



Pavement Preservation Integration with Pavement Management

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Pop Quiz #1

YOU HAVE TWO CARS. HOWEVER, YOU HAVE MONEY FOR ONLY ONE OIL CHANGE. WHICH CAR GETS THE OIL CHANGE?

CAR #1



CAR #2



Pop Quiz #2

You have bought your dream house.



Pop Quiz #2

How would you prevent it from becoming this?



National Context

- 4,000,000 + Miles of Pavement Structures
- \$1,000,000,000,000 (1Trillion) Network asset worth
- Each US citizen
 - “owns” 70 ft of highway
 - \$17,000 personal investment
- 3” thick, 12’ wide AC Pavt paved from NY to LA / day
- Enormous Portion of our National Economy

FULTON School of Engineering
Thomas B. Deen Distinguished Lecture, TRB Jan 2008
Dr. Matthew Witczak

National Context

- US Highway Network Backbone of US Economy (in Fact, Backbone of any Country's Economic Vitality)
 - Lifeline of Public Travel Mode (Work and Leisure)
- Difficult to Visualize System will Become Obsolete in Intermediate to Long Term
- As a Nation, We Have NO ALTERNATIVE but to maintain Current Network Infrastructure

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National Context

• Budget Needs	Proj Rev.	Exp. deficit
• 2010 \$54.0 B	\$34.2 B	\$19.3 B
• 2015 \$61.5 B	\$40.5 B	\$21.0 B

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Pavement Management

“...a **management approach** used by personnel to **make cost-effective decisions** about a road network.”

AASHTO Pavement Management Guide (2001)

Pavement Management System

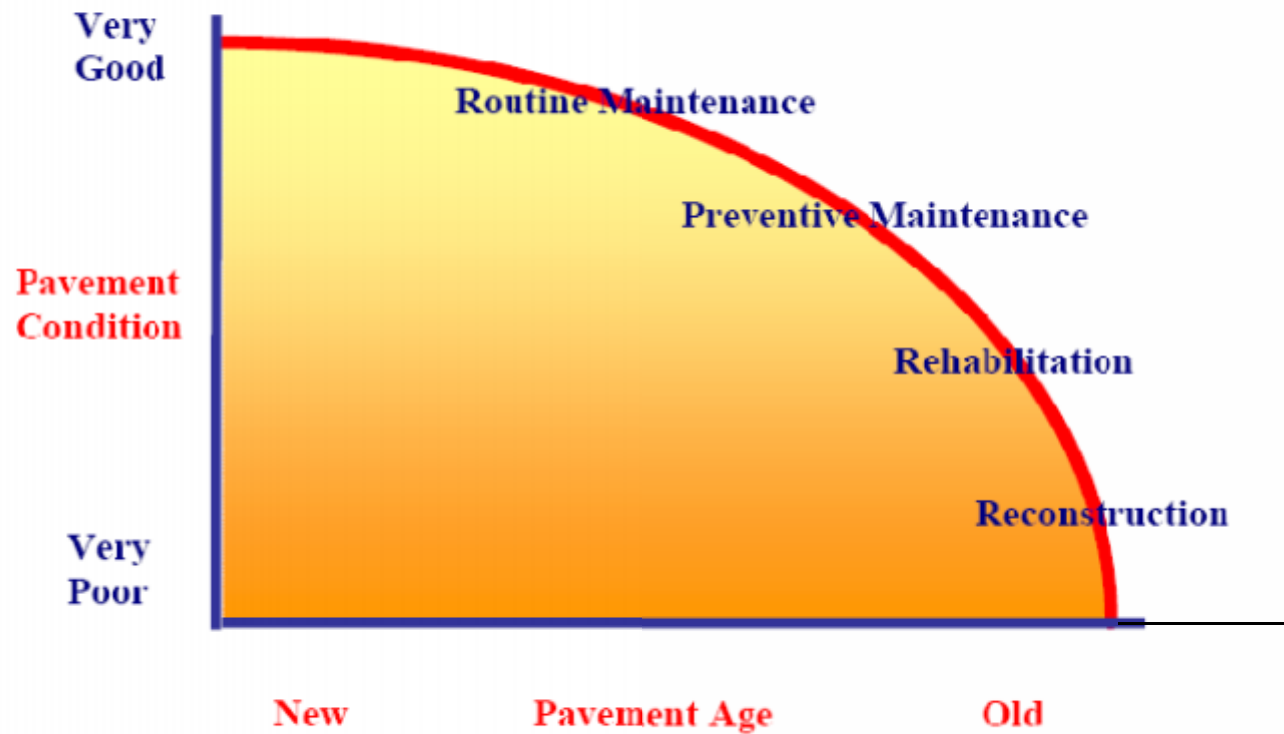
“...a set of tools or methods that assist decision-makers in finding optimum strategies for providing, evaluating, and maintaining pavements in a serviceable condition over a period of time.”

