











Rapid Technologies to Enhance Quality Control on Asphalt Pavements Infrared (IR) Scanner Workshop

Hosted by: Illinois DOT March 7, 2017





Our Focus for Today

Workshop Objective ...

- 1. Describe the Infrared Scanner Technology (What is it and Why it is needed?)
- 2. Understand how to use the IR Equipment & Software
- 3. Discuss the results from the Illinois DOT and other field demonstration projects
- 4. Discuss the Contractor's and Agency's Perspective on using the IR Scanner
- SHRP 2 Products and Lessons Learned

Infrared Scanner Workshop

AGENDA:

Time	Topic/Presentation	Speaker
10:30	Call to Order	Zehr (Illinois DOT); Moderator
10:30 to 10:45	Welcome and Introductions	Trepainer (IDOT); Burke (IAPA)
10:45 to 11:15	Introduction to Infrared Technology: What is it and Why is it Needed?	Reiter (ARA)
11:15 to 11:30	Equipment and Software: How to use it? Getting Real Time Information for Decision Making	Dalbey (ARA)
11:30 to 12:00	Data Analyses and Findings: What was learned from the Demonstration Projects; Outcome and Lessons Learned from the Field Demonstration Projects	Reiter (ARA)
12:00 to 12:15	Lunch Break (Catered for workshop)	
12:15 to 12:45	Agency Perspective: Agency overview of the technology in ensuring a higher uniformity of the mat, and its use in comparing and evaluating an additional MTD.	Hill (IDOT)
12:45 to 1:15	Contractor's Perspective as a QC Tool: Contractor overviews their points and advantage of the technology in minimizing the penalties and maximizing their incentive.	Proctor (UCM)
1:15 to 1:30	Implementation Strategies: 1. Products and Application of Products	Reiter (ARA)
1:30 to 1:45	Questions/Answers and Closing Comments	Zehr (IDOT) Moderator
1:45 to 1:50	IR Workshop Wrap-Up	Zehr (IDOT) & Reiter (ARA)













Infrared Technology (IR)

What is it and why use it?

March 7, 2017

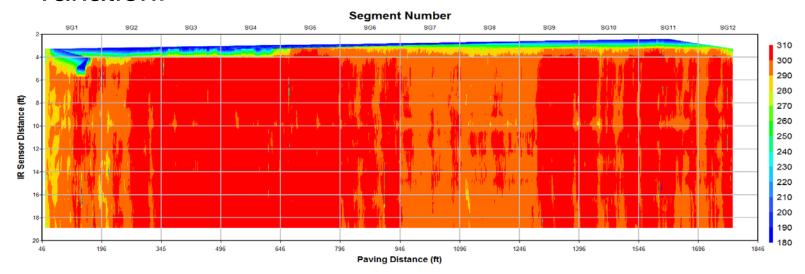


AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF STATE HIGHWAY AND
TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS

- 1. IR Defined.
- 2. How is it measured?
- 3. Why is it important?

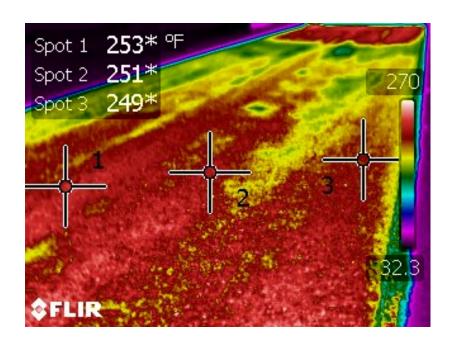
Infrared Thermography:

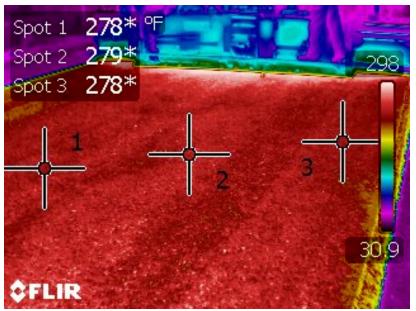
- The mapping of temperature contours (equal temperature) over the surface of a material.
- Contours are used to evaluate materials by measurement of their surface temperature and its variation.



Temperature segregation (differential):

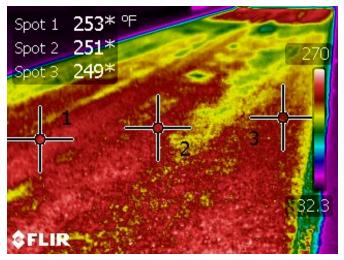
 More than 25 °F difference in mat temperature behind screed.

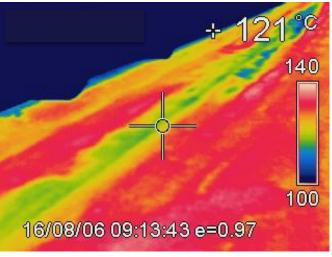




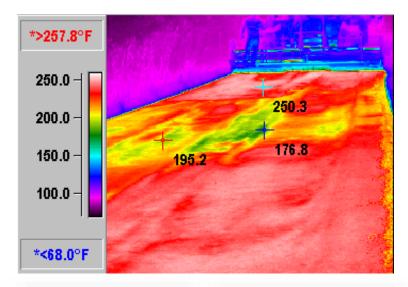
Types of Temperature Differences:

- 1. Cold spots
 - Truck to truck temperature differences
 - Improper loading and unloading of trucks
- 2. Thermal streaks
 - Longitudinal segregation
 - Inadequate or non-uniform amount of material across the mat





- Cold spots
 - Temperature difference of mat between truck exchanges – common.
 - Areas with higher air voids
- Focused testing have validated higher air voids
 - Coring
 - Radar (full coverage)
 - Nuclear gauge

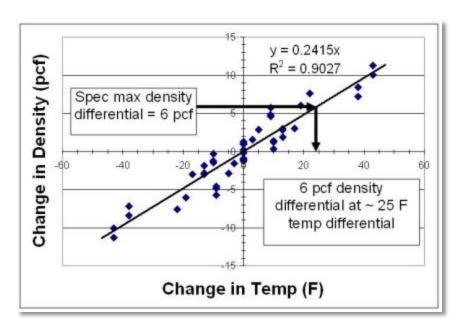






Background

- 1996 through 2000s field work concluded temperature differences could be accurately detected and quantified:
 - Low temperatures result in low density zones in mat
 - A few States adopt temperature uniformity specification



Temperature profile criteria based on desired density uniformity.

- 1. IR Defined.
- 2. How is it measured?
- 3. Why is it important?

History; Mat Temperature Measurements

- Temperature guns
 - Point readings
- Temperature cameras
 - Time specific to identify areas with cold spots or thermal streaks







History; Mat Temperature Measurements

- IR sensors, IR-Bar; first device for continuous readings
- Pave-IR Scanner; second generation device for continuous readings

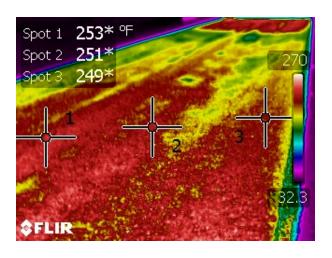


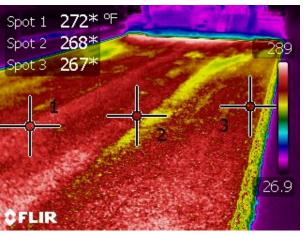


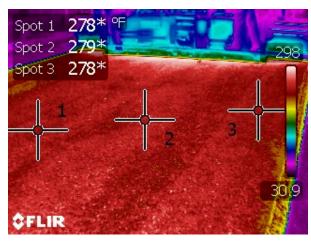


Application & use of temperature cameras

- Identify areas with cold spots for biased sampling in density specification
- Identify thermal streaks





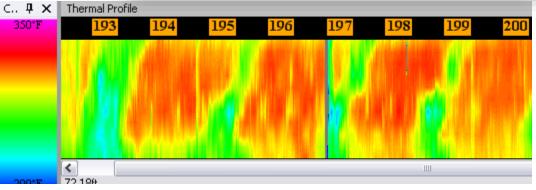


Application & use of IR-Bar and Scanner

 Continuous readings to evaluate mat uniformity through temperature uniformity.

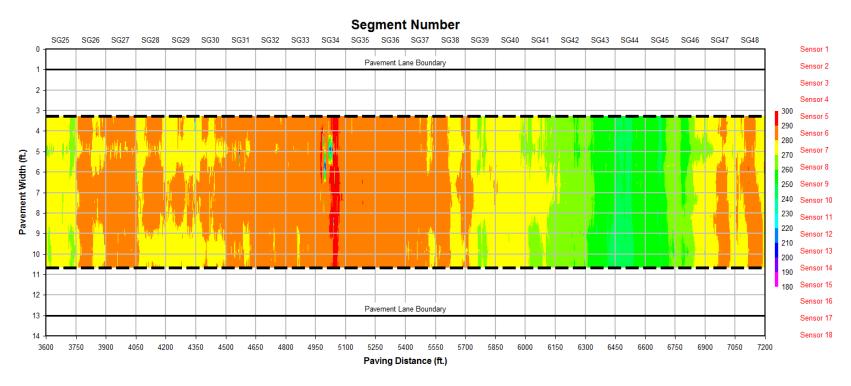
 Non-uniform temperatures usually mean, nonuniform densities.





