

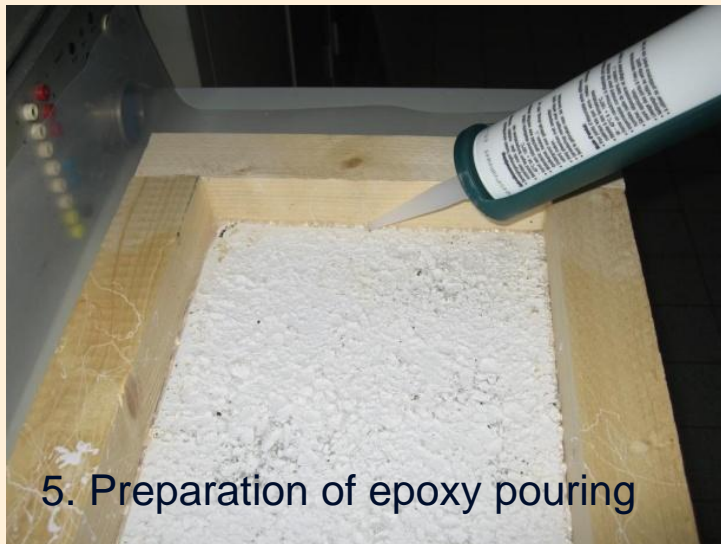
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# RRT: production of road samples



# RRT: production of road samples (2)



5. Preparation of epoxy pouring



6. Pouring of epoxy



# RRT: production of road samples (3)



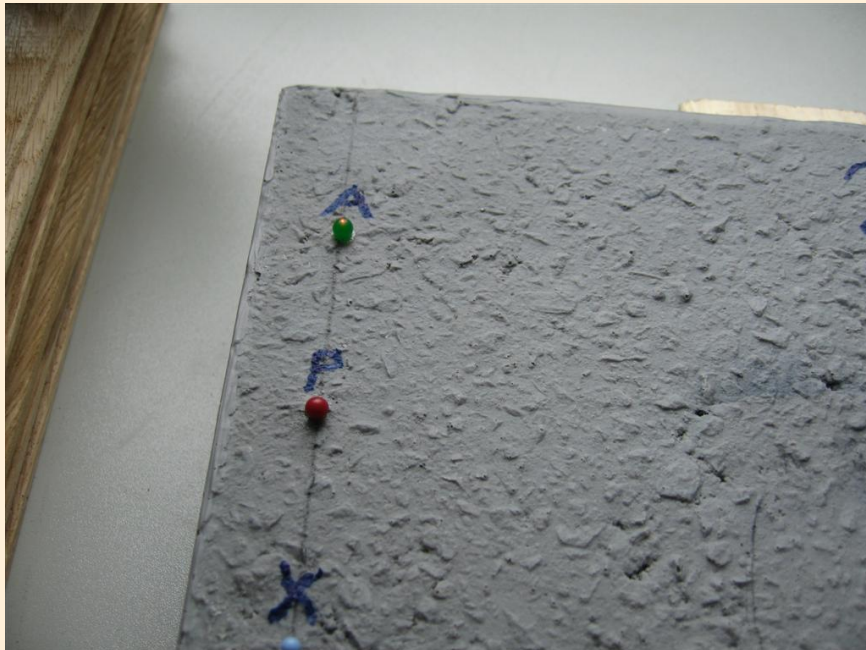
# RRT: production of road samples (4)