AASHTO Guide for Design of Pavement Structures (1993)

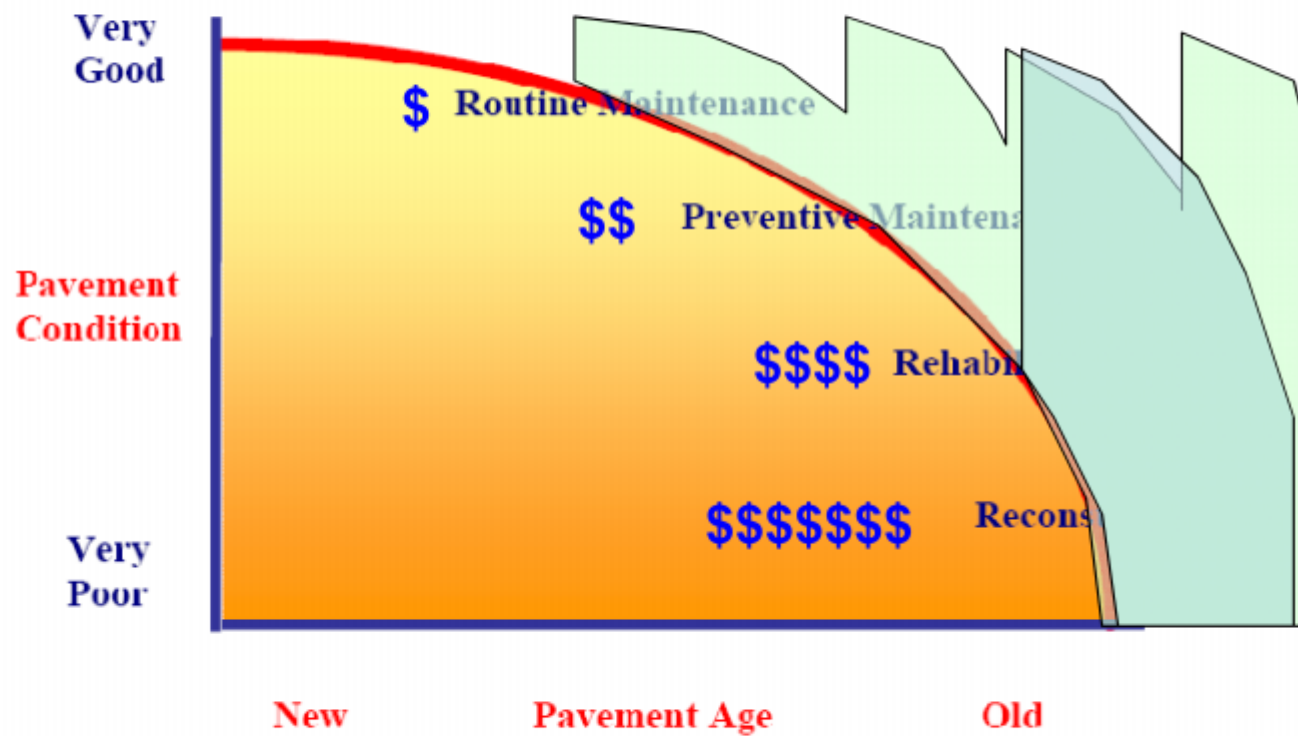
Decision Criteria

- Highest Benefit for Lowest Lifecycle Cost
- Condition Constraints set by Agency
- Budget Constraints on Agency
- In reality, not one highway segment but many
 - 3800 centerline miles in Connecticut
- How do we do this?

