

Dynatest: Rapid Pavement Tester (RAPTOR)



Dynatest RAPTOR



Trailer length = 31 ft
Total length = 43 ft

- Measurements using line lasers
- Climate controlled trailer
- Integrated calibration system
- Data correlation with FWD
- Axle load range 13–22 kips
- Deflection measurements with Lasers

- Optional Measurements:
- Pavement Imaging
- Profiling
- GPR

RAPTOR Applications

- **Network level structural pavement evaluation at traffic speed**
 - **Identify areas of concern**
 - **Structural indexes**
-
- **Better performance prediction models for pavement management**
 - **Limit lane closures / Reduce user costs / Safety**

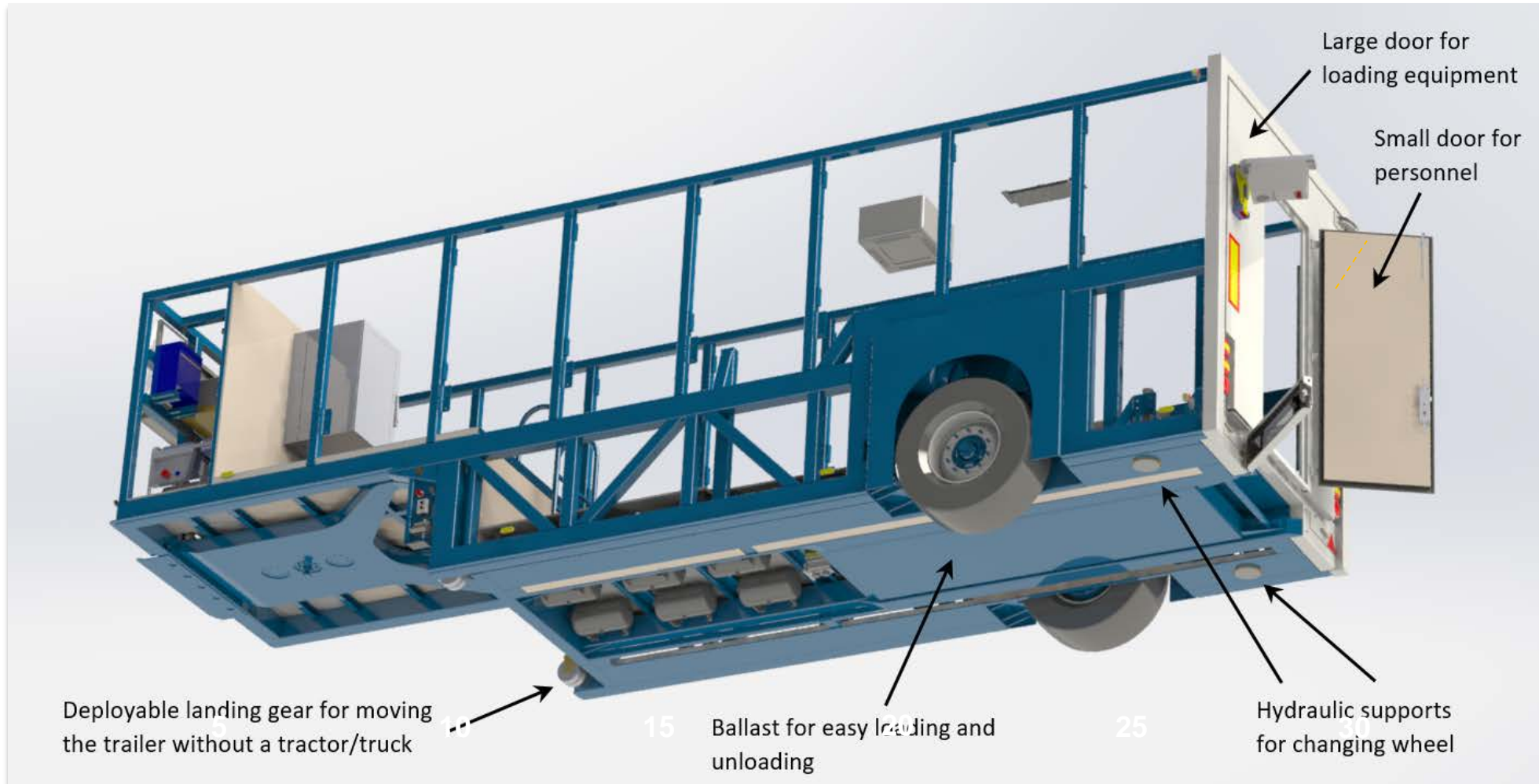


Dynatest RAPTOR



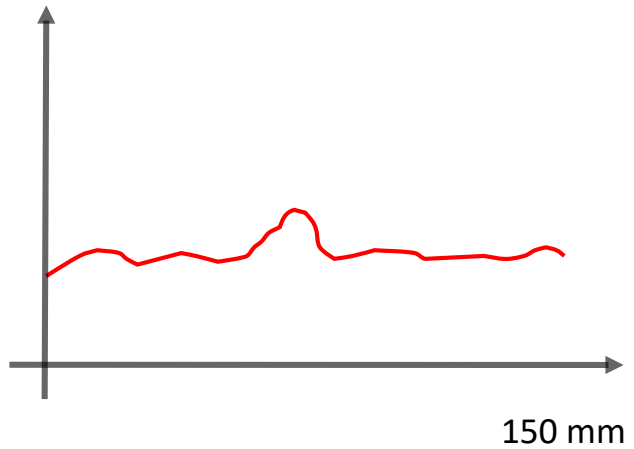
Custom Built Trailer

Dynatest RAPTOR

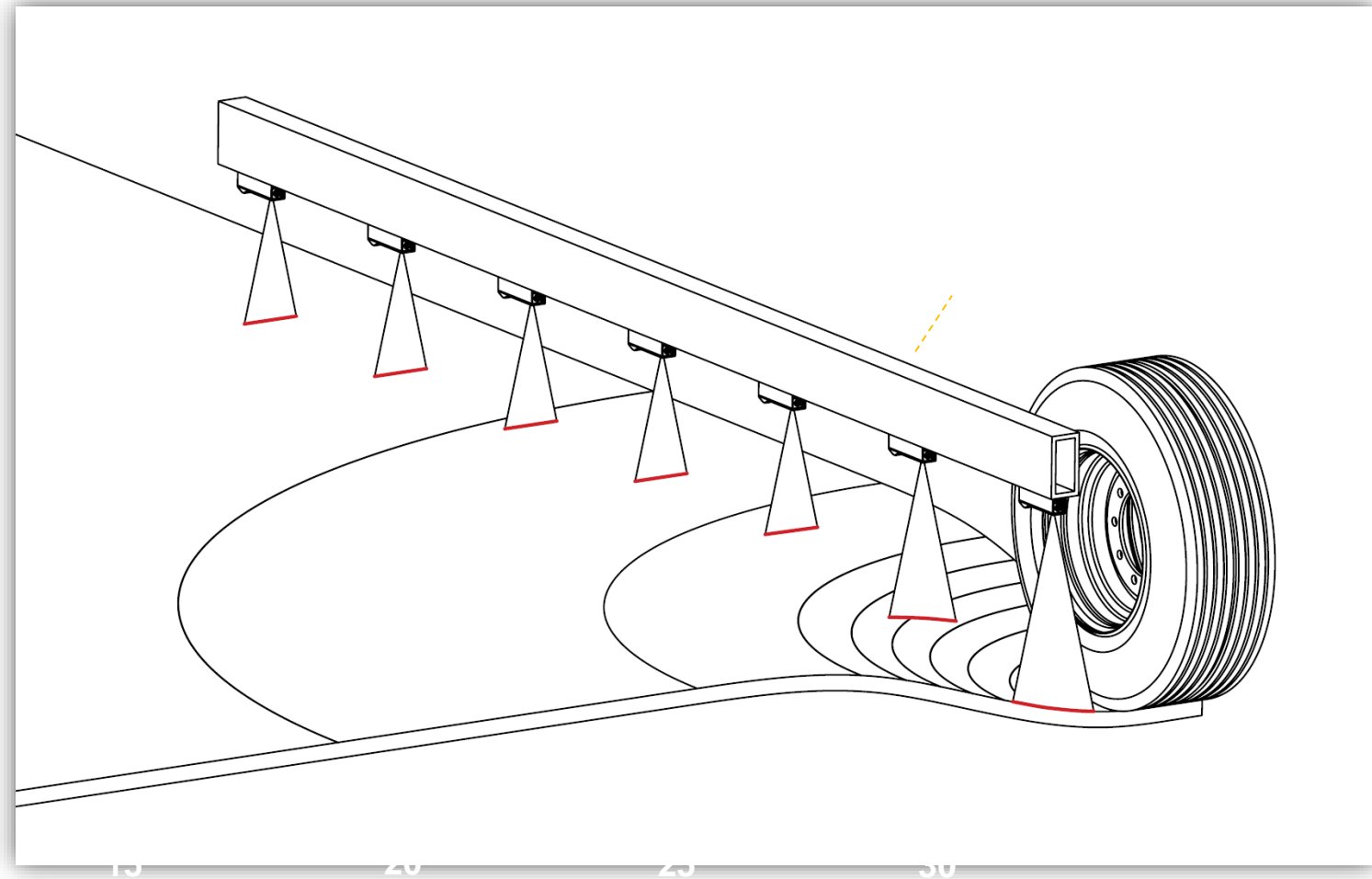


Dynatest RAPTOR

Gocator 2340 Line Lasers



1280 distance
measurements



Dynatest RAPTOR

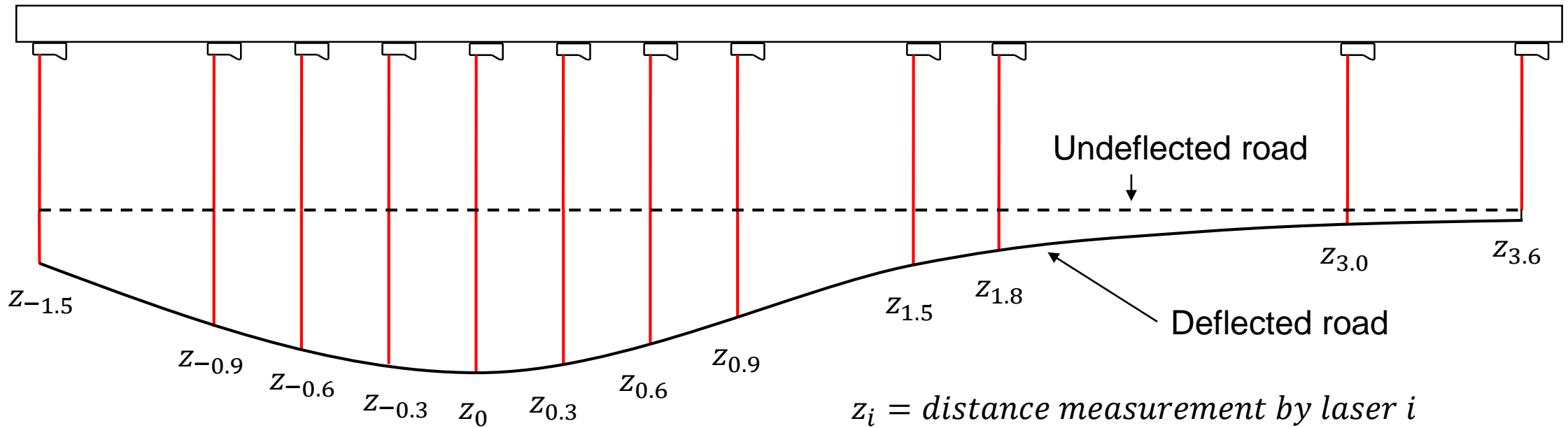


Dynatest RAPTOR



Dynatest RAPTOR

Carbon beam carrying 12 lasers



Dynatest RAPTOR:

- **Dynatest delivered RAPTOR presentations at 18 state DOTs.**
- **Collected pavement deflection data with RAPTOR on state designated routes.**
- **Tested NCAT Pavement Test Track and Lee Rd.**
- **Below charts are from NCAT sections and various states (states are not identified for confidentiality)**

Dynatest RAPTOR:

- Performed **NCAT** Data collections at different testing variables:
 - 8 different driving speeds; (5 mph, 15 mph, 25 mph, 35 mph, 40 mph, 45mph, 50mph, 55mph) in addition to a “stop-go” run.
 - Five different load levels between approximately 13.0 kips to 22.0 kips were utilized
 - Findings of this experiment will be presented and published on **TRB 2020**