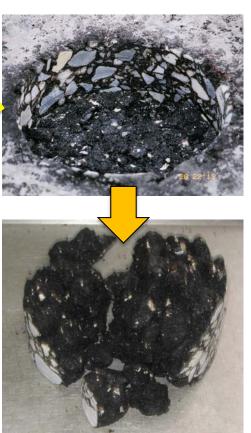
- 1. IR Defined.
- 2. How is it measured?
- 3. Why is it important?

- Aggregate segregation in mat = temperature segregation
- Non-uniform temperatures usually result in non-uniform densities



Segregation – A difficult issue to resolve, when it is difficult to identify or confirm.





Truck to truck segregation results in cold spots;
 IR can accurately identify these areas.



• Both sided longitudinal and centerline segregation result in thermal streaks; IR can identify these areas.

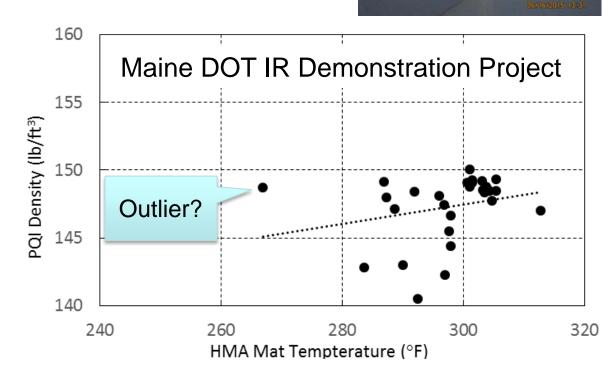


- Effect of cold spots, low mat temperatures on percent compaction; densities are:

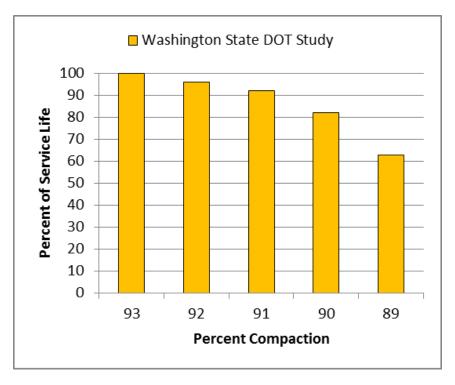
- Lower
- More variable

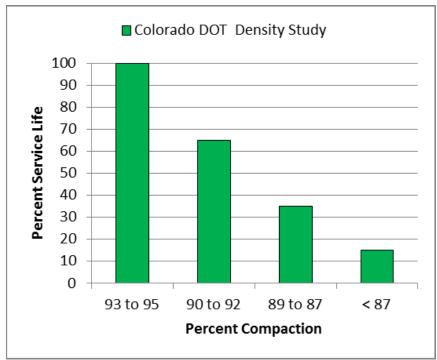
TTI Study: $\Delta 25$ °F ~ $\Delta 6$ pcf

Maine DOT: $\Delta 20$ °F ~ $\Delta 4$ pcf



 Effect of reduced compaction because of lower mat temperatures or inadequate rolling.





Impact of temperature differences or areas with low temperatures.

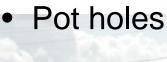






Cold spots; areas with increased potential for:

- Fatigue cracks
- Raveling









Thermal streaks; longitudinal areas with increased potential for:

Longitudinal cracking

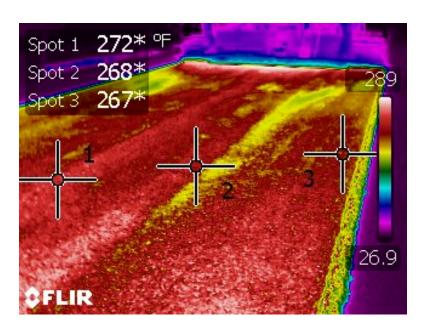




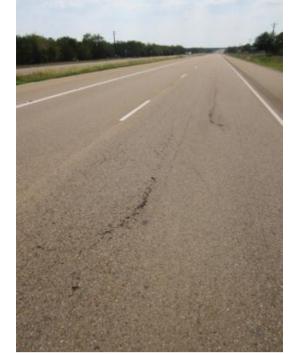
 Thermal streaks can be very damaging, depending on the level of density achieved in localized areas.

Measuring the density, accurately, in a localized area is

complicated.







Questions?

NEXT:

Equipment and Software: How to use it?







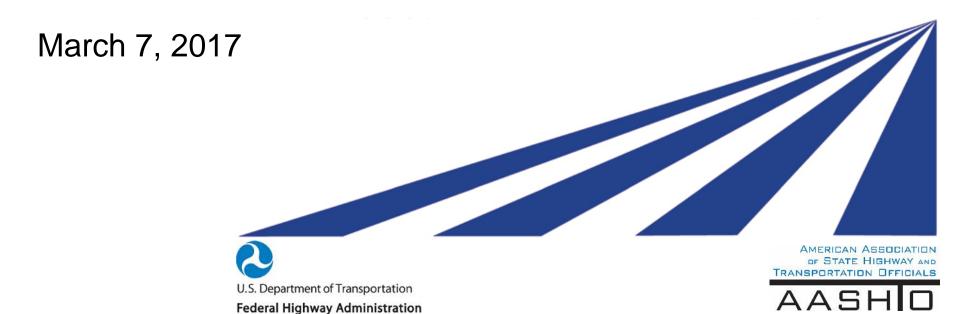






Infrared Technology (IR)

IR Equipment and Software: How to Use It?



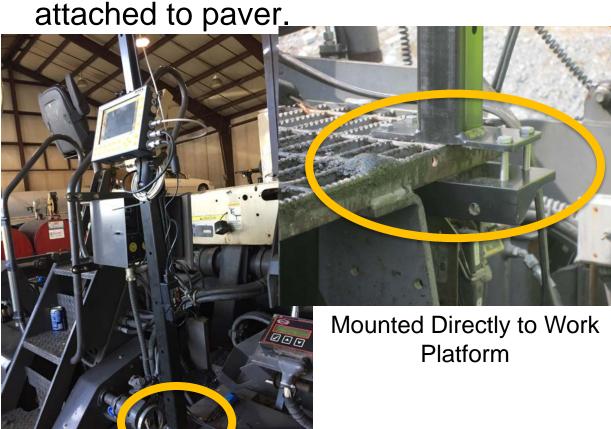
- 1. Equipment and Installation
- 2. Software and Its Features

Equipment

- Mast Base
- Mast Extension
- Mast Arm
- IR Scanner
- DMI
- GPS Unit
- Wiring
- Connection bolts& materials



IR mast base and extension





Mounted to a Steel Plate
Attached to Work Platform

Mounted Directly to Screed



- IR Scanner attached to paver; scans mat behind screed in one direction.
- GPS attached to the mast arm.



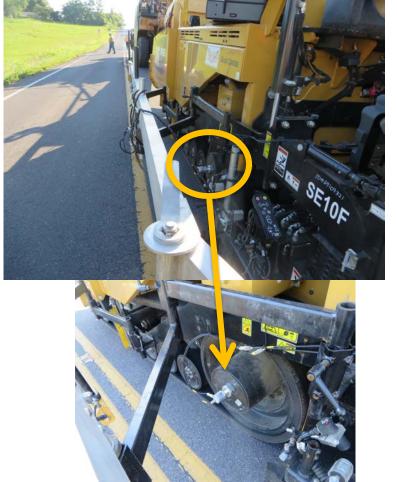
IR scan screen used to see/monitor mat temperatures in real time; attached to the mast post or extension.





DMI placed on wheel hub to measure distance during paving operation.





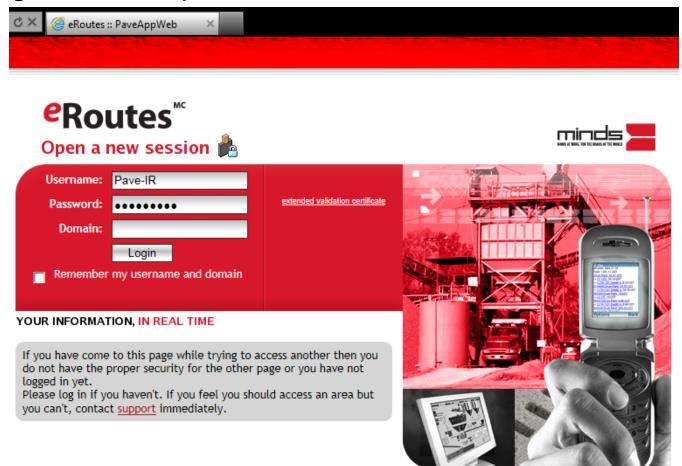
- 1. Equipment and Installation
- 2. Software and Its Features

