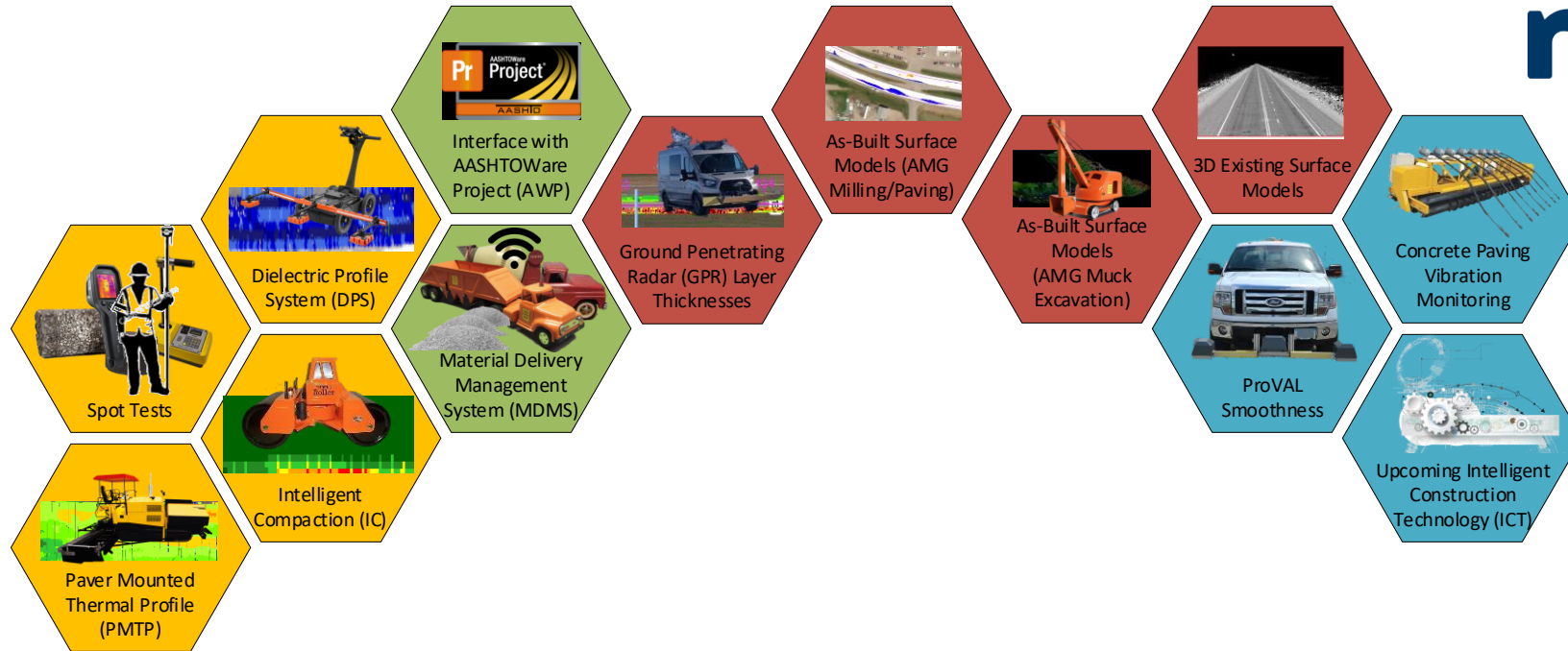


MnDOT's Experience Using Paver-Mounted Thermal Profiling to Improve Mat Laydown Quality – and Experiences when Incentives are Part of the Contract

Rebecca Embacher | Advanced Materials and Technology Engineer
48th Annual Ohio Asphalt Paving Conference
February 1, 2023



Why are agencies using intelligent construction technologies (ICTs) on asphalt applications?

Paving construction causes of pavement failures



Why Why Me ...

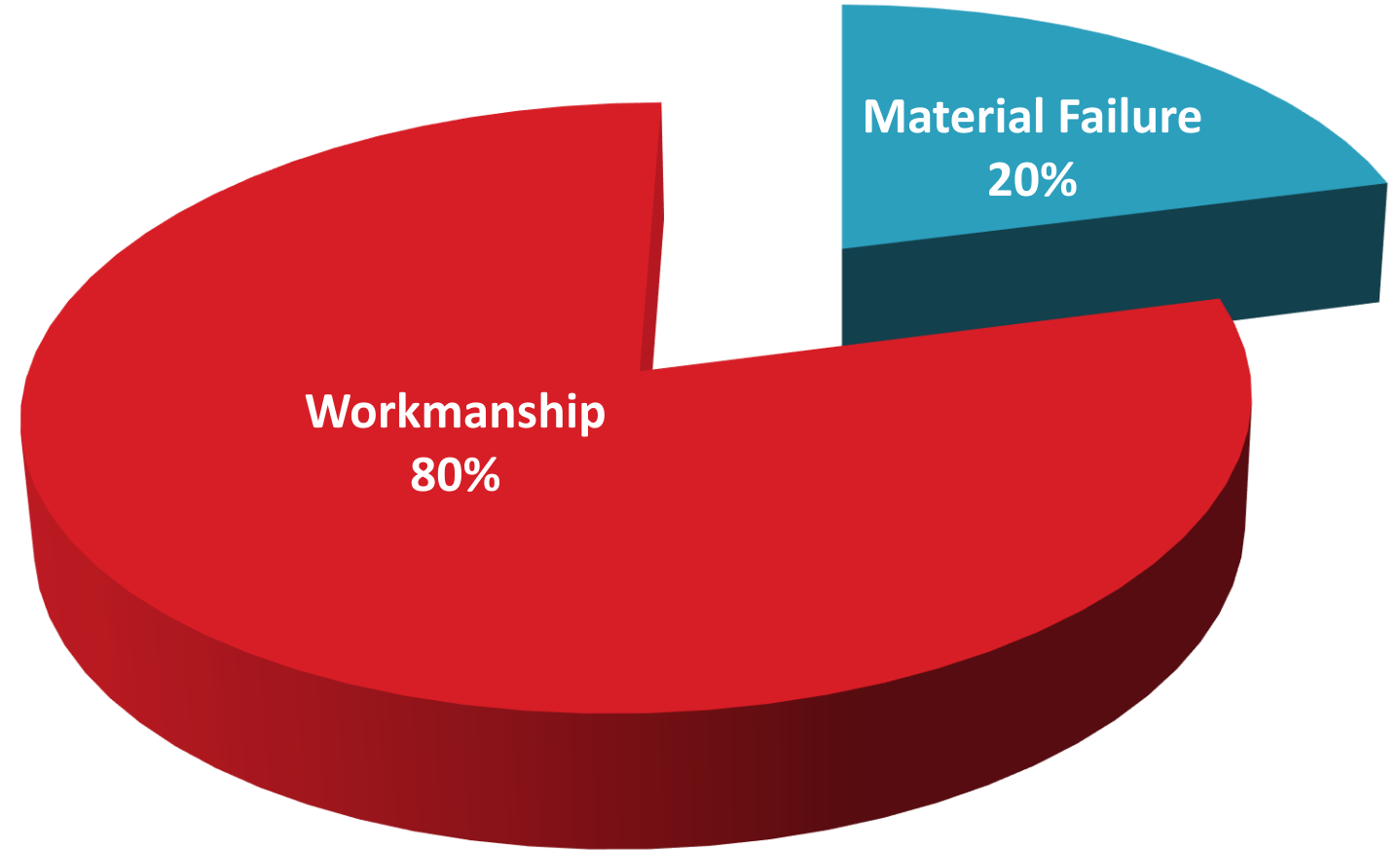


Figure Courtesy of Mark Woolaver, VAOT

Statistically valid sampling needed

It is unrealistic to collect the number of samples and tests required to statistically represent material properties



Not to scale



Elephant = 6 tons



Hedgehog < 1 pound

For every 100 elephants of mix, we sample and test two hedgehogs (cores)
THAT'S IT?

Analogy from the wise ... Curt Turgeon, MnDOT State Pavement Engineer

Some stuff happens ...

- with feeding paver,
- paver placing mat,
- rollers rolling,
- mat cooling
-
-then 24 hours later we take some cores

All we know is what we have seen in the mat.

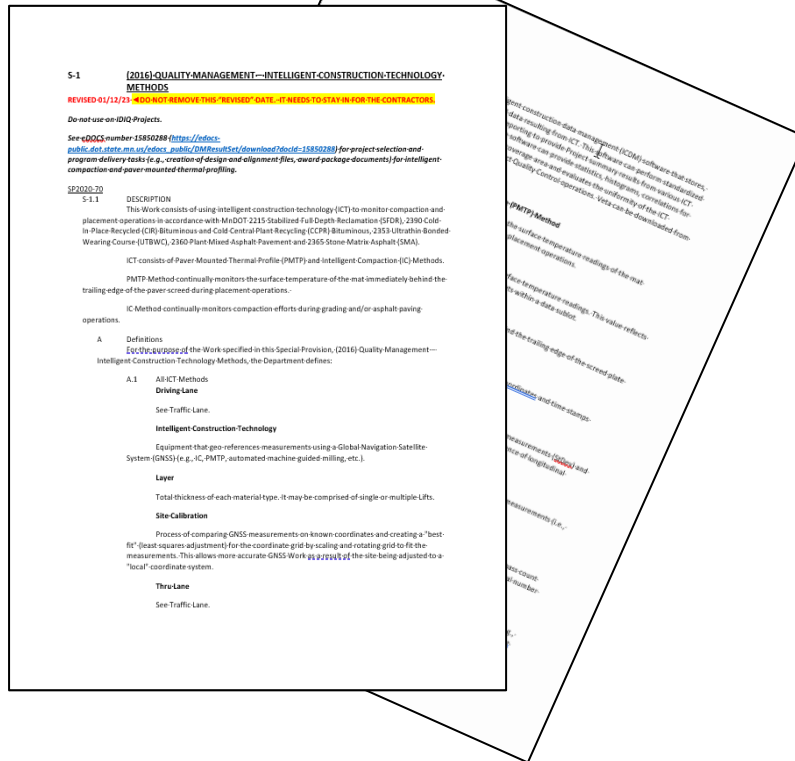
... If we have someone available.

Continuing hire of a strong workforce is getting difficult ...

Quoted in Asphalt Pavement Magazine, pg. 51

“Technology is going to be a huge part of our industry going forward,” said Jay. “Fleet tracking and optimization of equipment utilization has advanced and will continue to advance. Everything will continue to move toward real time. We need to provide our young people with technology – they want the latest and the greatest. And as fast as technology is moving, we need to ramp up our efforts regarding continuing education.”

Jay Winford, Current Chairman of NAPA



(2016) Quality Management – Intelligent Construction Technologies

Paver Mounted Thermal Profiling System (PMTP)

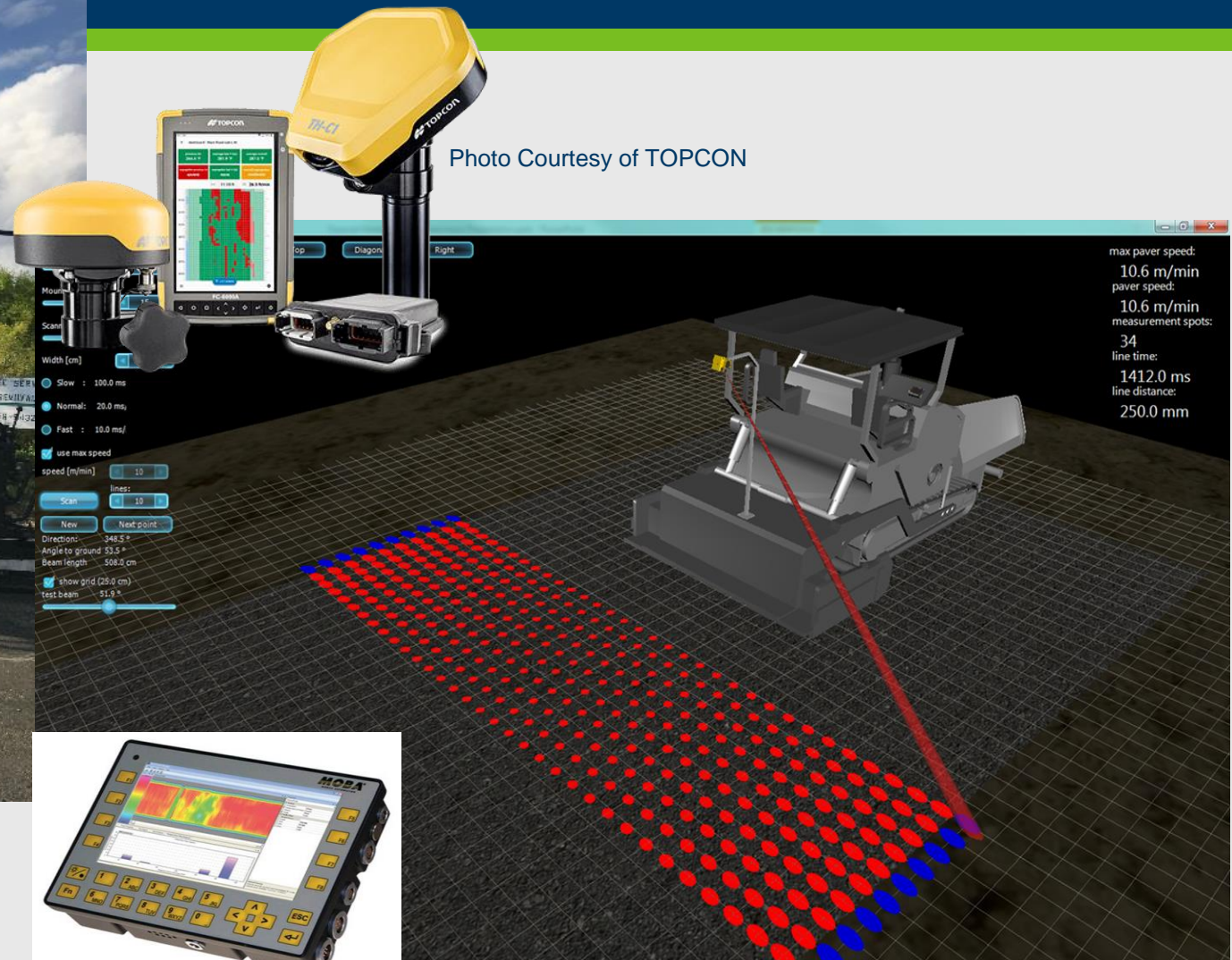
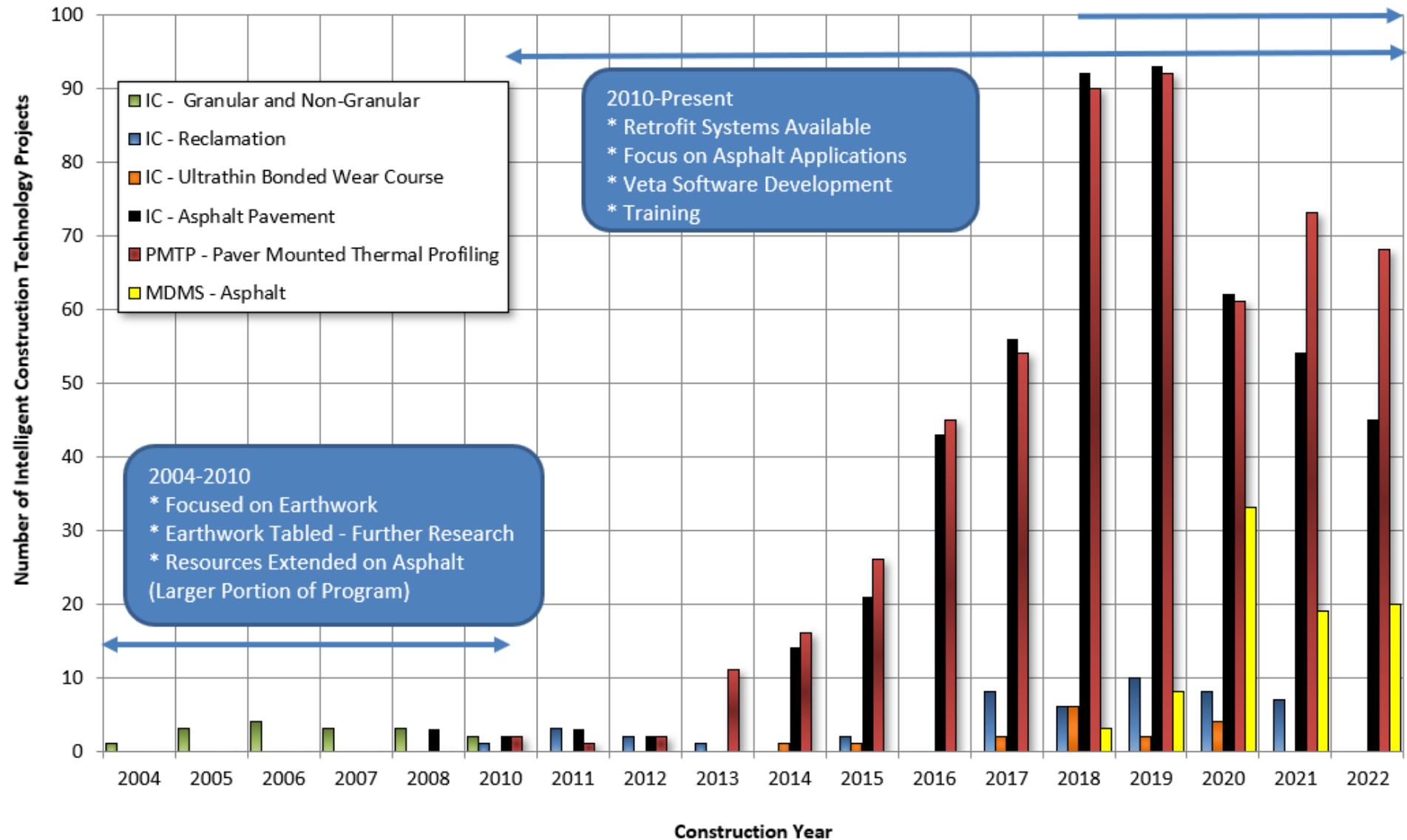