Pavement Deterioration Curve



Pavement Deterioration Curve



Inventory Data

- **Network data:**
 - Physical location
 - Dimensions (number of lanes)
 - Traffic volumes and classification
- **Pavement data:**
 - Type (flexible, composite, rigid)
 - Construction history
 - Surface age
 - Material properties
 - Pavement Condition

Condition Data

- **Structural condition**
 - Cracking
 - Rutting
 - Roughness
 - Patching/Deterioration
- **Structural capacity: modulus (σ/ϵ)**
 - Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD)
 - Seismic Pavement Analyzer

Condition Data

- **AASHTO Road Test:**
 - Serviceability criteria (% of 14-person panel rating the road “unacceptable”)
 - Proxy: Pavement Serviceability Index (PSI)
 - Roughness, Cracking, Rutting, Patching & Deterioration
 - **PSI** = $5.03 - 1.9 * \log(1 + \mathbf{SV}) - 1.38 * \mathbf{RD}^2 - 0.01 * (\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{P})^{0.5}$

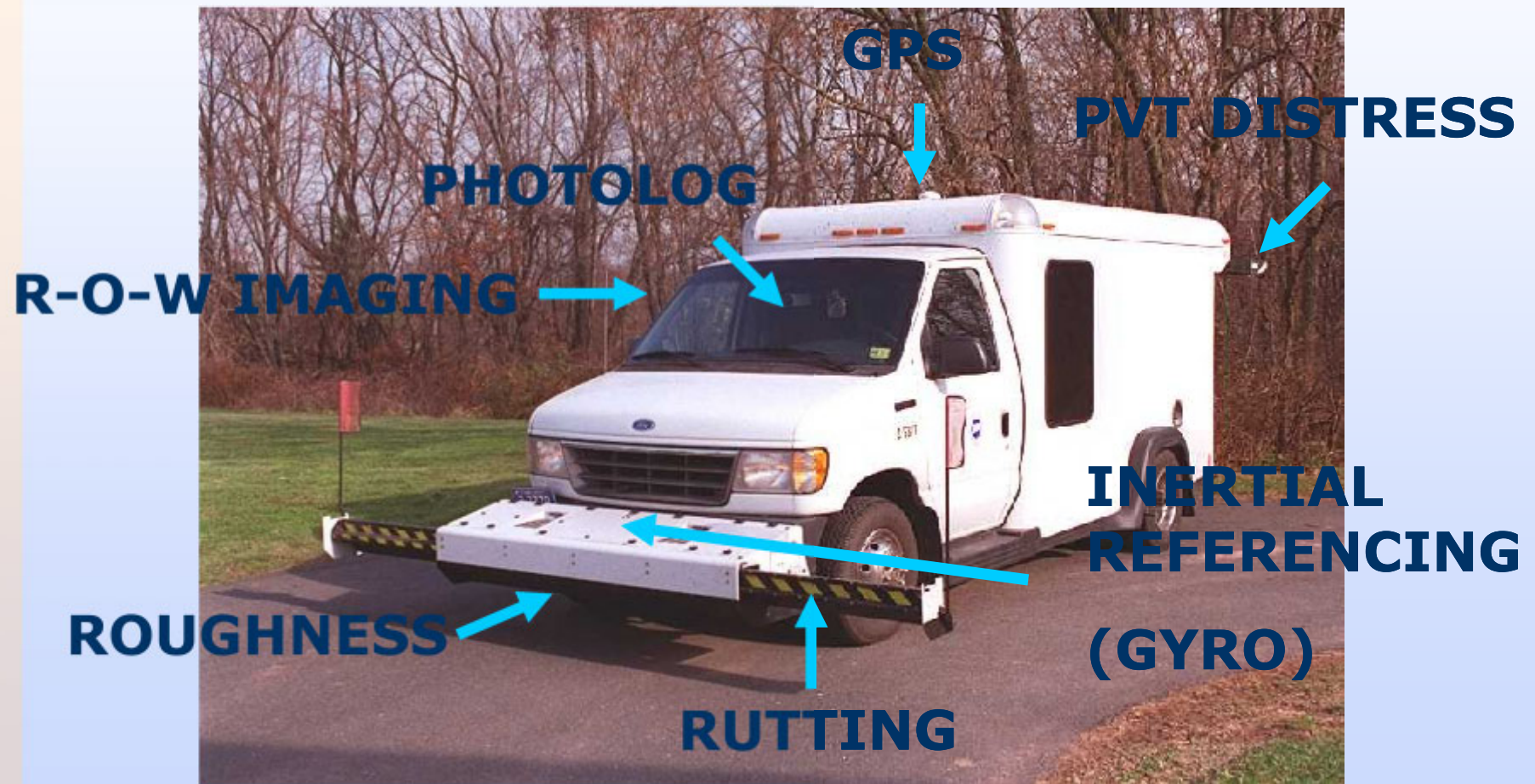
Functional vs. Structural Condition

- Serviceable pavements which have failed structurally (cracked but smooth)
- Structurally sound pavements with low serviceability (not cracked but rough)
- Treatments differ based on cause
 - Re-profile to make smooth
 - Major rehabilitation to make structurally sound
 - Costs vary
- Pavement engineers must address both

Inventory Data Collection

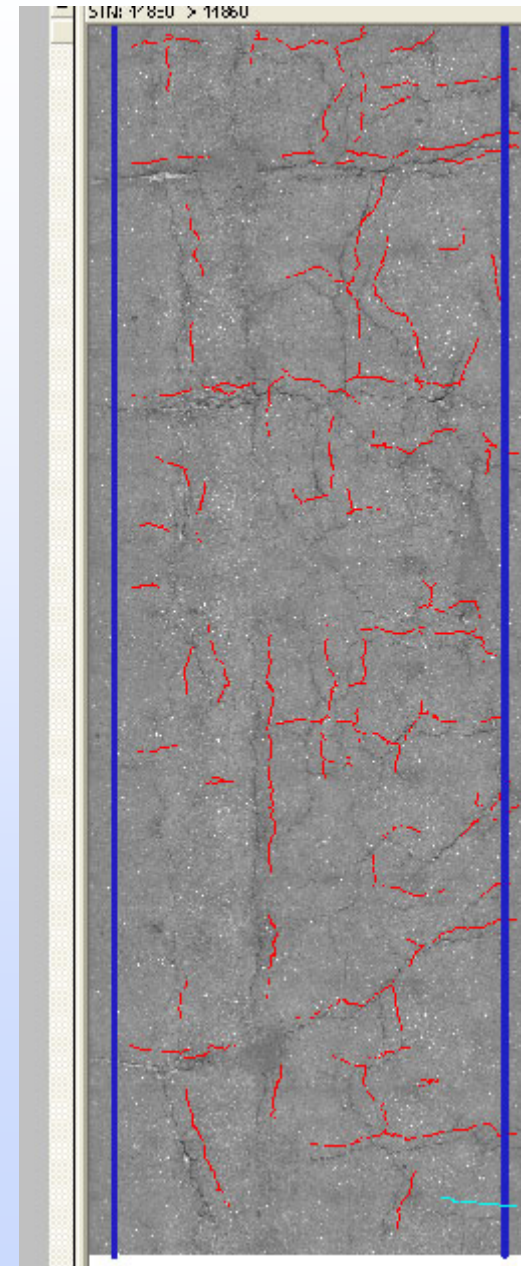
- Planning, Inventory, and Data
 - Traffic, pavement type, dimensions
- Geographic Information Systems
 - Climate, soils
- ConnDOT ARAN vehicles (Photolog)