Two models of data transfer and extraction

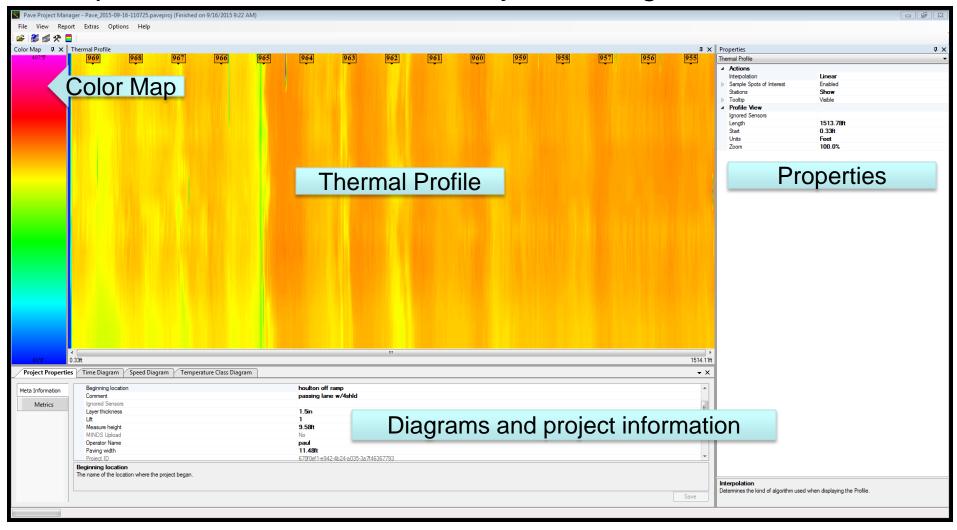




- Online Web App: https://eroutes.info/paveappweb/
- Login is user specific

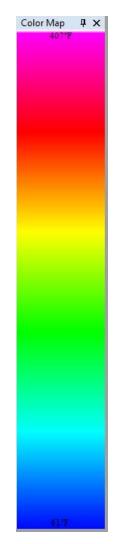


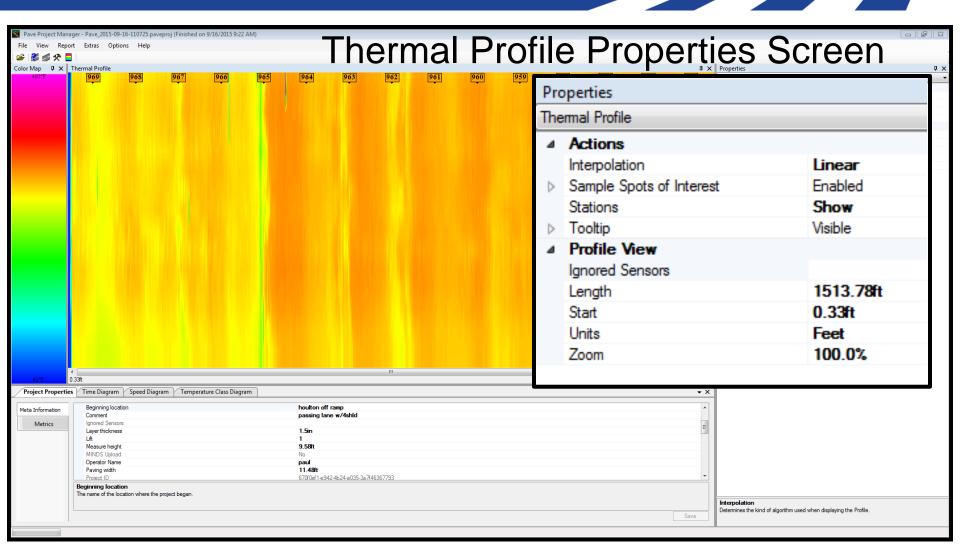
Explore Data: MOBA Pave Project Manager Main Screen

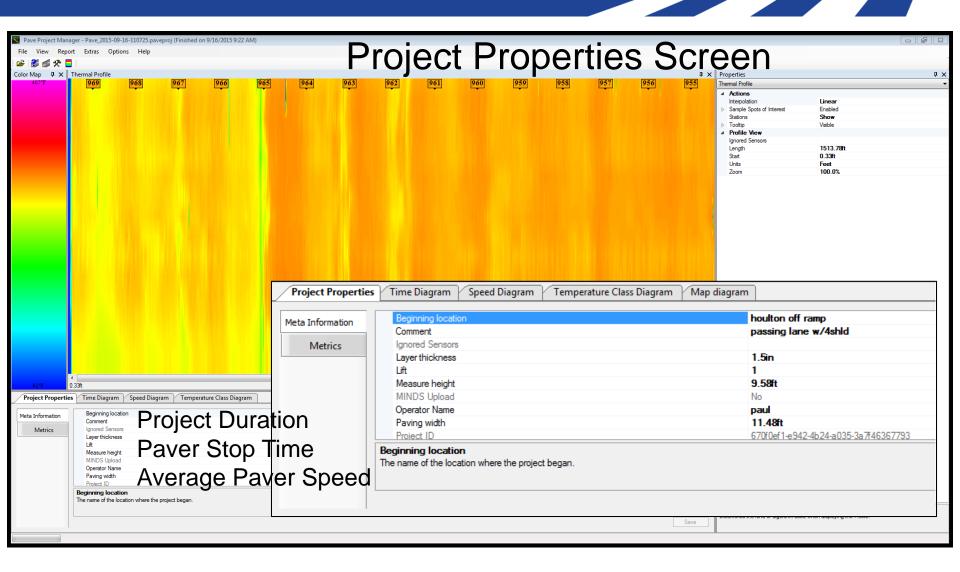


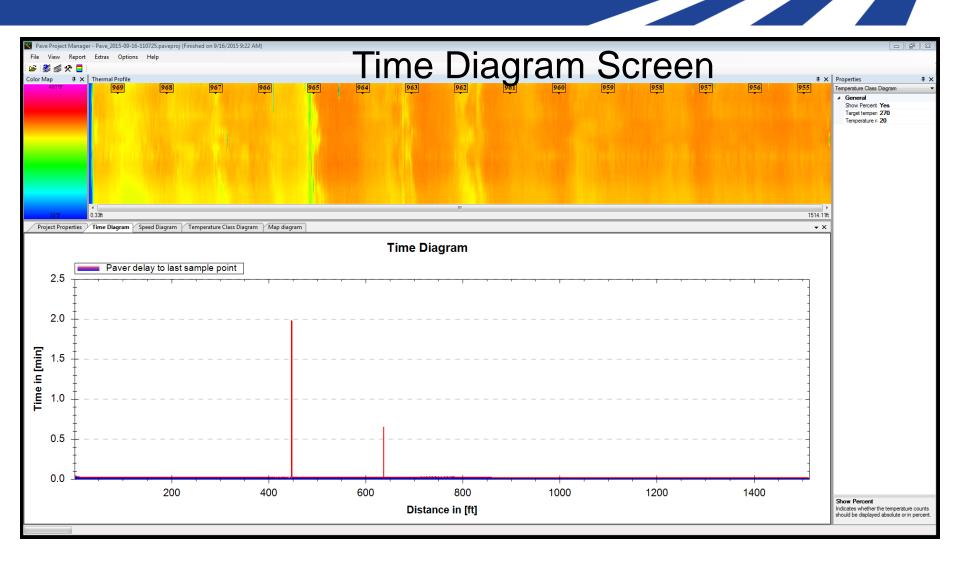
Color Map and Properties for Screen

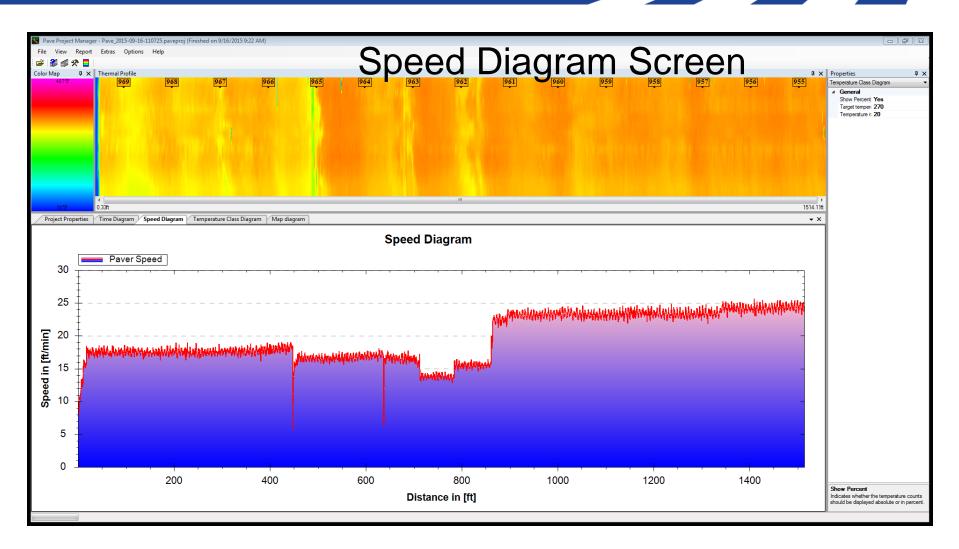
Properties				
Color Map				
	Max	407°F		
	Min	61°F		