Photo Courtesy of Moba Corporation

~ 15 Million Tons (13.6 Million Metric Tons) Asphalt Paved Per Year

Total Number of IC Projects: **590** Total Number of MDMS Projects: **83**

Total Number of PMTP Projects: **541**



PMTP system requirements

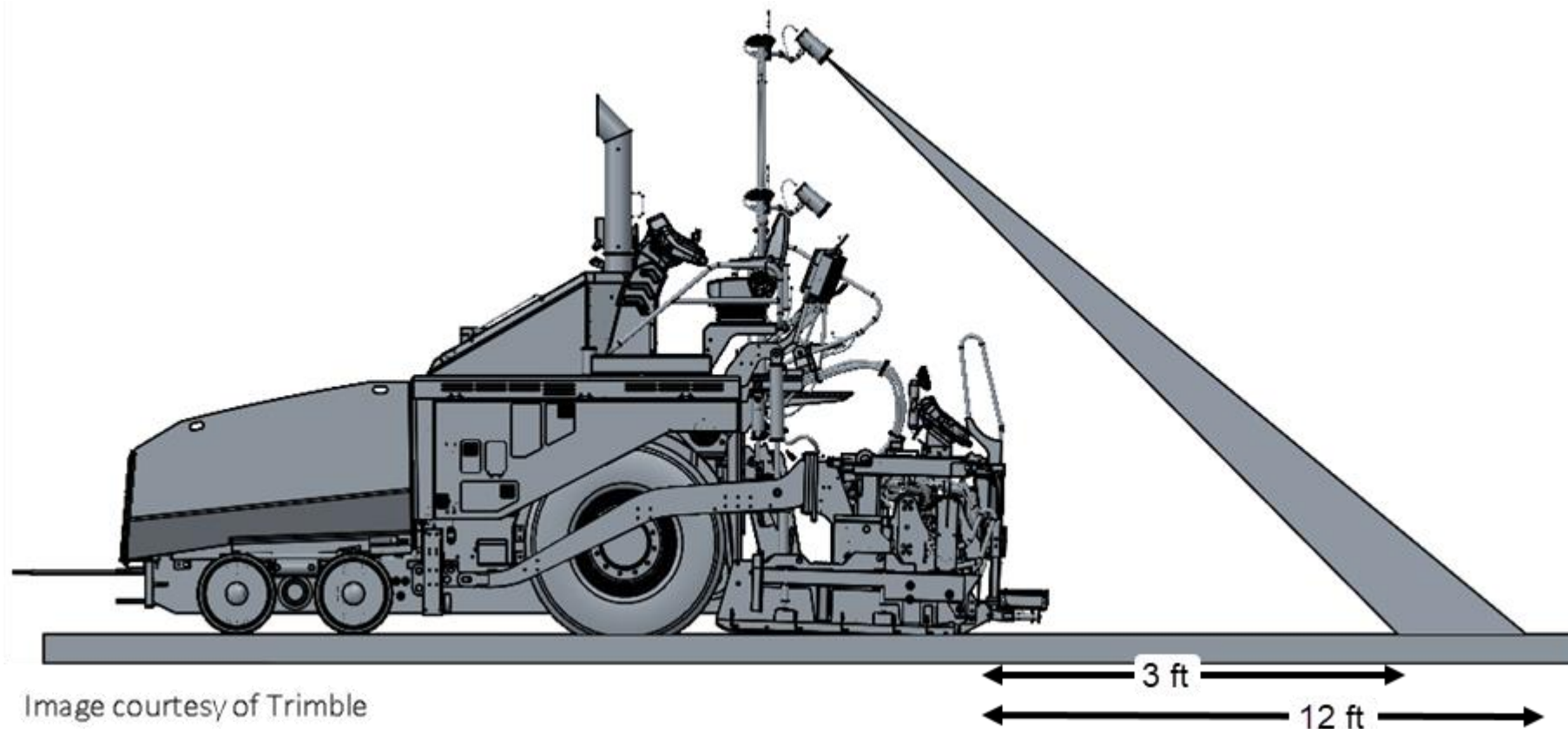
S.xx.3.B.1.a

Parameter	Requirement
Longitudinal and Lateral Surface Temperature Readings	$\leq 1\text{-ft (300-mm)}$ intervals at all paving speeds Tolerance: ± 1 in (25 mm)
Surface Temperature Readings Total Measurement Width	Traffic/required auxiliary lanes paved in one (1) pass.
Surface Temperature Readings	Range: $140^{\circ}\text{F (60}^{\circ}\text{C)}$ to $480^{\circ}\text{F (250}^{\circ}\text{C)}$ Accuracy: $\pm 3.6^{\circ}\text{F (2}^{\circ}\text{C)}$ or $\pm 2.0\%$ of the sensor reading, whichever is greater.
GNSS	Accuracy of measurements on the asphalt mat: 2 inches (50 mm) in the horizontal direction

PMTP system setup on paver(s)

S.xx.3.B.1.b

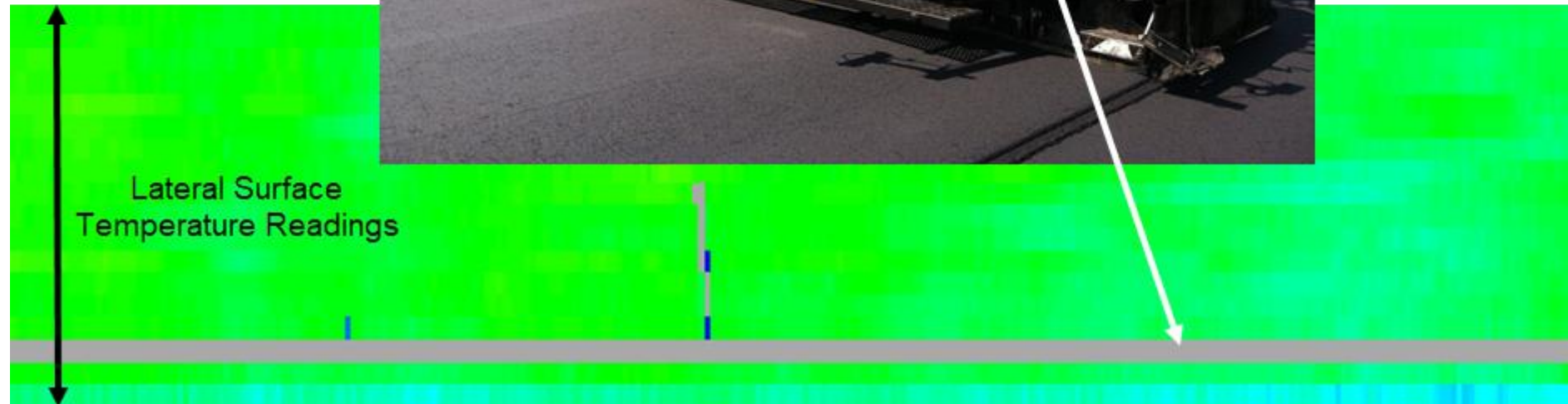
Collect measurement at a distance no less than 3 feet and no greater than 12 feet of trailing edge of screed plate.



PMTP system setup on paver(s) – brackets for smoothness

S.xx.3.B.1.b

Ride brackets and plates used for smoothness will **not impede** later surface temperature readings for **more than 2, 10-inch-wide** lateral regions of surface temp. measurements.



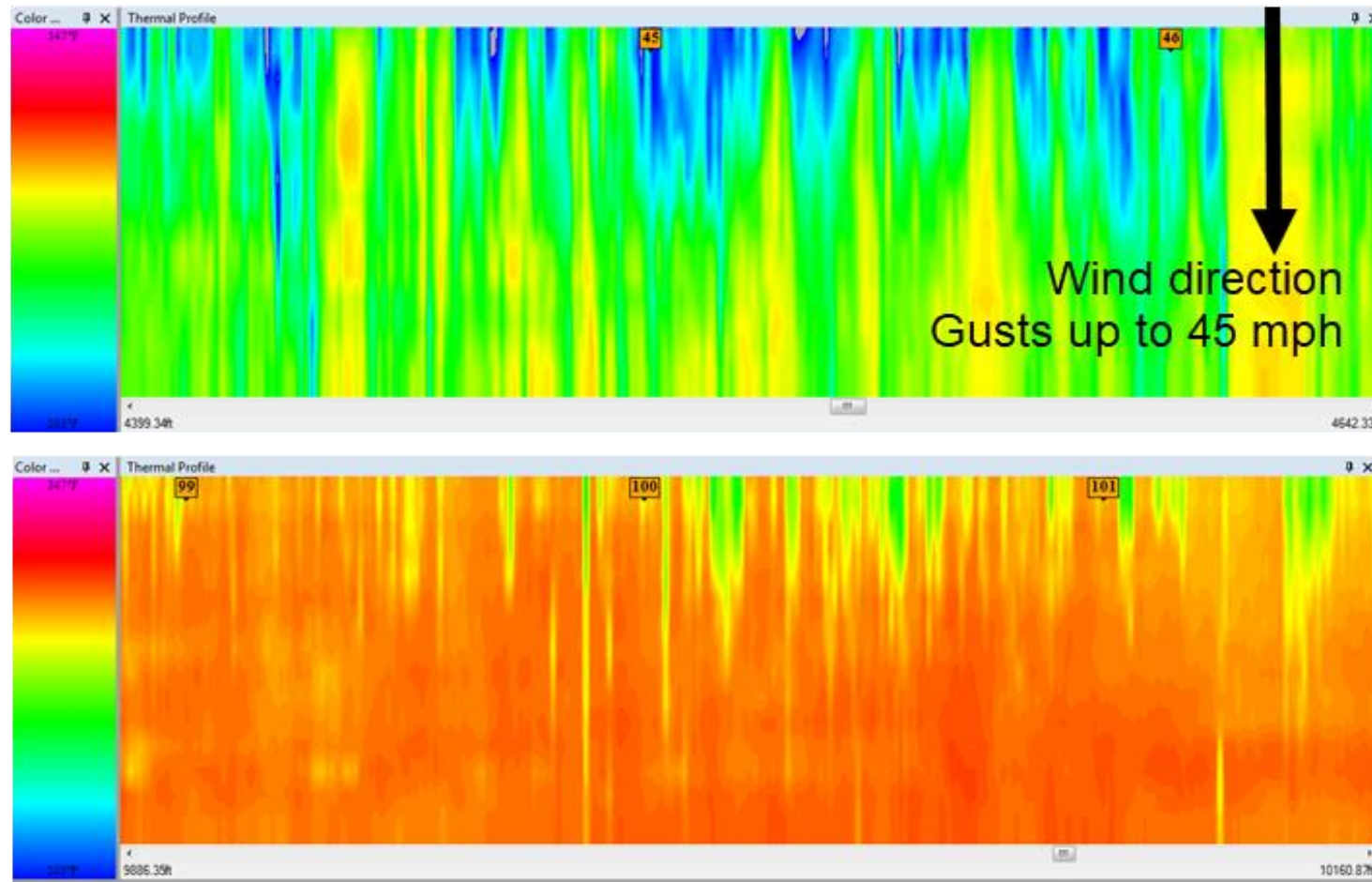
Required measurement locations

S-xx.3.A.1, S-xx.3.B.2

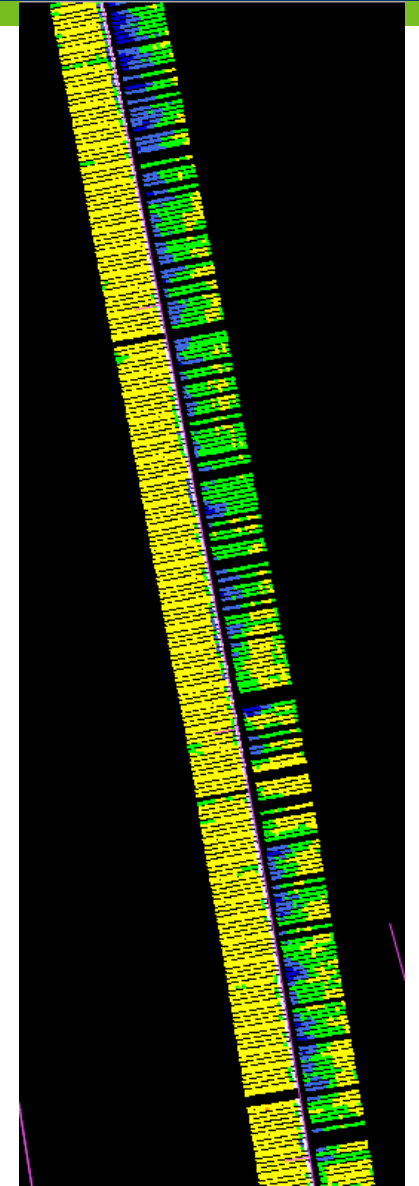
- Contract net length ≥ 2 miles
- 100% of each lift (≥ 1 inch thick)
 - Traffic lanes
 - E-ZPass Lanes
 - Continuous left turn lanes
 - Passing lanes

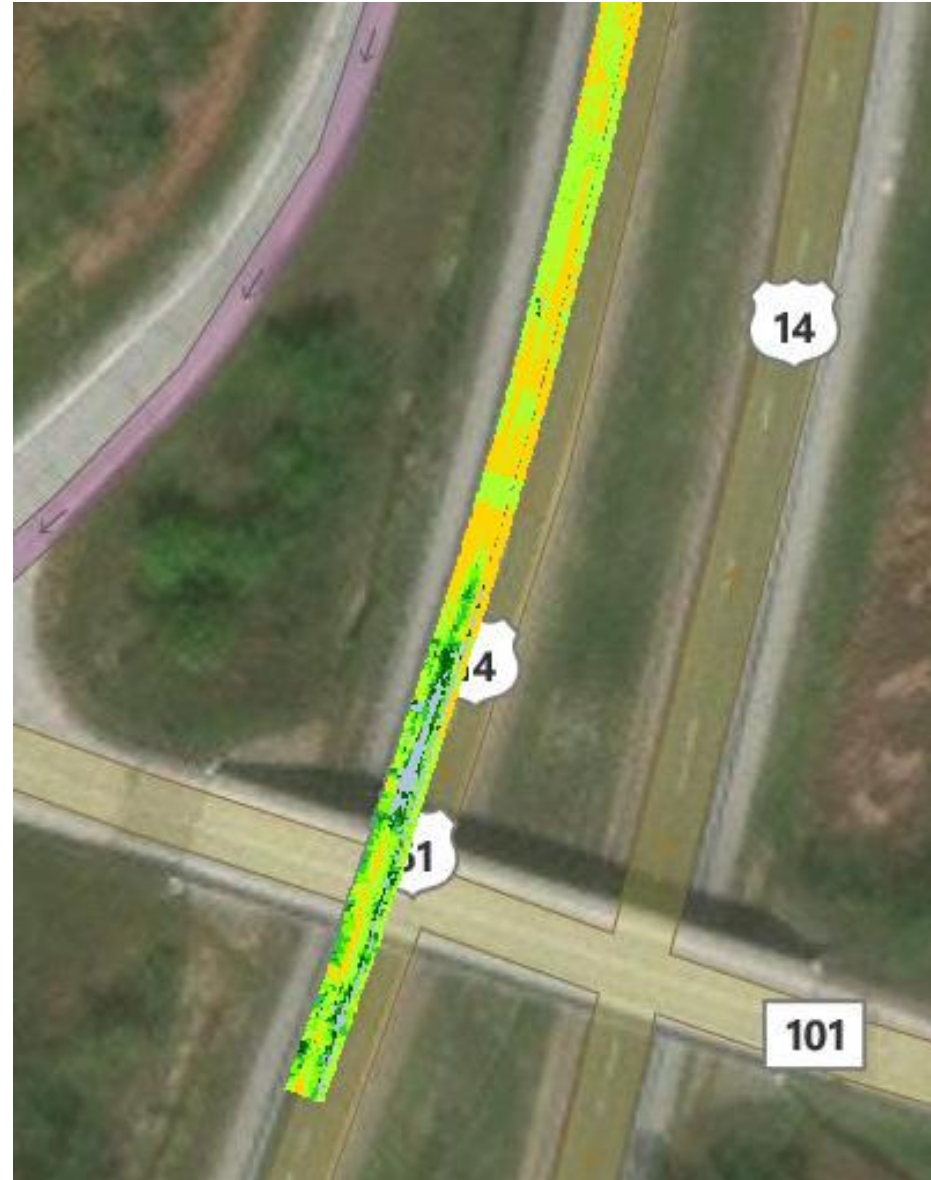


Effects of pavement thickness on PMTP measurements



- Wear course thickness = 5/8 inch (1.6 cm)
- Shoulder pavement edge max thickness = 1/2 inch (1.3 cm)

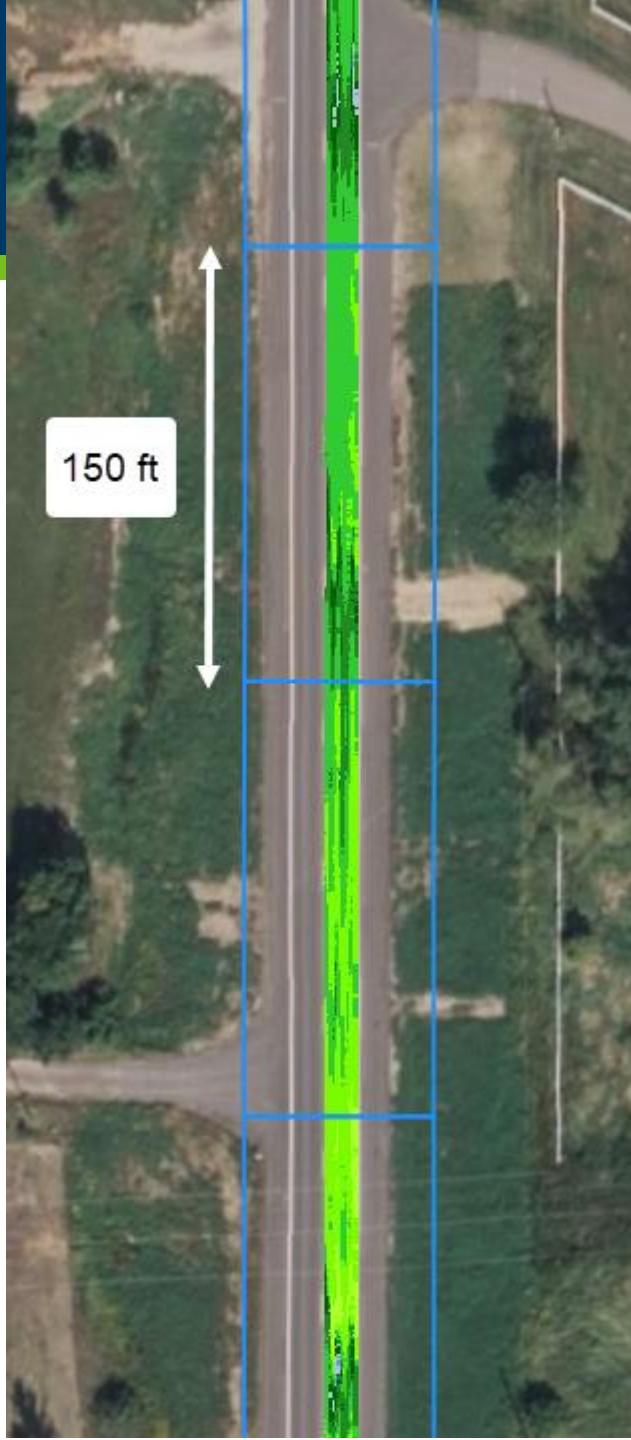




Example of PMTP measurements on scratch course
(lift less than 1 inch)

Establishment data sublots using Veta

S-xx.3.B.3



Divide data into 150-linear ft data
sublots using Veta

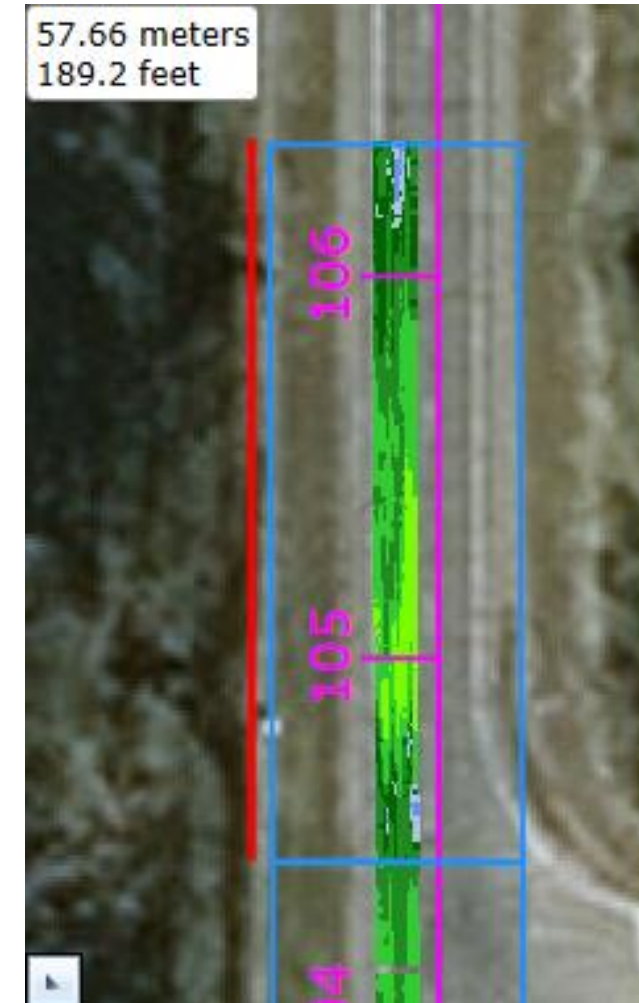
When last data subplot length is less than 150-feet