ConnDOT Data-Collection Vehicle



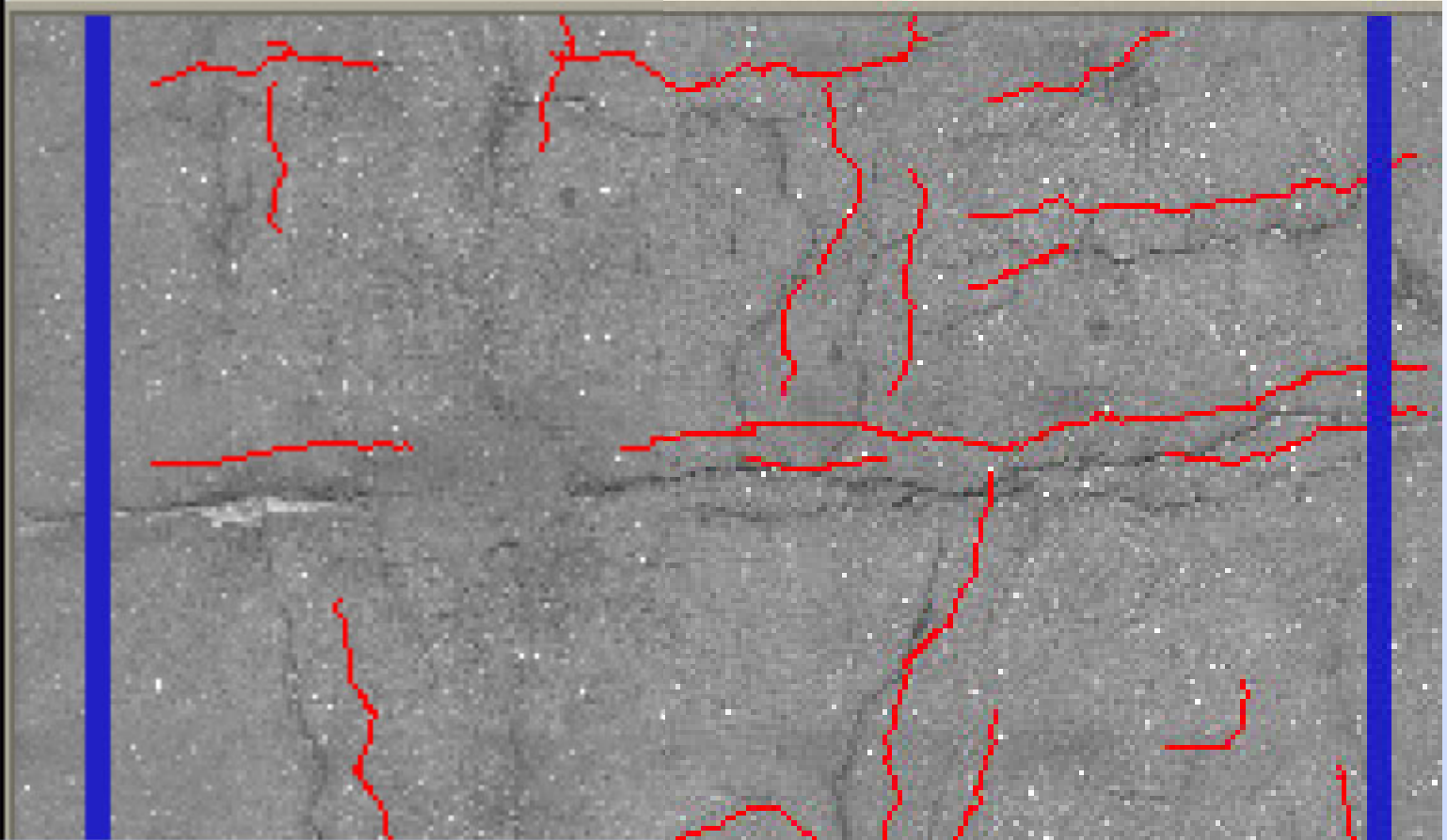
Wisecrax Image

- Lane identification
- Red lines are detected cracks
- Summarized for every 10 meters of pavement length
- Stored on database



