

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT FORUM

Our Carbon Equation





To maintain or rehabilitate? That is the question

Stephen Wormald | GeoSolve Limited



in association with





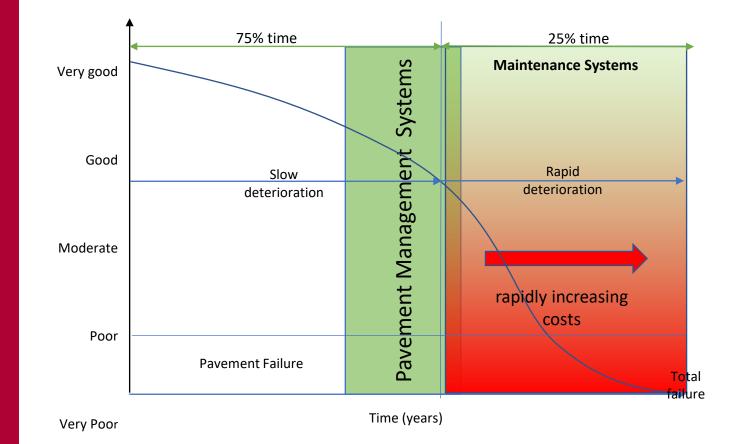
To Maintain or Manage

- Maintenance Management Systems:
 - **Reactive:** measures are taken based mainly on the surface condition monitoring results (=symptoms)
- Pavement Management Systems
 - Proactive: Monitoring is made to detect the root causes of the surface condition (=diagnostics) and measures are taken before damages appear



Maintenance or Management

Resurface here

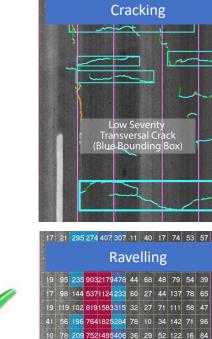


Road Pavement Deterioration Vs Time



Profile and Visual data = High Quality and Sampling Rate





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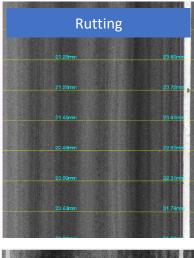
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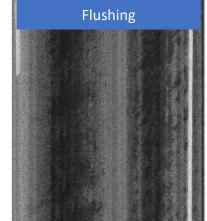
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What's Needed to Manage Pavements?

Structural Data & Models



What's Needed to Manage Pavements?

Structural Data & Models

Falling Weight Deflectometer

- Typical Network Sampling Frequency
 - 200m 400m is this sufficient?
 - every year, 2 or 3?
- Whole Network surveys?

Traffic Speed Deflectometer

• Summer months

Traditional Structural Models are too standard



Multi Speed Deflectometer

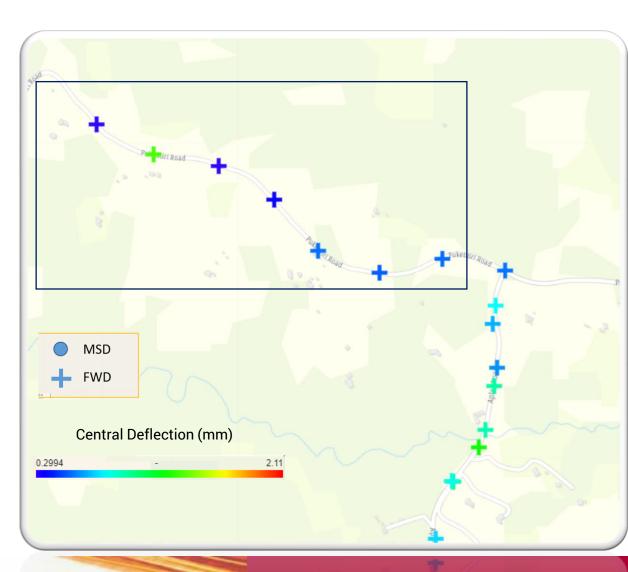
- Used on most roads
- Structural surveys at traffic speed
- 1 or 2 wheel paths
- Surveying in any weather condition any time of year
- Identification weak section for further investigation
- Network surveys of 25 RCA





