

Rolling Density Meter Implementation



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Collaboration with MNDOT

- Equipment and procedures (set up, calibration, testing & survey patterns)
- Application of RDM for HMA compaction assessments
- Development of a vehicle—mounted RDM frame setup
- Data collection, organization and processing
- Selection of coring locations



Background

- Forensic evaluation of pavement using NDT (GPR, FWD, IRI etc.,)
- Inspection and monitoring of quality and process of pavement products
- Assessment of pavement compaction using Intelligent Compaction (i.e. IC, PMTP)
- 2014: MnDOT pavement investigation on using GPR (air-coupled) to measure density



Vehicle-Mounted RDM setup

- Maximize productivity of testing
- Improve safety & comfort for operators



- Reduce intrusion to traffic & construction operations
- Continuous power supply (Toughbook, GPS, camera etc.,)

How

- Build on the RDM Know-How gathered by MnDOT
- Adapt AET techniques used for GPR, IRI, FWD testing
- Assess cart-mounted versus vehicle-mounted systems

Cart vs. Vehicle system

- Very limited data
- Need to control wandering around joints



Center of lane





Adjacent to joint

Cart vs. Vehicle system

- Effect of collection direction was found negligible





Rolling Density Meter (RDM) Vehicle-Mounted RDM – Mounting apparatus (outside)

Back-wheel mounted DMI

RDM, GPS

High definition camera connected



Metal plate mounted in the truck's front receiver

Adjustable mounting apparatus (height & horizontal shifting)

Rolling Density Meter (RDM) Vehicle-Mounted RDM

Control system (inside)



Control display connected to the RDM

Line generator display

Data collection – HMA pavement compactions

- CSAH 13 Washington County, MN (0.5 miles)
 - Cart vs. Vehicle mounted RDM systems
 - Effect of collection direction
- TH 110 Ramsey County, MN (2.5 miles)
 - Joint pass survey (unconfined joints)
- TH 60 Rice and Goodhew County, MN (8 miles)
 - Joint pass survey (unconfined joints)
- TH 22 Blue Earth County, MN (30 miles)
 - Joint pass and center of lane surveys
 - Immediately after compaction and next day survey
 - Survey of confined and unconfined joints
 - Three lifts
 - Full coverage

Consultant perspective: Factors impacting costs and coverage density

- Traffic control type
 - Moving single lane closure (TH60)
 - Road closed for project (TH22)
 - Post-construction (Rolling attenuator)
- Paving strategies
 - One lane at a time (TH22)
 - Daily switch of lane to balance (TH60)
- Project details
 - Location
 - Length and lift numbers
 - Weather





Consultant perspective: Equipment and challenges

- Battery-powered device (5-6 hours)
- Limited feedback
 - Surface dielectric
 - Can RDM output travel times to measure thickness ?
- Calibration for vehicle mounted RDM
 - "Jump calibration" ?
- Subjective measurements
 - How do you verify the joint data was measured within the specified offset ?
 - Antenna height readjusted after calibration
 - Vehicle weight adjusted

Consultant perspective: Other potential applications

- Considerations for investing on RDM
 - Specification and standards
 - Is this a final product of RDM ?
 - Other potential applications (i.e. parking lots)
 - Relationships to other intelligent compaction measurements (IC, PMTP)

Consultant perspective: Other potential applications

Surface uniformity: RDM surface dielectric



Layer thickness: Air-coupled GPR antenna







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Thank you !!!