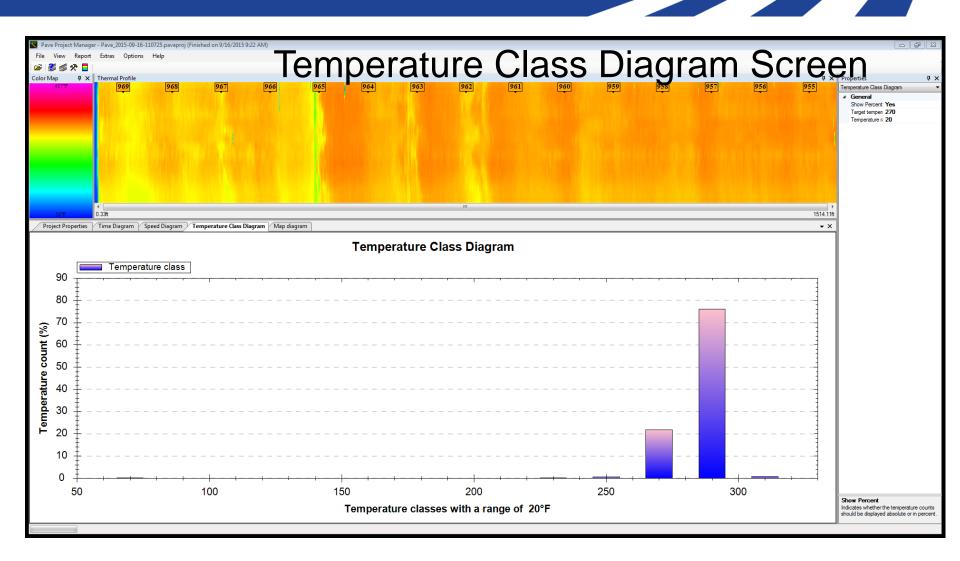


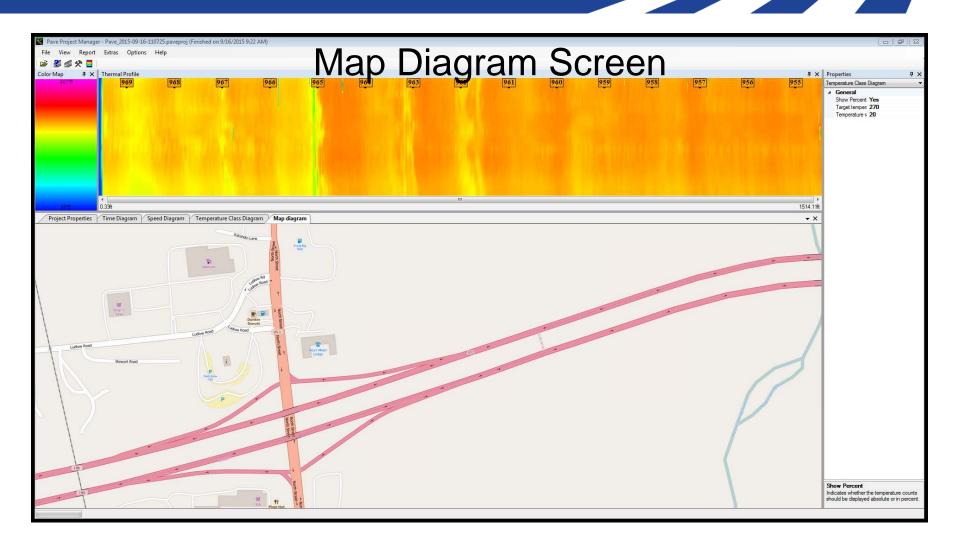


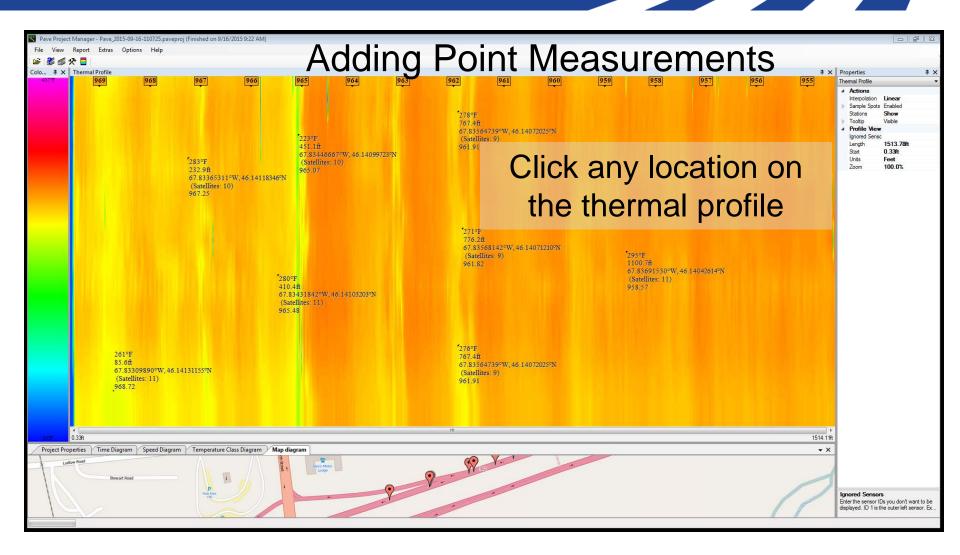


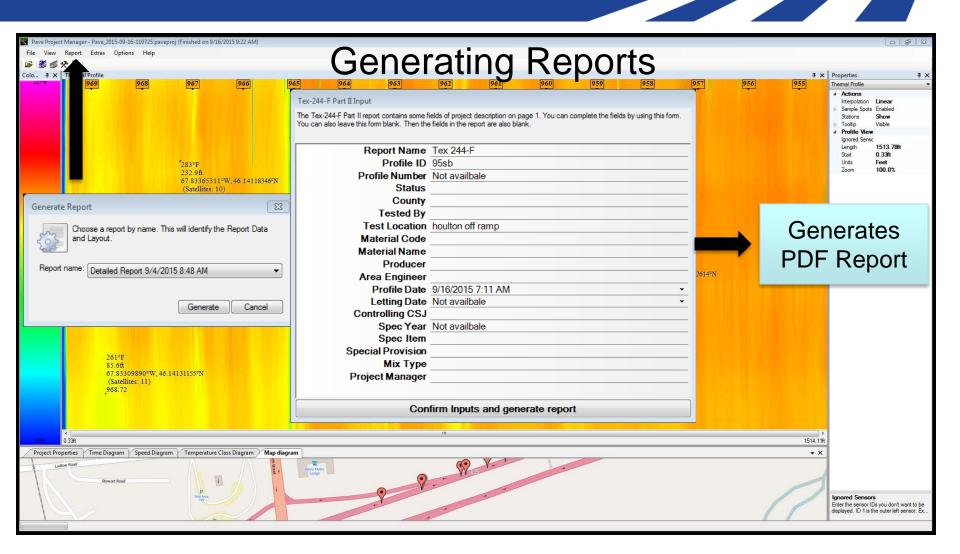












Generating Reports

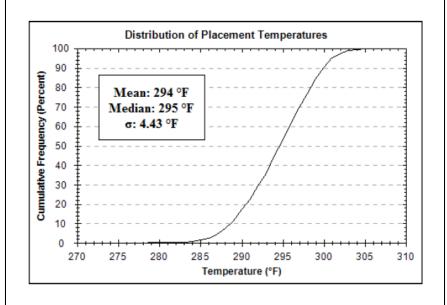
Tex 244-F							
	Thermal Profile Summary Report						
Profile ID:	95sb	95sb		Profile Date: 9		9/24/2015 9:18:13 AM	
Profile Number:			Let	Letting Date:			
Status:			Controlling CSJ:				
County:			Sp	ec Year:			
Tested By:			Sp	ec Item:			
Test Location:	194	194		Special Provision:			
Material Code:			Mi	Mix Type:			
Material Name:				-			
Producer:							
Area Engineer:				Project Manager:			
Course/Lift:	3	3		Temperature Differential Threshold:		25.0	
Segment Length (ft):	150	150		Sensors Ignored:		-	
Thermal Profile Results Summary							
Thermal Frome Results Summary							
Number of Profiles	Moderate		Severe				
	25.0°F < differential <= 50.0			.0°F differentia		al > 50.0°F	
20	Number	Percent		Number		Percent	
28	0	0		0		0	