S-xx.3.B.3

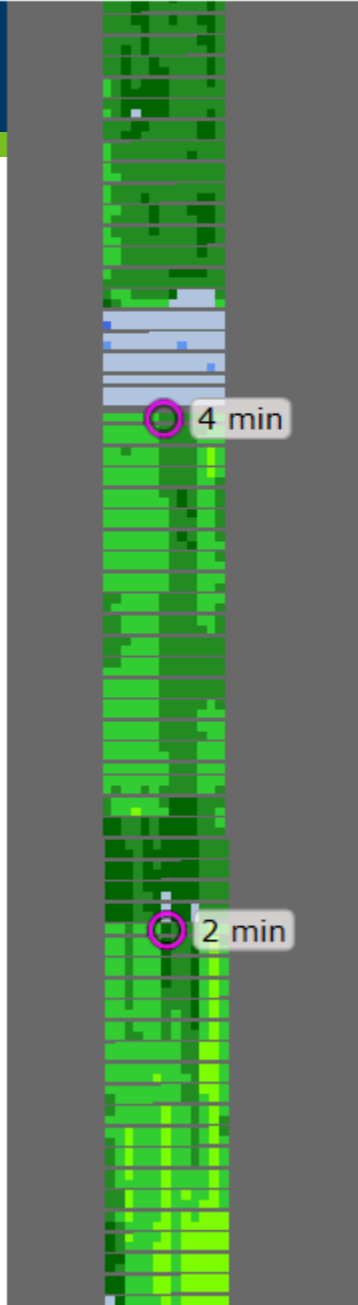
≥ 75 -ft Treat as data subplot



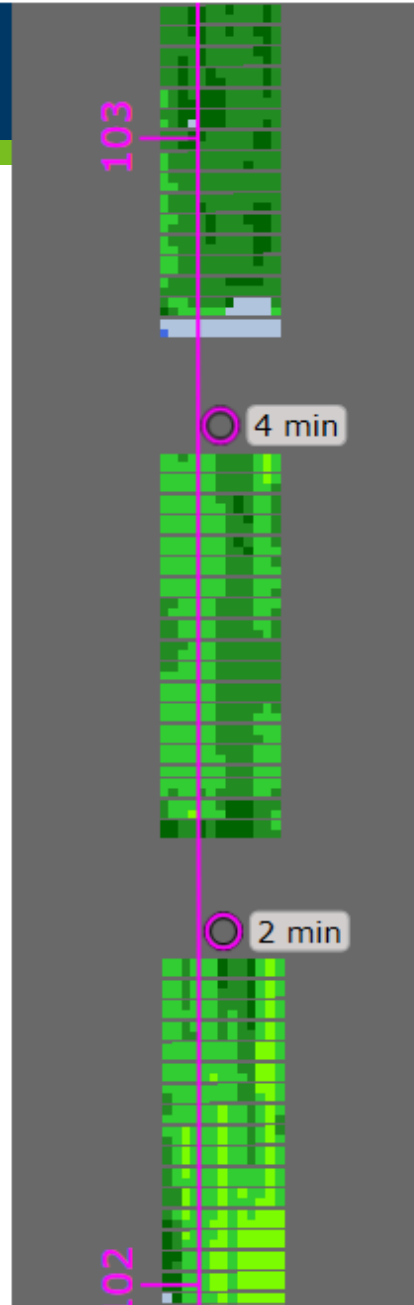
< 75 ft Combine with previous data subplot



Prior to removal of
paver stops



Paver stops removed



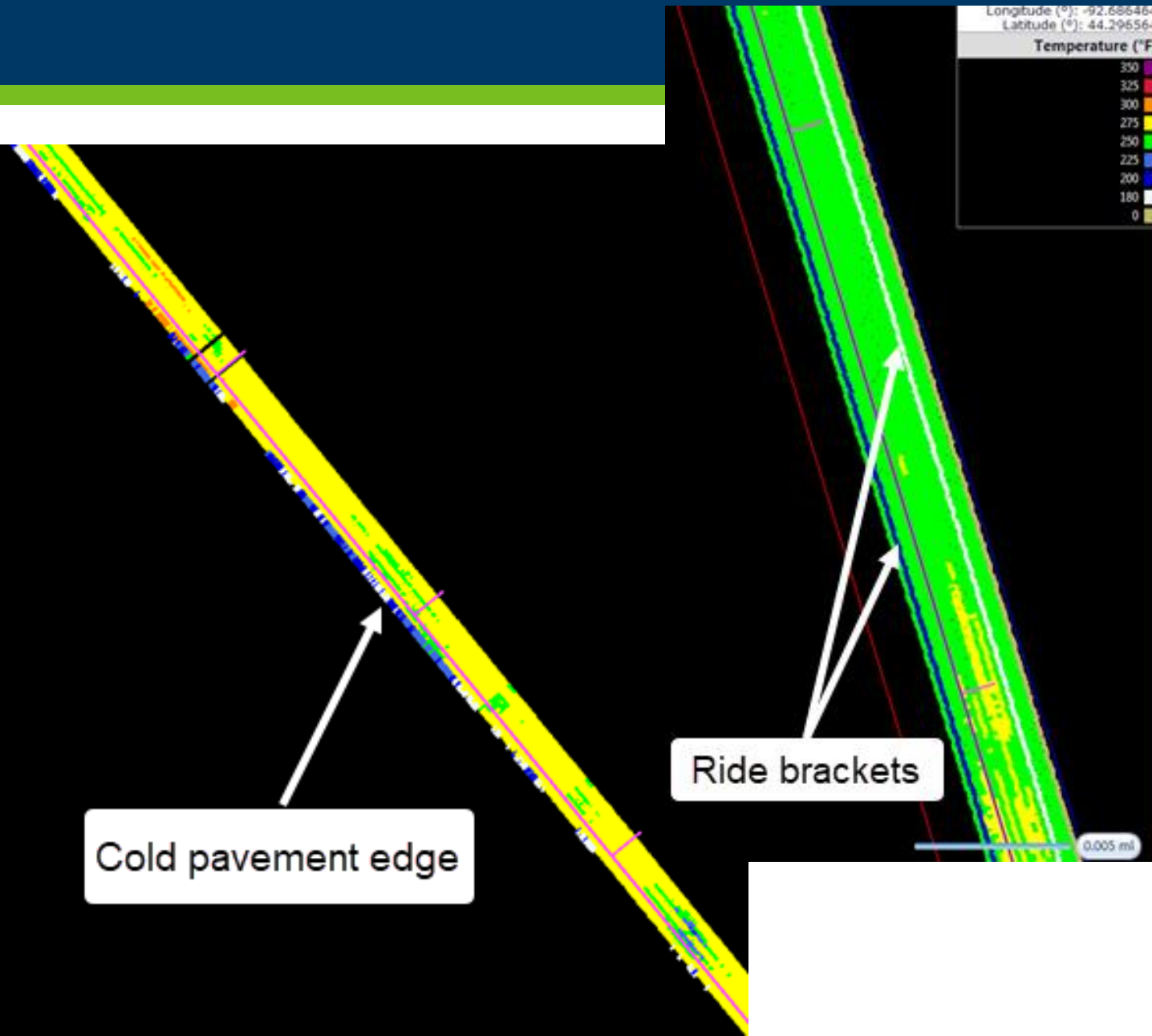
Exclusion of paver stops

S-xx.3.B.5.a(1)

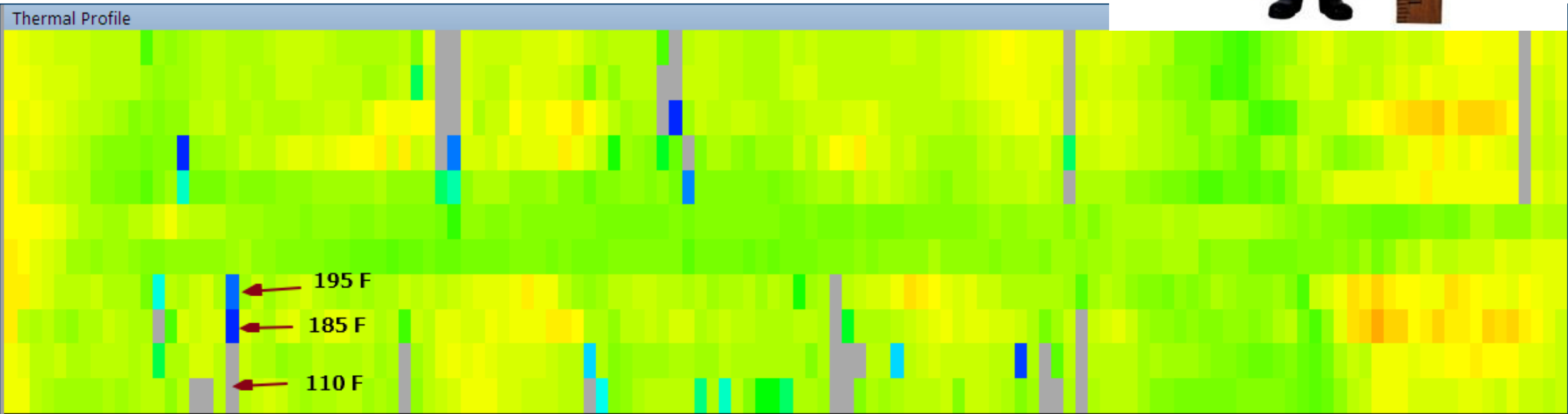
Exclude surface temperature readings
within 2 feet prior to and 8 feet after
paver stops that are greater than 1
minute in length

Exclusion of cold edges and temperatures less than 180°F

S-xx.3.B.5.a(1), S-xx.3.B.4(6)



- Exclude surface temperature readings $< 180^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Exclude cold edge and ride bracket data using designated operation filter.



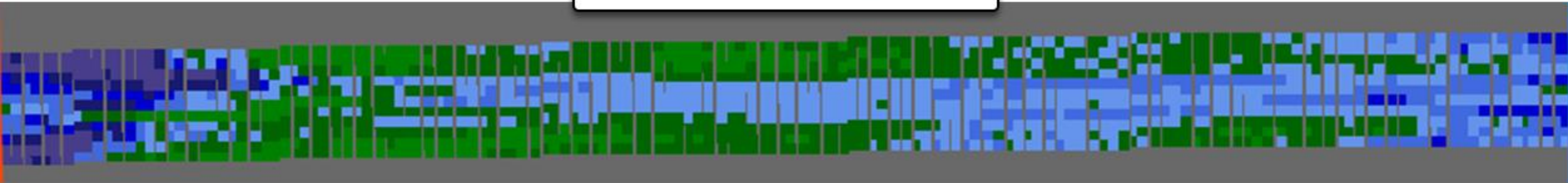
Breakdown roller drum and screed operator



Thermal Segregation Index (TSI)

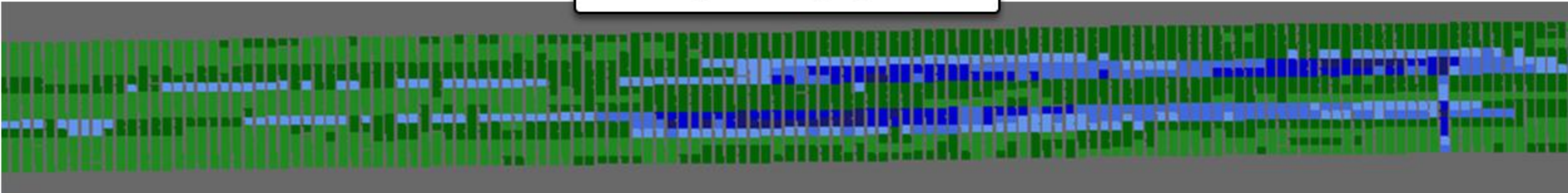
S-xx.3.B.5

Geo-spatial (X-Y) Segregation



+

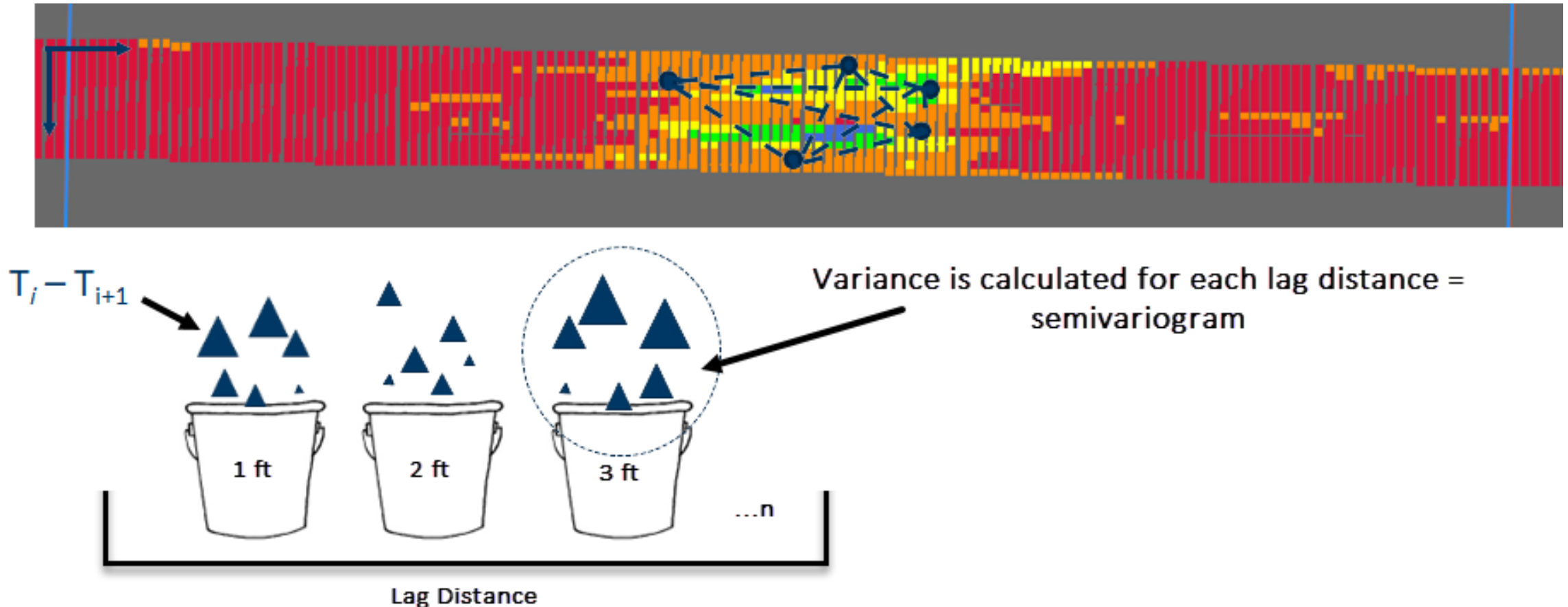
Longitudinal Segregation



“...closer things are more predictable and have less variability...
while distant things are less predictable and are less related...”

Geospatial Segregation

A semivariogram considers all points and their **distance** with respect to **temperature variance**.

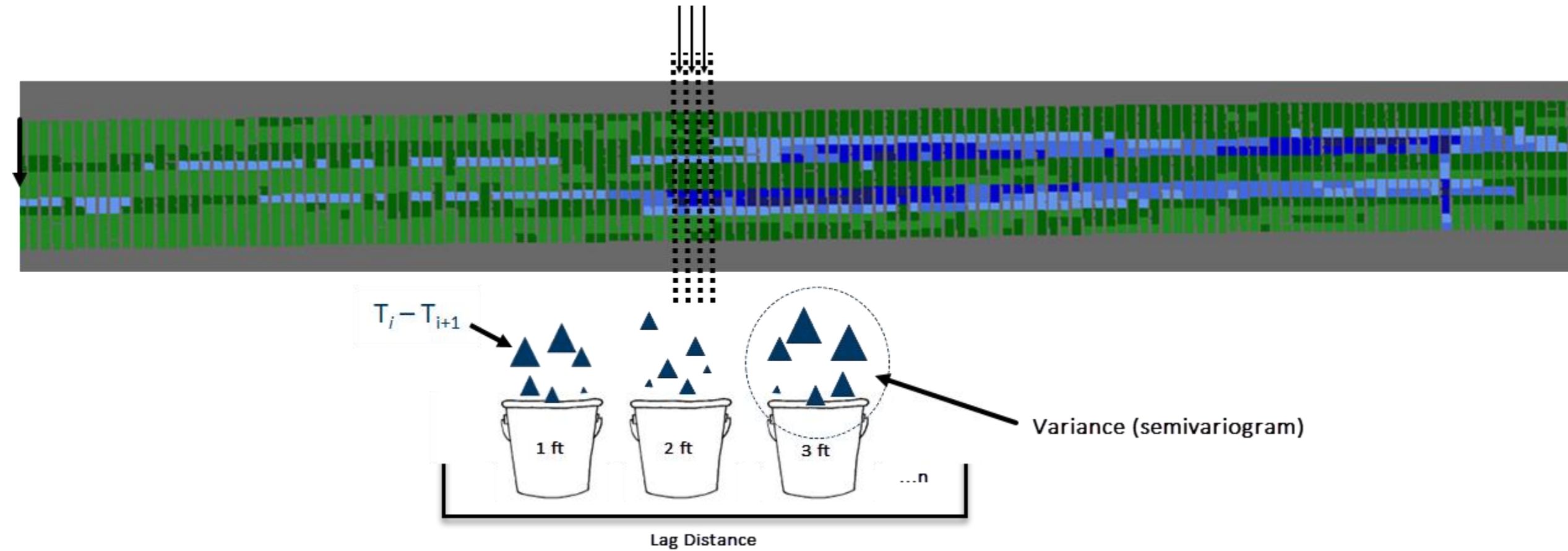


Geospatial Segregation

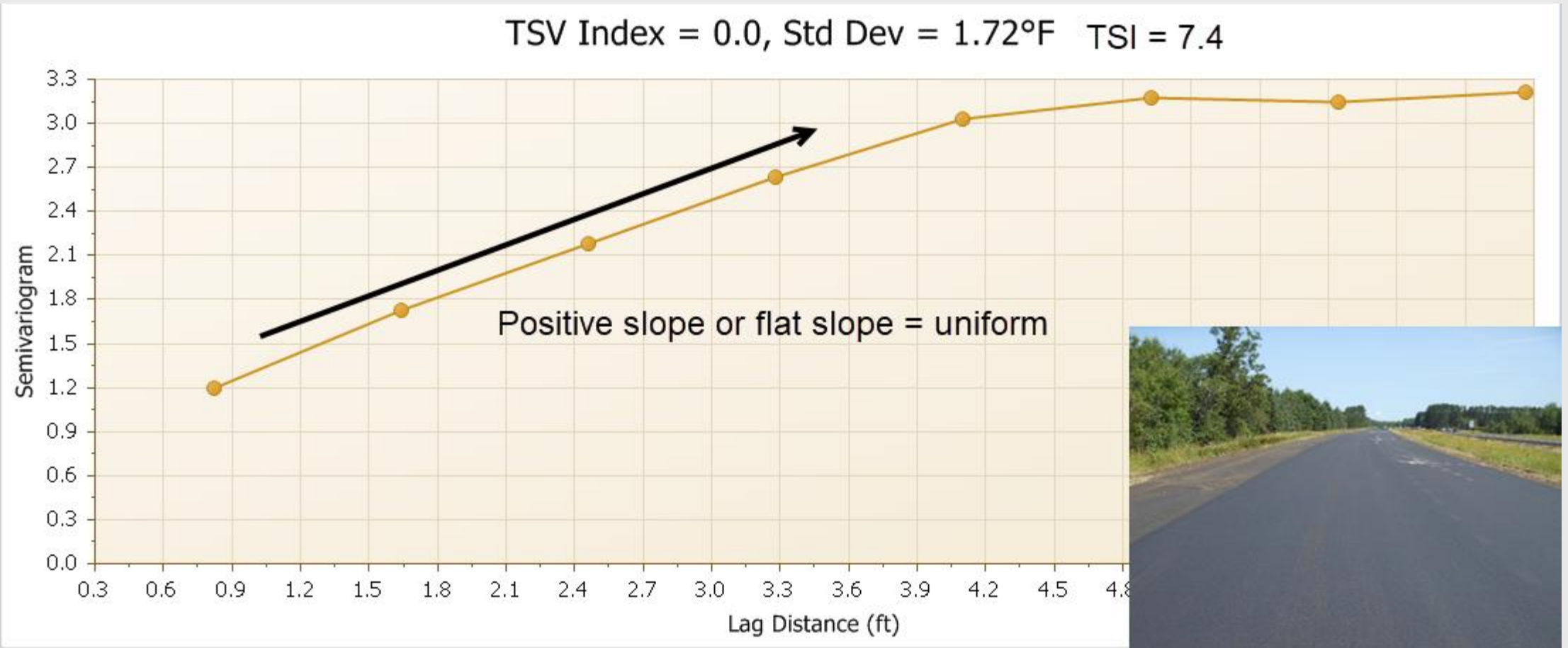
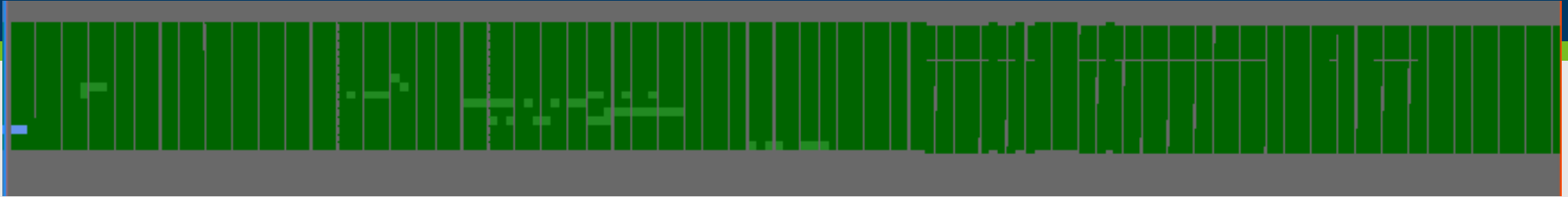
Standard Deviation