NCAT Pavement Test Track

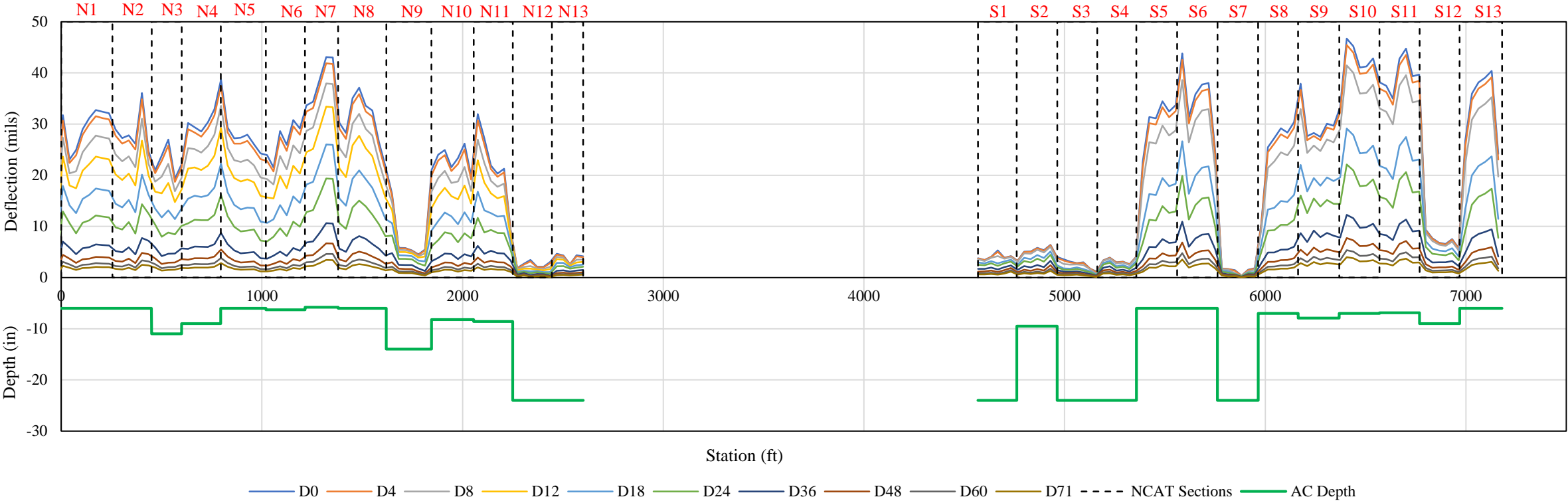


National Center for Asphalt Technology (NCAT)

 NCAT Pavement Test Track
was tested in June 2019.

RAPTOR Testing on the NCAT Track

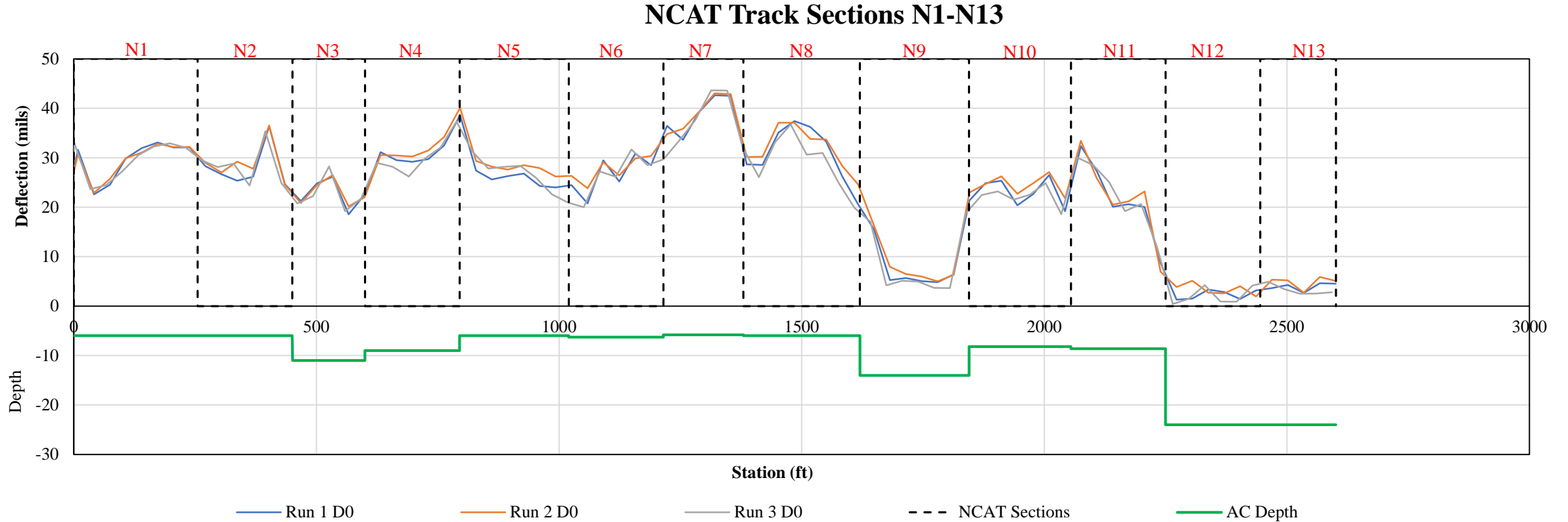
The graph below shows RAPTOR based deflection basin (average of three runs at 40 mph)



RAPTOR Deflection Basin NCAT Test Track

Repeatability of the RAPTOR Runs

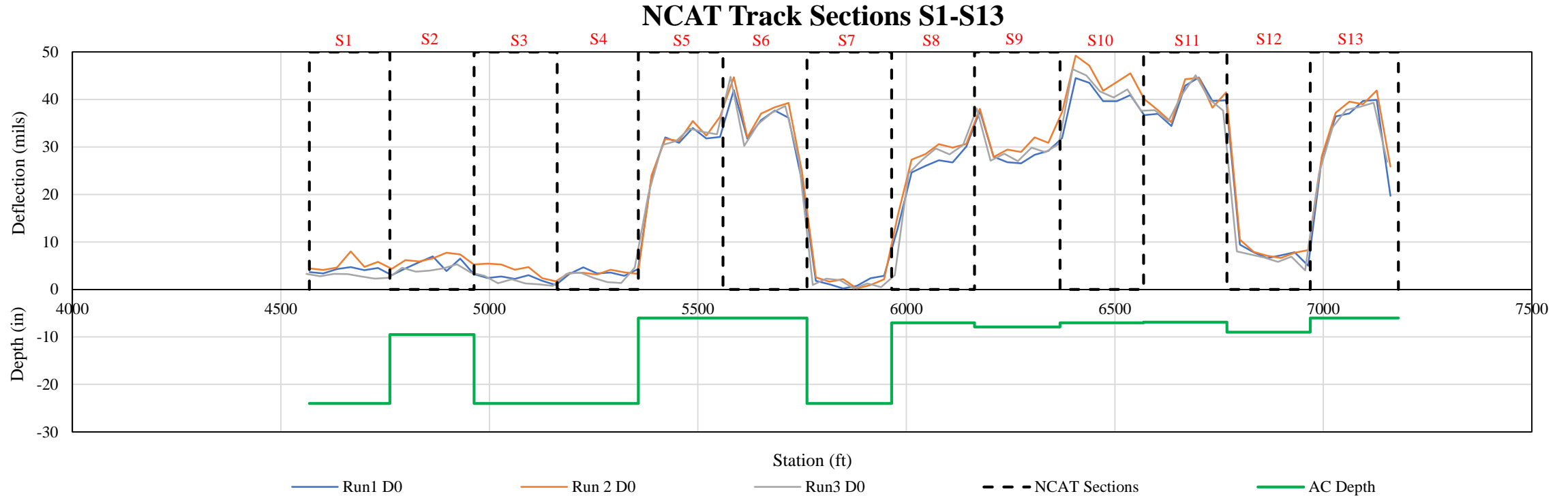
The graph below shows the D0 measurements of 3 RAPTOR runs all at 40 mph



Repeatability of RAPTOR Runs, NCAT Sections N1-N13, 40 mph

Repeatability of the RAPTOR Runs

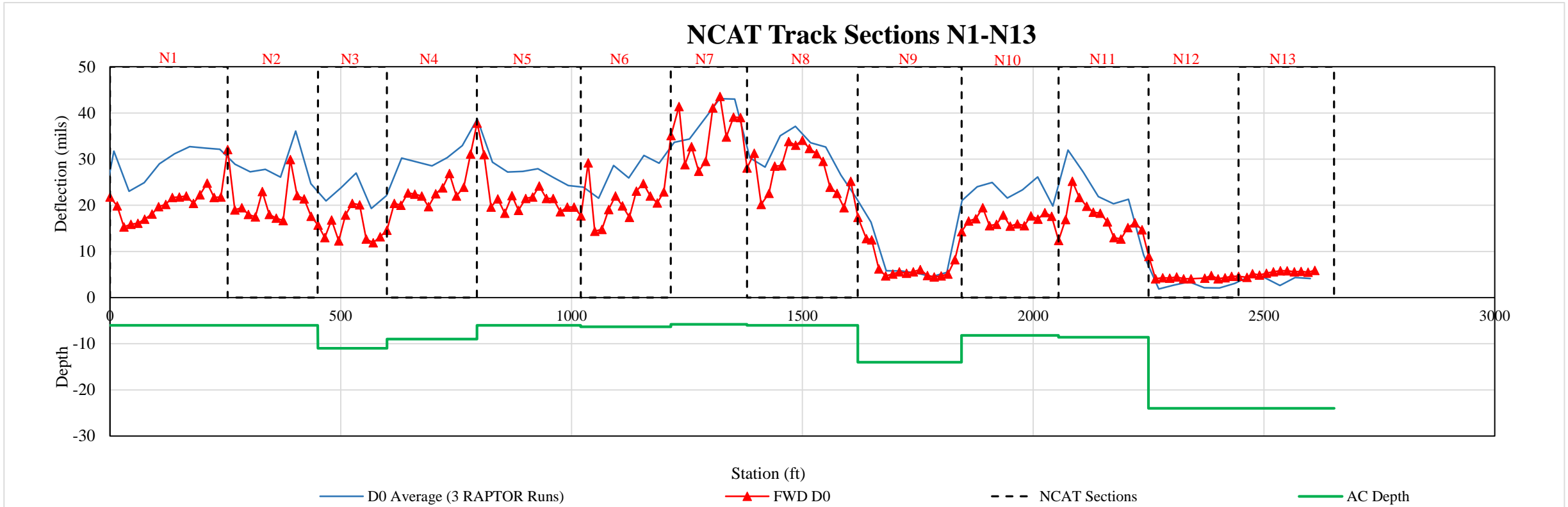
The graph below shows the D0 measurements of 3 RAPTOR runs all at 40 mph



Repeatability of RAPTOR Runs, NCAT Sections S1-S13, 40 mph

Comparison With FWD Data

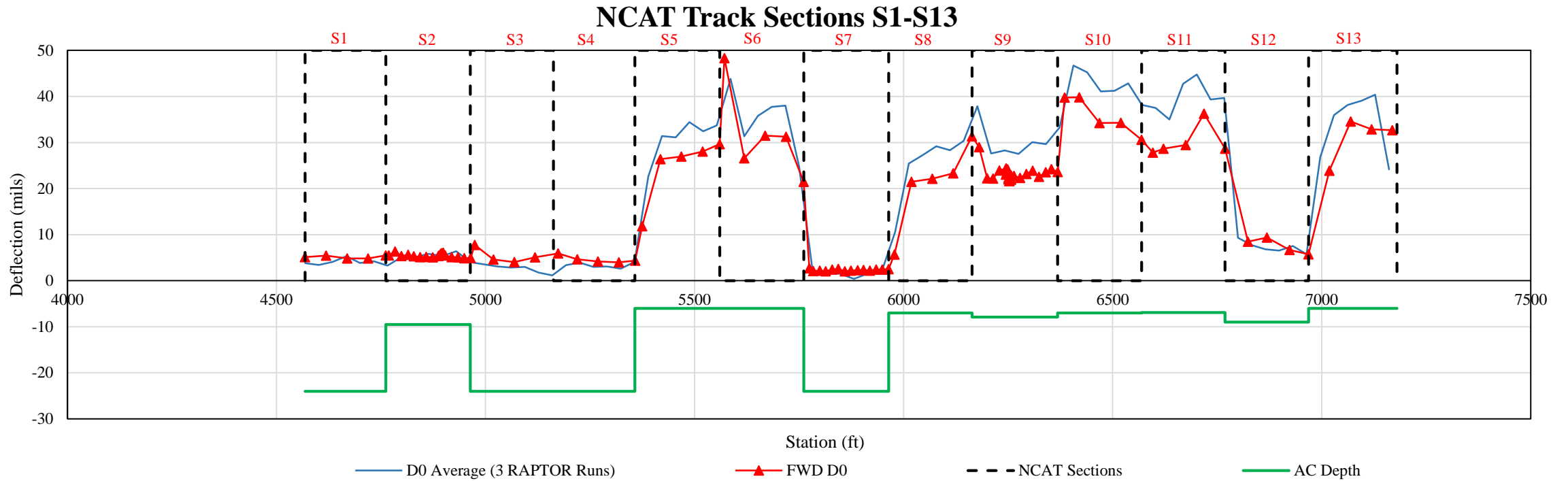
The graph below shows Comparison between D0 from FWD at 12,000 lb. and the average D0 from three RAPTOR Runs at 40 mph



