

Pavement Evaluation 2019



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Historical Advancements in High Speed Distress Data Collection

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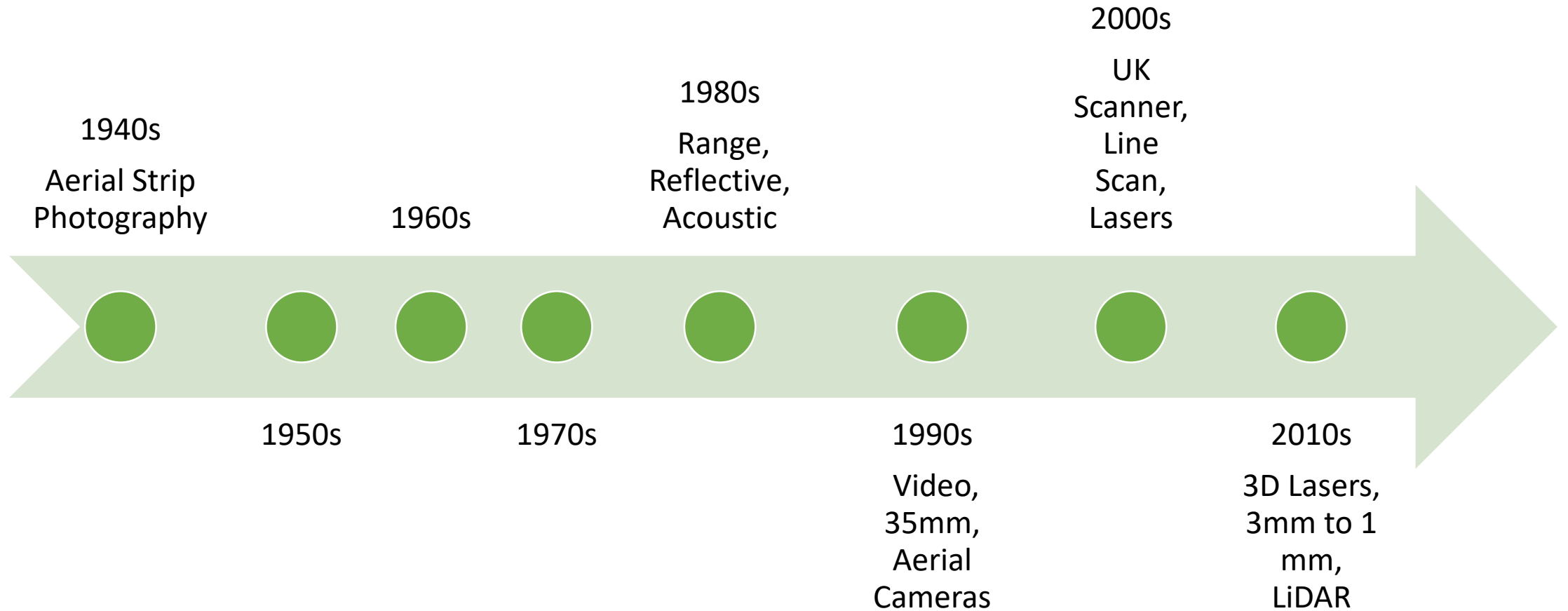
Acknowledgements

- Dennis Morian - QES
- Andy Mergenmeier - FHWA
- TPF-5(299) Improving the Quality of Pavement Surface Distress and Transverse Profile Data Collection and Analysis