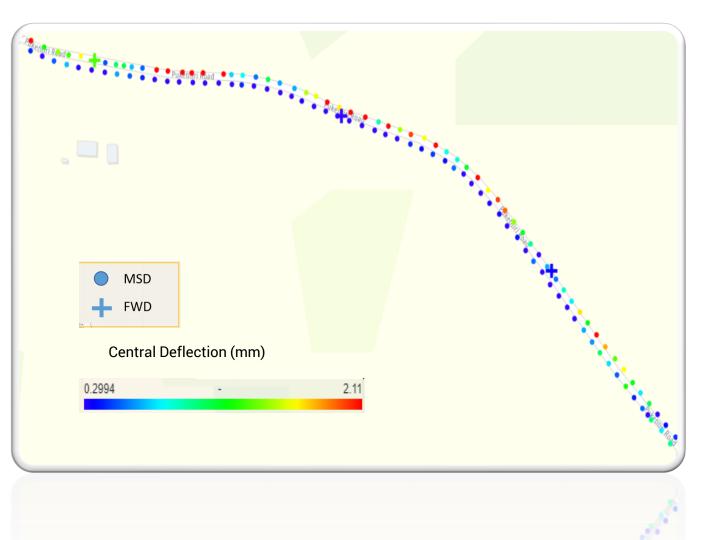


- FWD Central Deflection (d0) Results from Network Level Survey in October 2014
- 200m spacings staggered across L1 and R1 Lanes





- MSD d0 Results from Network Level Survey in August 2021
- PLUS FWD Central Deflection (d0) Results from Network Level Survey in October 2014





- FWD Central Deflection Results from Project Level Testing in December 2021 (20m spacings staggered across L1 and R1 Lanes)
- PLUS MSD d0 Results from Network Level Survey in August 2021



• West Bound





Our Carbon Equation

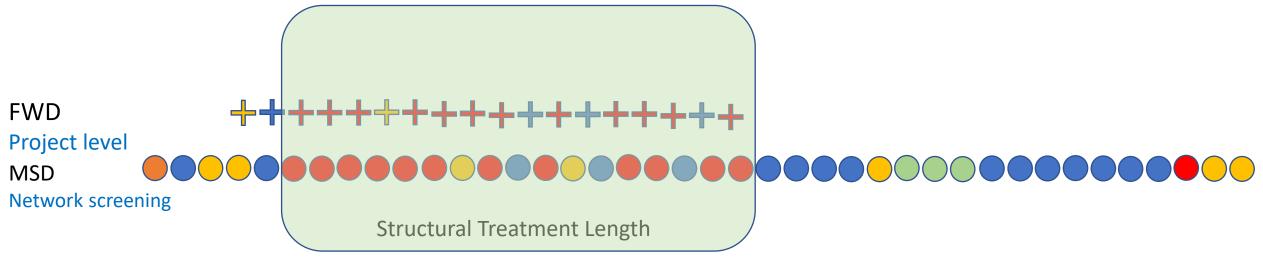


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MSD & FWD improving knowledge of the pavement



Project Level Investigation







Models

Simpler said than done!