FWD vs RAPTOR, NCAT Sections N1-N13, 40 mph

Comparison With FWD Data

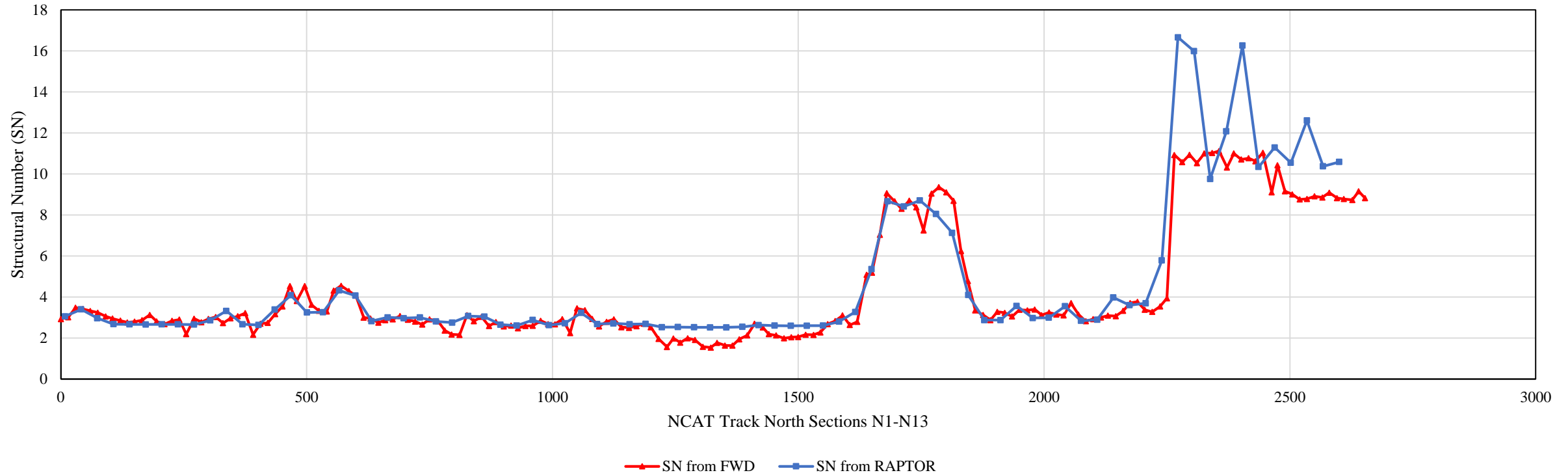
The graph below shows Comparison between D0 from FWD at 12,000 lb. and the average D0 from three RAPTOR Runs at 40 mph



FWD vs RAPTOR, NCAT Sections S1-S13, 40 mph

Structural Number Comparison

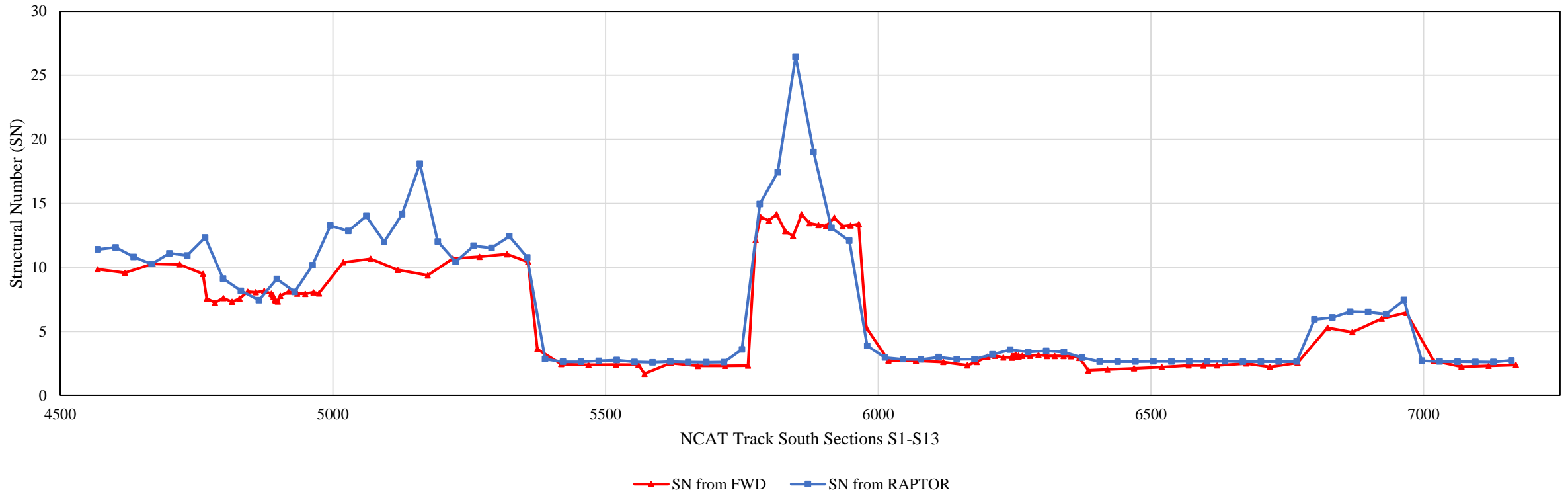
The graph below shows Comparison between SN from FWD and SN from RAPTOR, North Tangent



FWD SN vs RAPTOR SN, NCAT Sections SN-N13

Structural Number Comparison

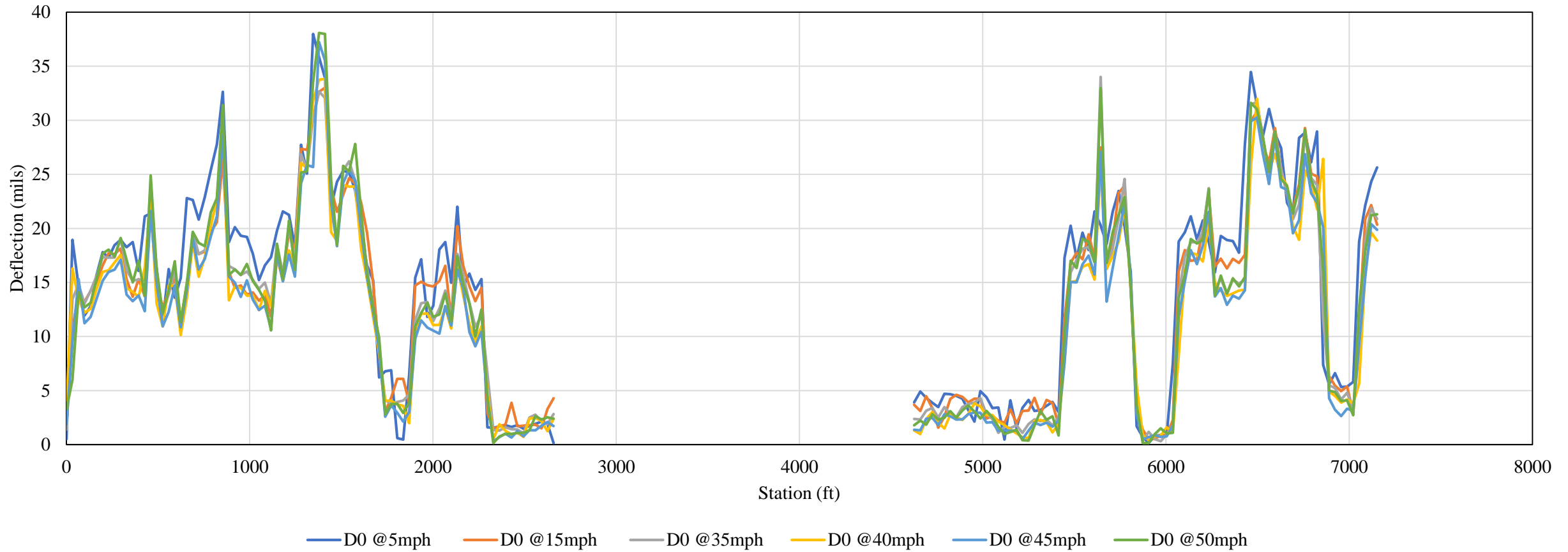
The graph below shows Comparison between SN from FWD and SN from RAPTOR, South Tangent



FWD SN vs RAPTOR SN, NCAT Sections S1-S13

Effect of Speed

The graph below shows Comparison between RAPTOR D0 at Different Speeds



RAPTOR D0 at Different Speeds

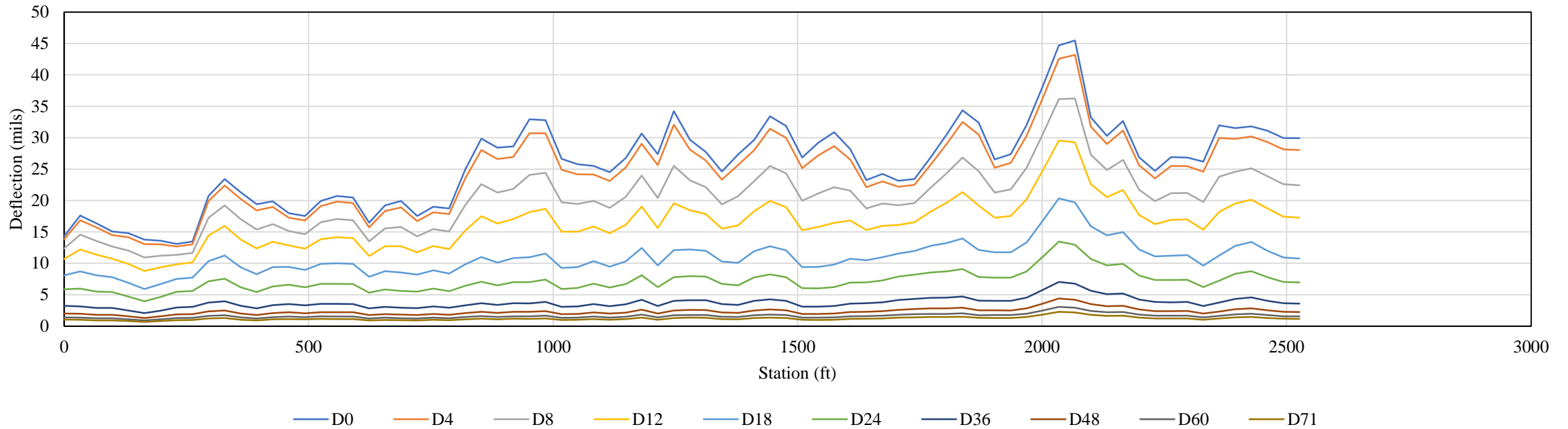
NCAT, Lee RD (US159)



RAPTOR Testing on Lee RD (US 159)

The graph below shows RAPTOR based deflection basin (average of two runs at 20 mph)