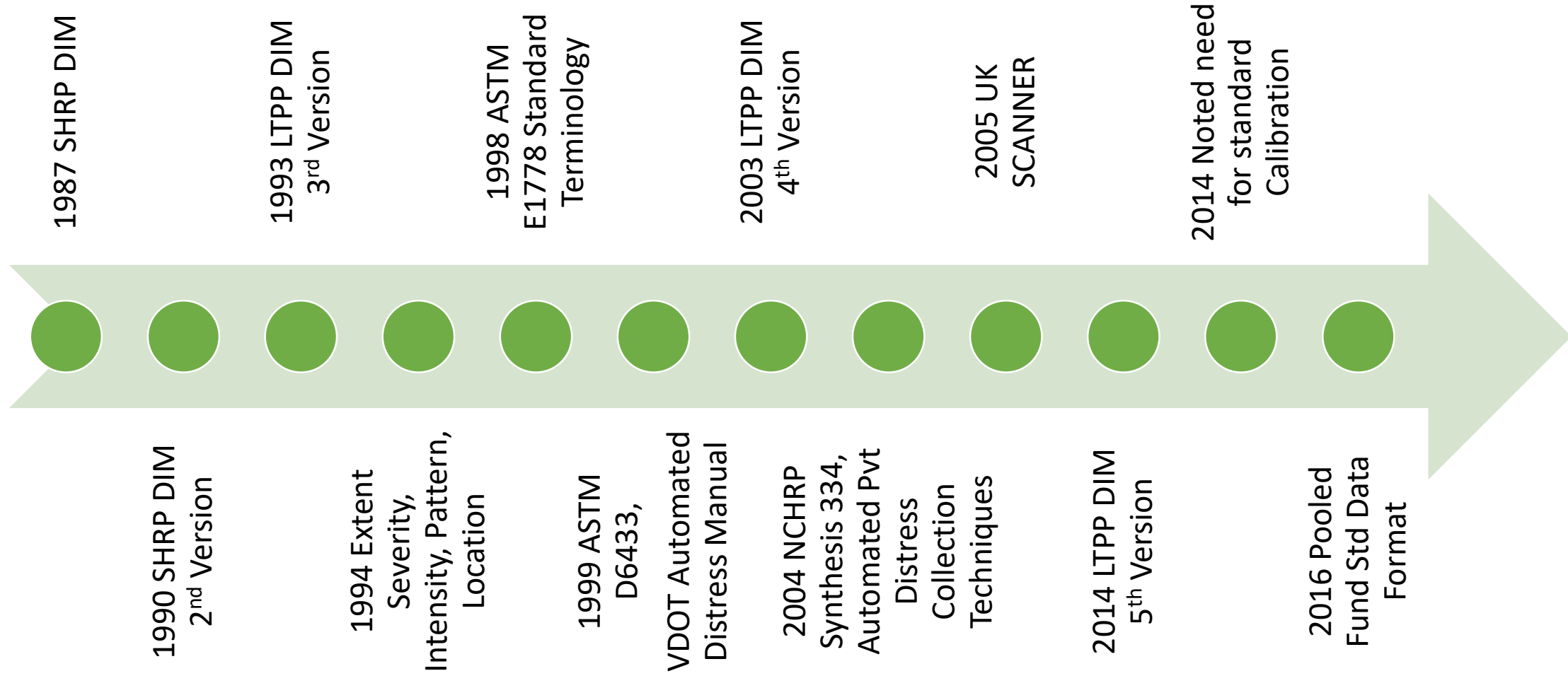
Presentation Outline

- History of Cracking Distress Data Collection
- Current Practice
- Implementation