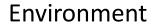


Materials

Construction Processes

Maintenance Practices

Loading















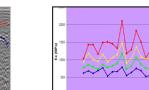






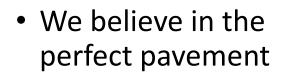








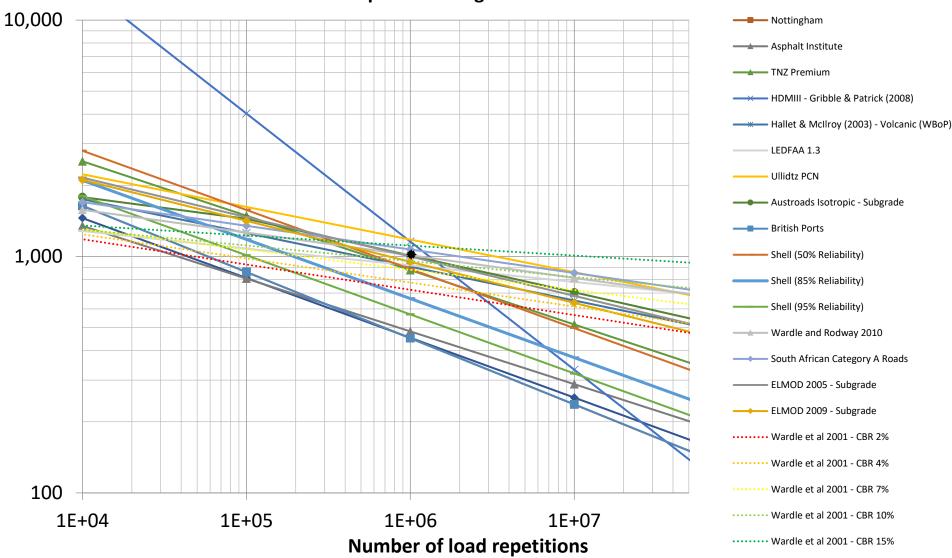




- We simplify pavement
- Models are too ulletgeneric

Traditional Pavement Models

Permissible Vertical Microstrain at the Top of the Subgrade





Our Carbon Equation

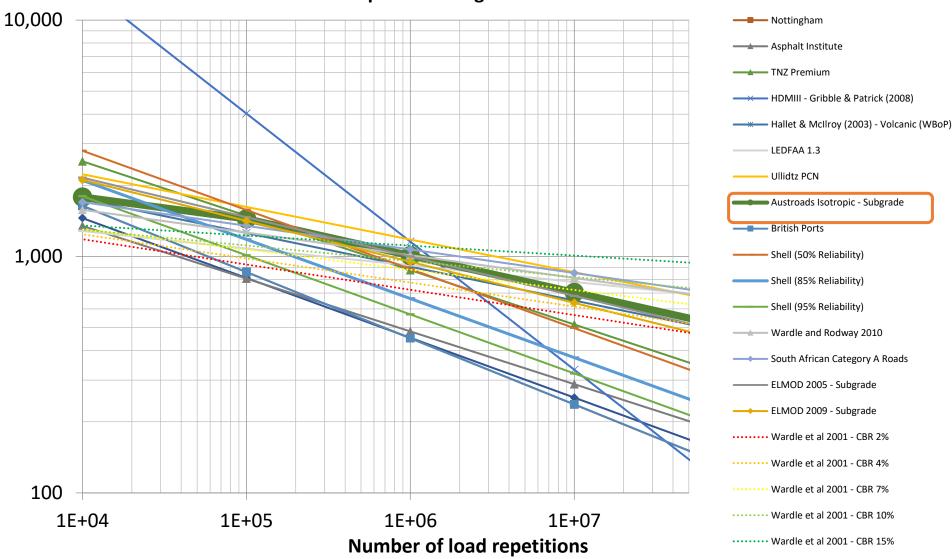
Traditional Pavement Models

Permissible Vertical Microstrain at the Top of the Subgrade 10,000 — Nottingham Asphalt Institute HDMIII - Gribble & Patrick (2008) Hallet & McIlroy (2003) - Volcanic (WBoP) LEDFAA 1.3 Ullidtz PCN ------ Austroads Isotropic - Subgrade 2,960,000 reps -British Ports 1,000 Shell (50% Reliability) ******* Shell (85% Reliability) - Shell (95% Reliability) — Wardle and Rodway 2010 ±600ue - ELMOD 2005 - Subgrade ELMOD 2009 - Subgrade ••••••• Wardle et al 2001 - CBR 2% •••••••• Wardle et al 2001 - CBR 4% 100 1E+06 1E+07 ······ Wardle et al 2001 - CBR 10% 1E+04 1E+05 ••••••• Wardle et al 2001 - CBR 15% Number of load repetitions