Lee RD. Northbound

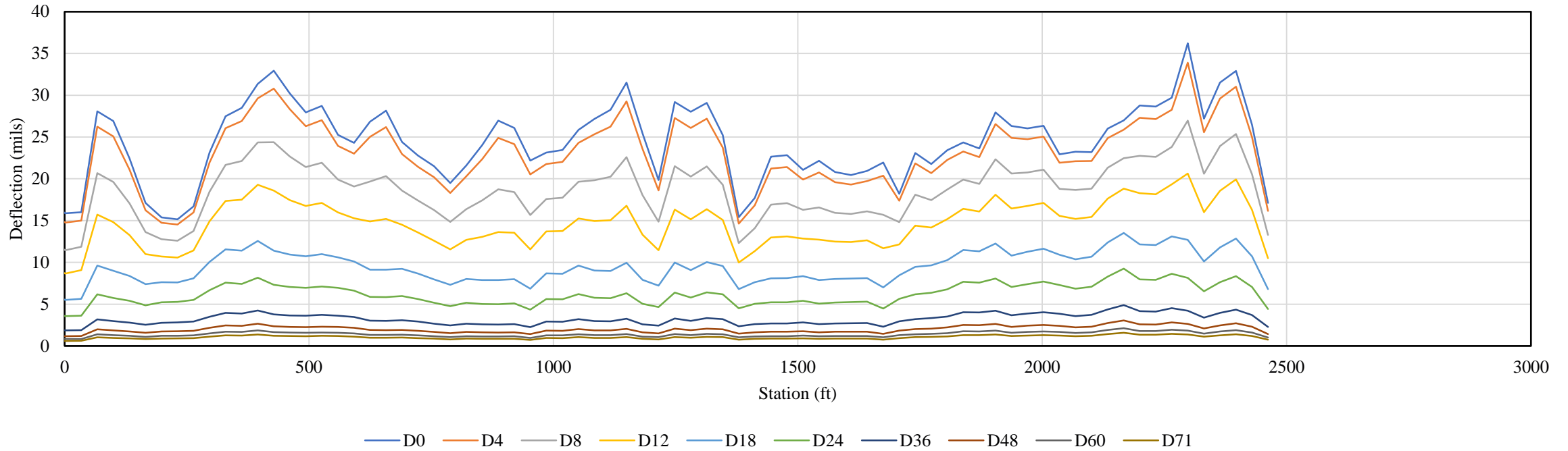


RAPTOR Deflection Basin Lee RD, Northbound

RAPTOR Testing on Lee RD (US 159)

The graph below shows RAPTOR based deflection basin (average of three runs at 20 mph)

Lee RD. Southbound

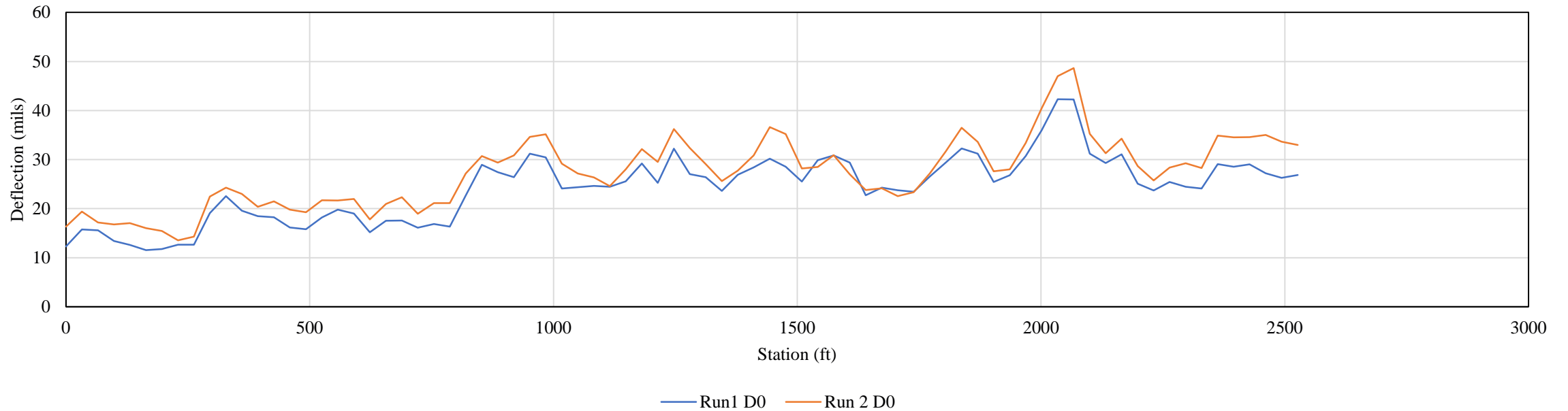


RAPTOR Deflection Basin Lee RD, Southbound

Repeatability of the RAPTOR Runs

The graph below shows the D0 measurements of 2 RAPTOR runs at 20 mph

Lee RD. Northbound

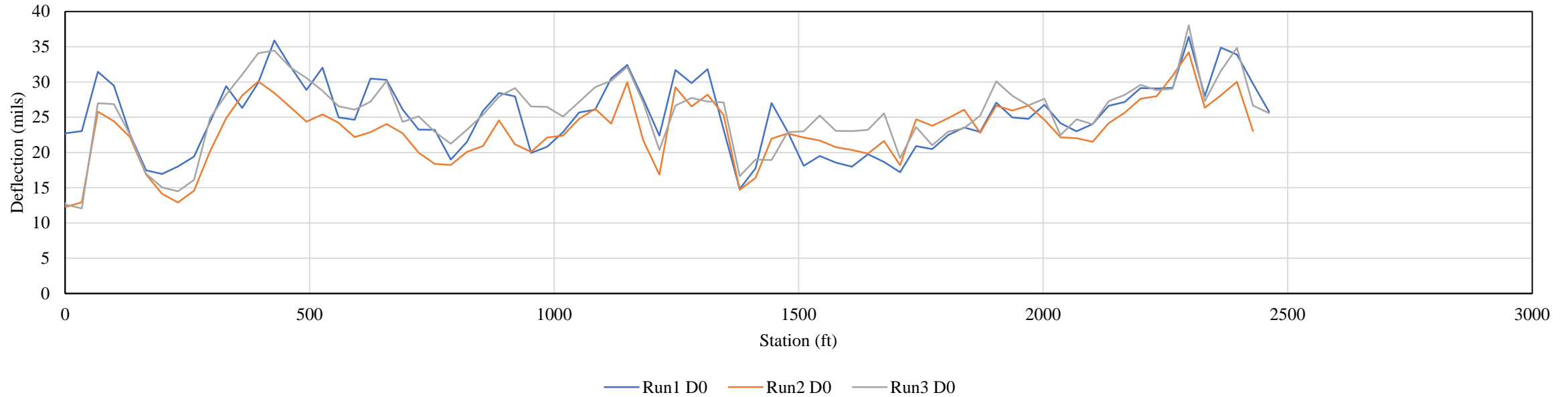


RAPTOR Repeatability, Lee RD, Northbound

Repeatability of the RAPTOR Runs

The graph below shows the D0 measurements of 3 RAPTOR runs at 20 mph

Lee RD. Southbound

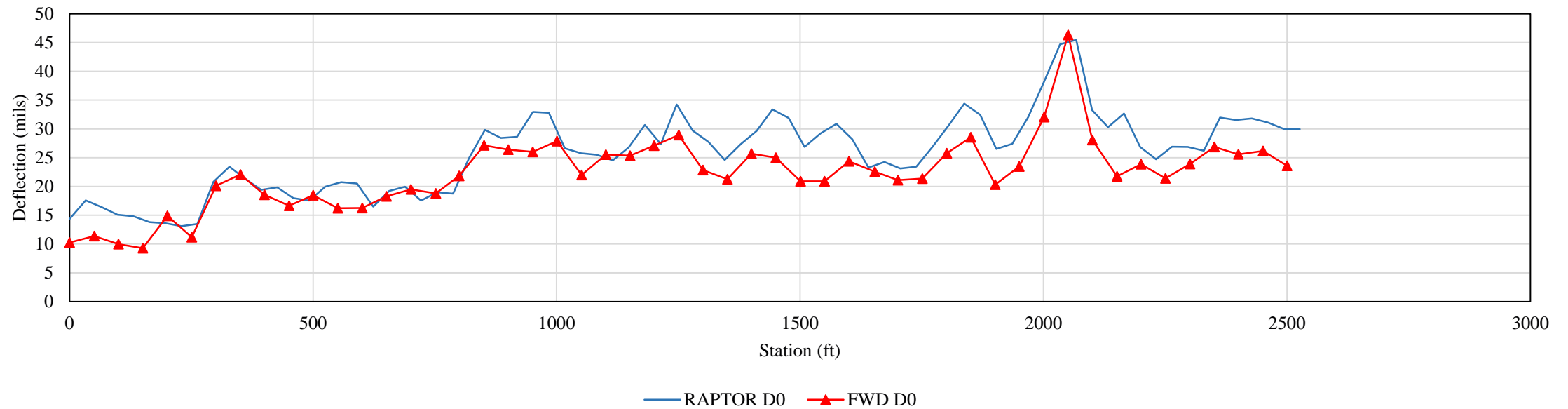


RAPTOR Repeatability, Lee RD, Southbound

Comparison With FWD Data

The graph below shows Comparison between D0 from FWD at 12,000 lb. and the average D0 from 2 RAPTOR Runs at 20 mph

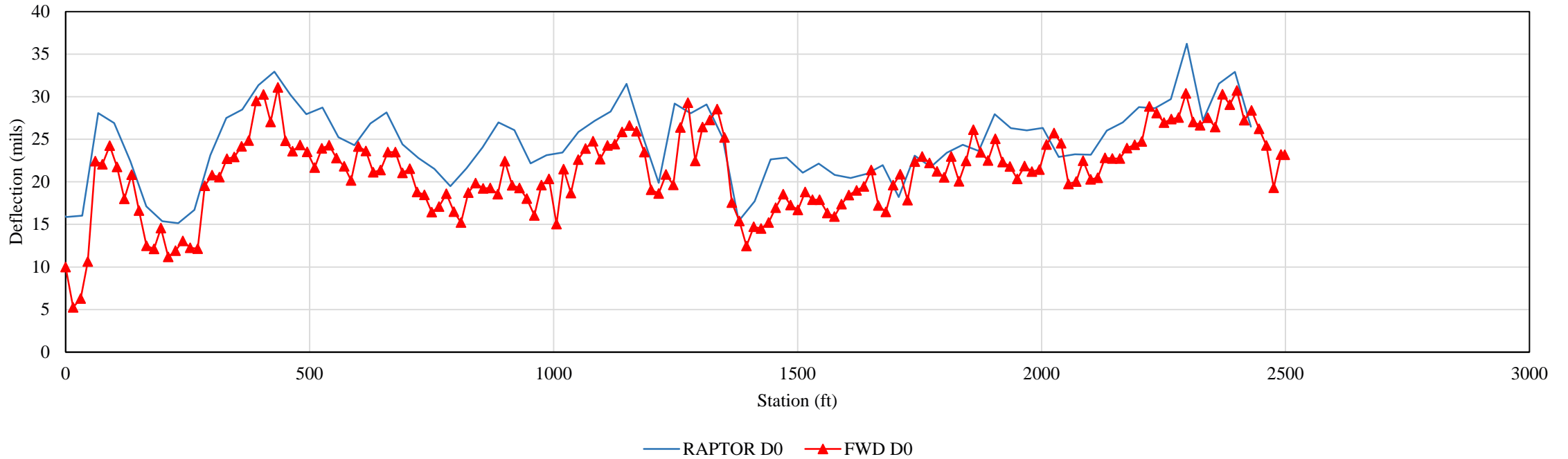
Lee RD. Northbound



FWD vs RAPTOR, Lee RD, Northbound

Comparison With FWD Data

The graph below shows Comparison between D0 from FWD at 12,000 lb. and the average D0 from 3 RAPTOR Runs at 20 mph