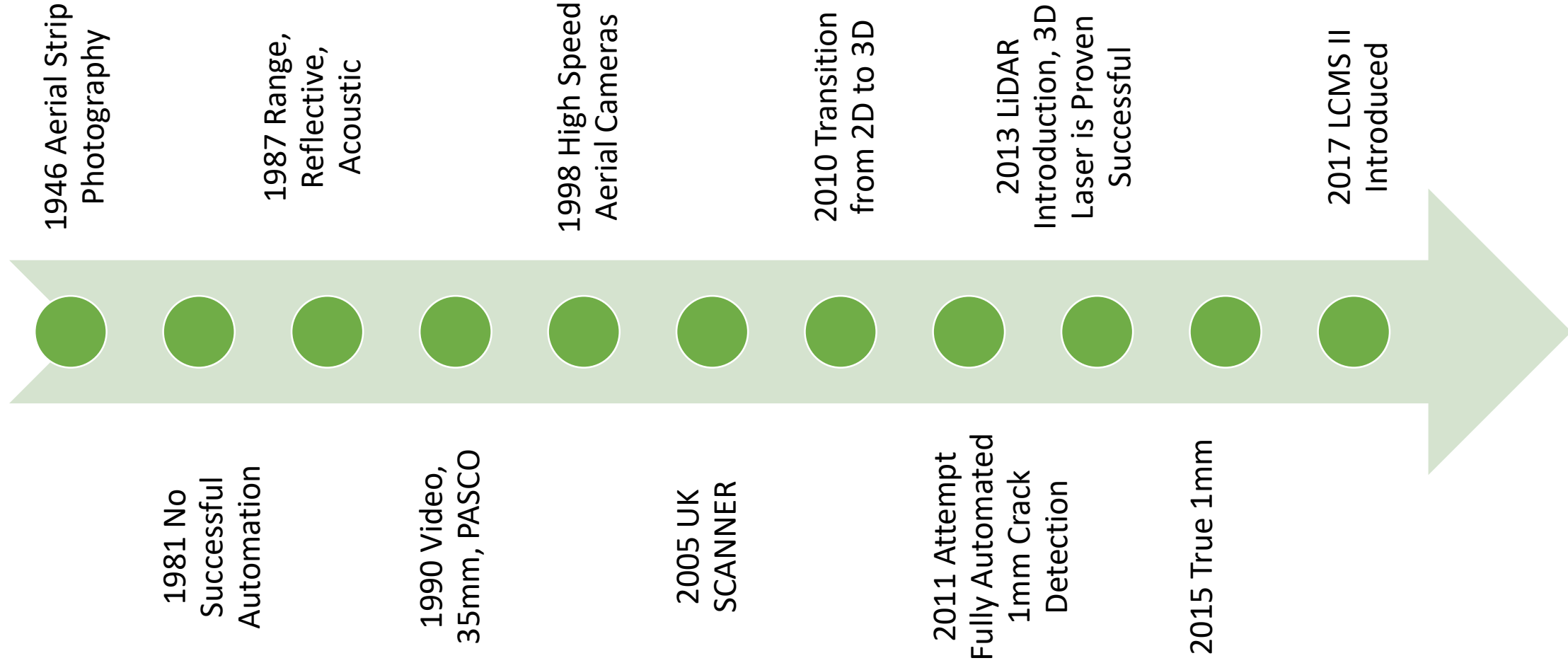
Historical Overview of High Speed Cracking Distress Data Collection



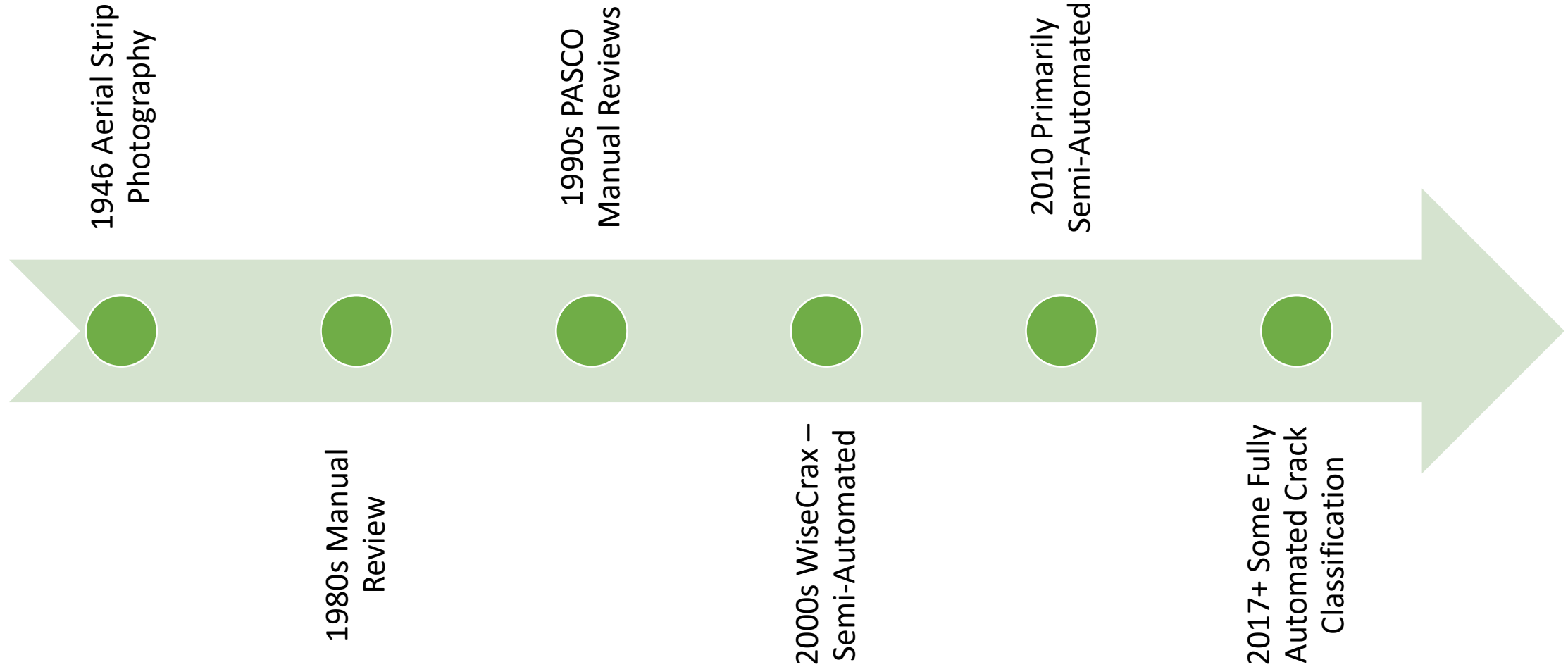
Historical Overview of National Cracking Definitions/Standards