Traditional Pavement Models

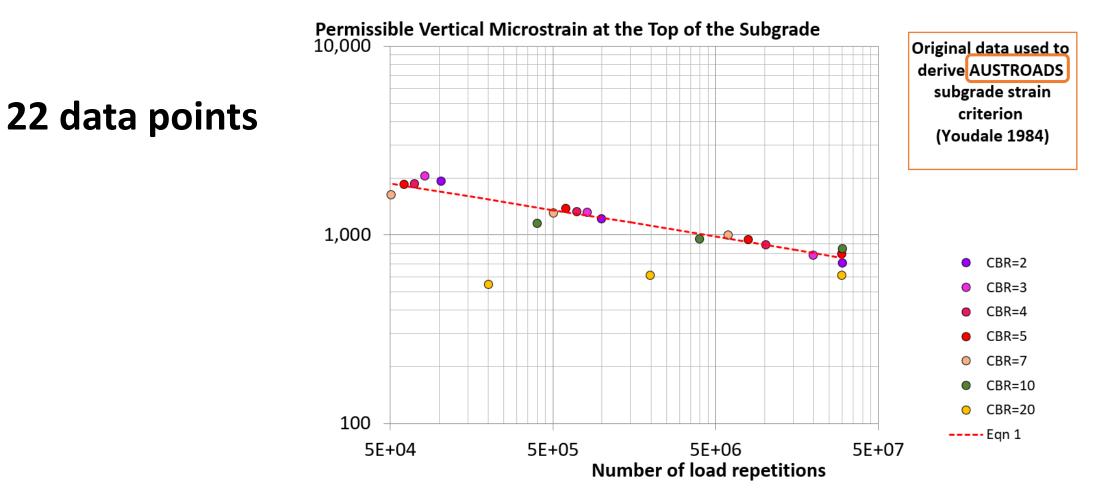
Permissible Vertical Microstrain at the Top of the Subgrade







Many models based on limited data





Standards based on data from 30-80 years ago.

- Axle loads
- Traffic volume
- Material properties
- Created locally applied globally
- Inevitably fail to produce designs optimizing life cycle cost.

Expected life varies geographically and is sensitive to:

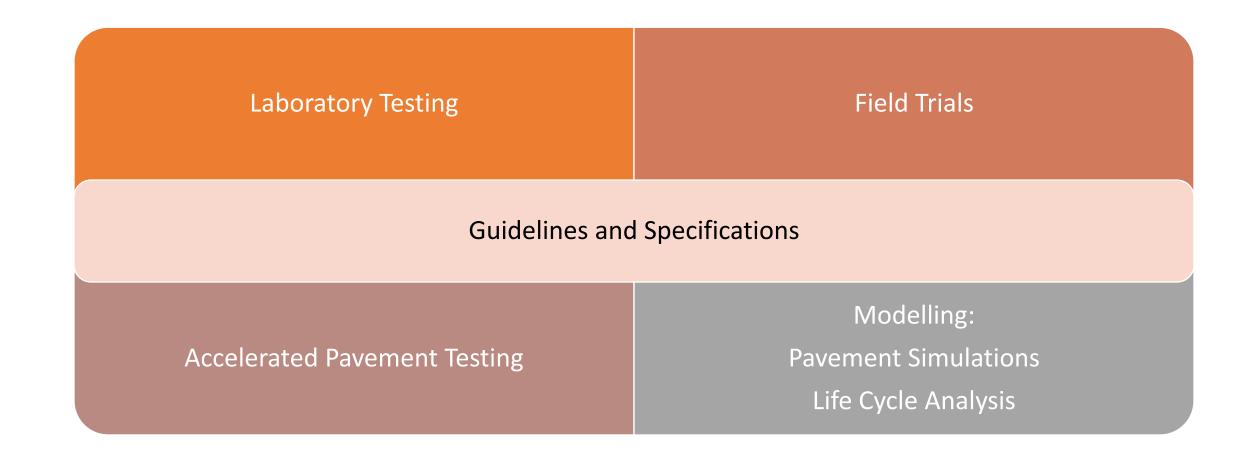
- Environmental factors
- Quality of construction:
- Layer thickness & compaction
- Maintenance Practices
- Quality of natural and imported materials
- Quality assurance is based on a few samples only