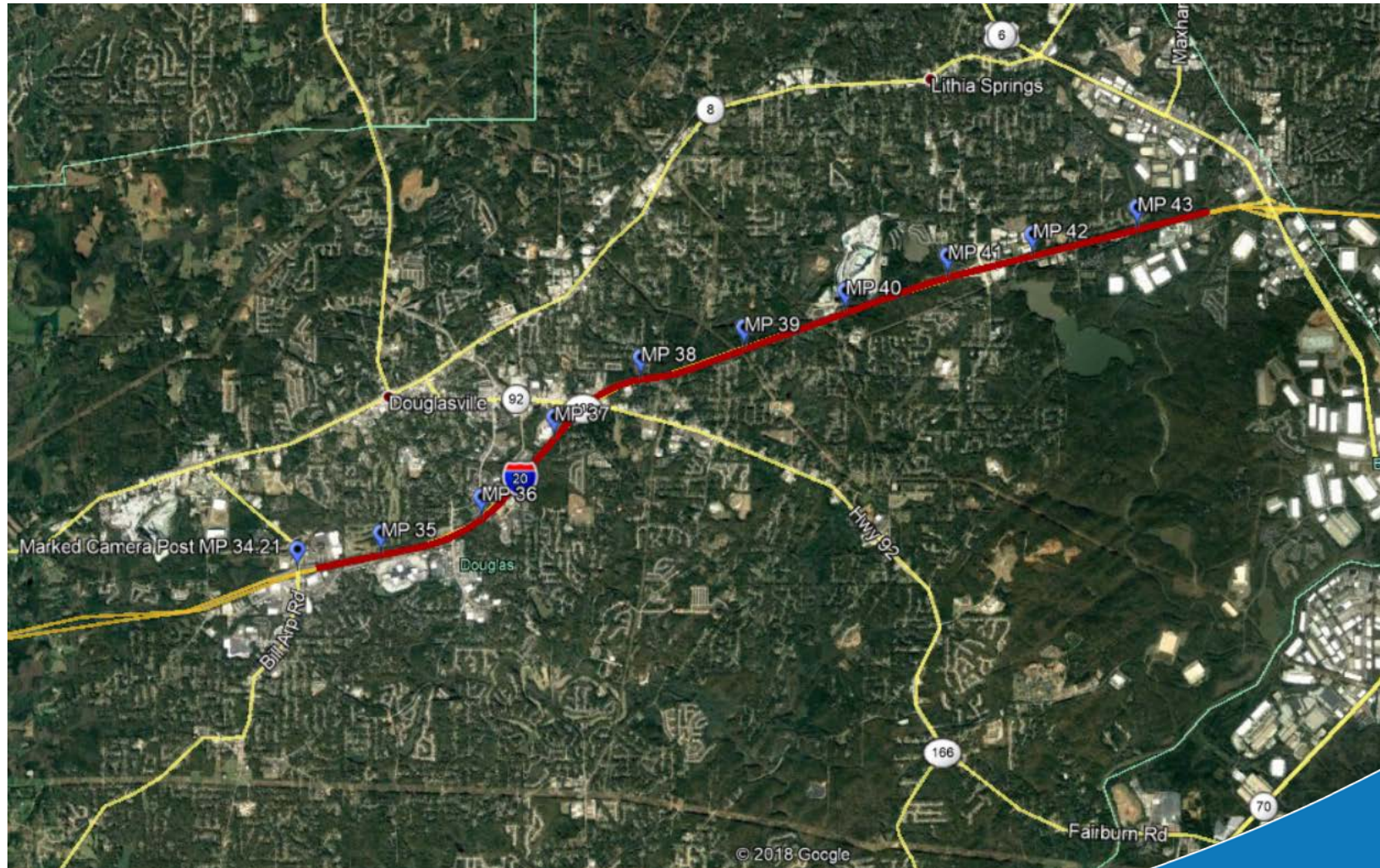


FWD vs RAPTOR, Lee RD, Southbound

In addition to testing at NCAT,

- **Below are Pavement Deflections obtained by RAPTOR testing from various state designated routes.**
- **States are not identified for privacy.**

Project Location (I-20)



Project Overview

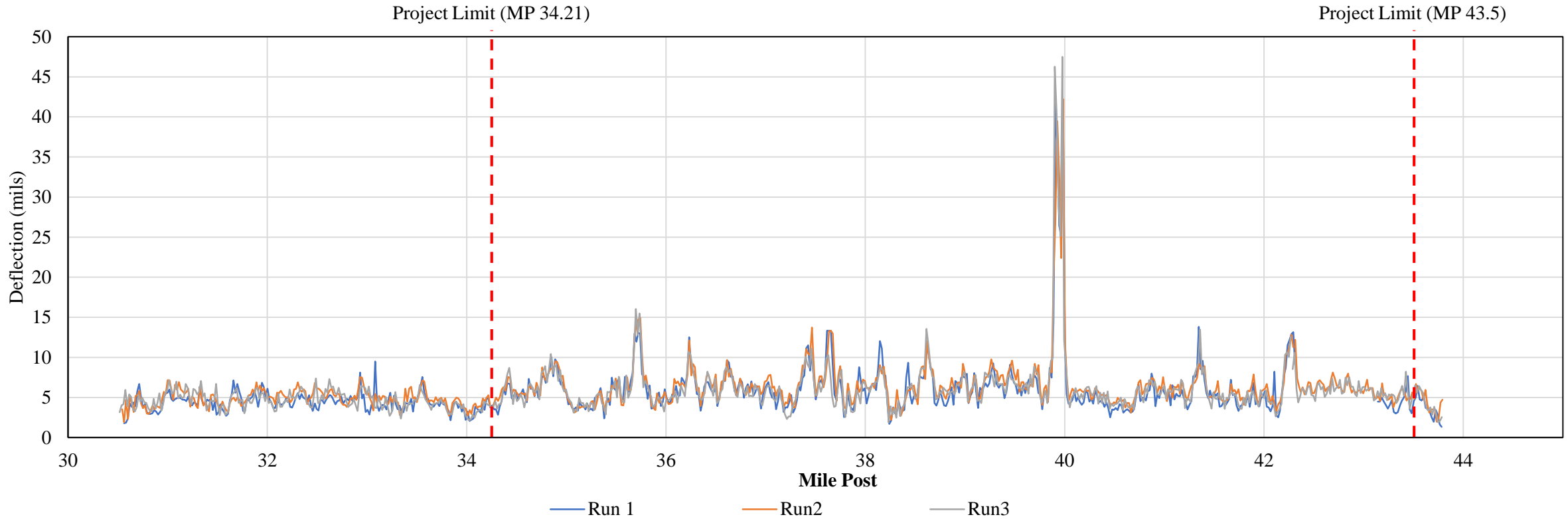
- This section of I-20 has 3 lanes in each direction, and the pavement structure is full-depth asphalt (averaging approximately 12.5 in of asphalt concrete).
- The state DOT conducted Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD) testing on this section in April 2018. RAPTOR testing was in March 2019.
 - FWD testing was conducted in Lanes 1 and 3, in both directions. The middle lane was not tested due to safety reasons.
 - FWD testing was conducted at approximately 250 ft. intervals, with 4 recorded load-levels (6, 9, 12 and 16 kips) at each test location.

RAPTOR Testing Effort

- RAPTOR Data Collection Specifics
 - 3 repeat runs in Lane 3, in both Eastbound and Westbound directions
 - 1 run in Lane 2, in both Eastbound and Westbound directions
 - Testing speed of 50mph
- Extra data was collected 4 miles beyond the project limit in the West direction (to MP 30.4)
- RAPTOR data presented here has been averaged at 100 ft. intervals, and all deflections have been normalized to 9,000 lbs.

Repeatability of the RAPTOR Runs

The graph below shows RAPTOR based deflection D0 from 3 repeat runs

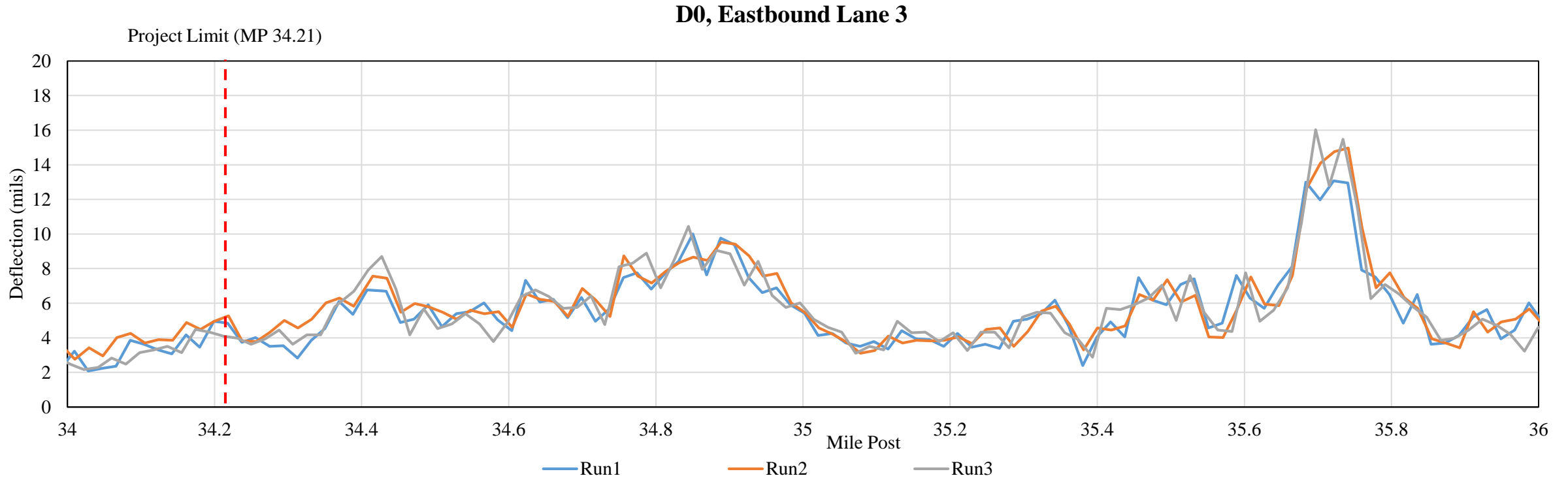


D0, Eastbound Lane 3

Note: There is a gap in the Run-1 data (near MP 42.5) as we entered the weight station.

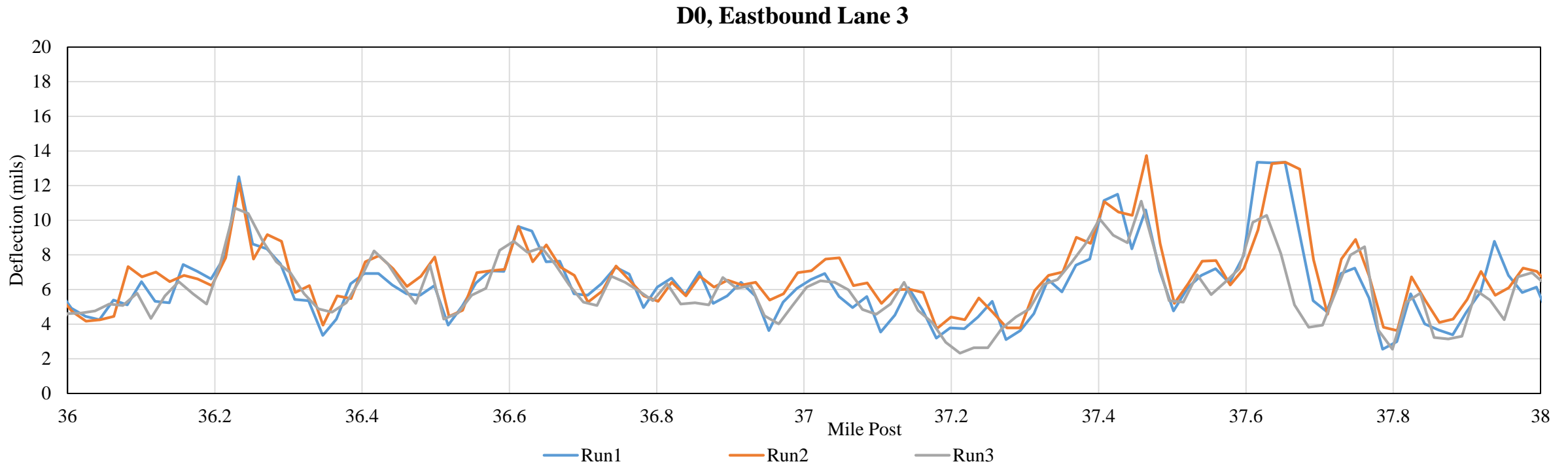
In Runs 2 and 3, we drove continuously on the Interstate without entering the weight station