Wisecrax Image

STN: 44850 -> 44860



Pavement Performance Models

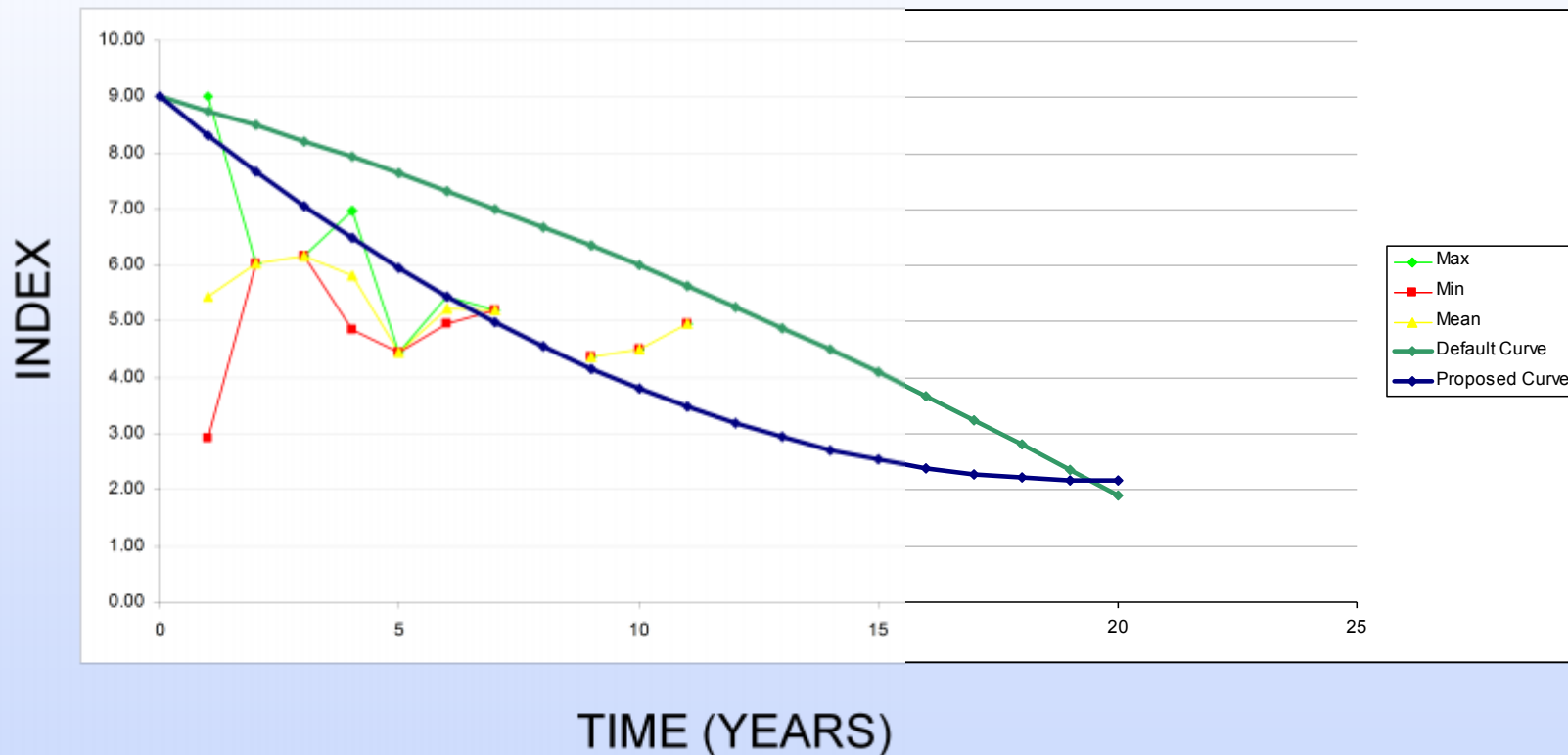
- Condition vs. Time
 - Environmental cracking index
 - TRANSVERSE CRACKS
 - Structural cracking index
 - WHEELPATH LONGITUDINAL CRACKS
 - Rutting index
 - MAXIMUM RUT
 - Roughness (ride) index
 - IRI
- Panels
- Existing condition data

Pavement Performance

- Pavement performance is modeled based on pavement families
 - “Flexible pavements with high traffic in a coastal zone and clayey soils in a poorly drained area”
- Condition versus time

Pavement Performance Models

ENVIRONMENTAL CRACKING for Family: {Flexible, Thin, Light Traffic, Inland, Good Soil}