Historical Overview of Imaging Systems



Historical Overview of Automated Cracking Classification

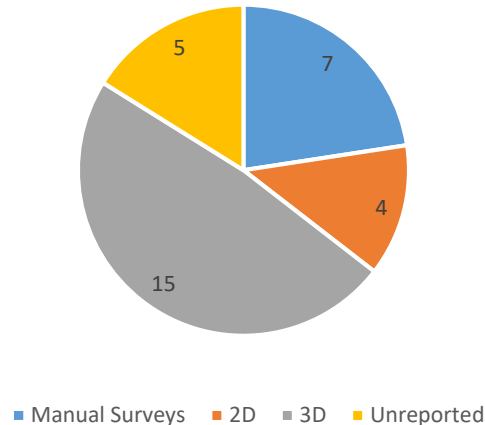


Current Practice

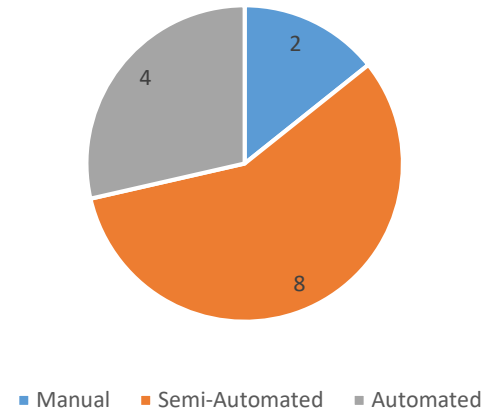
- Literature Review and Information Gathering
 - Reviewed and summarized over 30 documents
 - Domestic and international literature
 - Sent agency specific questions to pooled fund agencies
 - Have had conversations with multiple data collection vendors

Key Issue from Data Gathering Agency Questions

Types of Systems in Use



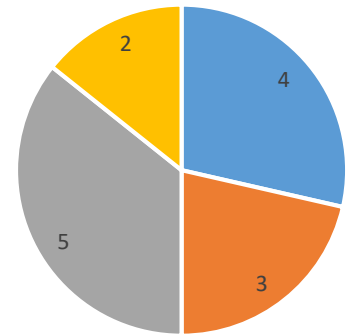
Determination of Cracking from Automated Systems



- Conclusion: For procurement the industry standard is 3D
- Conclusion: Over half of the agencies are using semi-automated detection

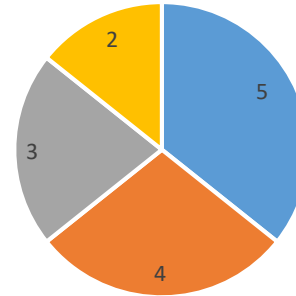
Key Issue from Data Gathering Agency Questions