Repeatability of the RAPTOR Runs



Detail, Presented in 2-mile intervals

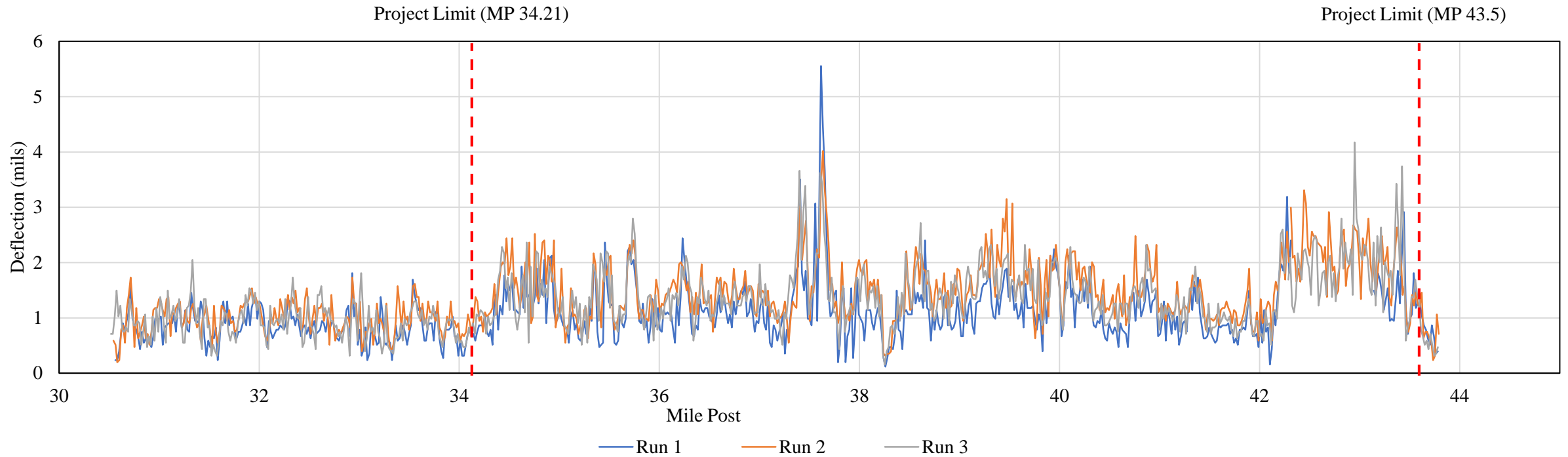
Repeatability of the RAPTOR Runs



Detail, Presented in 2-mile intervals

Repeatability of the RAPTOR Runs

The graph below shows RAPTOR based deflection D60 from 3 repeat runs



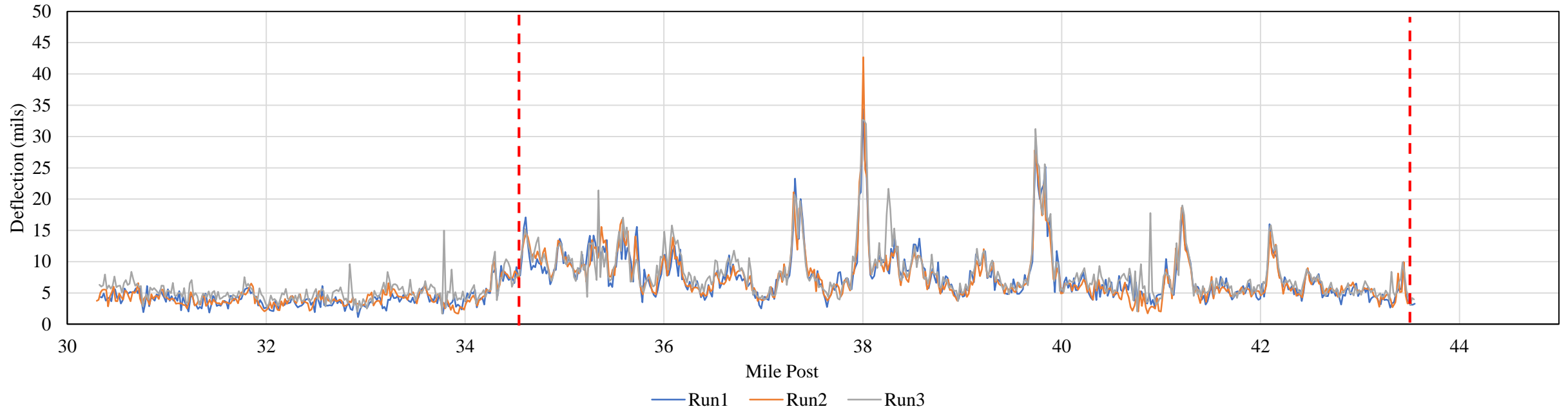
D60, Eastbound Lane 3

Repeatability of the RAPTOR Runs

The graph below shows RAPTOR based deflection D0 from 3 repeat runs

Project Limit (MP 34.21)

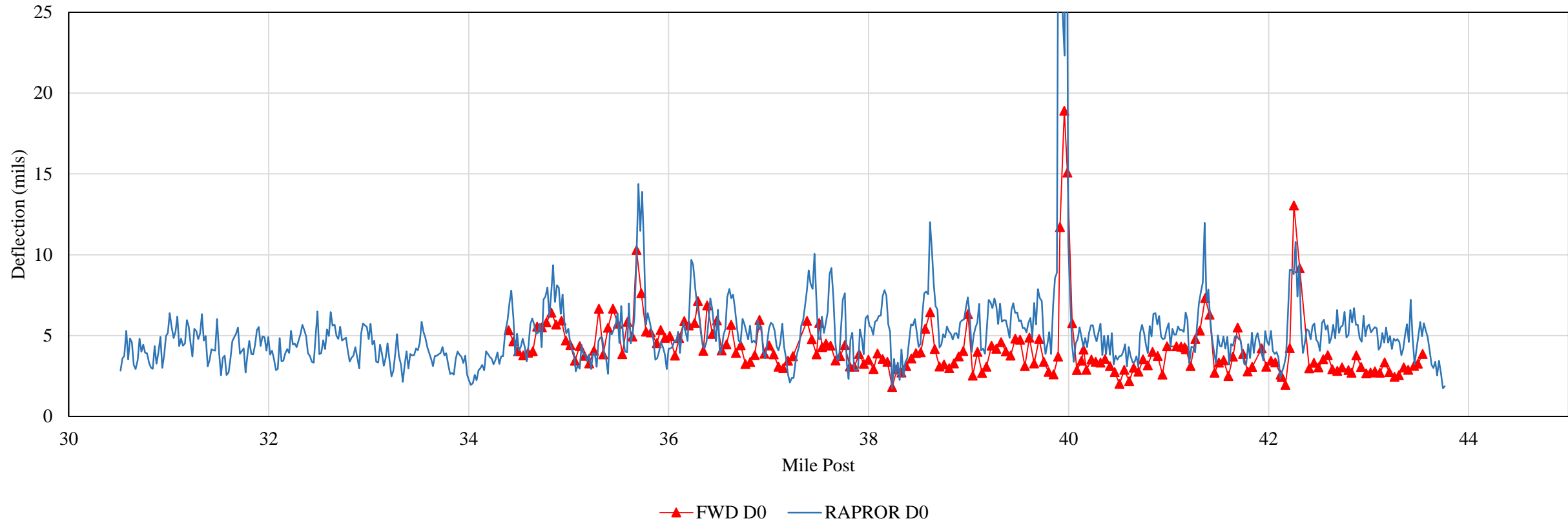
Project Limit (MP 43.5)



D0, Westbound Lane 3

Comparison of RAPTOR data with 2018 FWD Data

Eastbound Lane 3

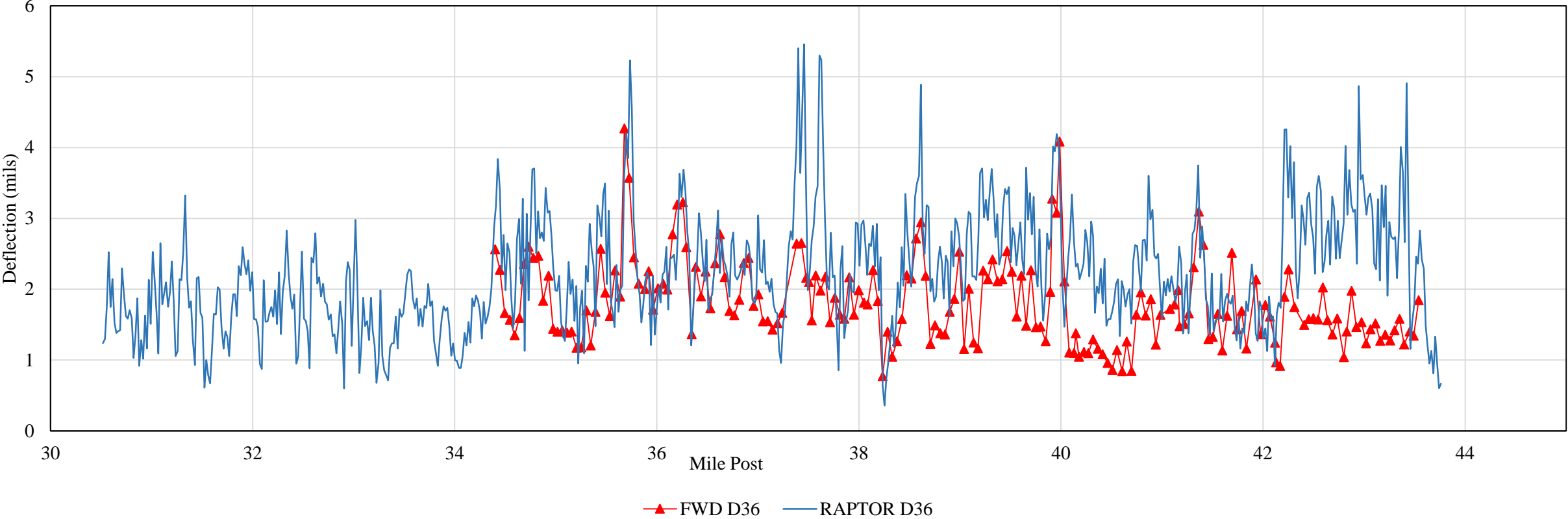


FWD D0 vs. RAPTOR D0 (Run-2), Eastbound Lane 3

Note: RAPTOR Run 2 was selected for this graph as Run 1 had a gap (near MP 42) due to entering the weight station