Standard Deviation \cong Sill (semivariogram when variance plateaus)

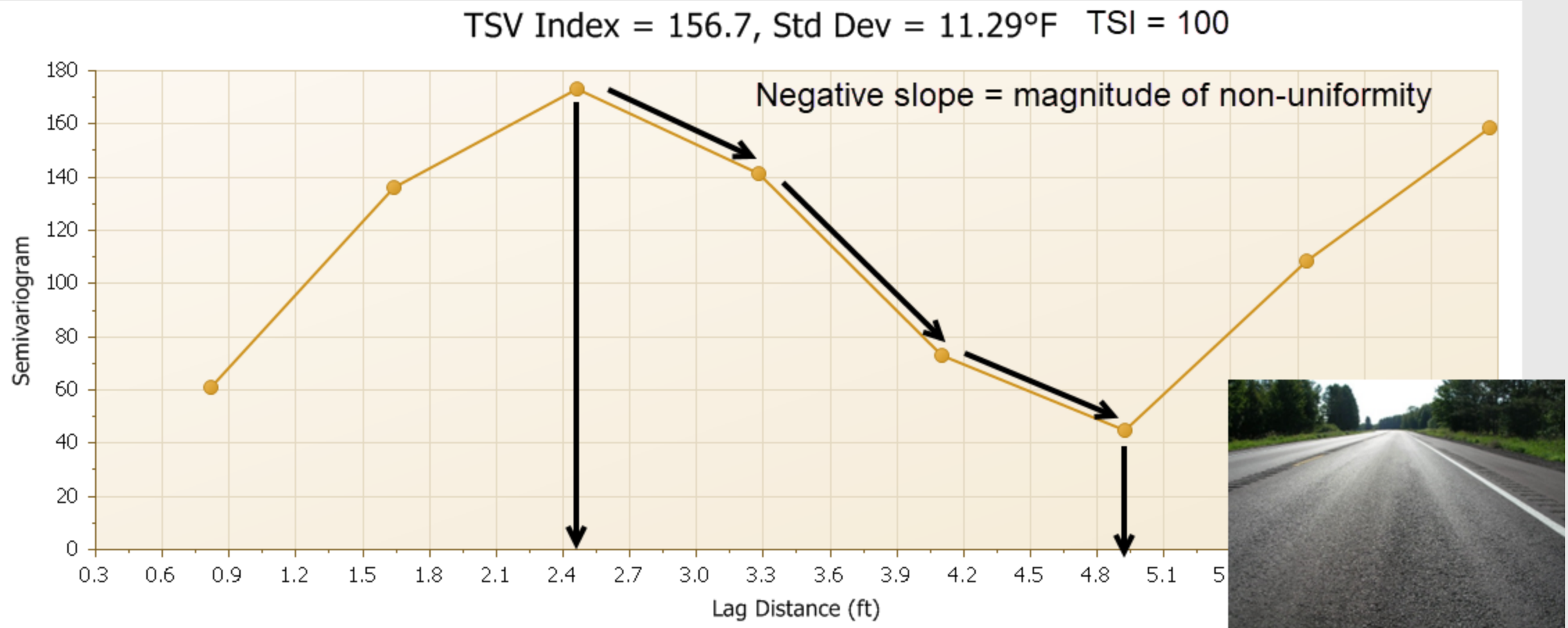
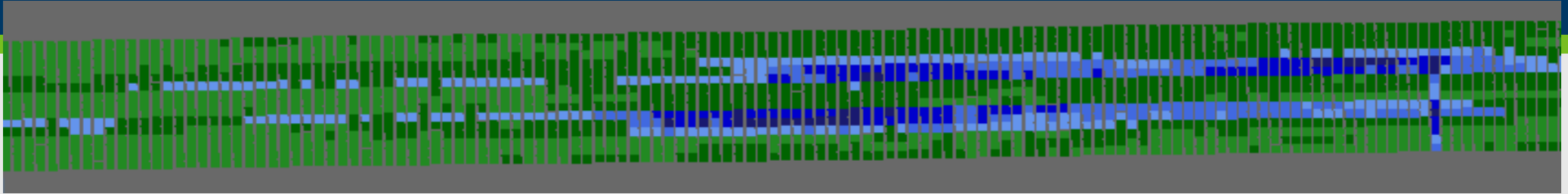
Longitudinal segregation



Longitudinal segregation – low severity



Longitudinal segregation – high severity



Longitudinal Segregation

Transverse Semivariogram (TSV) Index

TSV Index = Sum of the negative semivariogram slopes

Causes of geospatial (X-Y) segregation (standard deviation)

- Material segregation (material production, plant, trucking, paver)
- Plant temperature changes
- Stockpile moisture conditions
- Windrow placement
- Cycling hopper wings
- Hopper deck not covered
- Paver speeds and starting/stopping
- Material feed system
 - Level of mat'l at center of augur (feeder ratio dials)
 - Level of mat'l at the outboard ends of augers (feeder sensors)
 - Incorrect head of material at augers (ensure 1/2 auger)
 - Extension augers not used
- ...

Causes of longitudinal segregation (stripes) (transverse semivariogram [TSV])

- Centerline
 - Missing or damaged deflector plates
 - Overloaded material feed system
 - Worn reversing augers
 - Low auger RPM
 - Mix dragging beneath gear box
- Outer auger bearing support
 - Excessive slow auger RPM
- Conveyors
 - Overloaded feeder system
 - Low auger RPM
 - Mix dragging beneath paver
- Outboard edge of mat
 - Insufficient material
 - Not enough auger extensions
- ...

Thermal Segregation Index (TSI) equation

S-xx.B.5.a(2)

Equation 2016-1:

$$TSI_0 = 0.77 \left[C \times \left(\frac{StDev}{StDev_{Severe\ Start}} \right) + (100 - C) \times \left(\frac{TSV}{TSV_{Severe\ Start}} \right) \right]$$

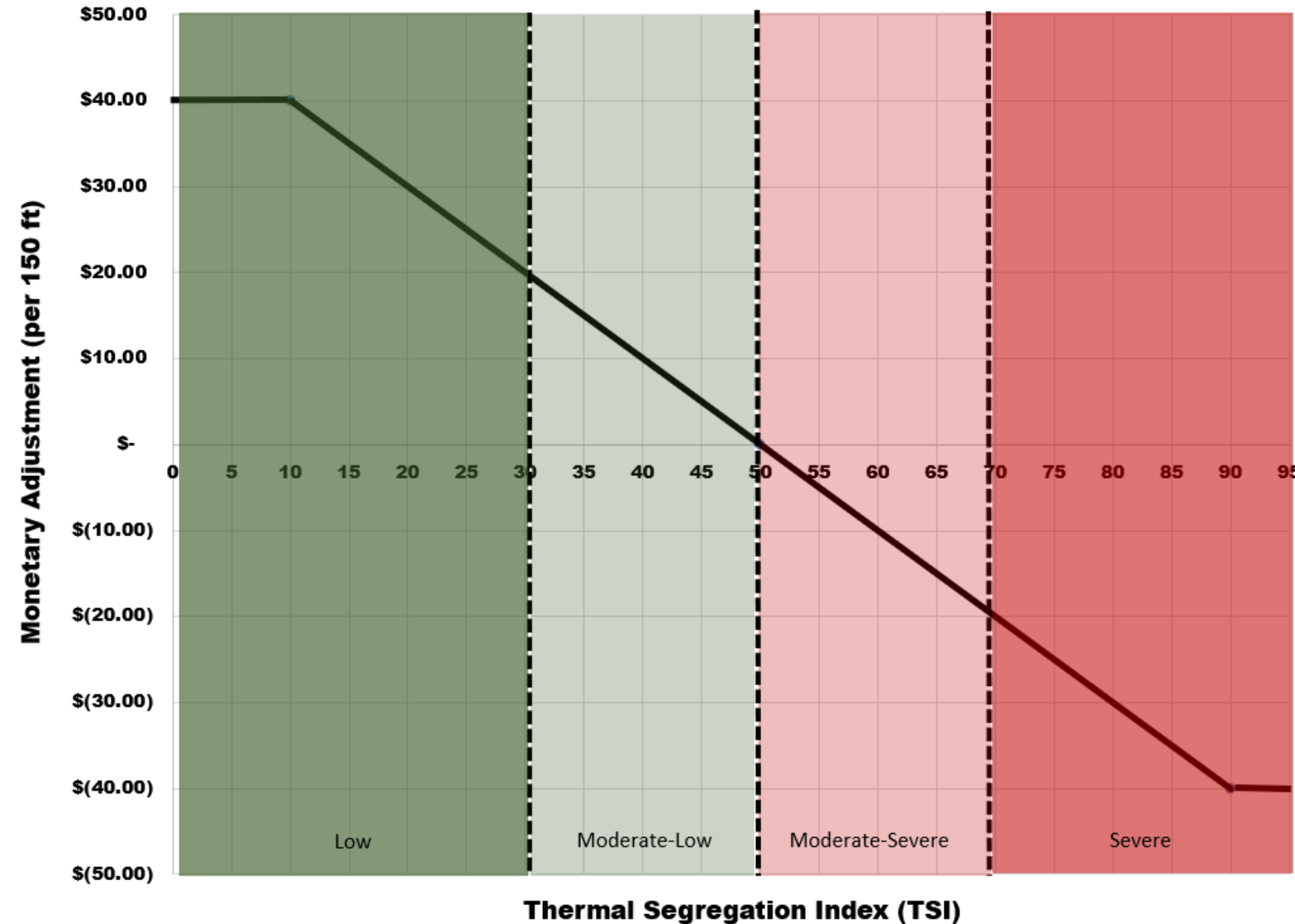
Equation 2016-2:

$$TSI = \begin{cases} TSI_0 & \text{when } TSI_0 < 100 \\ 100 & \text{when } TSI_0 \geq 100 \end{cases}$$

Where:

c = percent contribution of *Standard Deviation* to TSI_{Total} (ranges from 0 to 100, **default = 50**)

Monetary adjustments for thermal segregation

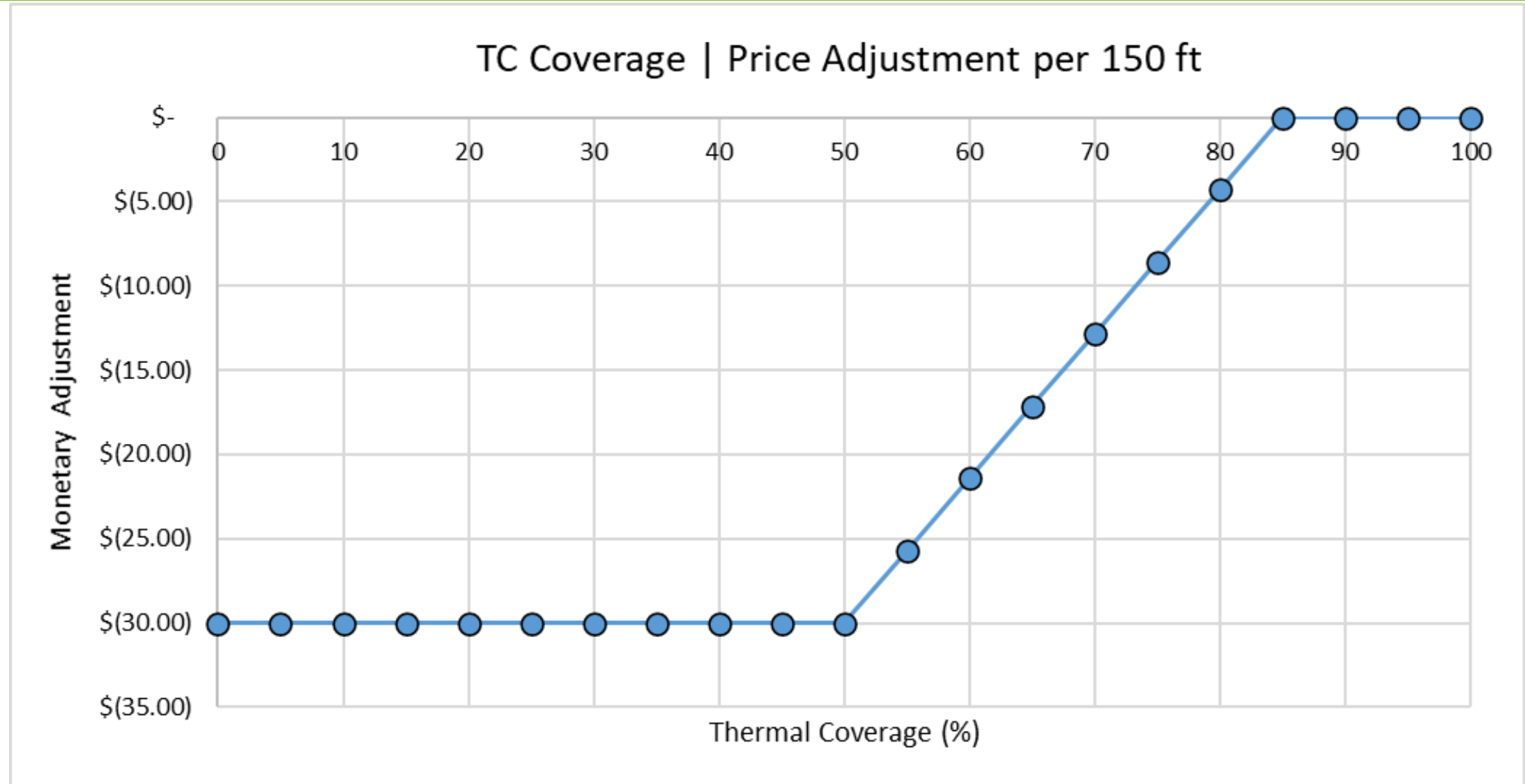


$$PA_{TSI} =$$

$$\begin{cases} \$40 \text{ when } TSI \leq 10 \\ PA_{TSI} \text{ when } 10 < TSI < 90 \\ -\$40 \text{ when } TSI \geq 90 \end{cases}$$

$$PA_{TSI} = (50 - TSI) \times 0.025 \times \$40$$

Thermal coverage monetary adjustments



- Automatically transfer from ICT system to cloud storage within 15-minute intervals, or a minimum of once per day when limited satellite coverage
- Submit updated Veta projects and forms to Engineer at least 2 non-consecutive days per calendar week.

Price adjustment for Veta project and forms submittals

S-xx.3.5.A.1

A monetary deduction of \$500 per calendar day will be assessed for submitting the final version of the Veta project(s) and required forms later than 14-calendar days of completion of the ICT method.

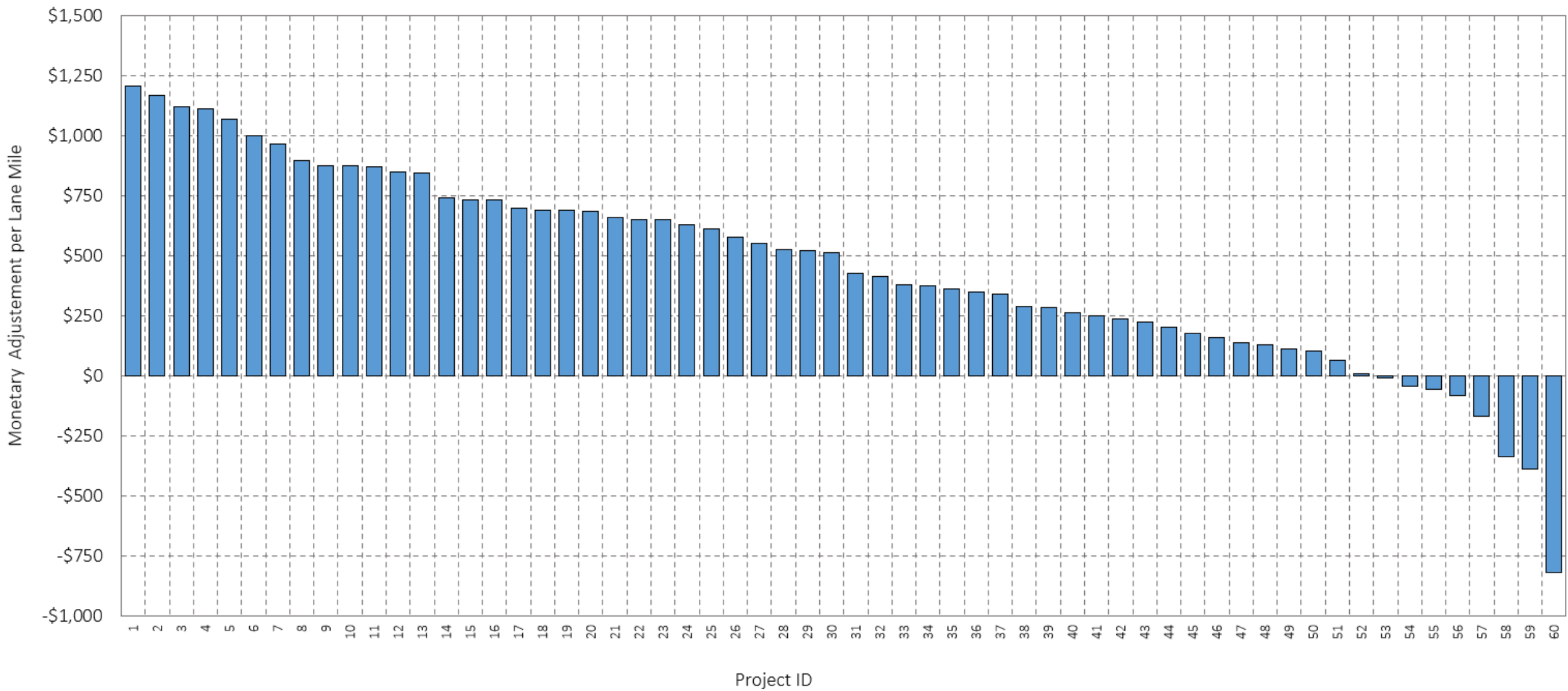
S-xx.5 Basis of Payment

- 2016.601 Quality Management – PMTP Method Lump Sum
- 2016.601 Quality Management Special – IC Method Lump Sum