Summary of Locations Without Thermal Segregation							
,							
Profile	Beginnin	ng Location Ending Location		Max Temp	Min Temp	Temperature	
Nr	Station	GPS in °	Station	GPS in °	wax remp	Willi Temp	Differential
1	194.49	68.12363437 W, 46.11892049 N	193.00	68.12419593 W, 46.11879052 N	303.4	287.8	15.7
2	192.99	68.12419985 W, 46.11878960 N	191.50	68.12476079 W, 46.11866149 N	304.9	289.6	15.3
3	191.49	68.12476285 W, 46.11866104 N	190.00	68.12532427 W, 46.11853654 N	301.1	286.3	14.8
4	189.99	68.12533012 W, 46.11853523 N	188.50	68.12589203 W, 46.11840836 N	299.3	285.8	13.5
5	188.49	68.12589363 W, 46.11840800 N	187.00	68.12645526 W, 46.11828259 N	297.7	285.4	12.2
6	186.99	68.12645906 W, 46.11828176 N	185.49	68.12702186 W, 46.11815402 N	298.9	283.5	15.5
7	185.49	68.12702379 W, 46.11815360 N	183.99	68.12758506 W, 46.11802607 N	302.2	283.8	18.4
8	183.98	68.1275889 W, 46.11802512 N	182.49	68.12815126 W, 46.11789818 N	303.1	292.6	10.4
9	182.49	68.12815319 W, 46.11789773 N	181.00	68.12871395 W, 46.11777111 N	306.1	288.1	18.0
10	180.99	68.12871621 W, 46.11777052 N	179.50	68.12928274 W, 46.11764036 N	302.2	284.4	17.8
11	179.49	68.12928577 W, 46.11763966 N	178.00	68.12985205 W, 46.11751058 N	302.9	287.6	15.3
12	177.99	68.12985387 W, 46.11751020 N	176.50	68.13042113 W, 46.11738235 N	302.0	288.0	14.0
13	176.49	68.13042482 W, 46.11738148 N	175.00	68.13099093 W, 46.11725309 N	301.8	289.2	12.6
14	174.99	68.13099275 W, 46.11725265 N	173.50	68.13155886 W, 46.11712703 N	302.2	288.0	14.2
15	173.49	68.13156263 W, 46.11712618 N	171.99	68.13212684 W, 46.11699931 N	303.6	286.3	17.3
16	171.99	68.13212971 W, 46.11699866 N	170.49	68.13269254 W, 46.11687031 N	302.9	286.5	16.4
17	170.48	68.1326963 W, 46.11686947 N	169.00	68.13325913 W, 46.11674378 N	305.8	288.9	16.9
18	168.99	68.13326314 W, 46.11674285 N	167.50	68.13382973 W, 46.11661558 N	302.0	286.0	16.0
19	167.49	68.13383168 W, 46.11661512 N	166.00	68.1343973 W, 46.11648481 N	298.6	284.2	14.4
20	165.99	68.13440119 W, 46.11648392 N	164.50	68.13497078 W, 46.11635549 N	298.4	282.9	15.5
21	164.49	68.13497271 W, 46.11635503 N	163.00	68.13554162 W, 46.11622699 N	297.5	282.4	15.1
22	162.99	68.13554551 W, 46.11622616 N	161.49	68.13611883 W, 46.11609795 N	296.1	283.6	12.4
23	161.49	68.13612069 W, 46.11609752 N	160.00	68.13668796 W, 46.11596968 N	301.6	277.2	24.5
24	159.99	68.13669173 W, 46.11596883 N	158.49	68.13725615 W, 46.11584140 N	299.7	281.1	18.5
25	158.49	68.13725879 W, 46.11584082 N	157.00	68.1378221 W, 46.11571525 N	301.6	287.4	14.2
26	156.99	68.13782589 W, 46.11571440 N	155.50	68.13839327 W, 46.11558715 N	302.2	288.5	13.7
27	155.49	68.13839721 W, 46.11558631 N	154.00	68.1389655 W, 46.11545741 N	302.2	289.8	12.4

Generating Reports

Summary of Locations Without Thermal Segregation

Profile	Beginning Location		Ending Location		Max Temp	Min Temp	Temperature
Nr	Station	GPS in °	Station	GPS in °	wax remp	Willi Tellip	Differential
28	153.99	68.13896866 W, 46.11545670 N	153.24	68.13925736 W, 46.11538960 N	299.1	287.2	11.9



Location of Paver Stops greater than One Minute

l		
	Location (stations)	Duration (h:min:sec)
	185.89	0:2:0
	172.06	0:4:22
	168.59	0:4:25

Exporting Data

- Export to .txt (semicolon separated)
- Save as .paveproj

Questions?

NEXT:

Data Analyses and Findings: IL 116 near Hanna
 City, IL and I-155 near Hopedale, IL













Infrared Technology (IR)

Data Analyses and Findings: IL 116 and I-155

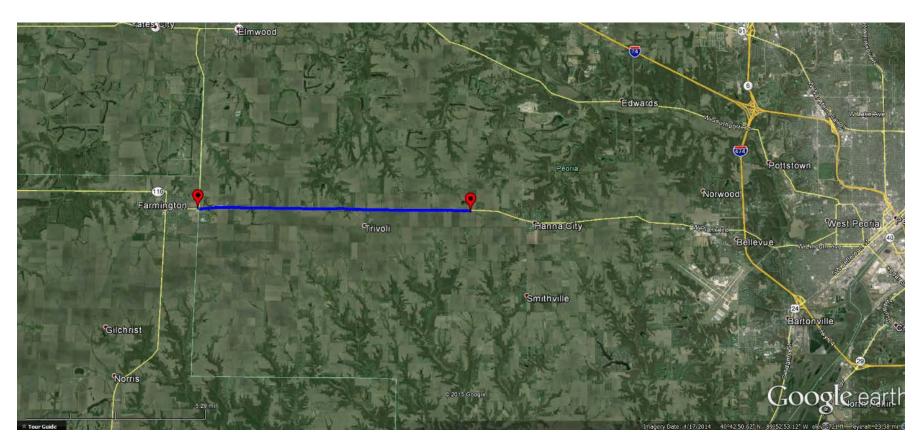
March 7, 2017



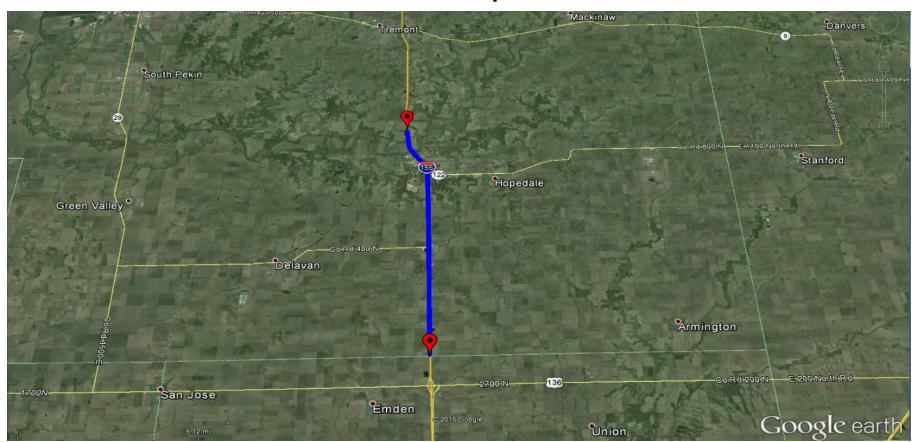


- 1. Project Overview
- 2. Data Collection
- 3. Data Processing
- 4. Data Summary

IL 116 near Hanna City, IL



I-155 near Hopedale, IL





Mixtures placed with Caterpiller Rubber Tracked Paver

Mixture delivered to site with end dump discharge trucks.



Compaction Train; all steel wheel

rollers







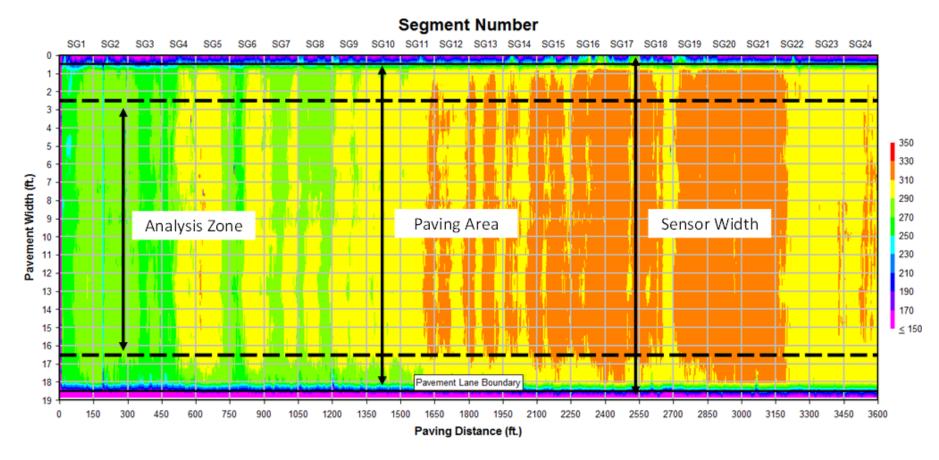
Cores, Nuclear & non-nuclear density gauge used to measure mat density and superimposed on temperature profiles.