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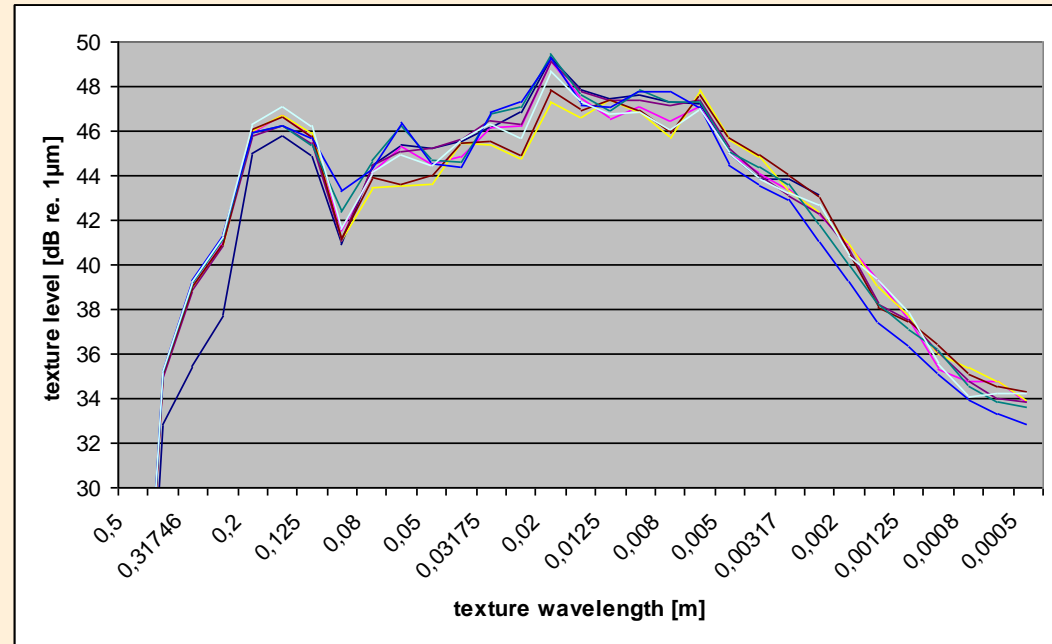


# Measurements



# Repeatability

- 8 consecutive profile measurements with realignments by BRRC
- Step size is 0,2 mm
- Repeatability better than 1 dB in each third octave band
- Spread probably due to small misalignments



# Reproducibility

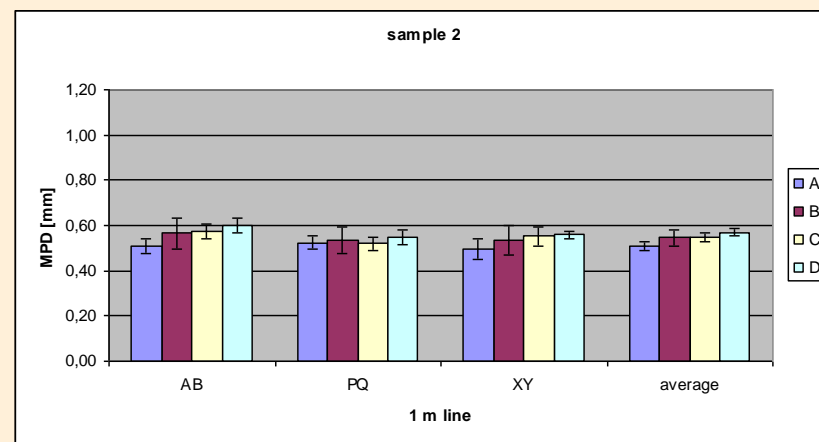
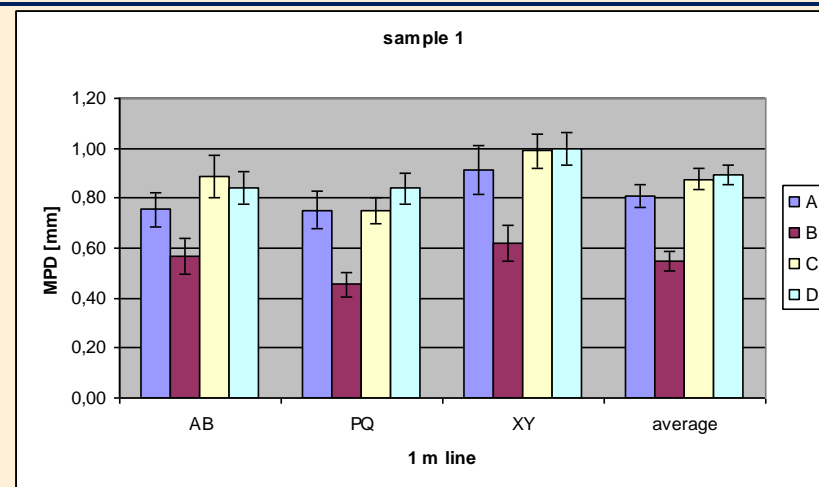
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- **Measurement of profiles by four institutes from**
  - **Belgium**
  - **Netherlands**
  - **Sweden**
  - **Japan**