EXISTING PAVEMENTS MODELS



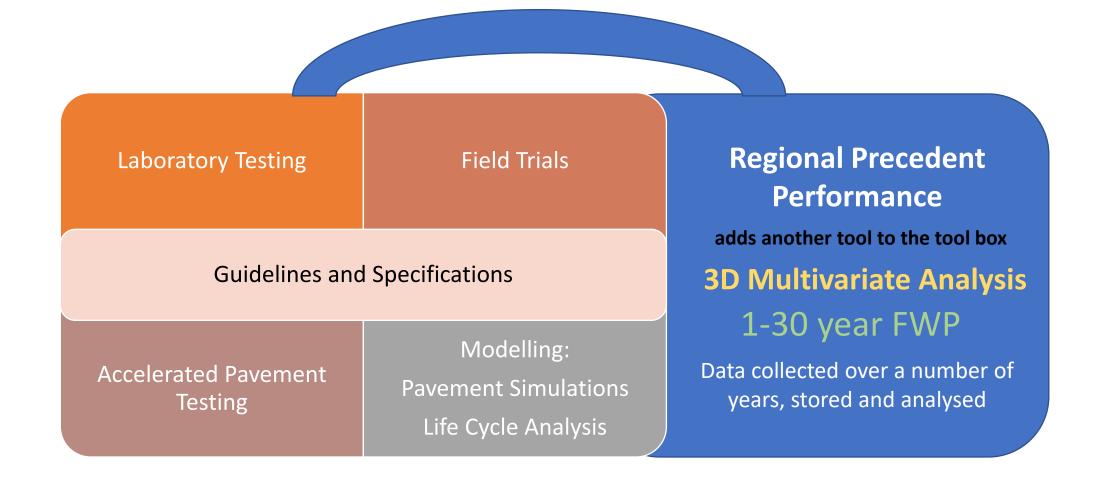


The current integrated research approach





An Integrated Research Approach - huge data sets





Regional Precedent Performance (RPP)

Huge Data Sets

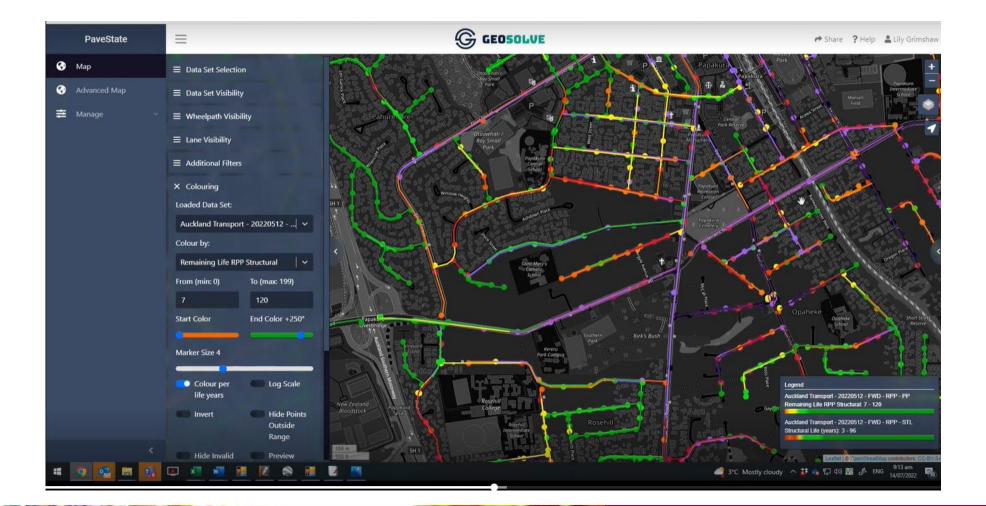
- 3D Multi-Variate Analysis
- 20+ distress modes including:
 - Susceptibility of each STL to Overloaded axles (Risk of damage)
 - Subsurface Drainage Priorities
- Region specific models
- Structural life for each STL and a suite of generic design solutions & costs
- Long Term & Short Term Mechanistic Forward Work Programmes