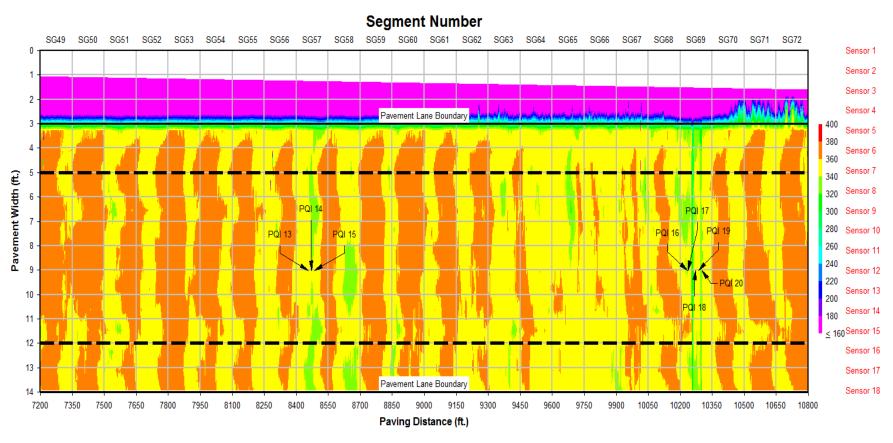


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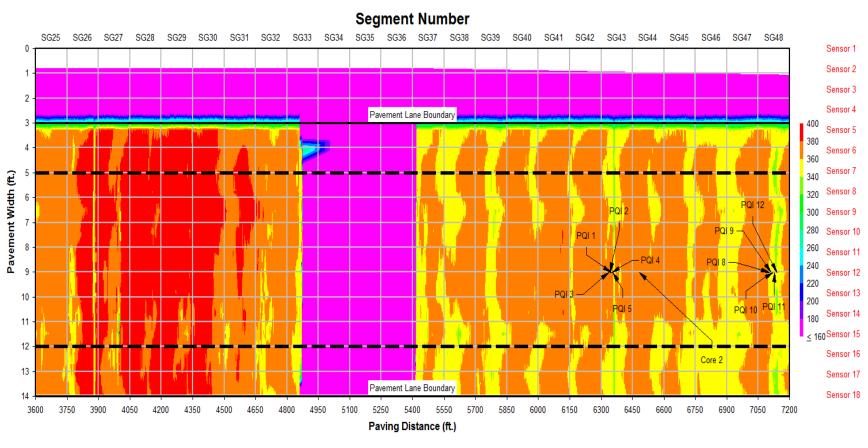
Raw Temperature Profile Example

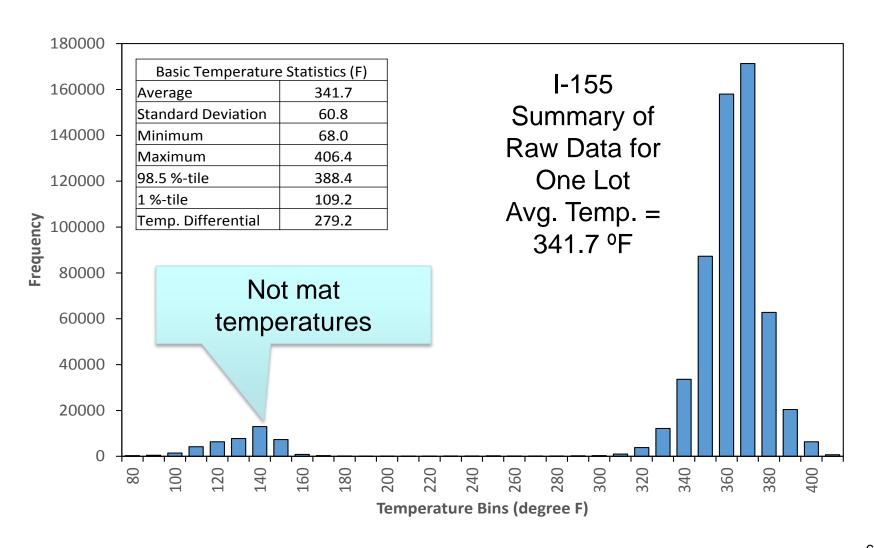


Raw Temperature Profile



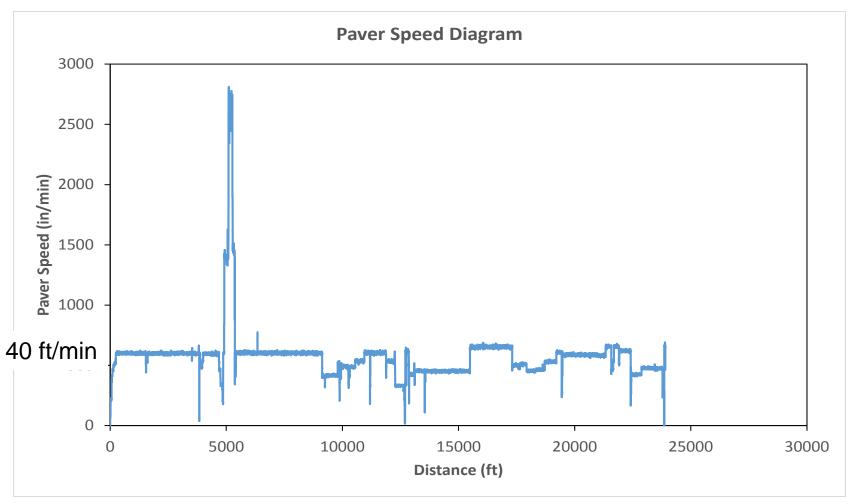
Raw Temperature Profile – What's the cool spot?

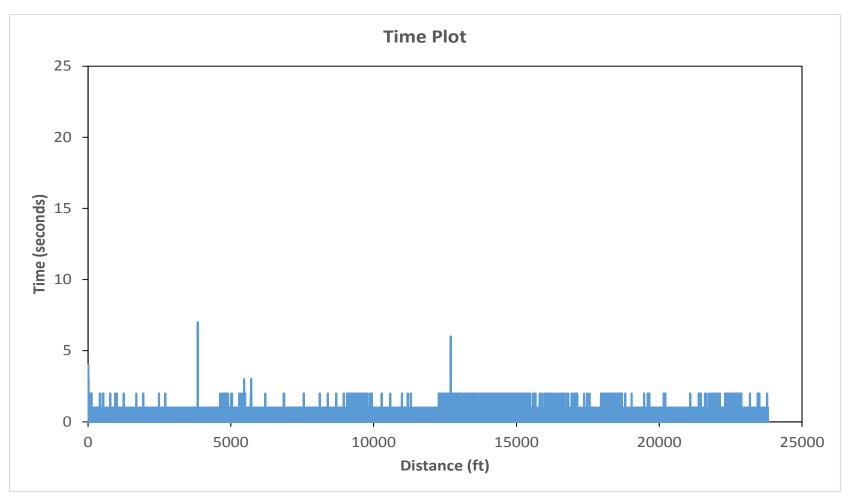


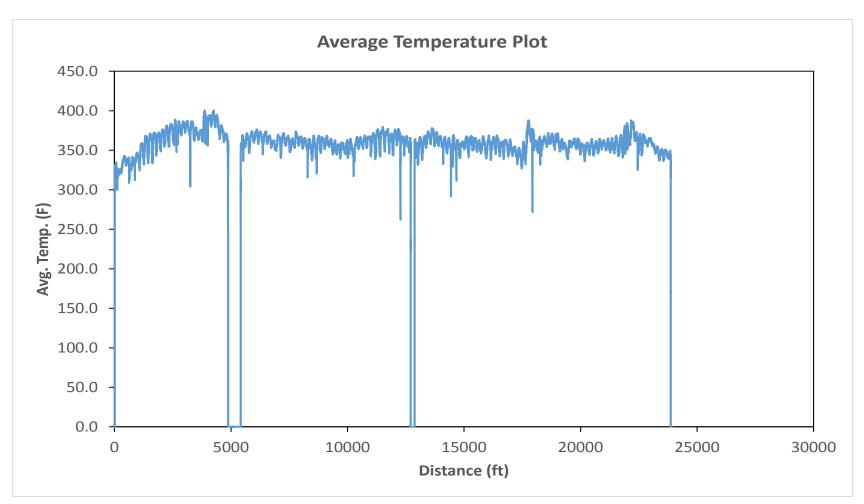


Data diagrams reviewed during production:

- 1. Paver speed diagram
- 2. Time plot
- 3. Average temperature plot



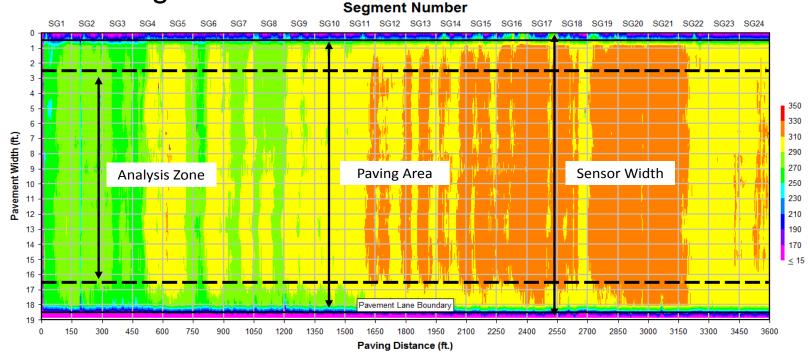




- 1. Project Overview
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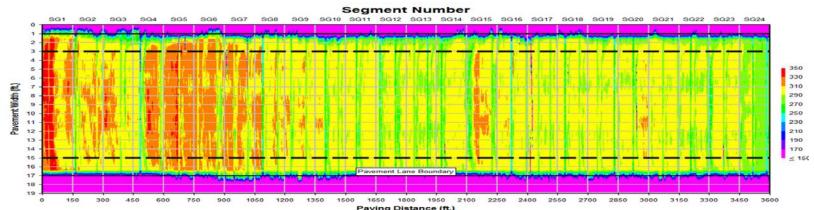
Data Processing—eliminate invalid temperature measurements:

1. Eliminate measurement locations within 2 feet of the mat's edge.



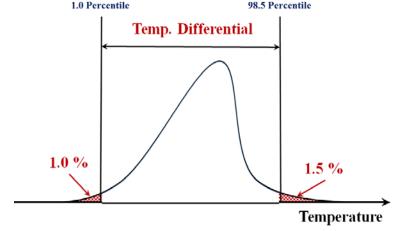
Data Processing—eliminate invalid temperature measurements:

- 2. Eliminate data with paver stops greater than 60 seconds, between locations:
 - 2 feet behind measurement location of stop
 - 8 feet in front of measurement location of stop
- 3. Eliminate temperature readings < 170 °F and > 400 °F.