# Reproducibility of MPD

For average of 10 MPD values  
(1 line), reproducibility equals:

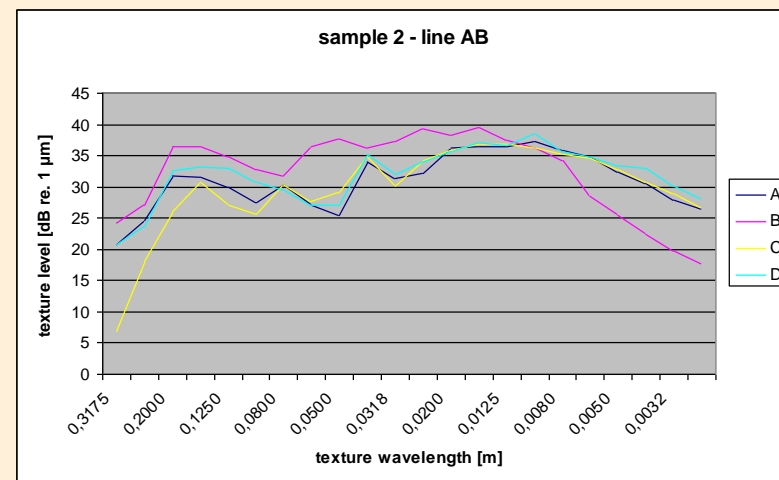
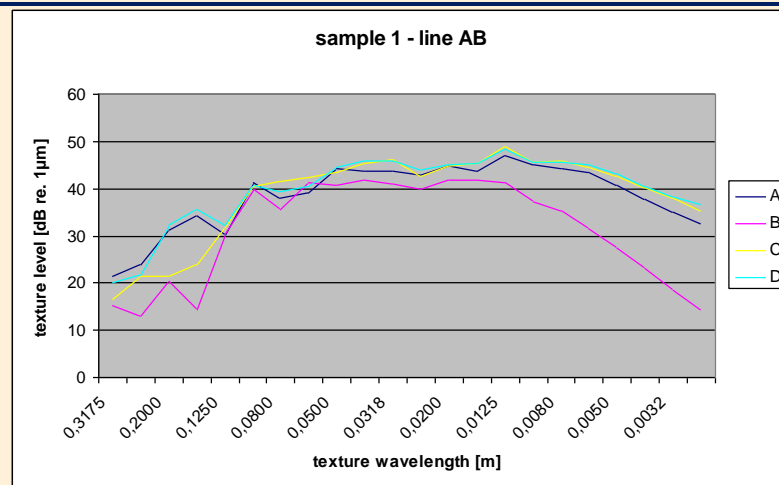
- 0,07 mm for sample 1 (11%)\*
- 0,04 mm for sample 2 (9%)\*



\* after exclusion of erroneous device B

# Reproducibility of third octave spectra

For wavelegths below 125 mm, reproducibility is better than 1,5 dB\*



\* after exclusion of erroneous device B



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# New procedure for spike removal

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- Consider a profile with N points, step size  $\Delta x$  and amplitude  $z_i$  for point i
- The procedure is to consider point i as a spike if:

$$| z_i - z_{i-1} | \geq \alpha \Delta x \quad (*)$$

with  $\alpha$  a constant which is to be determined

# New procedure for spike removal

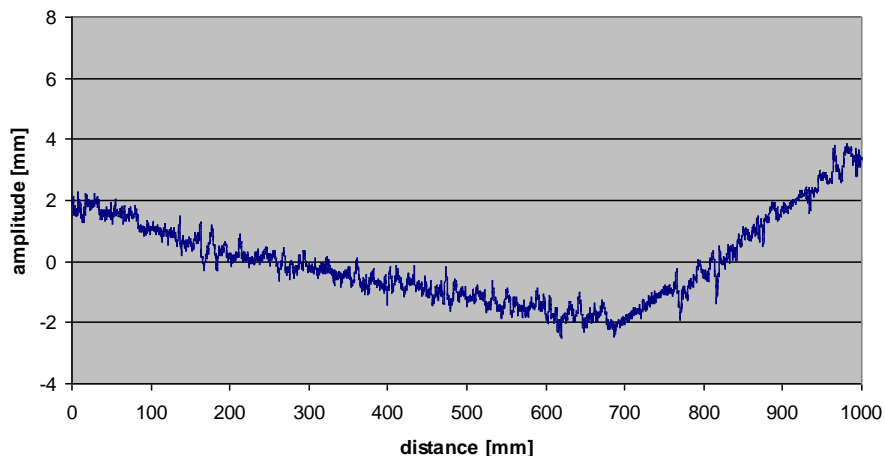
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- If the criterion (\*) is fulfilled, point *i* is assigned the status of “drop out” and is consequently treated in the same way as the hardware detected drop outs
- We propose to consider automatically points preceding and following a drop out also to be considered as drop outs (to deal with transients)

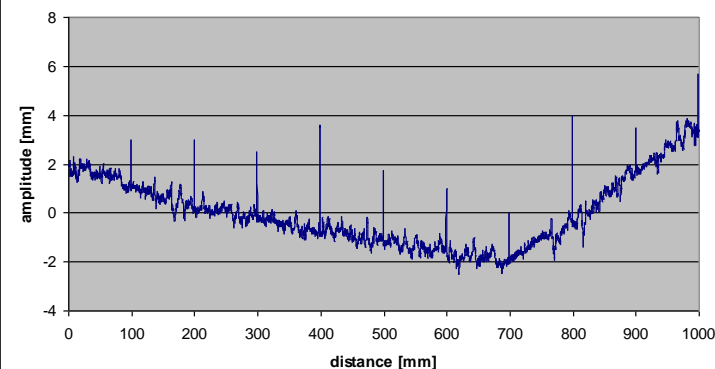
# Testing the procedure/determining $\alpha$