Comparison of RAPTOR data with 2018 FWD Data

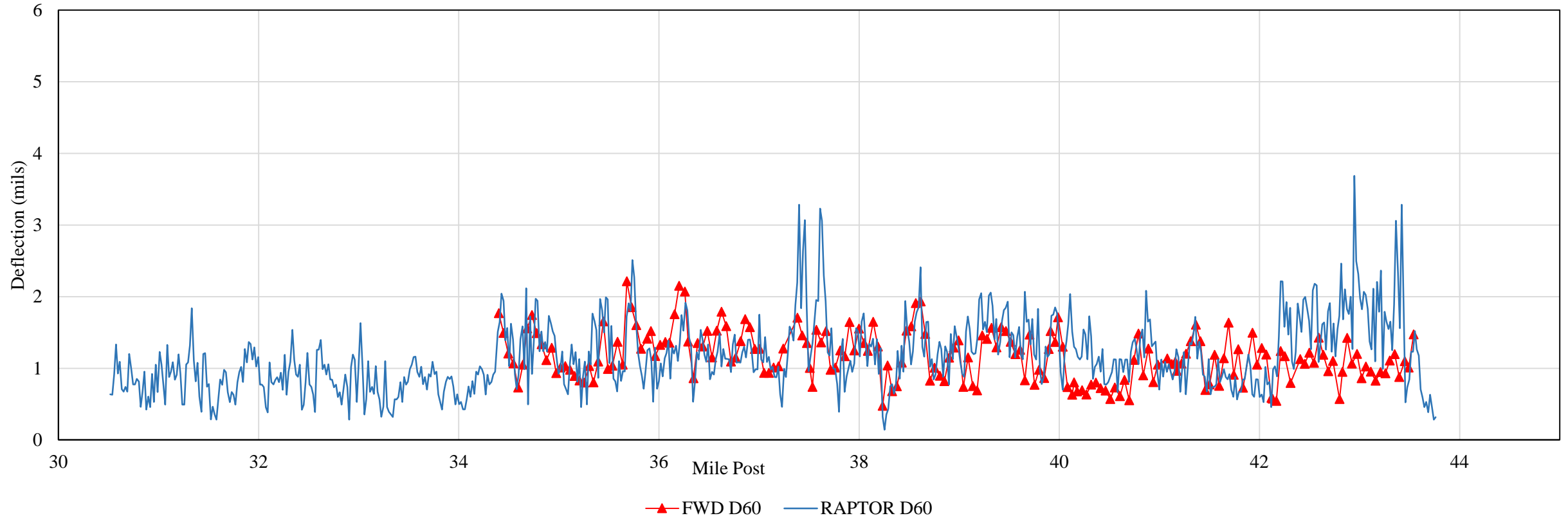
Eastbound Lane 3



FWD D36 vs. RAPTOR D36 (Run-2), Eastbound Lane 3

Comparison of RAPTOR data with 2018 FWD Data

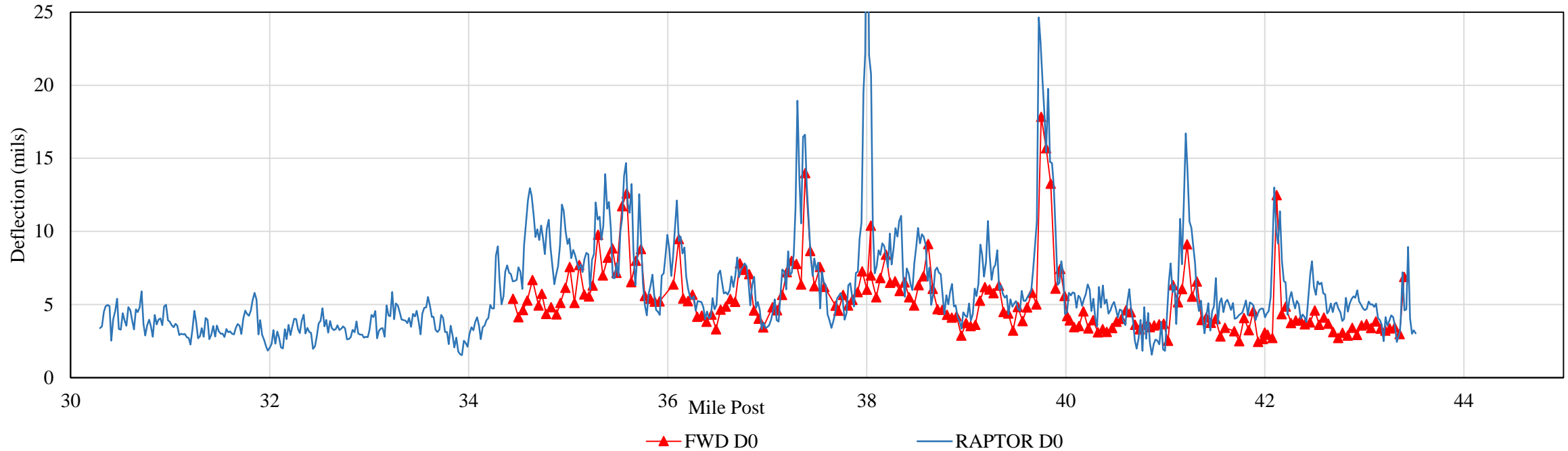
Eastbound Lane 3



FWD D60 vs. RAPTOR D60 (Run-2), Eastbound Lane 3

Comparison of RAPTOR data with 2018 FWD Data

Westbound Lane 3

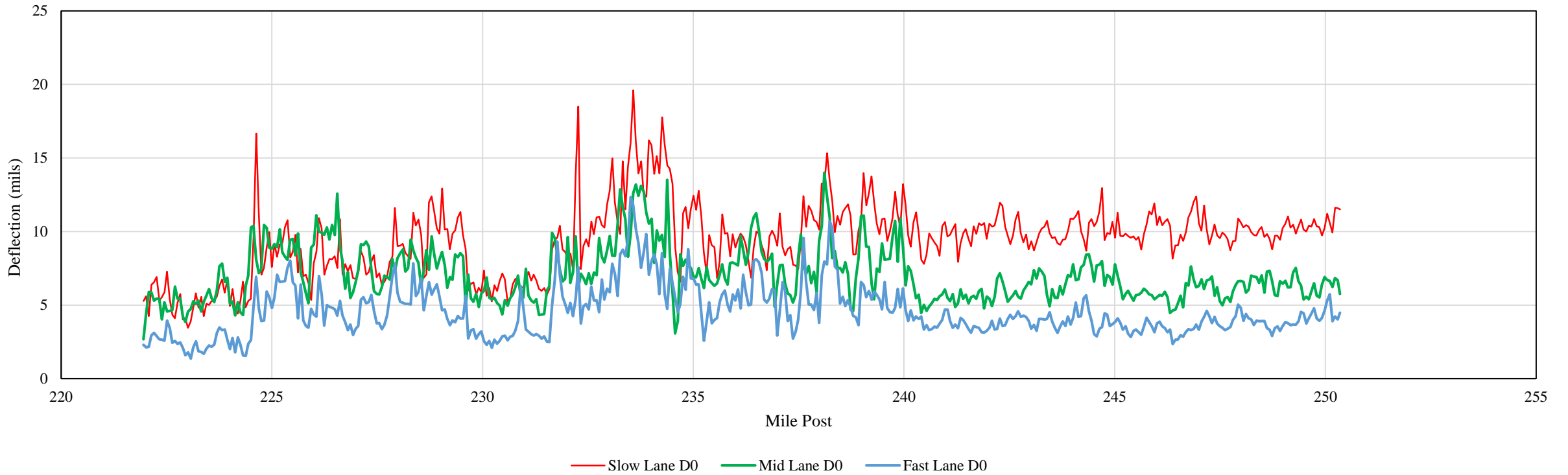


FWD D0 vs. RAPTOR D0 (Run-1), Westbound Lane 3

Project Location (I-35) MP 222 to MP 250

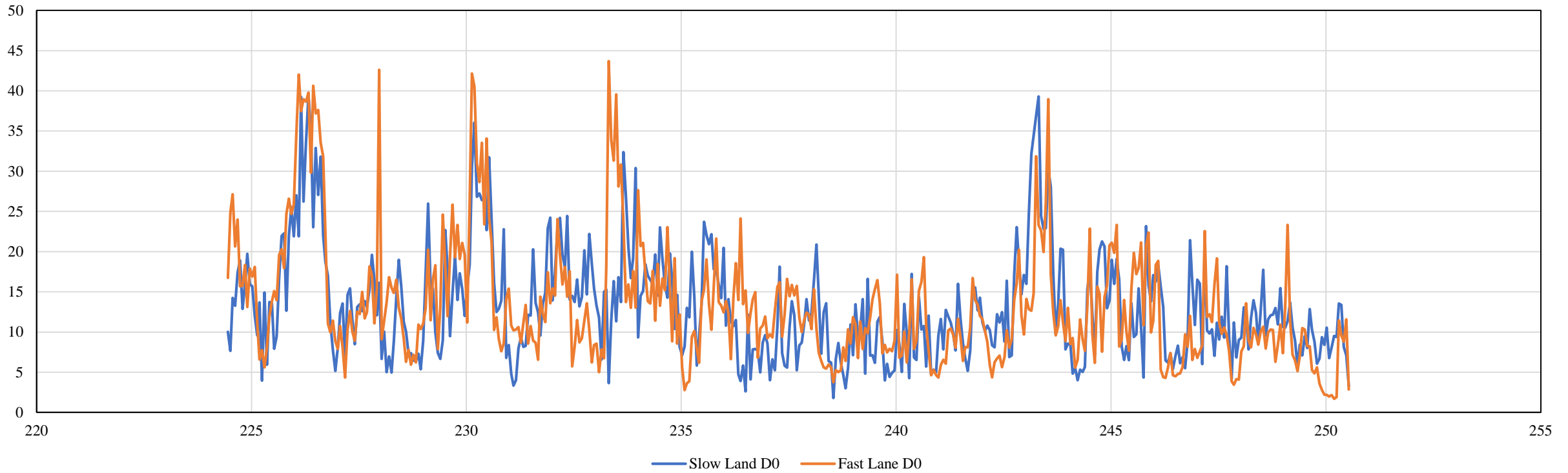


I-35 Main Lanes NB RAPTOR Data



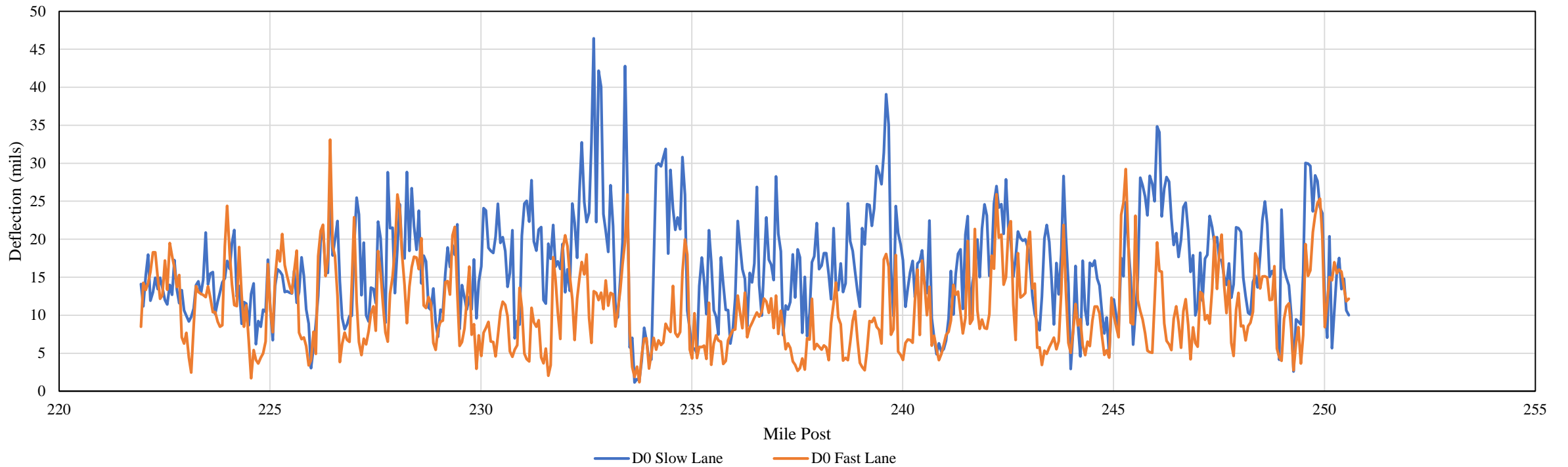
RAPTOR D0 , NB 3 lanes (300ft Interval)

I-35 Frontage SB Road RAPTOR Data



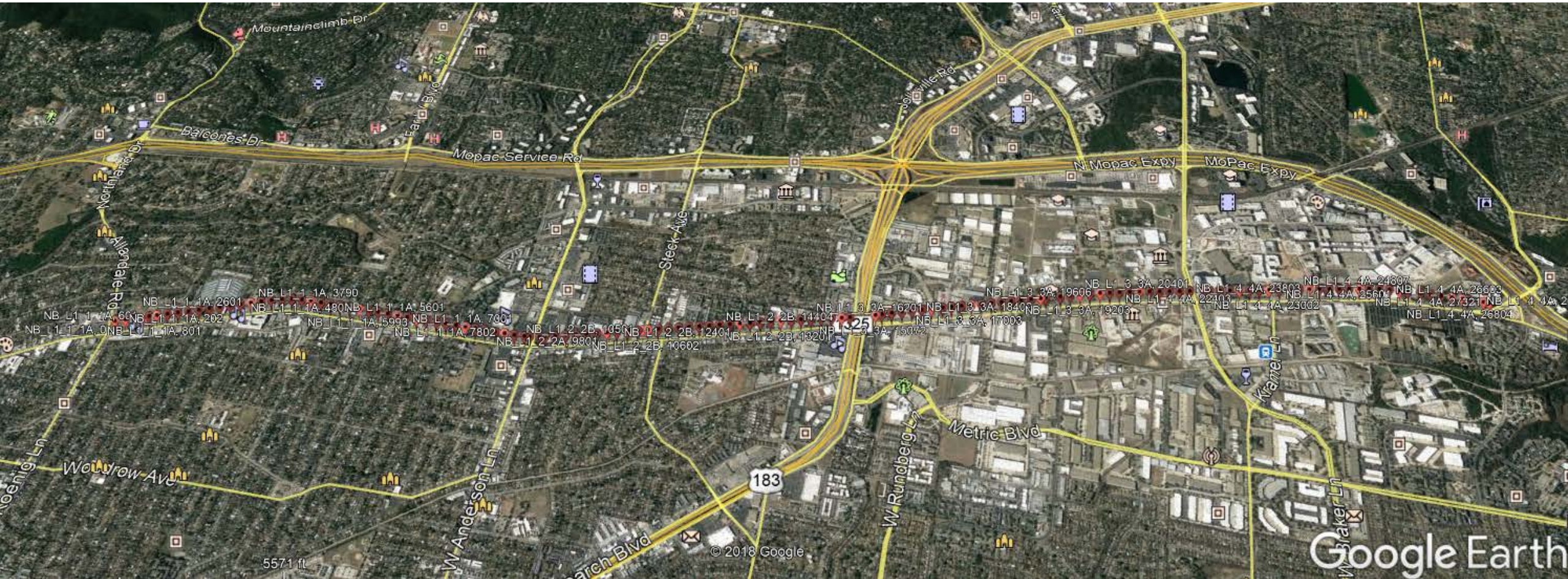
RAPTOR D0 , Frontage Rd SB 2 lanes (300ft Interval)