Minimum Crack Width Required



■ 1 mm ■ 2 mm ■ > 3mm ■ N/A

Method used to Determine Reference Values

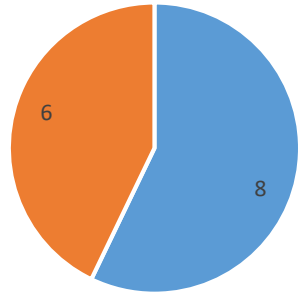


■ Manual rating on the road ■ Manual rating from images
■ Both Road and Images ■ Other

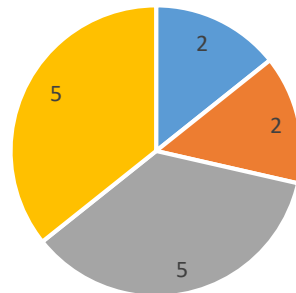
- Conclusion: Minimum crack width required varies
- Conclusion: Agencies see value with comparison to manual road surveys

Key Issue from Data Gathering Agency Questions

Quality management process identify variability among distress raters

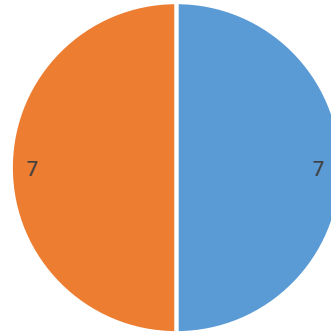


Allowable tolerance when accepting cracking distress data into PMS



■ 80% ■ 85% ■ 90% ■ No Answer

Are raters assessed over time for consistency?



■ Yes ■ No

- Conclusion: Understanding and application of rating variability remains uncertain

What Distress Types are used in PMS?

- Two aspects of this
 - Distress types and severities which trigger action in PMS
 - Importance (weight) of distress in causing action
- Distresses which trigger treatment in the PMS
 - Identify which distresses trigger a treatment recommendation
 - Are PMS recommendations sensitive to severity level?
- Other information otherwise used by the agency

Key Issue from Data Gathering Agency Questions

- Primary distress driving decision making

Asphalt	12 Agencies Reported		
	Severity		
	All	Med/High	High
Fatigue Cracking	7	4	
Longitudinal Cracking	7	1	
Transverse Cracking	7	2	1
Block Cracking			
Patching	3		
Potholes	2		
Surface Deterioration	2	1	1
Bleeding			1
Joint Deterioration	1	1	1
Rutting	6	3	1
Other	2		

- ▶ Conclusion: Fatigue, transverse and longitudinal cracking and rutting are the primary decision making factors – generally at all severity levels

Key Issue from Data Gathering Agency Questions

- Primary distress driving decision making

Jointed Concrete Pavement	11 Agencies Reported		
	Severity		
	All	Med/High	High
Corner Breaks	5	1	
Longitudinal Cracking	7	2	1
Transverse Cracking	8	2	1
Divided Slab	3	1	
Durability Cracking	2		
Joint Deficiencies	2	1	1
Surface Deducts	1		1
Faulting	5	1	
Patching	2	1	
Other	2		

- ▶ Conclusion: Transverse, longitudinal, corner cracking and faulting are the primary decision making factors – generally at all severity levels

Key Issue from Data Gathering Agency Questions

- Primary distress driving decision making

Continuously Reinforced Concrete	5 Agencies Reported		
	Severity		
	All	Med/High	High
Longitudinal Cracking	3	1	
Transverse Cracking	3		1
Durability Cracking	2		
Surface Deducts	1		
Patching	2	1	
Punchout	4		
Cluster Cracking	1		
Other			

- ▶ Conclusion: Punchouts, longitudinal and transverse cracking are the primary decision making factors – generally at all severity levels

Agency Challenges During Transition

- Maintain network level distress data collection
- Data of sufficient quality to effectively support PMS recommendations
- Annual reporting
- Communication of changes
- Ability to provide project level data

Agency Implementation Challenges

- Options
 - Maintain historical consistency
 - Adjust for bias between systems
 - Modify condition categories based on change in values
 - Develop new performance models
 - Develop new index calculations
 - Adjust performance curves
 - Adjust selection criteria

Thank You!



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