“small spikes”,  
2 – 3 mm

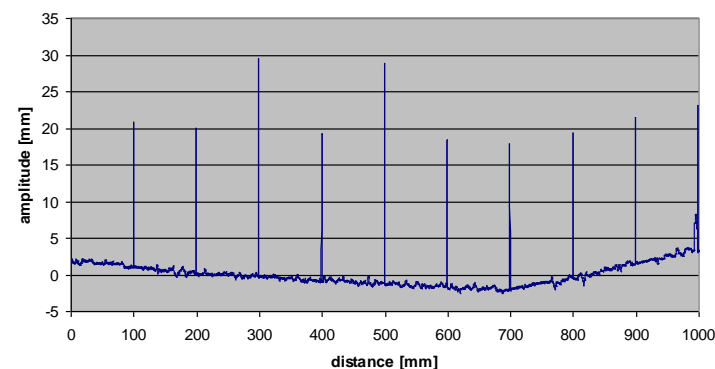
sample 2 - line AB - original



sample 2 - line AB - with small artificial spikes

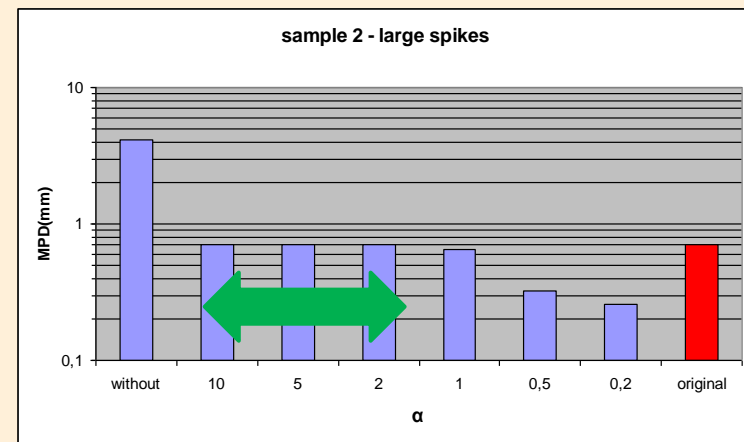
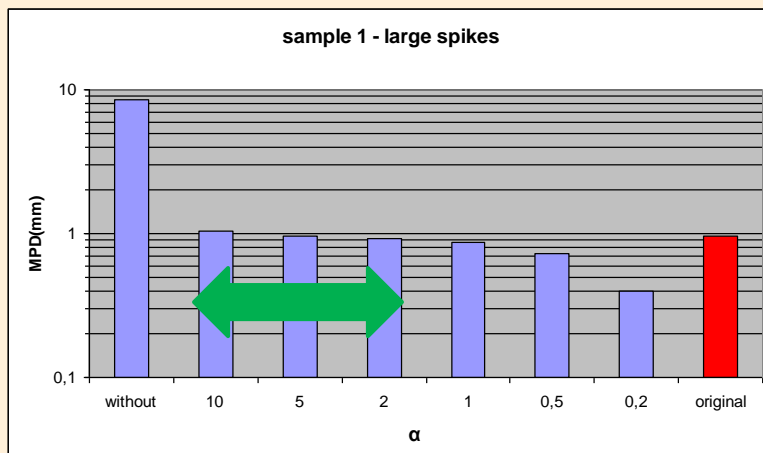
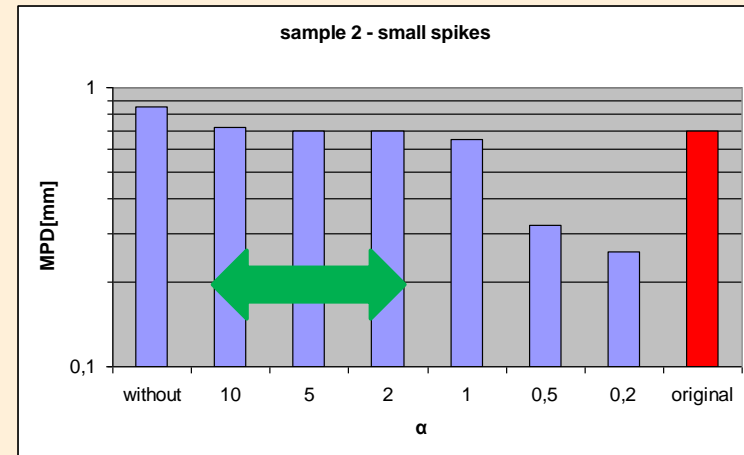
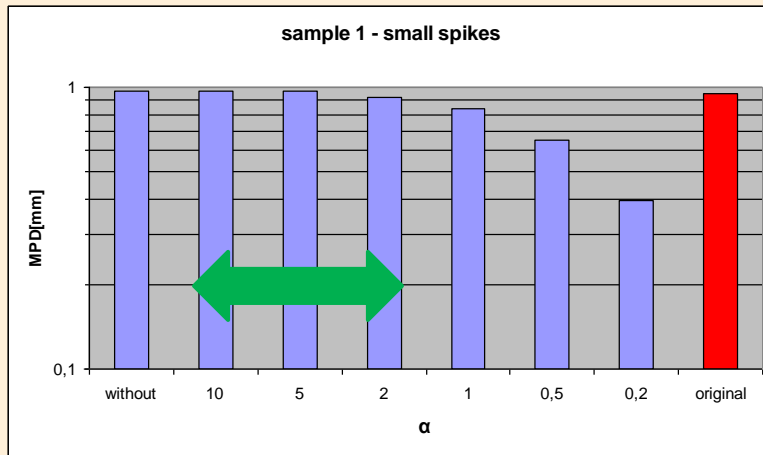


sample 2 - line AB - with large artificial spikes



“large spikes”,  
20 – 30 mm

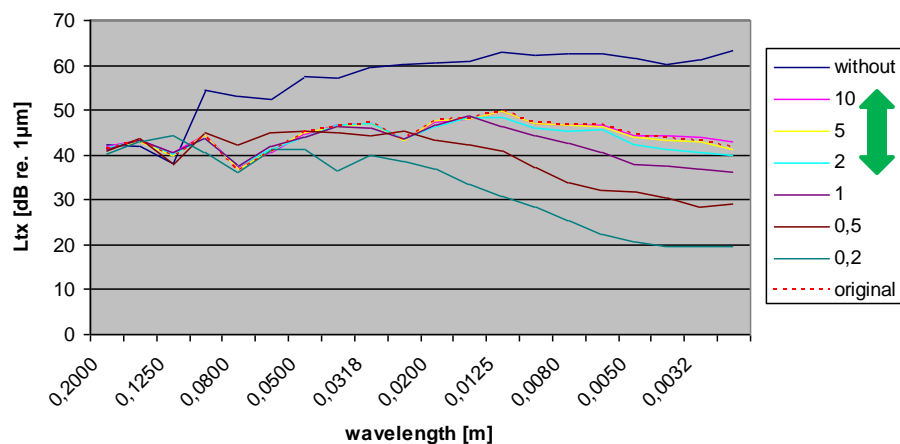
# Testing the procedure/determining $\alpha$ (2)



