

PaveScan RDM™

Image Your World.





PaveScan RDM – What is it?

It is a complete GPR system that will:

Provide on-site dielectric values of newly laid and compacted asphalt

Continuous Full Coverage (CFC)

Provide compaction information on-site using a contour map

Provide coring locations

Allow input of core information for calibration and back calculation of % compaction, % void content, and density



PaveScan RDM – Background



Fig. 2. Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) GPR survey van with Pulse Radar 1.0 GHz horn antenna.

Research begin in the 1990s by TTI and GSSI



Became a SHRP2 RO6C Initiative





PaveScan RDM – Background

SHRP2 Solution

Rapid Technologies to Enhance Quality Control on Asphalt Pavements (R06C)

GPR, one of two ways to evaluate asphalt pavements during construction

Measures uniformity and potential defect areas in asphalt pavements during construction.

Offers real-time testing of potentially 100 percent of the pavement area.



PaveScan RDM – Building the Technology

Prototype

- TTI – 2012
- Virginia with TTI – 2013
 - Charlottesville
 - Fredericksburg
- University of Minnesota - 2015



PaveScan RDM – What is it?

Cart Based System



1 or 3 channel systems

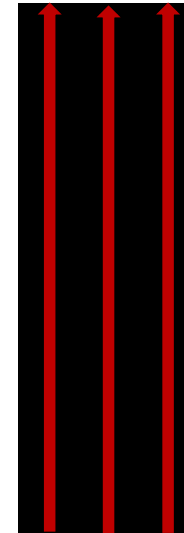
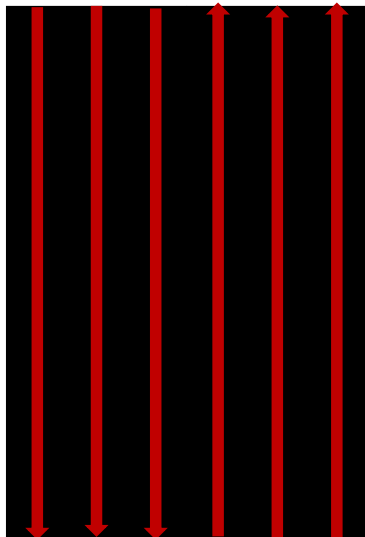


PaveScan RDM – How it works

Collection at 2 foot spacing (2 passes per lane)

Center of Lane and Wheel Paths (1 pass per lane)

Shoulders Joints





PaveScan RDM – How it works

Collects Surface Dielectric Value

Dielectric values indicate uniformity

Cores can be taken to calibrate with compaction

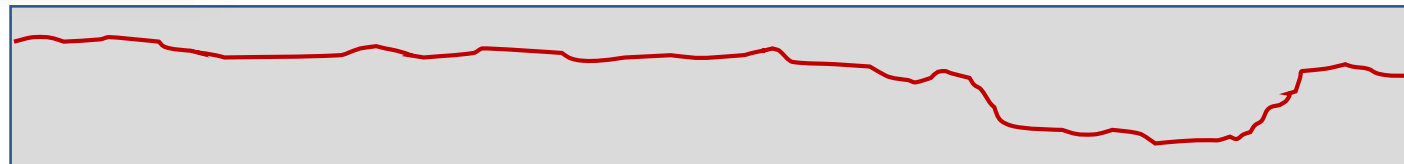
An option to collect data viewing Void Content Percentage instead of Dielectric based on the calibrations



PaveScan RDM – How it works



Reminder:
Dielectric of
Asphalt : 4-7
Air : 1



PaveScan RDM

Asphalt

Sub-Layer



○ Air Voids



PaveScan RDM – Output



**Core Locations,
Manual and System
Generated**



PlayBack Data

A screenshot of the PaveScan RDM software interface showing output statistics. The top bar shows "File Statistics" and "Statistics Loaded". Below the bar is a table with columns: "Lateral Offset", "Sensor", "Serial #", "Start Dist", "End Dist", "Total Dist", "Median", "Average", "Min", "Max", "Standard Dev", and "Histogram". The table contains three rows of data for different sensor positions.

Lateral Offset	Sensor	Serial #	Start Dist	End Dist	Total Dist	Median	Average	Min	Max	Standard Dev	Histogram
7	Left	60	0+0.00	1251+27.60	2572.5	5.16469	5.16703	4.0441	6.86884	0.205652	4.87192
9	Center	61	0+0.00	1251+27.60	2572.5	5.14774	5.14236	4.41229	6.83548	0.198325	4.90112
11	Right	63	0+0.00	1251+27.60	2572.5	5.01172	5.01252	4.10515	6.05803	0.168588	4.73869