Putting it all together

- Network optimization using a single condition index
 - Replicate the analysis for all segments in the network
 - Optimize over the long term (network goals)
- Treatments triggered by specific conditions
 - Nature of distress
- PMS software used to produce program and impacts
 - Deighton Associates' dTIMS-CT, 2007-2008

Condition Index

- Pavement Condition Index
- Scale 1-9
- Historically collected via windshield survey
 - Roughness, Distortion, Cracking, Disintegration, Drainage
- “Synthetically” produced by PMS now
- Used for network optimization, but treatments are triggered by individual indicators (structural, functional)

Treatments Considered

- Reconstruction 😊
- Quasi-reconstruction 😊
- Structural Rehabilitation (significant milling, repair, and/or overlay) 😊
- Functional overlay / diamond grind 😊
- Thin and Ultra-thin resurfacing 😊
- Not crack sealing ☹️

Cost/benefit analysis

- **Costs**

- Agency Costs

- Construction, maintenance

- User Costs

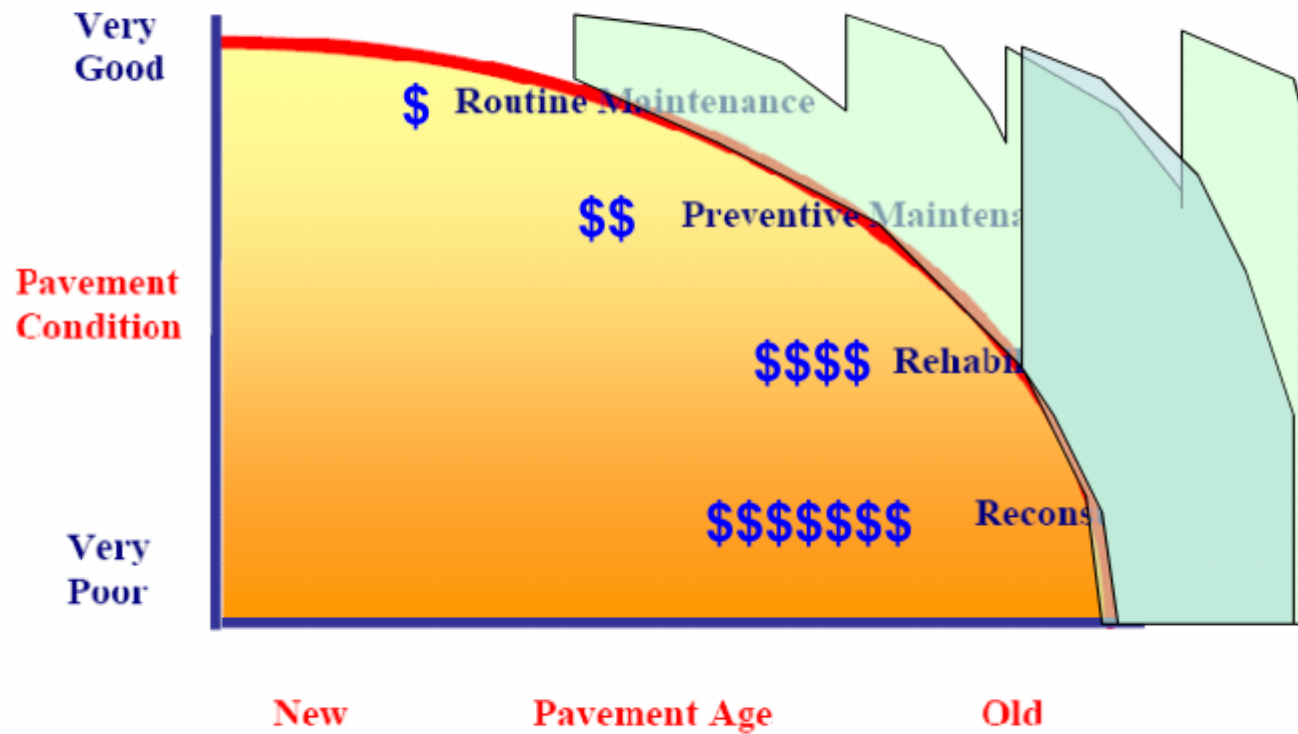
- Delays during construction
 - Vehicle operating costs

- **Benefits**

- Difficult to quantify

- Area under the curve that includes the treatment

Costs and Benefits



Outputs of PMS

- Required funding, impact on network with available funding
 - Multi-year program (3-5 years)
 - Multi-year impacts (10-20 years)
- Relative size of programs by treatment

Pavement Preservation

- A set of planned actions that are done on structurally sound pavements to extend their life.
 - The RIGHT treatment on the RIGHT road at the RIGHT time.