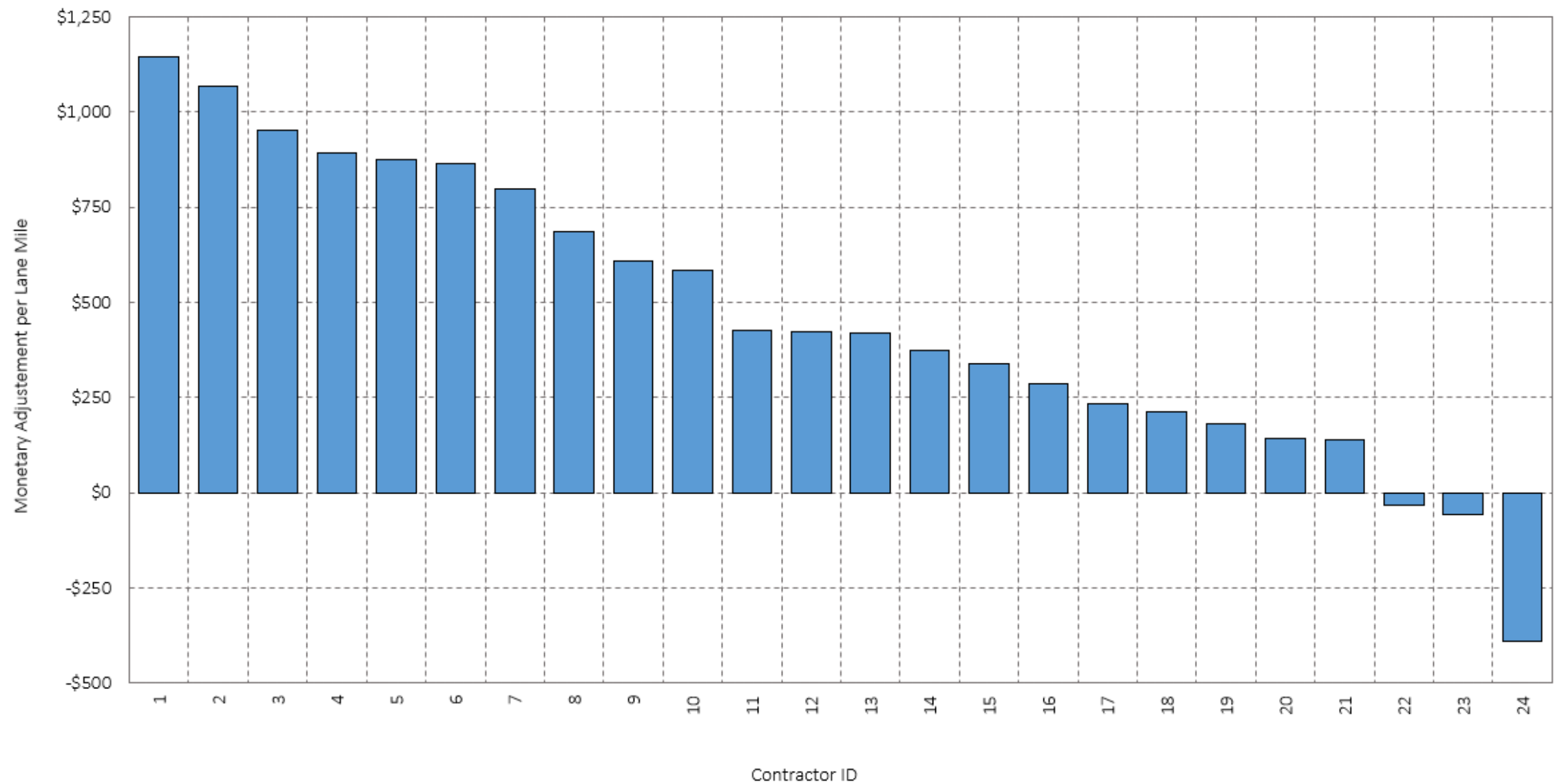




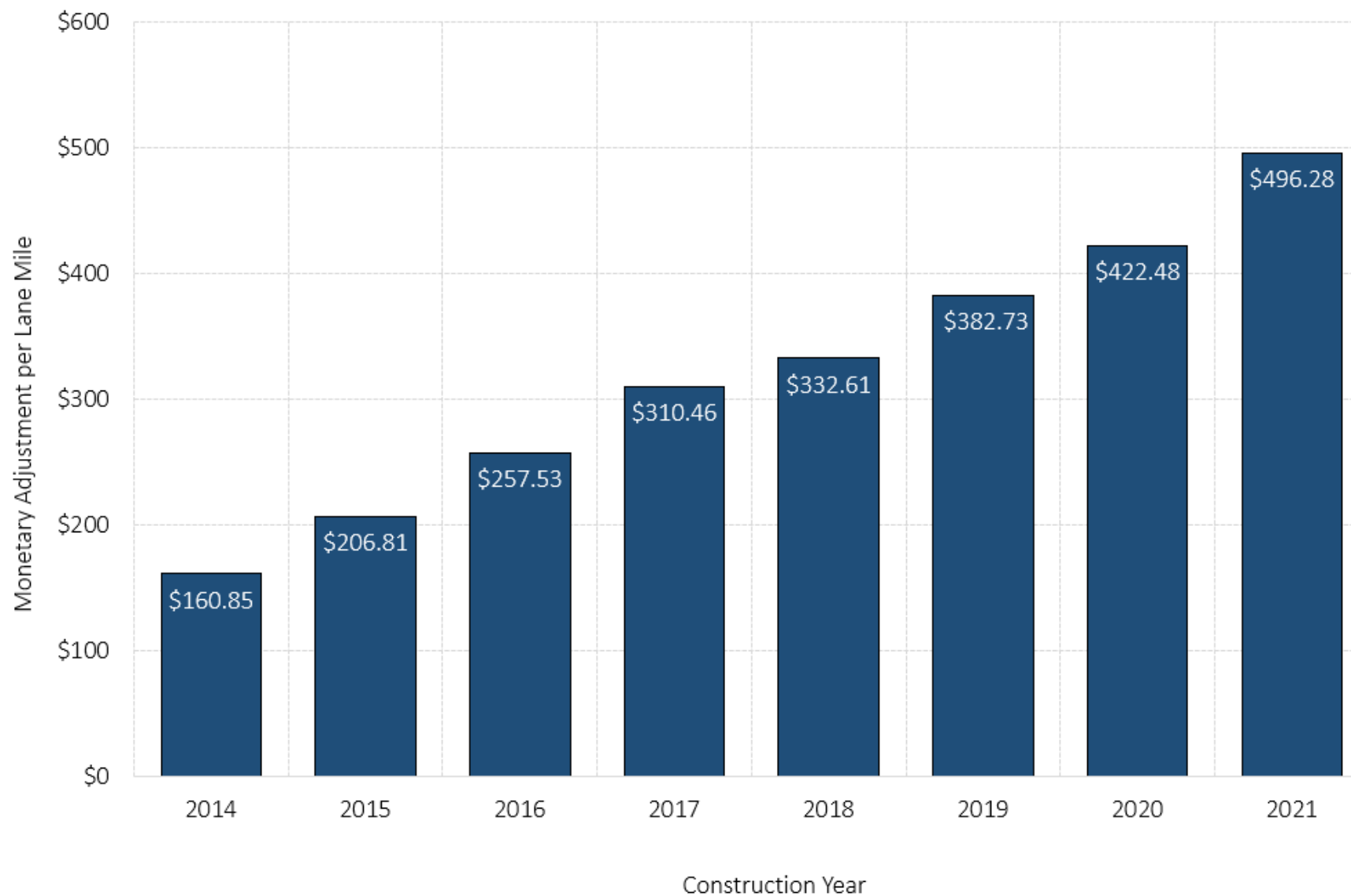
Use of Veta to identify workmanship issues



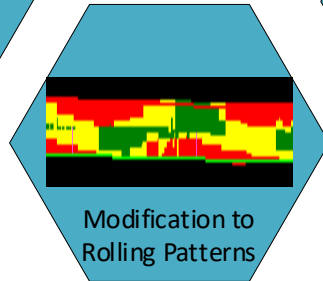
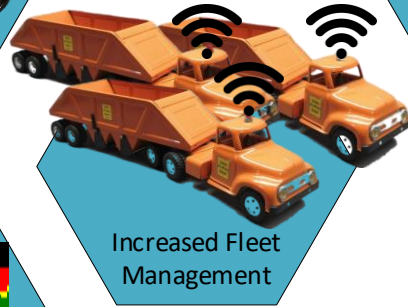
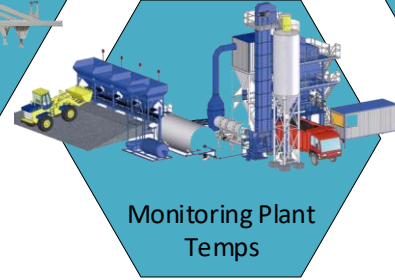
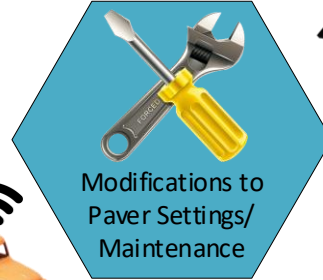
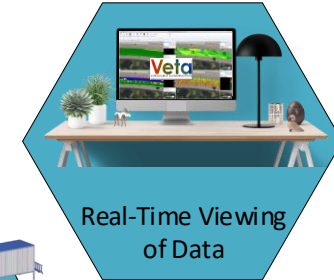
PMTP monetary adjustment per lane mile per project



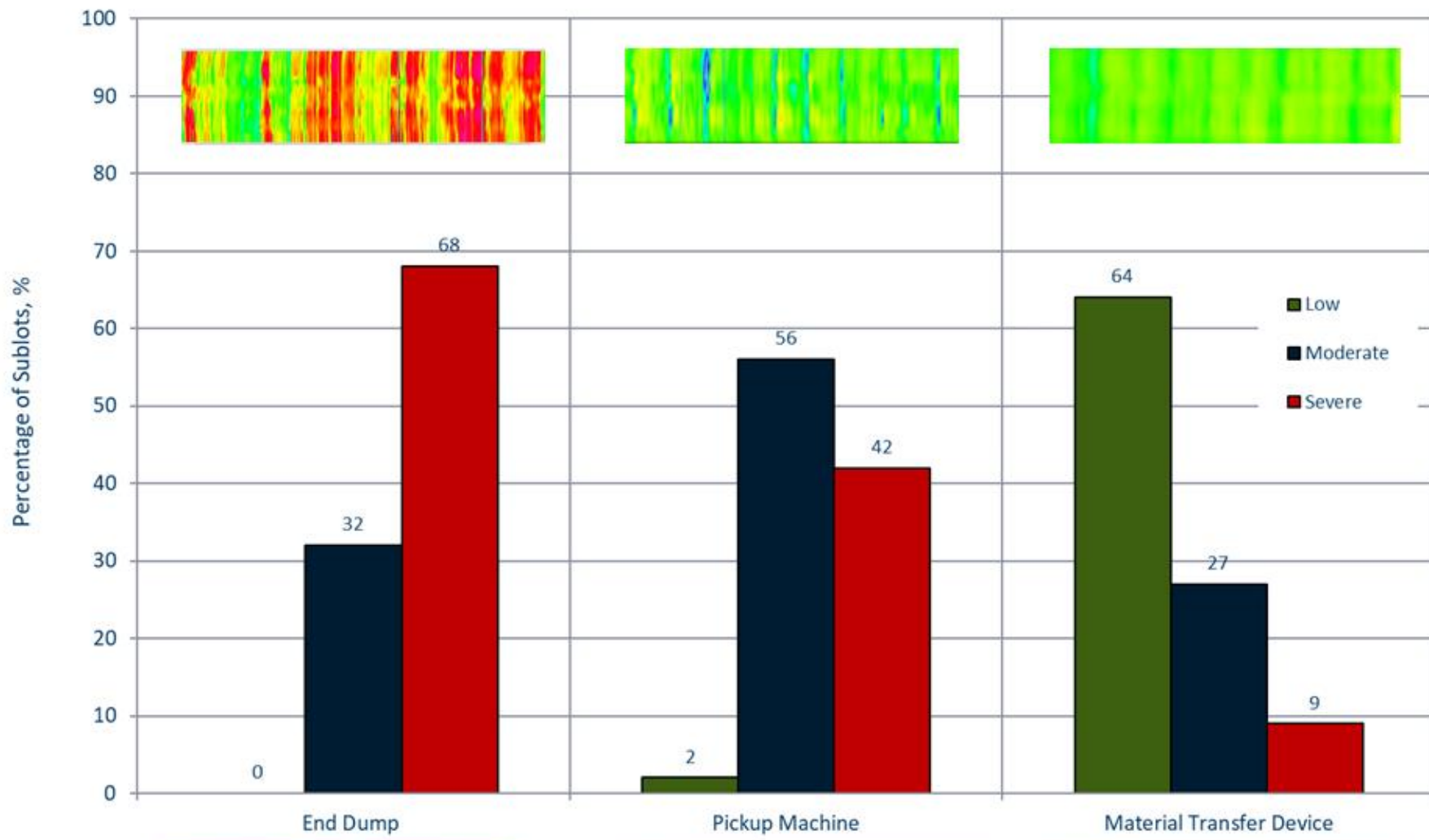
PMTP monetary adjustment per lane mile per contractor



PMTP monetary adjustments per lane mile per year



...some changes as a result of the technology



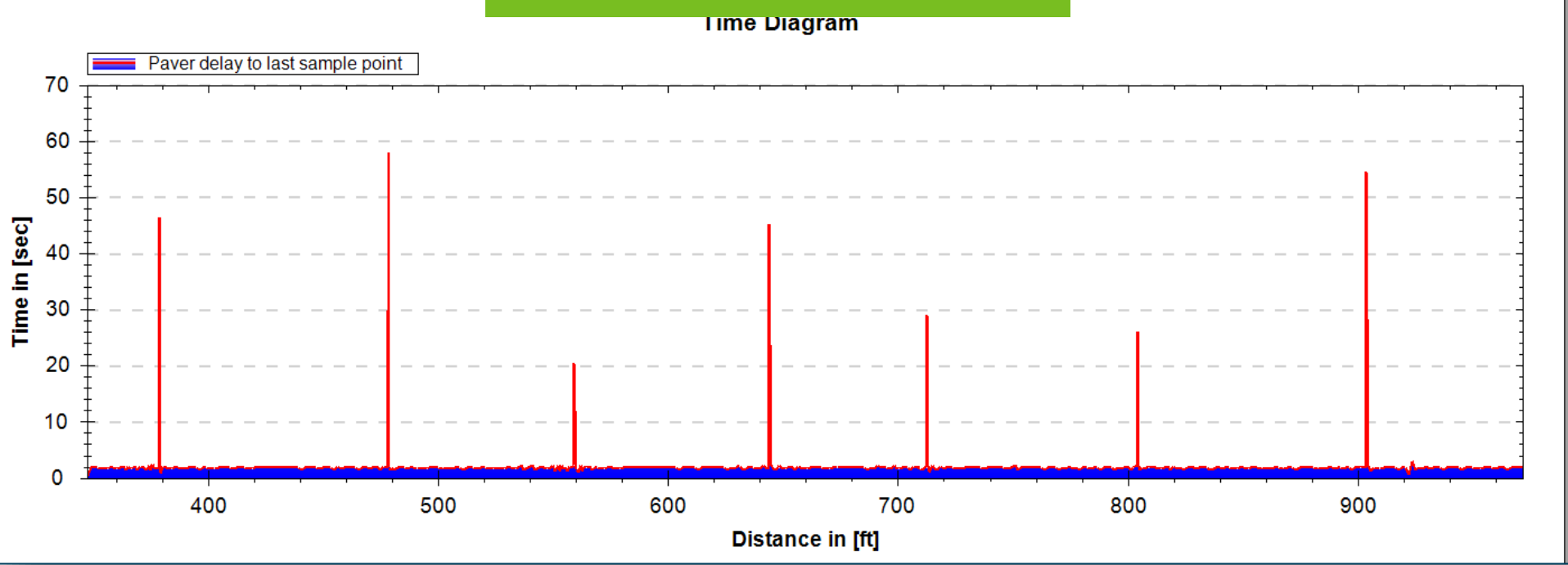
One Contractor –
One Project

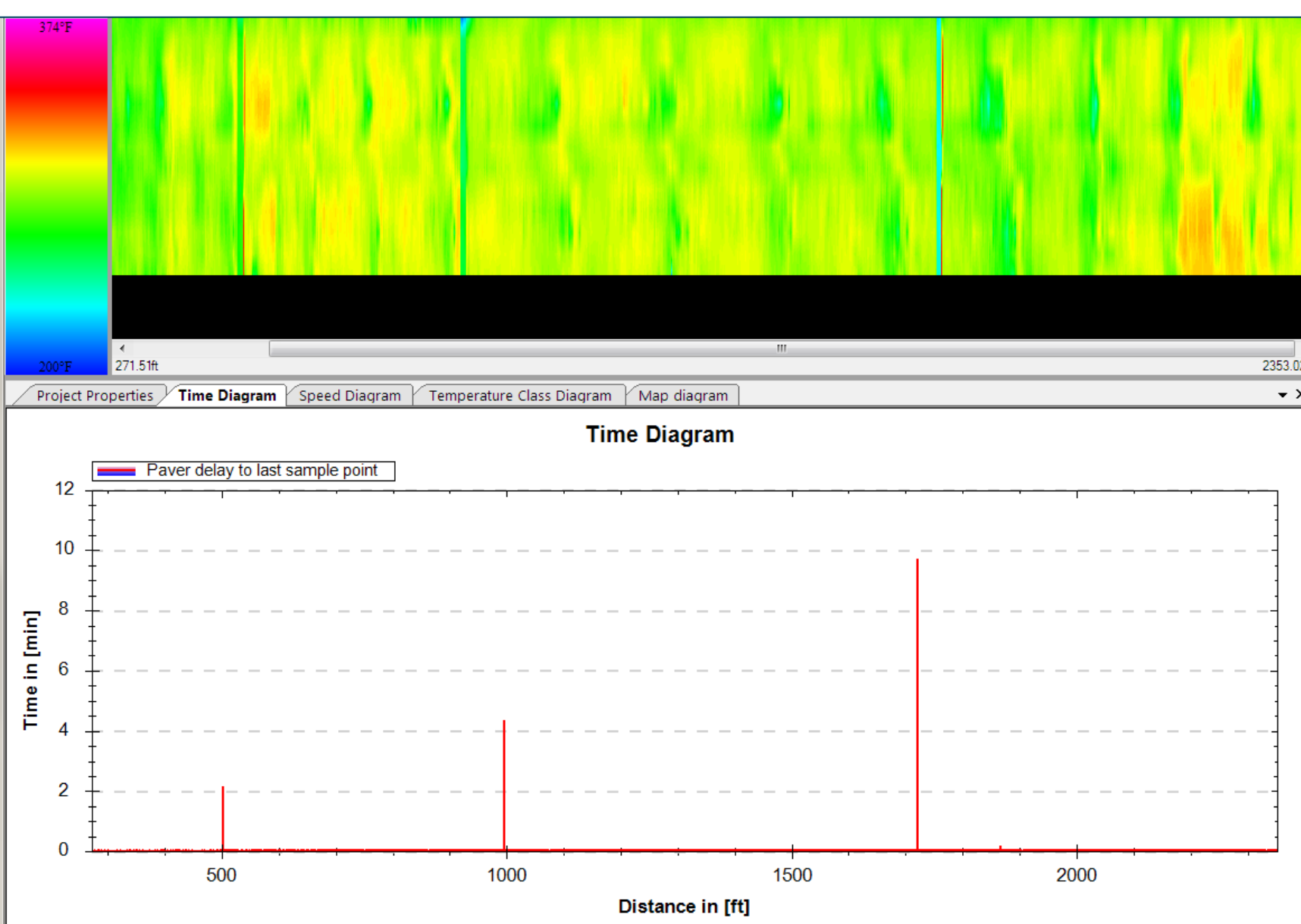
Raise box to allow mix to move against end-gate.
Then release end-gate to allow mix to drop in mass into the
paver hopper to minimize material / thermal segregation.