Structural Treatment Length

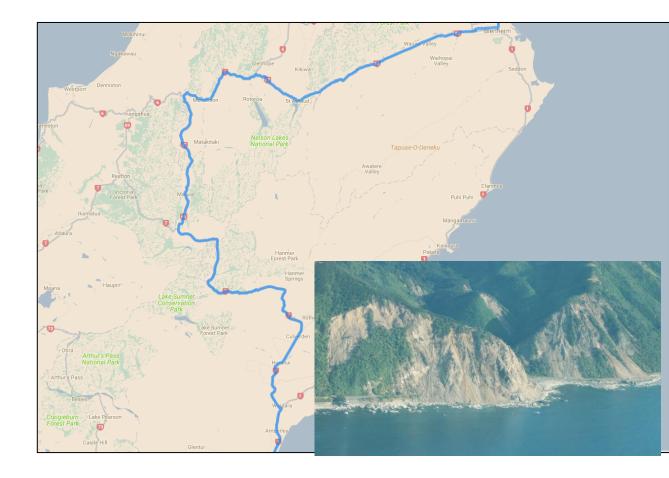
- Failure mode
- Remaining MESA
- Optimum rehabilitation & time of maintenance /rehab





Kaikoura Bypass Case History

- Kaikoura earthquake 11/11/2016
- Needed bypass route
- Original 25-Year Traffic will be experienced by mid next year on northern section (SH 63)
- The ultimate "Reality Check" of life prediction models: <u>Real</u> traffic on <u>real</u> roads with a range of <u>real</u> environments.





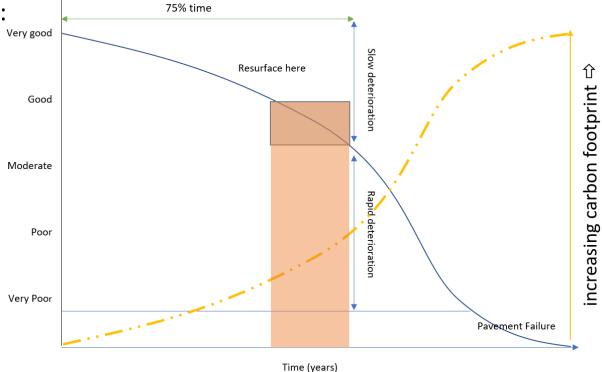
SO, To Maintain or Rehabilitate?

Both are necessary

High speed structural data provides critical information for:

- Improvement of models
- Structural information
- Visual and functional data
 - Short term FWP
 - Help refine time for intervention
 - Identify localised pavement failure, pot holes etc
- Together:
 - Improve models
 - Define STL
 - Provide short term and long term maintenance & management of pavements

Save money and reduce the carbon and environmental footprint

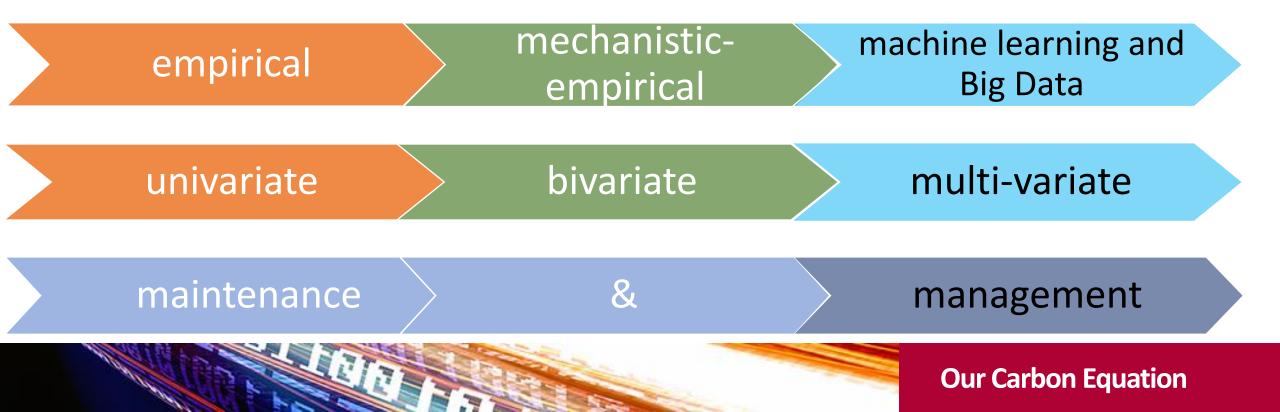


Road Pavement Deterioration Vs Time



Then vs Now







Quantum Leap!!!! - RPP modelling

Room temperature Quantum computers are now a reality

- Now is the time to collect and store these data
- Data Deluge
- Consistent Condition Data Collection.









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