Output Statistics

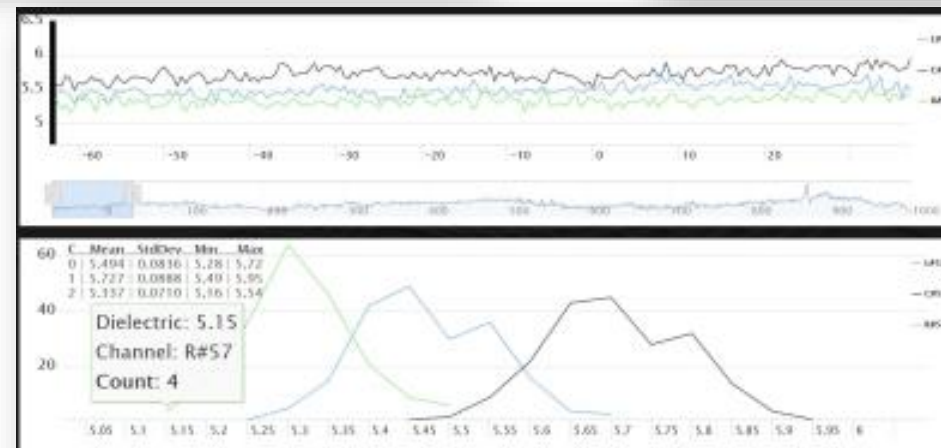
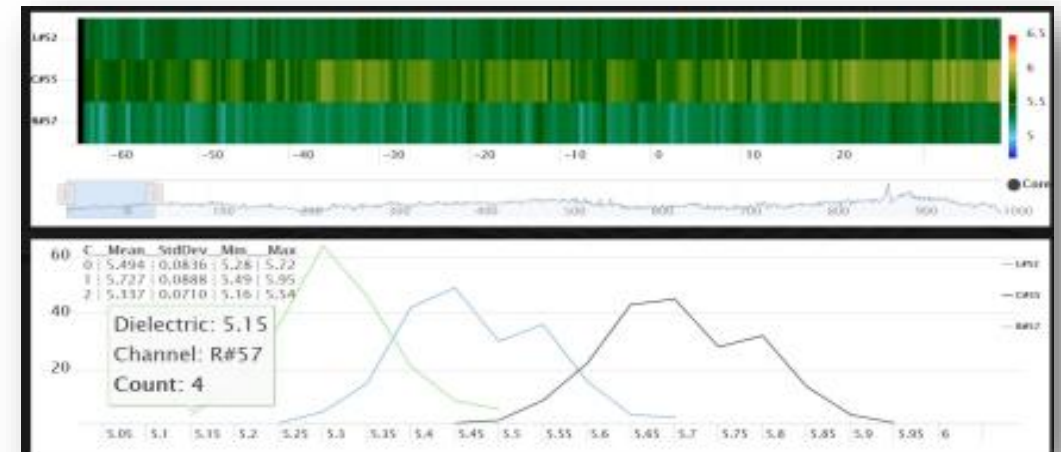
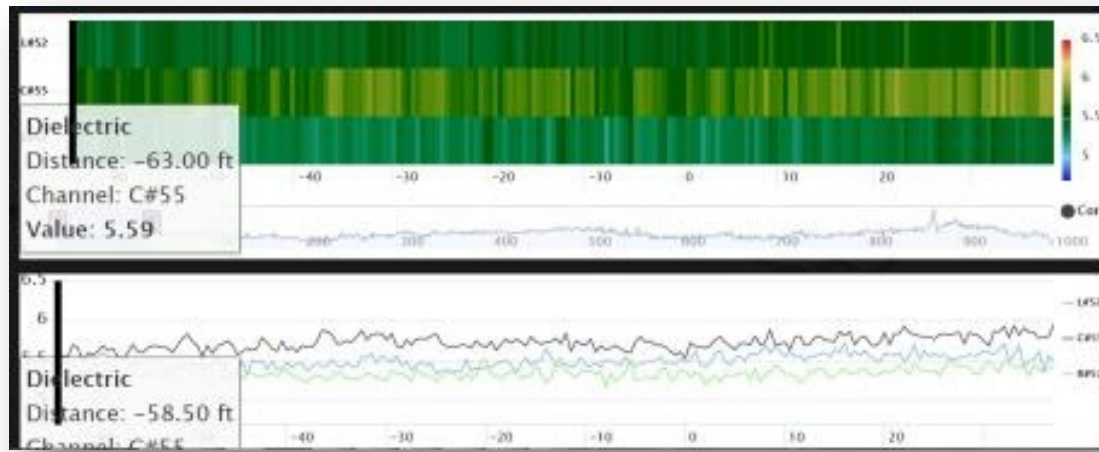


**Export .csv files and
.kml files**



PaveScan RDM – How it works

On-site information, Reports



PaveScan RDM – What's New/Upcoming

Winter – 2019

- **Vehicle Mounted Systems**
- **Experimental option to measure dielectrics of pucks**



PaveScan RDM – What's New/Upcoming

Spring – 2019

- **User Interface Customizations**
 - Show and hide information and buttons
 - Options for entries to be read-only in the field
 - Select what Information for Exporting Options
- **GPS Accuracy Calculation Routine**
- **GPR Coordinate Transform Option (i.e. County Coordinate System)**



PaveScan RDM – What's New/Upcoming

Summer/Fall – 2019

- **Capability to upload data to an online repository**
- **Greater QA of dielectric calculation via radar signal analysis**
- **Provide precision and accuracy measurement capabilities**
 - **Test blocks with known dielectrics**
 - **Routine to check antenna performance with supplied test blocks**



Thank You!