End dump segregation



Thermal Segregation Category	Percent of Sublots
Low	0
Moderate	0
Severe	100





Thermal Segregation Category	Percent of Sublots
Low	0
Moderate	88
Severe	13



Reduced thermal segregation when using pickup machine

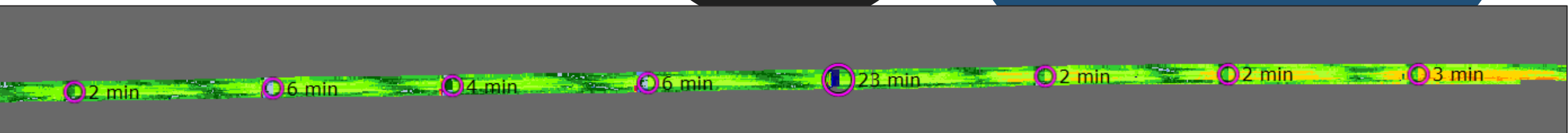


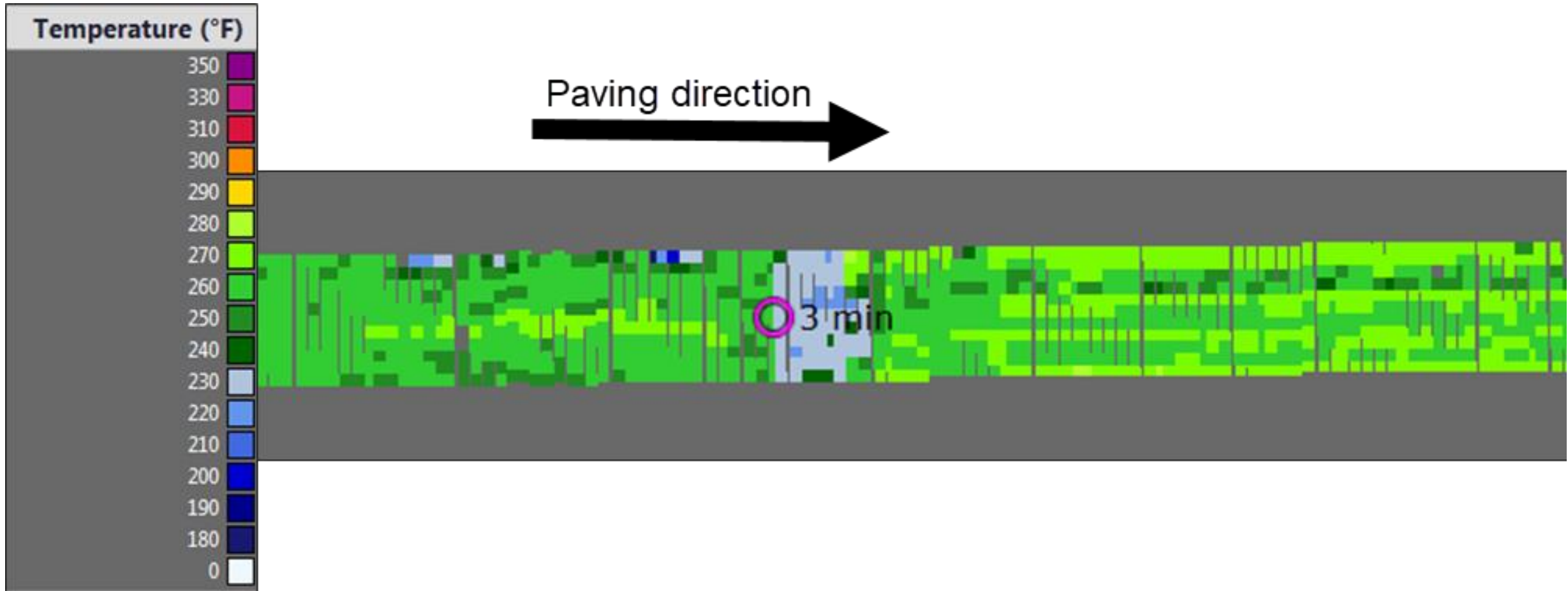
Consider equipment used during paving operation

Most paver stops are preventable with changes to operations.

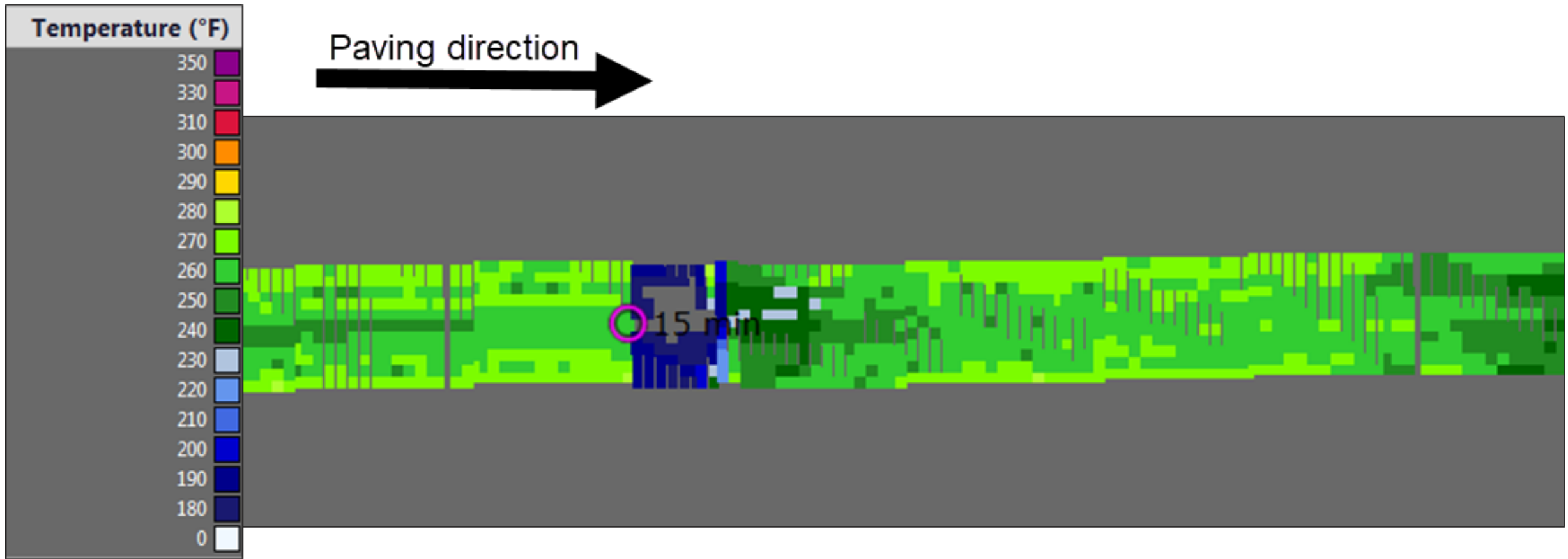
Negatively affects durability, density, ride, . . .

Too many paver stops

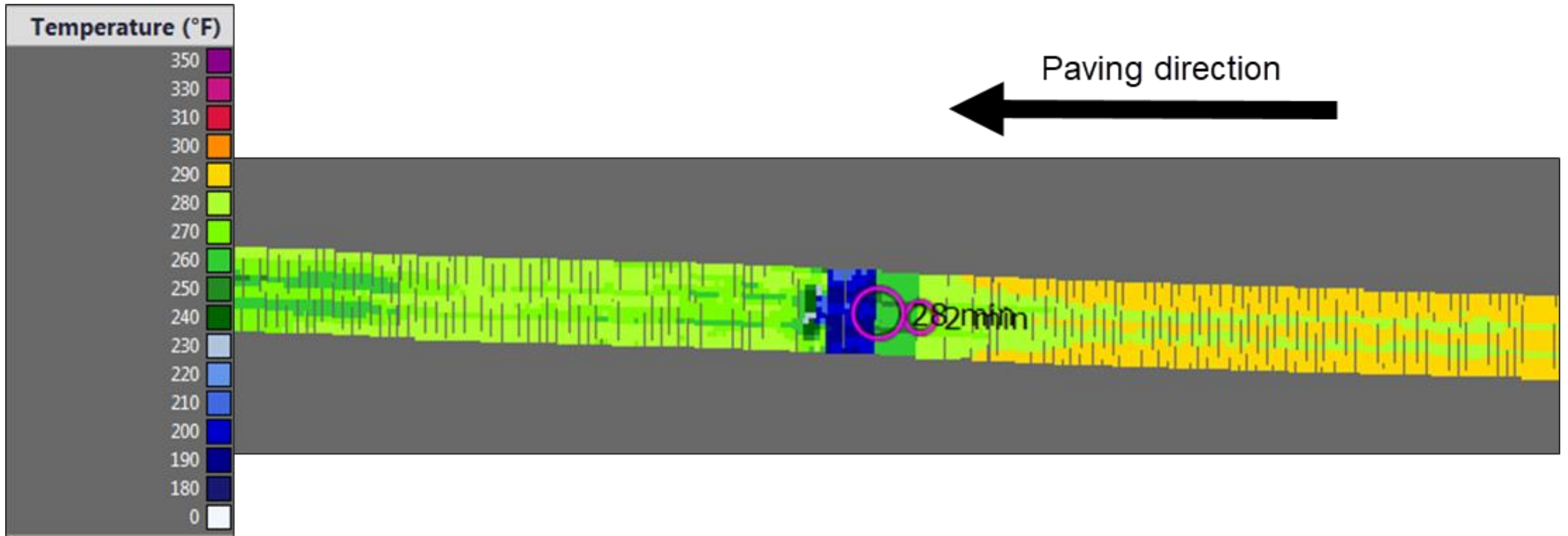




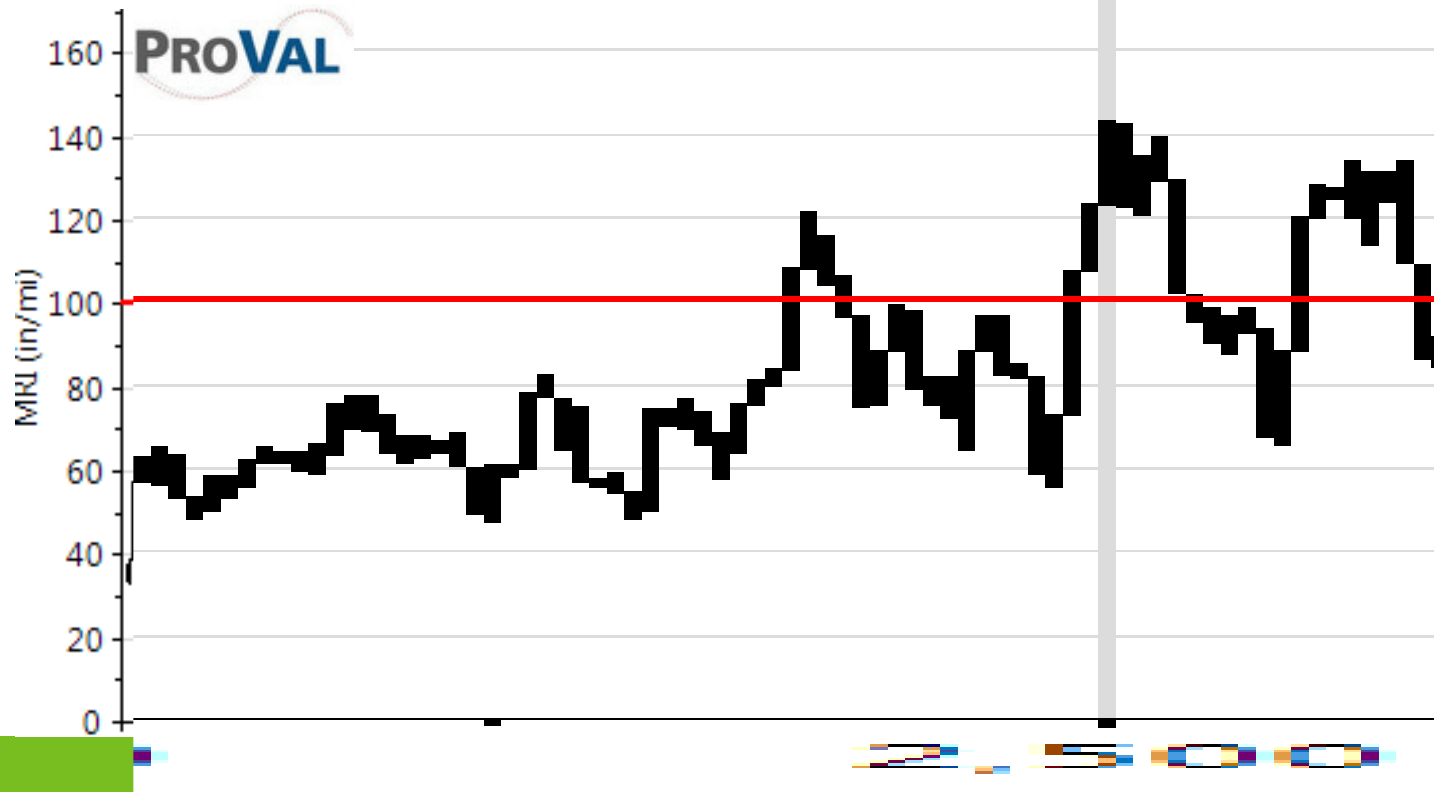
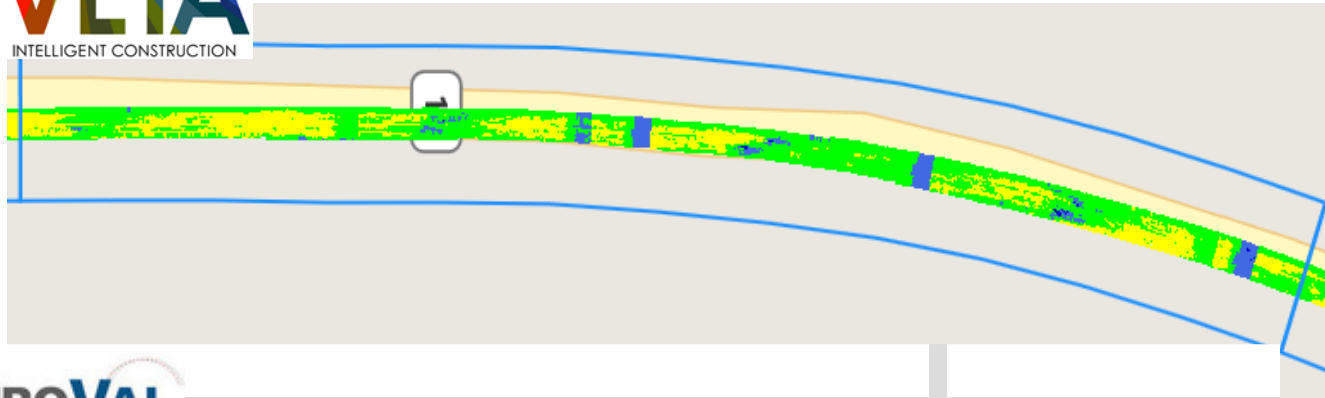
Thermal segregation after a 3-minute paver stop



Thermal segregation after a 15-minute paver stop



Thermal segregation after a 28-minute paver stop



Not all roughness is from
paver stops.

...But...

Fewer paver stops equals
fewer opportunities to
create roughness.