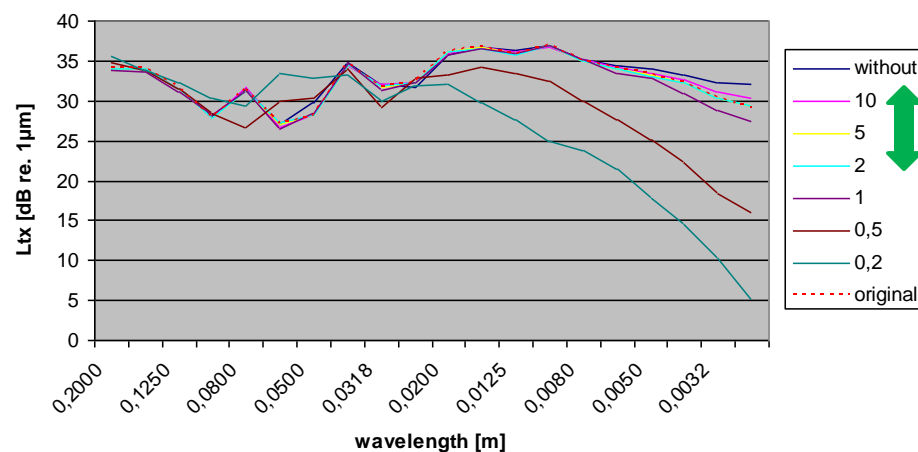


# Testing the procedure/determining $\alpha$ (3)

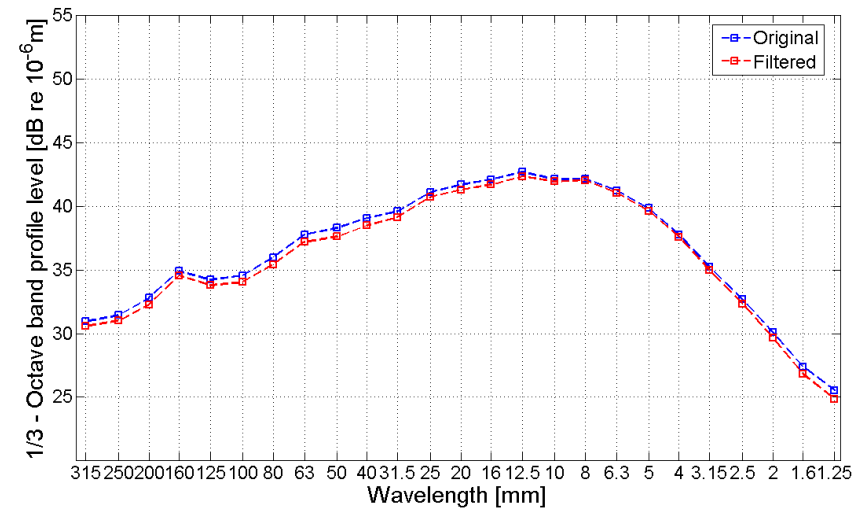
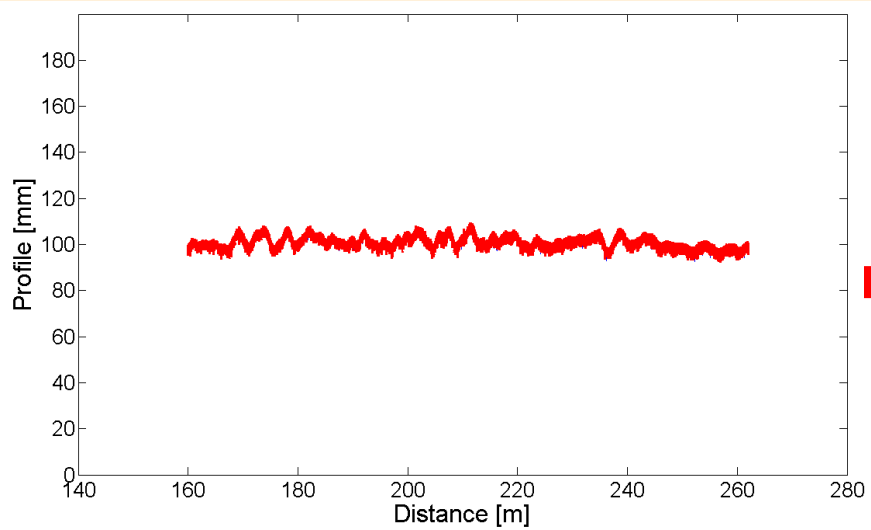
sample 1 - large spikes