Pavement Preservation in PMS

- Are preservation treatments included in PMS?
- What impacts on pavement performance are modeled?
- To what level of detail can actions be programmed?
- Is my pavement condition data sufficiently timely for use in preservation treatments?

Pavement Preservation in PMS

- Are preservation treatments included in PMS?
 - YES, except for crack seal

Pavement Preservation in PMS

- What impacts on pavement performance are modeled?
 - Rubberized chip seal:
 - Moves a pavement 10 years back up the “environmental” condition index
 - Resets “disintegration” distress.
 - Shifts the condition index up.

Pavement Preservation in PMS

- What impacts on pavement performance are modeled?
 - Reclamation:
 - Moves a pavement back 18 years in age
 - Resets all condition indices to 9 (excellent).
 - May change the pavement family

Pavement Preservation in PMS

- To what level of detail can actions be programmed?
 - Depends on how detailed (given: accurate and precise) the data are and whether it relates to the causes of distress.
- Can always go back to condition data

Using PMS data at a project level

- Treatment specific
- Look at driving distress
- Find threshold value
 - Would rather have more detail in data
- Filter out segments above threshold value
- Have a prioritization scheme
 - A. Oldest, B. Best condition

Distress					Crack seal	Crack fill	Rubberized Chip seal	Micro-surfacing	Ultra-thin HMA	Thin HMA	Mill and Fill
	Traffic	Cause	Ext.	Sev.	E/M/N/X	E/M/N/X	E/M/N/X	E/M/N/X	E/M/N/X	E/M/N/X	E/M/N/X
IRI	3000-6000	Cracks	N/A	< 100 in/mi	N	M	M	M	E	E	E
				100-190 in/mi	N	N	M	M	M	M	E
				> 190 in/mi	N	N	N	N	N	M	M
IRI	> 10000	Mat/Rvl	N/A	< 100 in/mi	N	N	N	E	E	E	E
Rutting	< 3000	Densification	N/A	< 0.375 in.	N	N	N	E	E	E	E
				0.375-0.75 in.	N	N	N	E	E	E	E
				> 0.75 in	N	N	N	M	M	M	E
Cracking	>6000	Environmental	< 2.7 m/10 m	Low	E	N/A	N/A	E	E	E	E
				Med	E	N/A	N/A	M	M	M	M
				High	M	E	N/A	N	M	M	M
			2.7-6.0	Low	E	N/A	N/A	N	N	M	E
				Med	E	N/A	N/A	N	N	N	N
				High	M	E	N/A	N	N	N	N
			> 6.0	Low	M	N/A	N/A	N	N	M	M
				Med	M	N/A	N/A	N	N	N	N
				High	N	E	N/A	N	N	N	N

Indicator of environmental cracking for thin HMA

- Transverse cracks
 - Threshold value: 3 meters / 10 meters of lane
- Transverse cracks as fraction of total
 - Indication of predominance of this distress
- (Pavement age)
 - If it's too new then it could be reflection cracking

Next Steps

- Review Pavement Families – preserved vs. unpreserved curves
 - Allows for benefit of crack-sealing (preserved curves flatter)
- Finalize the Pavement Preservation Matrix using PMS data
- Refine relative costs (M&P of traffic, safety, etc.)

Pavement Preservation in PMS

- Is my pavement condition data sufficiently timely for use in preservation treatments?
 - At present, we have found the limits of our data (maybe with more time to look at the data?)
 - Pavement Preservation decisions from distress data require higher accuracy and precision because achieving cost-benefit ratio with project scope is very time-sensitive (but “bad is bad”)

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?