Increased roughness at paver stops



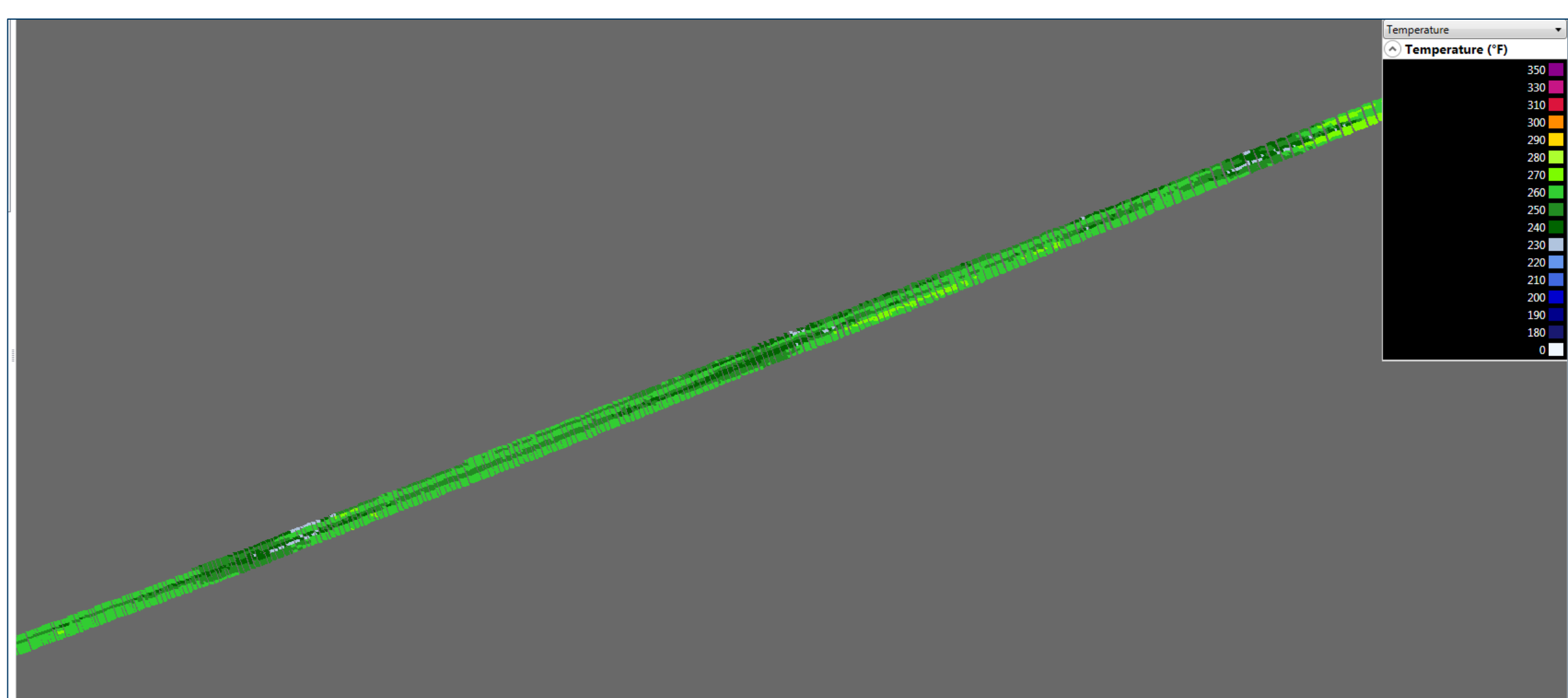
Windrows that are not overlapping

Trucks Driving on Windrows after Dump

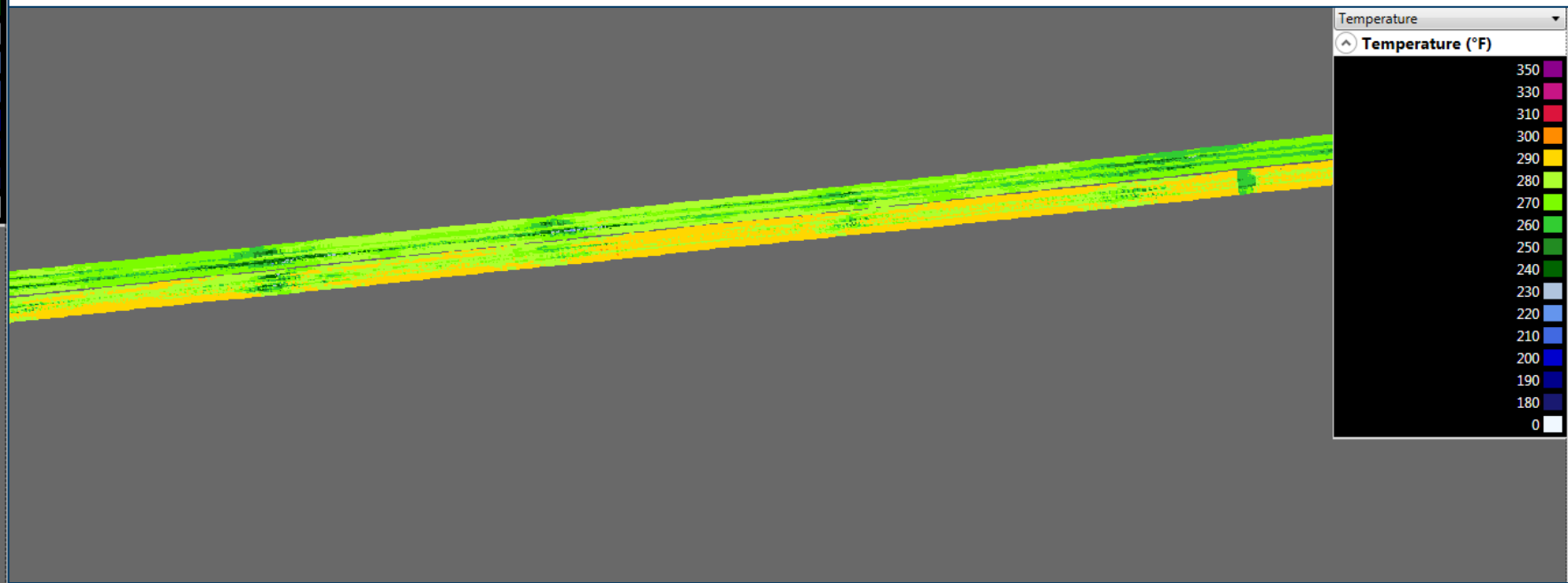
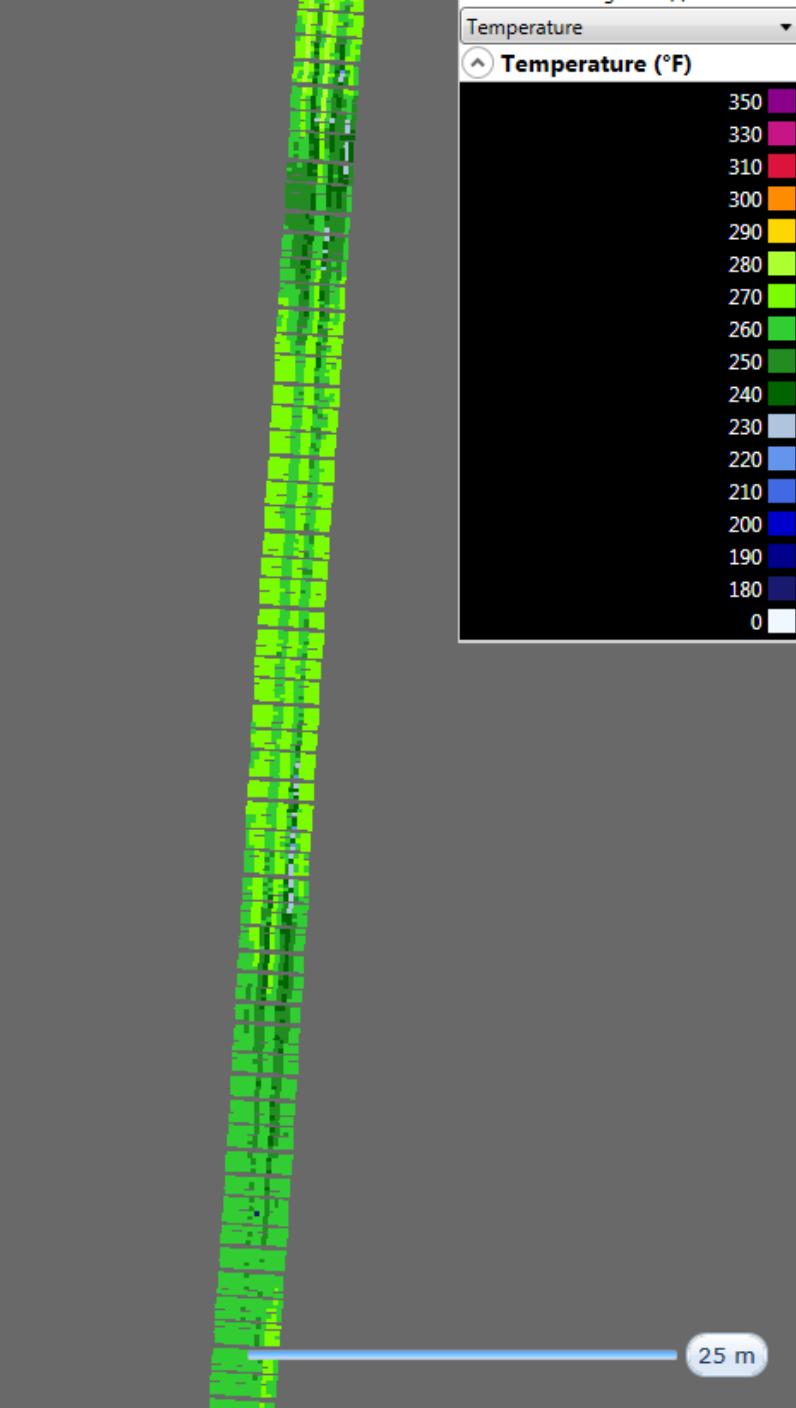


Trucks driving on windrows can cause material and thermal segregation.

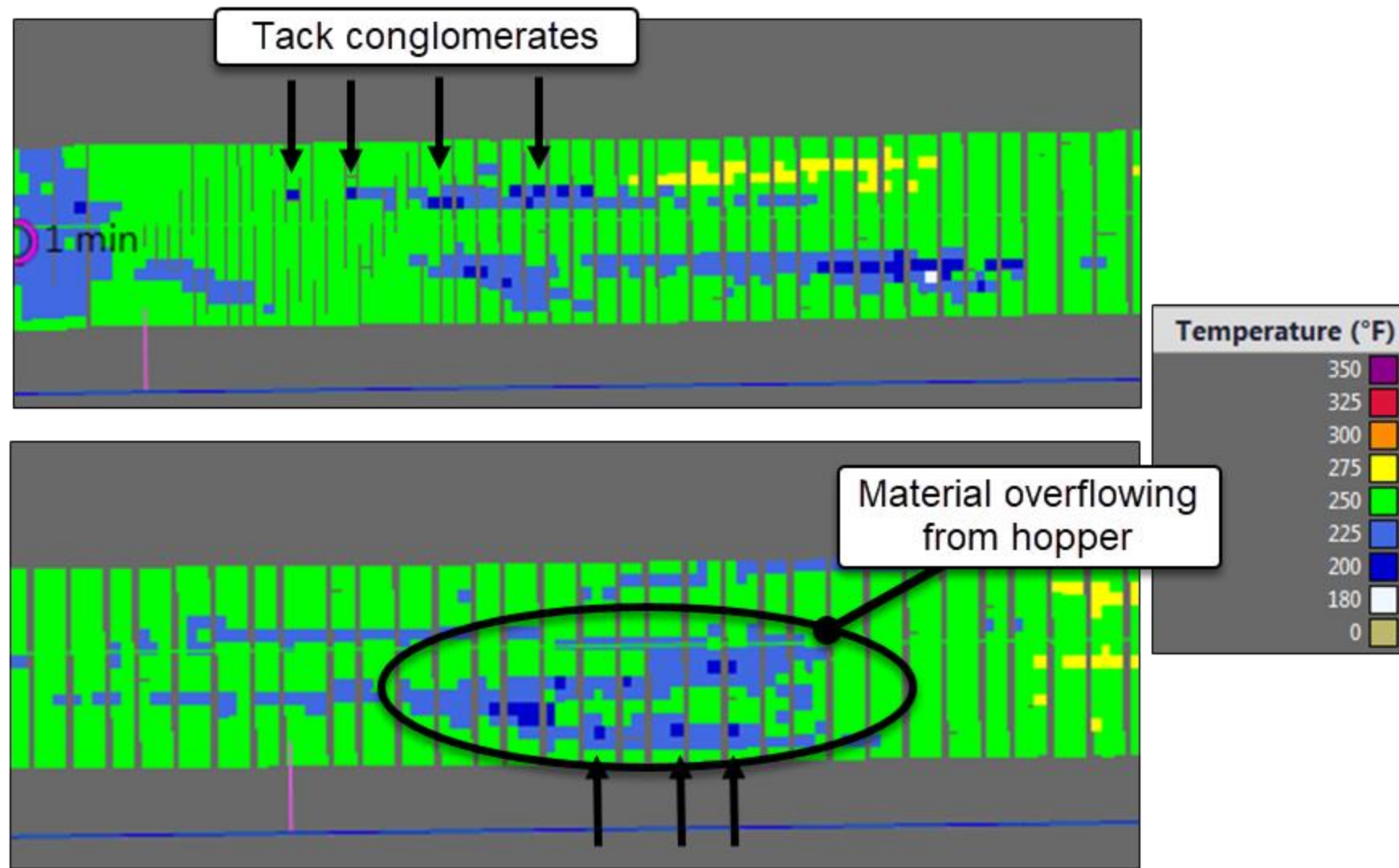




Segregation under gear box



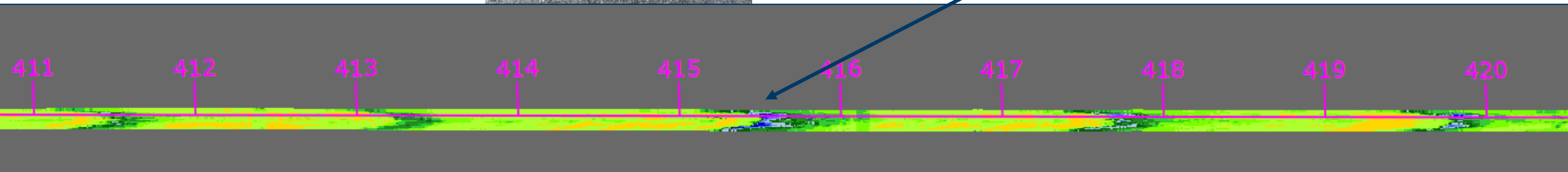
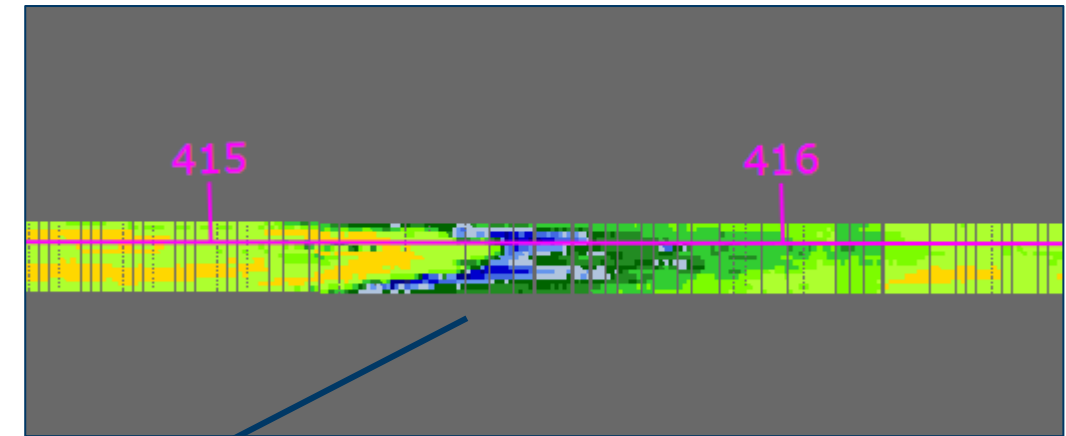
Thermal segregation under slat conveyors

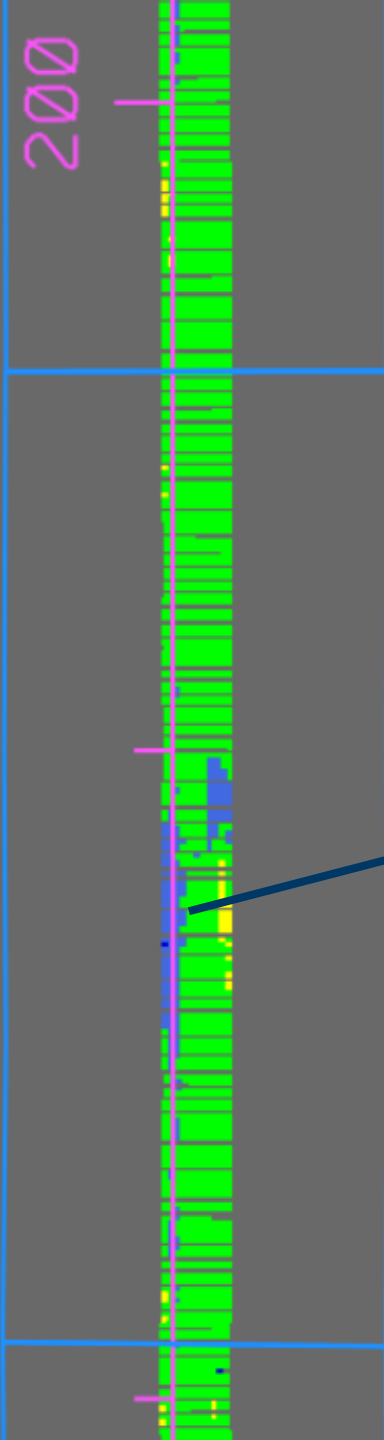


Ensure milled surface is kept clean and hopper is not overflowing

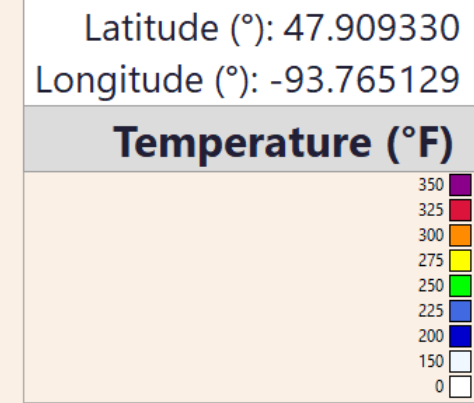
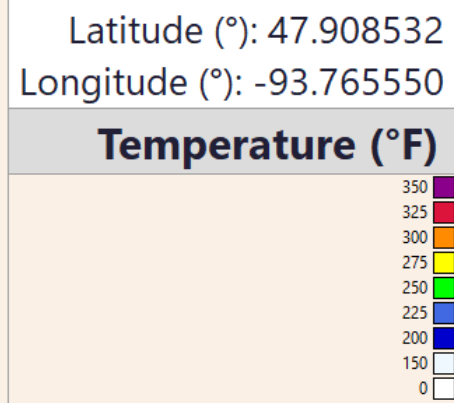
Folding hopper wings on paver

Do not fold the paver wings between trucks.
This will distribute cold, segregated mix on the roadway.





Material Segregation



Rain event
Remove and replace

Monitor stockpiles for material changes, saturated aggregate, etc.



Failing density

Saturated aggregate
in stockpiles from
heavy rain.

Temperature (°F)

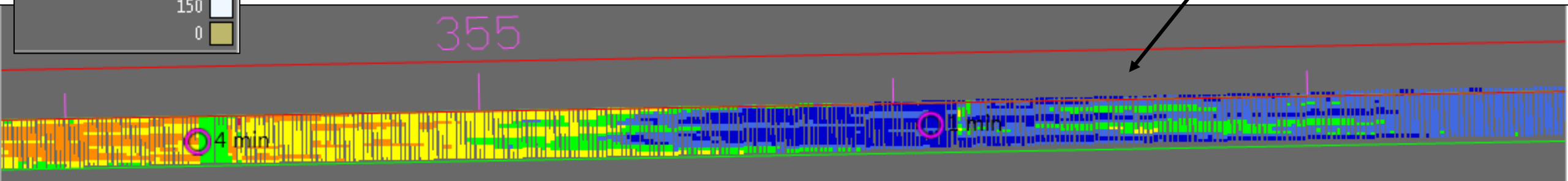
350
325
300
275
250
225
180
150
0



355

4 min

1 min



Detection of high temperatures (hot spots)

Temperature Changes at Plant

Mean Temperature = 280°F (138°C)



V Search								
Latitude (°)	45.010344	Timestamp	Machine ID	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Sensor Location	Speed (ft/min)	Temperature (°F)
Longitude (°)	-93.139949	2016-09-16 18:09:46.033	20E4F396.EA8F0C03	45.0103435	-93.1399466	9	18.8	351.3
Radius (ft)	1.0	2016-09-16 18:09:46.033	20E4F396.EA8F0C03	45.0103457	-93.1399464	10	18.8	355.6
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Raw Data		2016-09-16 18:09:47.012	20E4F396.EA8F0C03	45.0103435	-93.1399496	9	20.5	351.0
		2016-09-16 18:09:47.012	20E4F396.EA8F0C03	45.0103457	-93.1399494	10	20.5	352.4
		2016-09-16 18:09:47.932	20E4F396.EA8F0C03	45.0103435	-93.1399526	9	20.3	351.9
Search								



Improper mix placement – Unacceptable work

Pickup Machine Breakdown

- Continued to place mix on grade via belly dumps
- Paver driven over the cooled windrows
- Live dump loads loaded in paver hopper

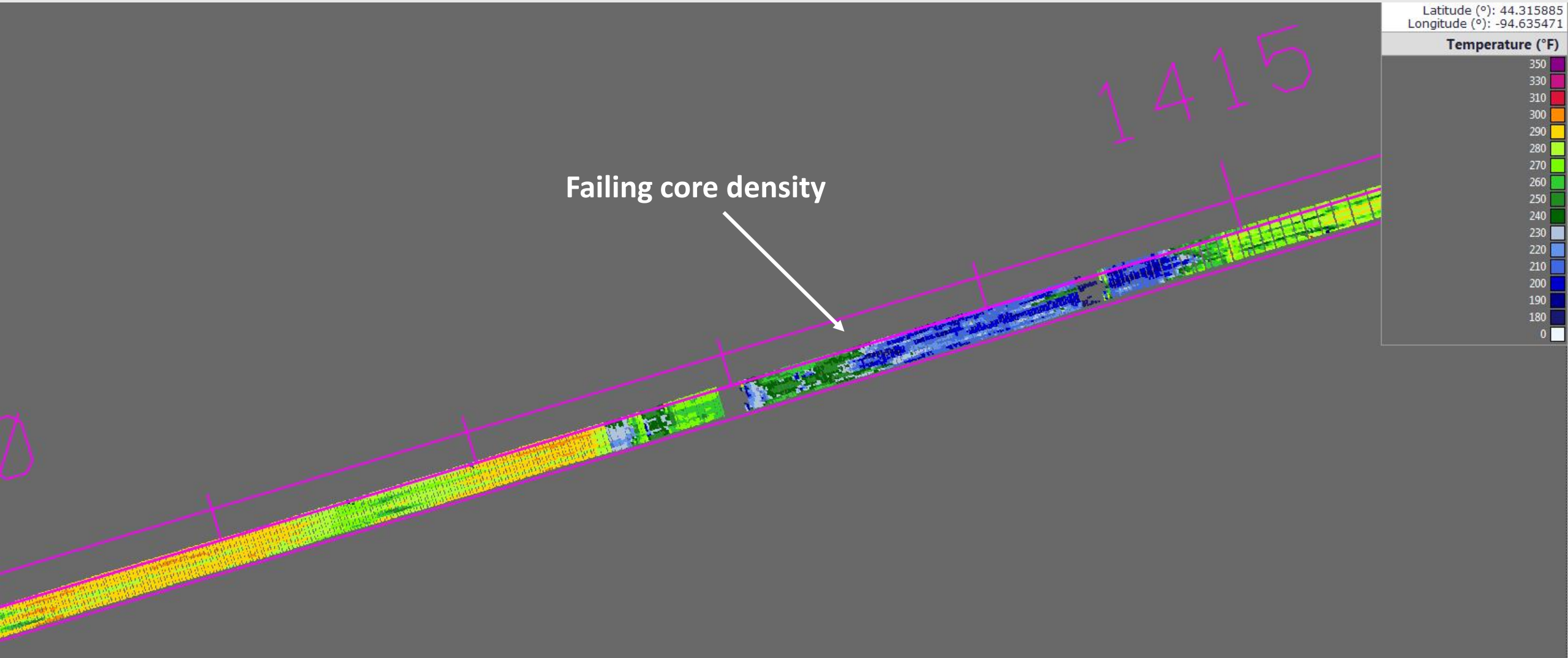
Field Results

- Material Segregation
- Severe Thermal Segregation
- Failing Core Densities (89.2%)