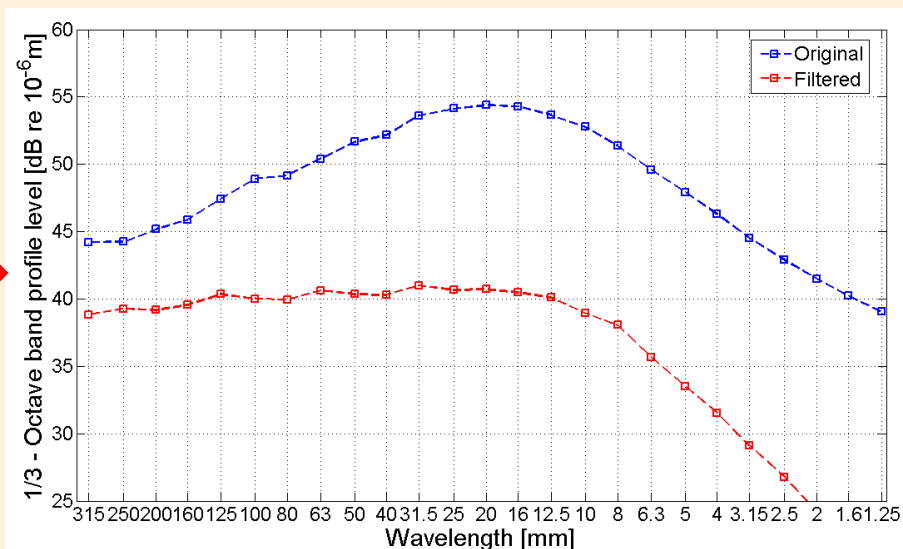
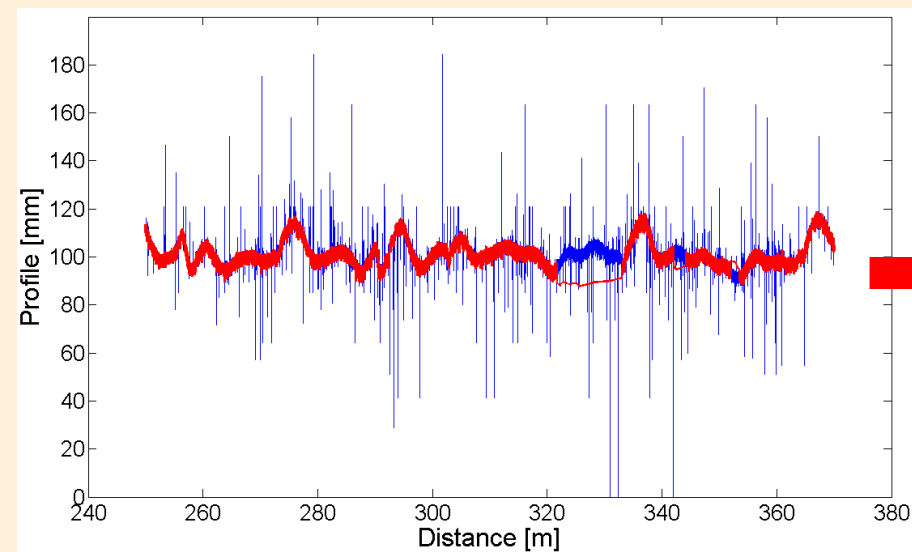
sample 2 - small spikes