• Temperature Differential Criteria, each 150 foot segment:

$$T_{Diff} = T_{98.5} - T_{1.0}$$

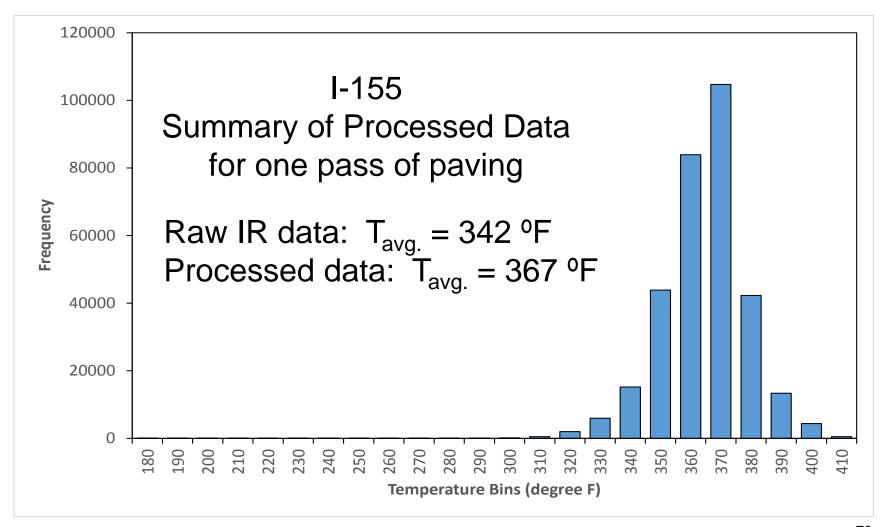


- $T_{diff} \leq 25 \, {}^{\circ}F$
- $25 \, {}^{\circ}\text{F} < T_{\text{diff}} \le 50 \, {}^{\circ}\text{F}$
- T_{diff} > 50 °F

No temperature difference

Moderate temperature difference

Severe temperature difference



Data Analyses & Findings

- 1. Project Overview
- 2. Data Collection
- 3. Data Processing
- 4. Data Summary

Data Analyses & Findings

Difference in Traffic Levels – Haul Time





IL 116 I-155

Paver Stops	Total Number of	Jumber of within Temp Regimes					
Stops	Increments	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Streaking		
	Illinois DOT Project						
Excluded	1,520	218	761	541	None		
Included	1,502	196	708	598	None		

To include or exclude paver stops?

If paver stop cause severe temperature differences:

they should be included

Data Analyses & Findings

Processed Data – WV Data Comparison

With and Without an MTV

Condition	Total Number of	Number o	f Increments w Regimes	Thermal Streaking	
	Increments	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Streaking
Excludes Paver Stops ¹	273	133	99	41	None
Without MTV ²	99	0	74	25	None
With MTV ³	159	133	19	7	None
Includes Paver Stops ¹	274	105	112	57	None
Without MTV ²	99	0	58	41	None
With MTV ³	159	104	47	8	None

¹Data from all dates (7/26, 7/27, 7/28, 8/3, 8/4)

²Data collected on 7/27/2016 and 7/28/2016 only

³Data collected on 8/3/2016 and 8/4/2016 only

Paver	Total Number of	Number of Increments within Temp. Regimes			Thermal		
Stops	Increments	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Streaking		
	Alaska DOT Project						
Excluded	36	27	9	0	None		
Included	36	22	8	6	None		
	Maine DOT Project						
Excluded	579	546	25	8	None		
Included	579	494	56	29	None		
Virginia DOT Project							
Excluded	84	72	10	2	None		
Included	84	71	9	4	None		

Paver	Total Number of	Number of Increments within Temp. Regimes			Thermal		
Stops	Increments	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Streaking		
	Eastern Federal Lands						
Excluded	108	2	24	82	None		
Included	108	2	16	90	None		
	Ne	w Jersey	DOT Project				
Excluded	262	188	49	25	None		
Included	262	163	43	56	None		
Missouri DOT Project							
Excluded	816	648	135	33	None		
Included	816	440	170	206	None		

Paver	Total Number of		Number of Increments within Temp. Regimes				
Stops	Increments	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Streaking		
	North Carolina DOT Project						
Excluded	126	95	24	7	None		
Included	126	79	24	23	None		
	West Virginia DOH Project; without MTV						
Excluded	99	0	74	25	None		
Included	99	0	58	41	None		
West Virginia DOH Project; with an MTV							
Excluded	159	133	19	7	None		
Included	159	104	47	8	None		

Paver Stops	Total Number of	Number of Increments within Temp. Regimes			Thermal Streaking		
Stops	Increments	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Streaking		
	Illinois DOT Project						
Excluded	1,520	218	761	541	None		
Included	1,502	196	708	598	None		
Excluded							
Included							
		-					
Excluded							
Included							

Percentage of Segments with Severe Temperature Differentials

Project	Delivery Truck Type	MTV Included	Percent Severe Temp. Differentials	Thermal Streaking
Alaska	Bottom-Dump	Windrows	17	None
EFL	End Dump	No	83	None
Illinois	End Dump	No	<i>40</i>	None
Maine	End Dump	Yes	5	None
Missouri	End Dump & Flow Boys	Yes	25	None
NJ	End Dump	Yes	21	None
Virginia	End Dump	Yes	5	None
NC	End Dump	Yes	18	None
WV	End Dump	No	41	None
WV	End Dump	Yes	5	None

Above include paver stops.

Minnesota Acceptance Specification: Summary

Project	Delivery Truck	MTV	Incentive/[Disincentive
Project	Type	Included	Stops Included	Stops Excluded
Alaska	Bottom-Dump	Windrows	+\$17,778	+\$30,000
EFL	End Dump	No	-\$32,593	-\$29,630
Illinois	End Dump	No	-\$10,706	-\$8,500
Maine	End Dump	Yes	+\$32,124	+\$37,168
Missouri	End Dump & Flow Boys	Yes	+\$11,471	+\$30,147
NJ	End Dump	Yes	+\$16,336	+\$24,885
Virginia	End Dump	Yes	+\$31,905	+\$33,333
NC	End Dump	Yes	+\$17,778	+\$27,937
WV	End Dump	No	-\$16,566	-\$10,101
WV	End Dump	Yes	+\$24,151	+\$31,698

Based on 2,000 IR segments for each project.

Data Analyses & Findings

In summary: infrared scanner identified areas or locations with higher temperature differences.



Questions?

NEXT:

Implementation: Illinois DOT and Contractor
 Points of View













Infrared Technology (IR)

Implementation: Illinois DOT, and Contractor Points of View

March 7, 2017





Agency/Contractor Deployment

1. Agency:

- Benefits Agency points of view
- Plans to utilize IR Technology?

2. Contractor:

- Reasons for using IR Technology
- Benefits Contractor points of view
- Making decisions in real time to minimize penalties
- Use of future projects

Agency/Contractor Deployment

Some Typical Questions for Deployment:

- How many projects has Pave-IR Scan[™] been used on?
- 2. How many projects were for quality assurance?
- 3. What percent of profiles exhibited medium & severe temperature differences?
- 4. How easy is it to set up the project in Pave-IR ScanTM?
- 5. Any problems experienced with the equipment?
- 6. Has the Pave-IR system changed daily practice?
- 7. Has use of the Pave-IR system changed interaction between the owner & contractor?
- 8. How easy is the IR data to extract and process?
- 9. Do you review the Pave-IR reports at the end of the day?
- 10. Do you think you are getting a higher quality mat at the end of the day using the Pave-IR system?