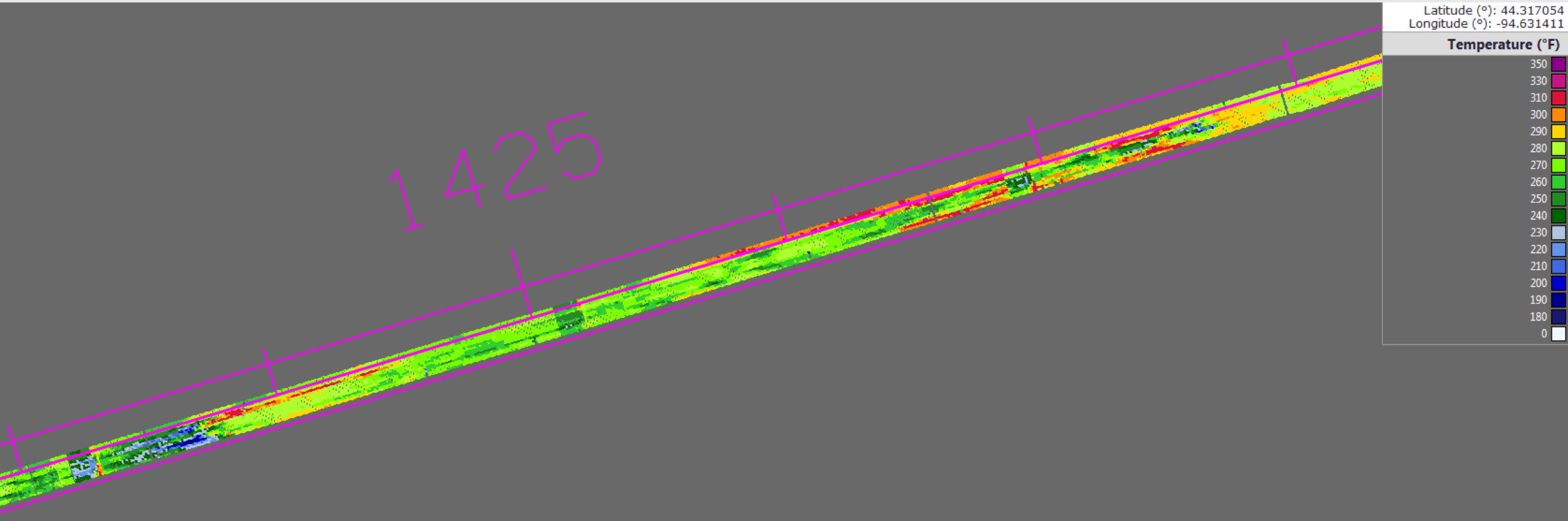


Date & Time: Thu May 17 09:13:25 CDT 2018
Position: 44.31755° / -92.68000°
Altitude: 1016ft
Datum: NORTH AMERICAN 1983, CONUS
Azimuth/Bearing: 049° N49E 0871mils (True)
Elevation Angle: -21.0°
Horizon Angle: +00.5°
Zoom: 1X
SP 0804-113-TM14 Segregation

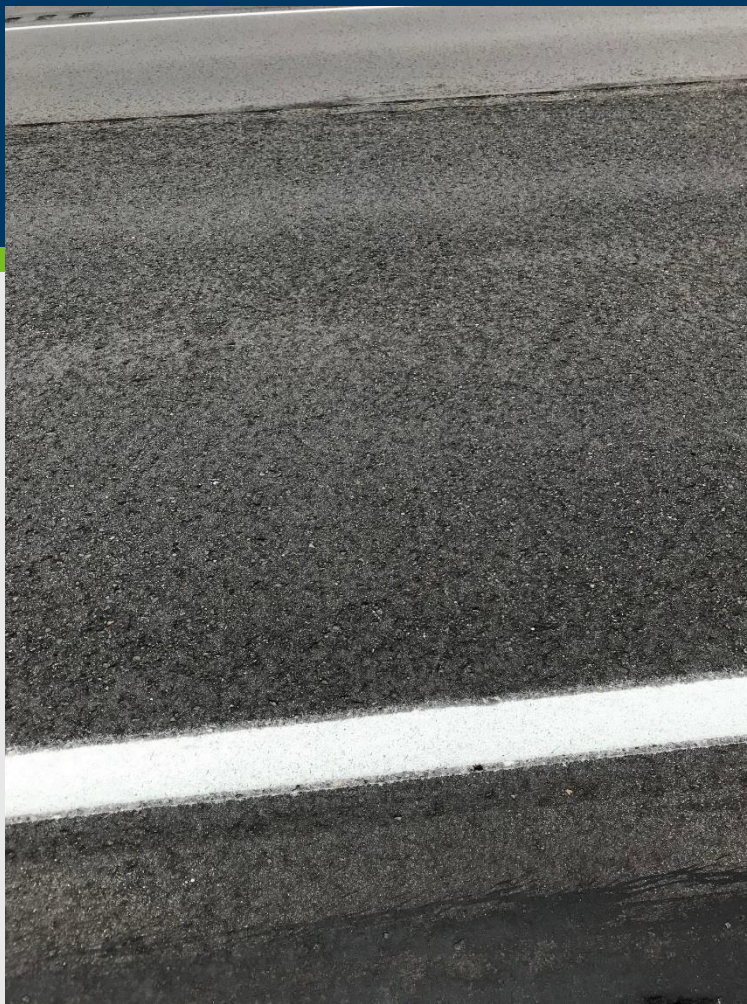
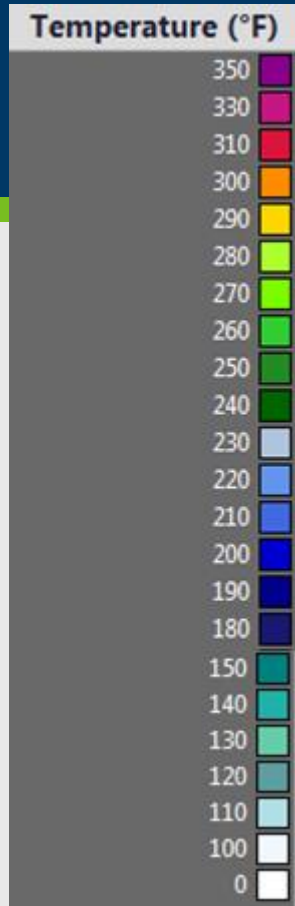
PMTP profile before and during pickup machine breakdown unacceptable work (cont)



Segregation from hot material being loaded into hopper unacceptable work (cont)

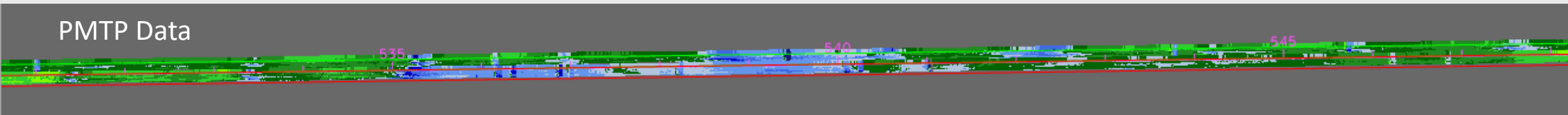


Placement and compaction of cold material

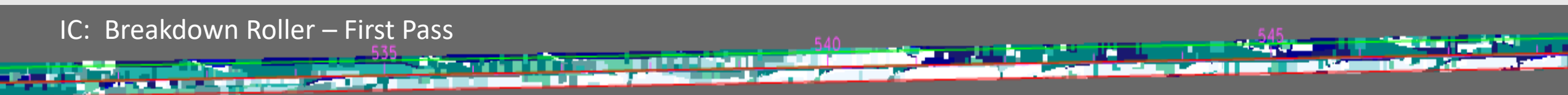


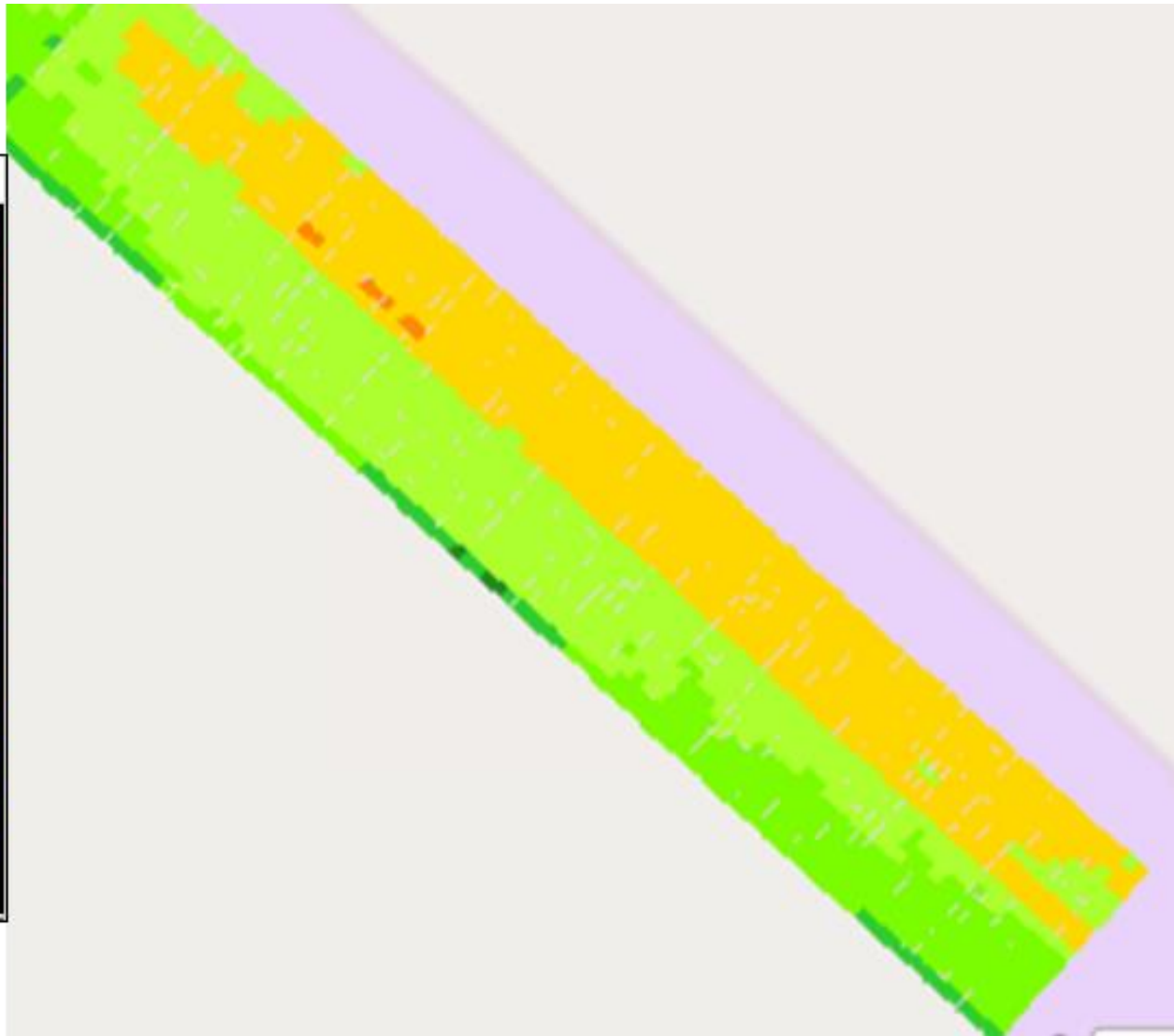
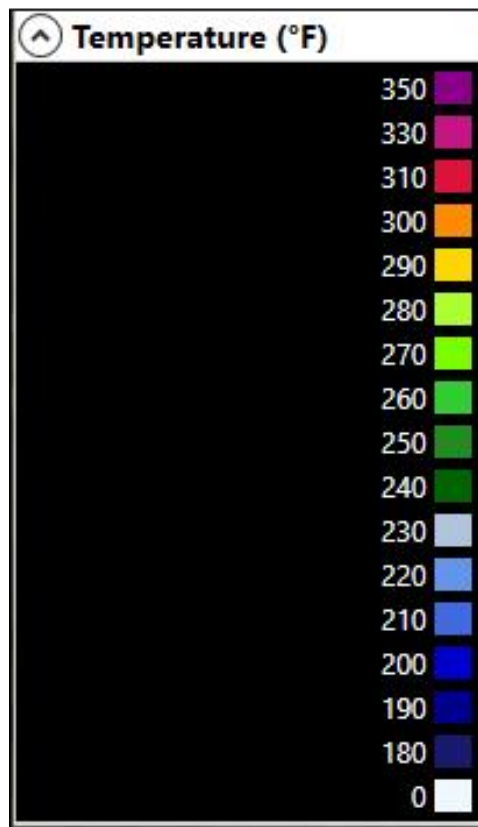
IC and PMTP data used to support cooler mat temperatures during compaction efforts at location.

PMTP Data

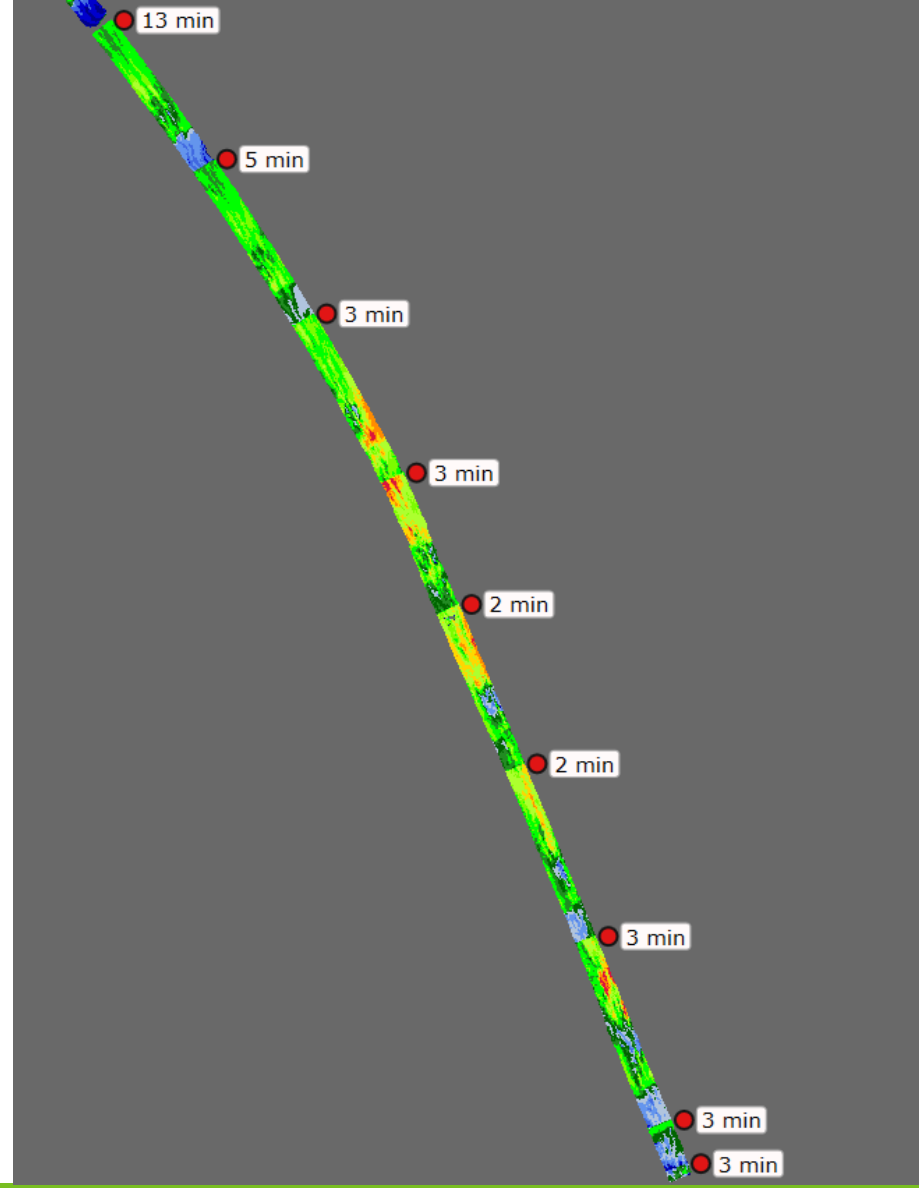
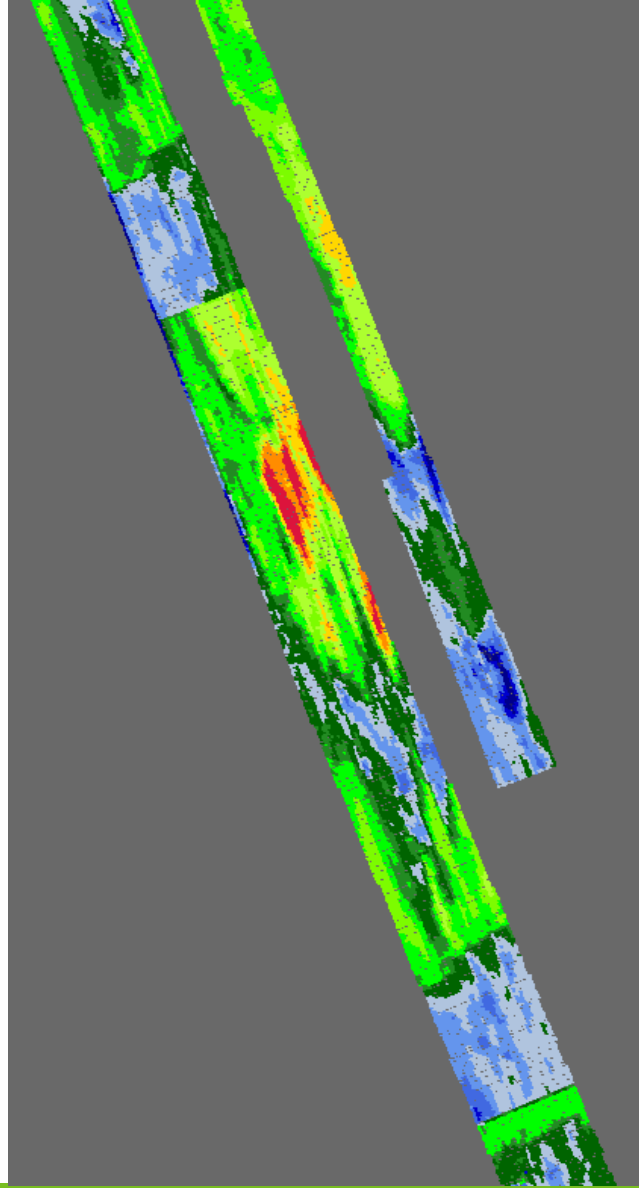


IC: Breakdown Roller – First Pass

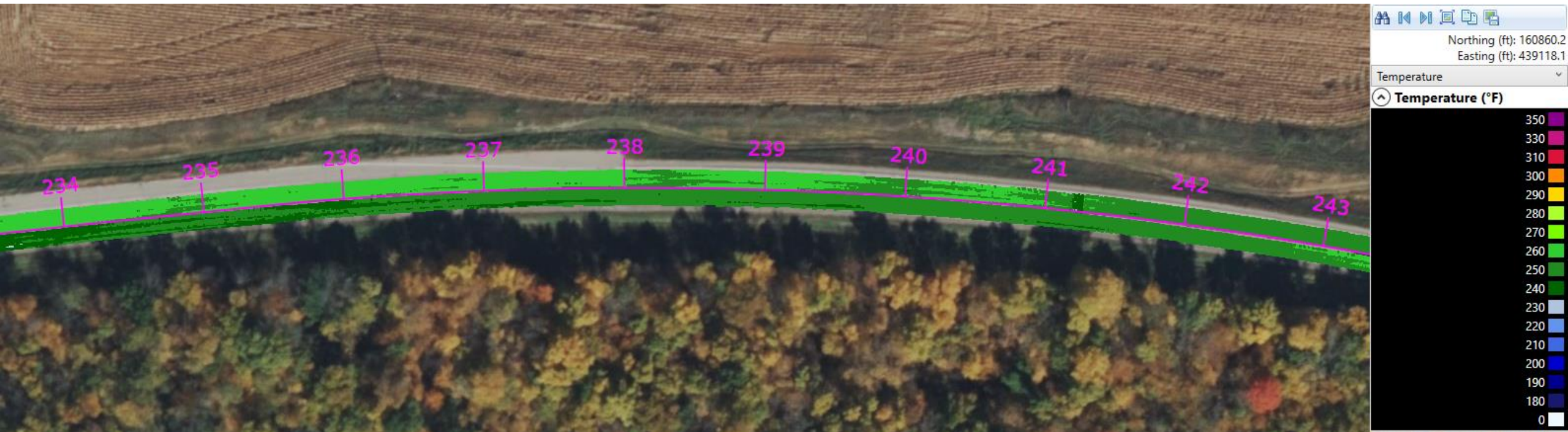




Effects of feed rates



... “stuff happens” ...



It can be done



Thank You!

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