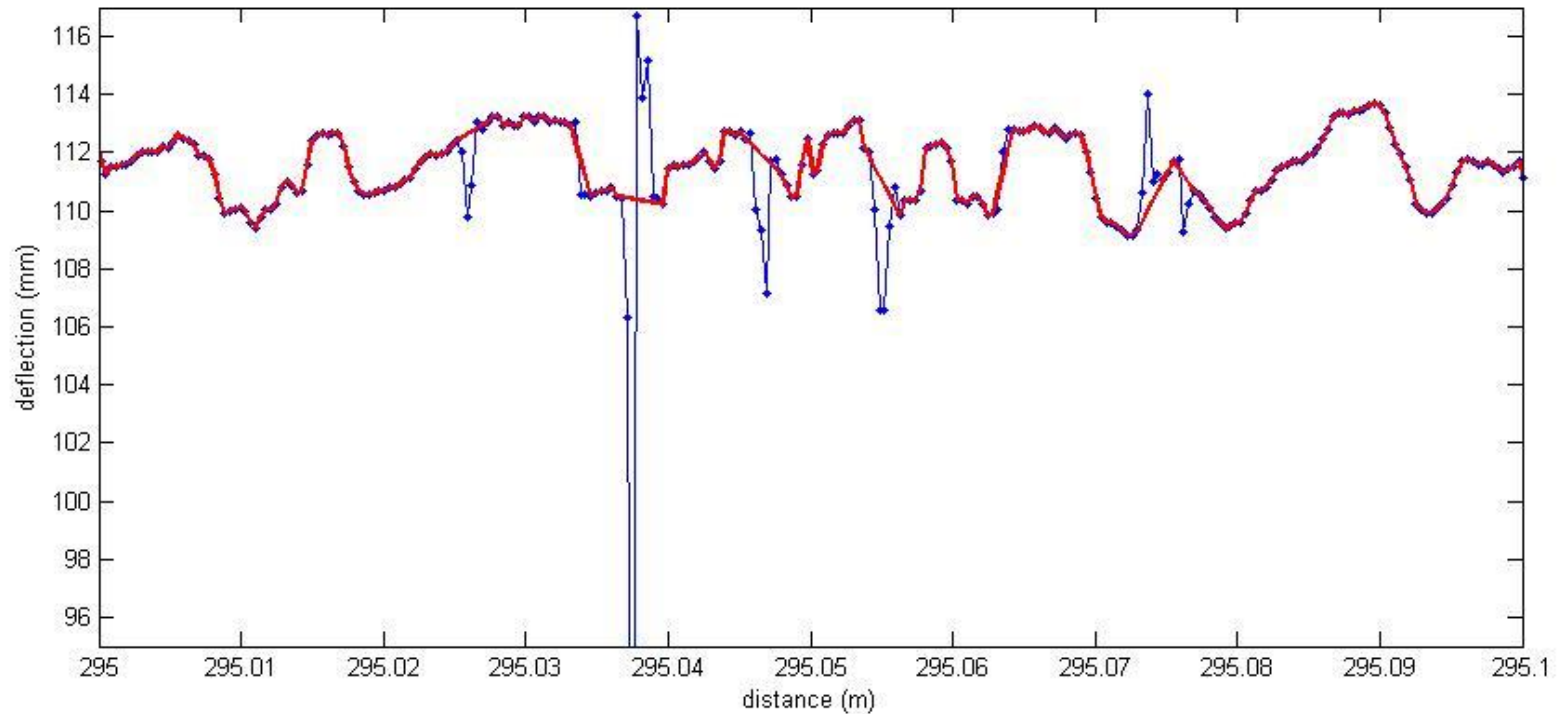
# Example from practice...



# Example from practice... (2)



# Example from practice... (3)



# Conclusions

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- **Reproducibility laser profilometers**
  - **MPD:  $\pm 10\%$  (66 % c.i.)**
  - **1/3 octave spectra:  $\pm 1,5$  dB**
- **Post processing procedure with  $\alpha = 5$  appears to work fine in examples to remove erroneous spikes**
- **... but it is not a “magic stick” to make correct profiles from unreliable data**