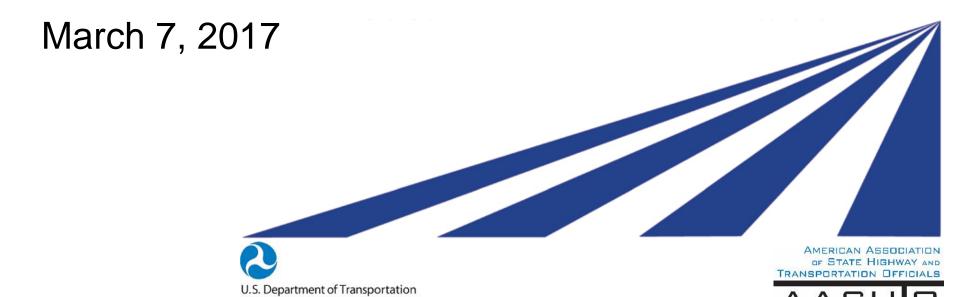




Infrared Technology (IR)

Implementation Products and Strategies

Federal Highway Administration

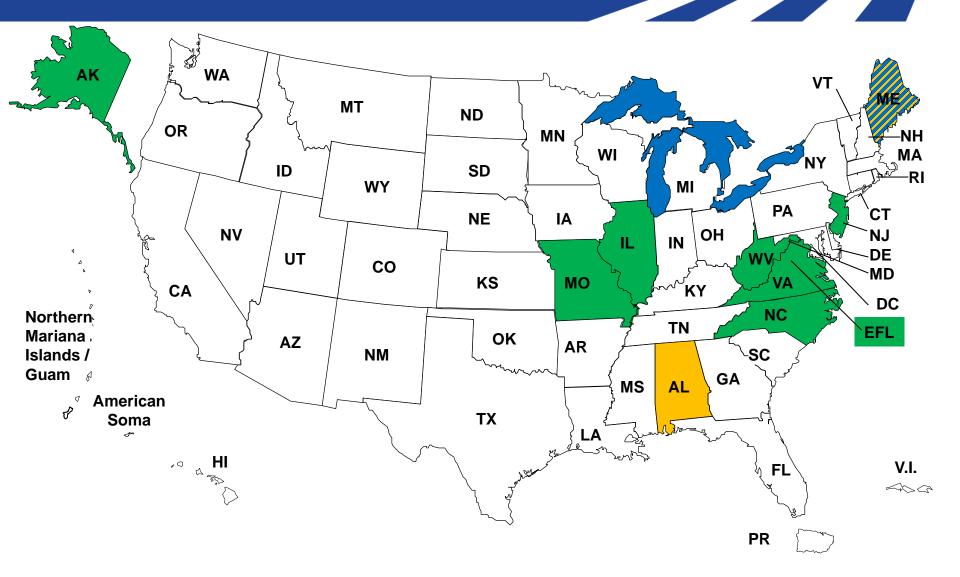


Implementation Products and Strategies

- 1. Field Demonstration Projects and Products
- 2. Application and Use: Examples
- 3. Questions and Answers

Workshop Wrap-Up

- R06C: additional information on Infrared Tech.
 - AASHTO Site: http://shrp2.transportation.org
 - FHWA Site: www.fhwa.got.gov/goshrp2



- 1. Case Study/Demonstration Report
- 2. Showcase
- 3. Trouble Shooting and Best Practices Guide
- 4. Specification Guide
- 5. IR Guide/Primer

- Field Demonstration Projects and Case Study Report:
- Purpose/Focus
 - a) Enhance the deployment and use of the IR technology.
 - b) Identify/summarize lessons learned from field trials.
 - c) Confirm Pave-IR can identify the different types of temperature differentials that affect mat density and pavement performance.
 - d) Demonstrate and discuss value added using IR technology to agency and contractor

2. Showcase:

- Purpose/Focus
 - a) Highlight IR technology, provide training & operation.
 - b) Attendance includes agencies, contractors, industry, consultants and academia.
- Missouri DOT Hosted
- June 1, 2016

- 3. Trouble Shooting and Best Practices Guide
- Purpose/Focus
 - a) Provide guidance on:
 - Setting up the equipment and getting started.
 - Interpreting the raw data for making decisions.
 - b) Identify data collection and maintenance issues with the equipment and software.

4. Specification Guide; AASHTO PP 80-14

Standard Practice for

Continuous Thermal Profile of Asphalt Mixture Construction

AASHTO Designation: PP 80-141



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- 4. Specification Guide, continued
- Purpose/Focus
 - a) Advance standardization of IR equipment and testing protocols through AASHTO.
 - b) Agencies can customize it to their needs
 - c) Revised/Enhanced AASHTO PP 80-14
 - d) Agency Experience: Minnesota DOT, Texas DOT, etc.

5. IR Guide/Primer

- Purpose/Focus
 - a) Introduce the Pave-IR method to transportation agencies and contractors.
 - b) Increase awareness of how IR can improve paving operations and increase uniformity of mat.
 - c) Demonstrate use of Pave-IR as a QC Tool.

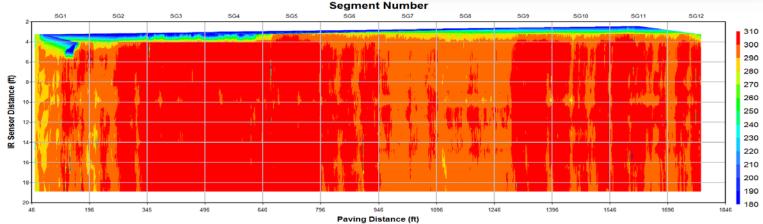
Implementation Products and Strategies

- 1. Field Demonstration Projects and Products
- 2. Application and Use: Examples
- 3. Questions and Answers

Application & Use, WHY:

- Continuous readings to evaluate mat uniformity through temperature uniformity.
- Non-uniform temperatures imply non-uniform densities, which usually mean higher maintenance.





Role of IR in Quality Assurance Programs

- 1. Quality control plan; contractor
 - Improve communication between personnel
 - Reduce risk of being penalized
 - Forensic tool to trouble shoot low or non-uniform densities
- 2. Acceptance plan; agency
 - Reduce future distress and maintenance costs
 - Dispute resolution

IR Role in Quality Control Plan; 4 examples

- 1. Missouri demonstration project
- 2. Virginia demonstration project
- 3. Federal Lands demonstration project

1. Missouri demonstration project

 Increased communication between plant and paver to minimize temperature differentials of mat.





1. Missouri demonstration project

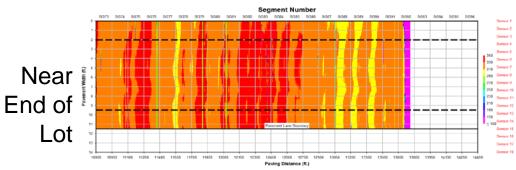
Use of laboratory facilities to monitor paving in real time to adjust

plant on the fly



Raw Temperature
Profile showing
continuous
improvement or more
uniform mat
temperatures as
paving progresses.

Example from Missouri demonstration project.



- 2. Virginia demonstration project
 - Identify reason for severe temperature differentials and take action.
 - Avg. temperature differential at start of paving project; about 30 °F.

Avg. temperature differential after adding two

trucks; about 15 °F.



- 3. Federal Lands demonstration project
 - Identify reason for severe temperature differentials and take action; loading of trucks.
 - One dump of mix in truck bed severe temp.
 differential
 - Two dump, no stockpile reduced temp. differential.

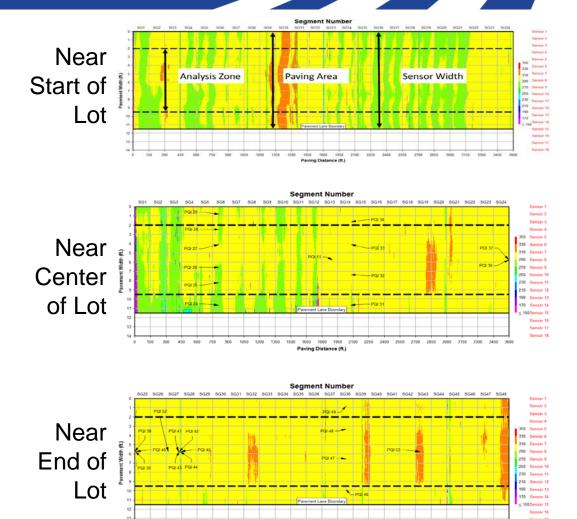






Raw Temperature
Profile showing
continuous
improvement or more
uniform mat
temperatures as
paving progresses.

Example from Maine demonstration project.



Texas DOT; Item 341, Tex-244-F

- Equipment for measuring temperature differentials:
 - Infrared camera
 - IR-Bar or IR Scanner
- Temperature Differential Category, behind paver and paver stops are excluded:
 - < 25°F is minor thermal segregation</p>
 - 25°F to 50°F moderate thermal segregation
 - > 50°F is severe thermal segregation
- In areas with severe temperature differential:
 - Eliminate or remove and replace.
 - Density profile not required when using IR devices

Minnesota DOT

- Equipment for measuring temperature differentials:
 - IR Scanner
- Temperature Differential Category and acceptance:

- < 25°F is minor thermal segregation;
 \$20 bonus/sect.

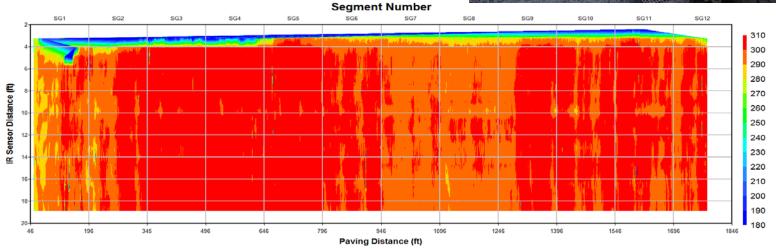
25°F to 50°F moderate thermal segregation
 \$0 bonus

- > 50°F is severe thermal segregation \$20 penalty/sect.

Conclusion from demonstration projects, to-date:

 Pave-IR scanner is one tool to confirm a uniform, highquality mat.





Implementation Products and Strategies

- 1. Field Demonstration Projects and Products
- 2. Application and Use: Examples
- 3. Questions and Answers

Workshop Wrap-Up

Final Questions

Workshop Wrap-Up

Complete workshop forms

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