I-35 Frontage NB Road RAPTOR Data

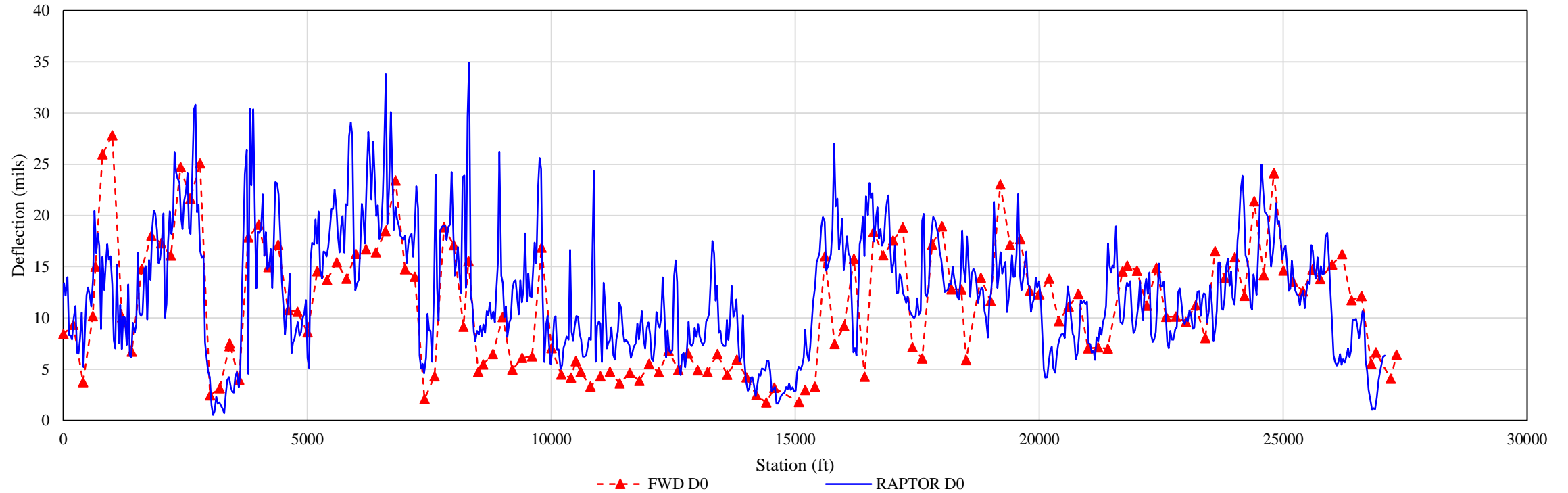


RAPTOR D0 , Frontage Rd NB 2 lanes (300ft Interval)

Project Location Burnet RD (Austin)

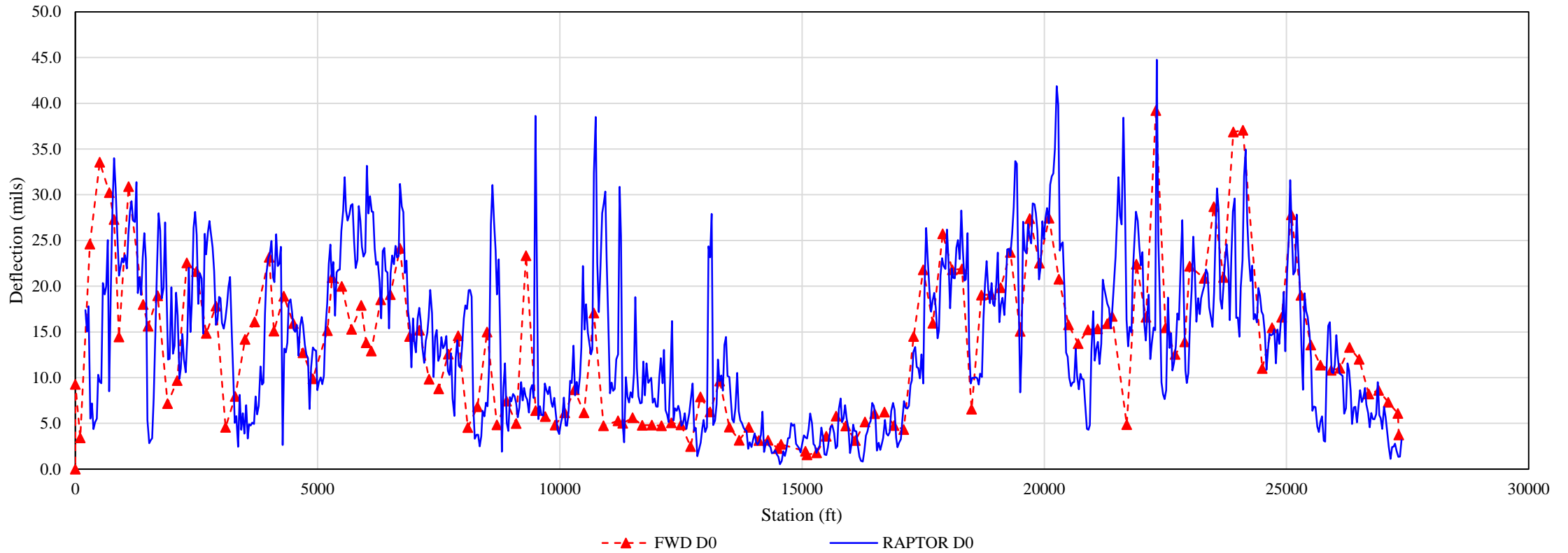


Burnet RD NB Lane 1 FWD Vs RAPTOR



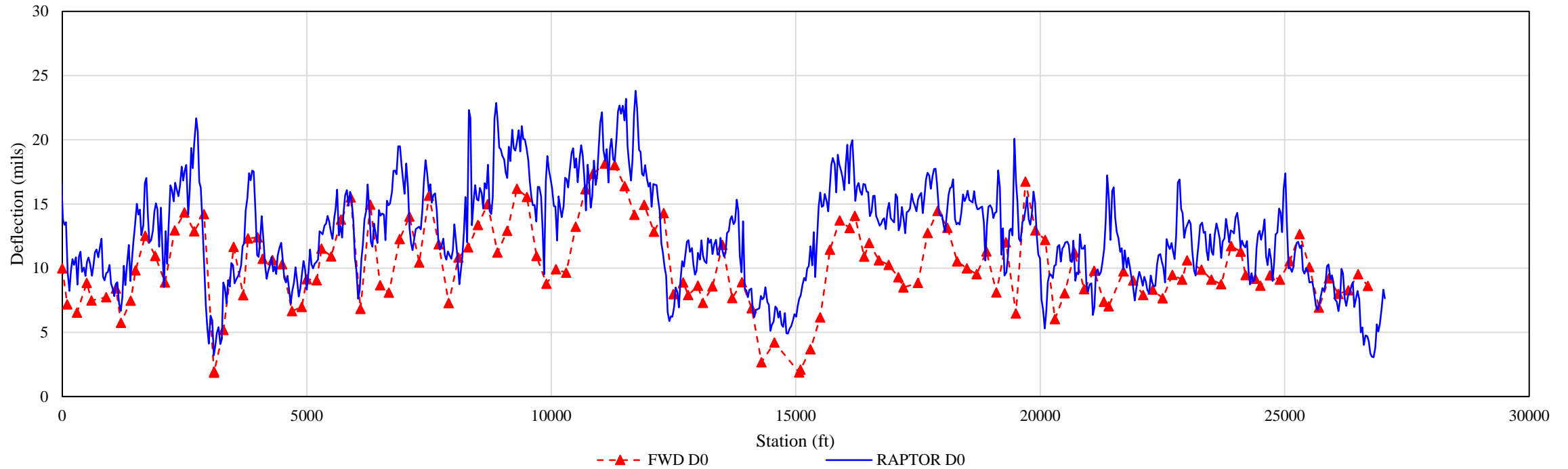
RAPTOR D0 Vs FWD D0 , Burnet Rd NB lane 1

Burnet RD SB Lane 1 FWD Vs RAPTOR



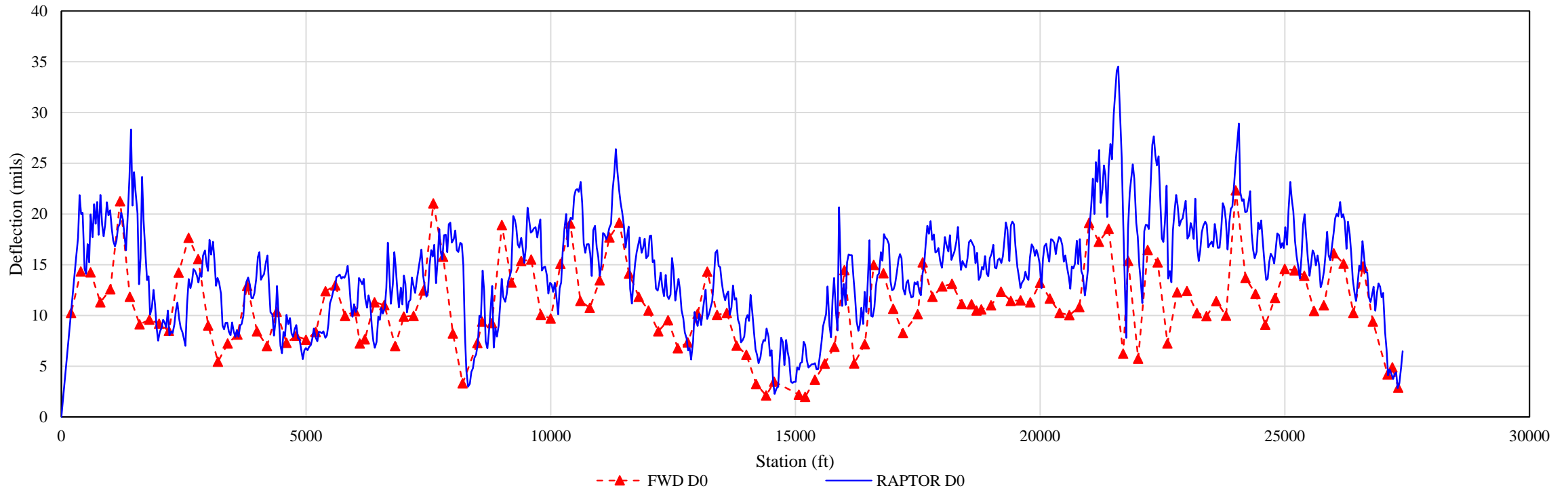
RAPTOR D0 Vs FWD D0 , Burnet Rd SB lane 1

Burnet RD NB Lane 2 FWD Vs RAPTOR



RAPTOR D0 Vs FWD D0 , Burnet Rd NB lane 2

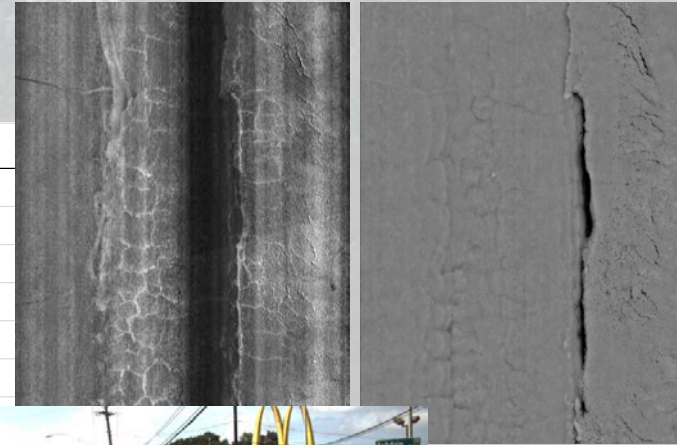
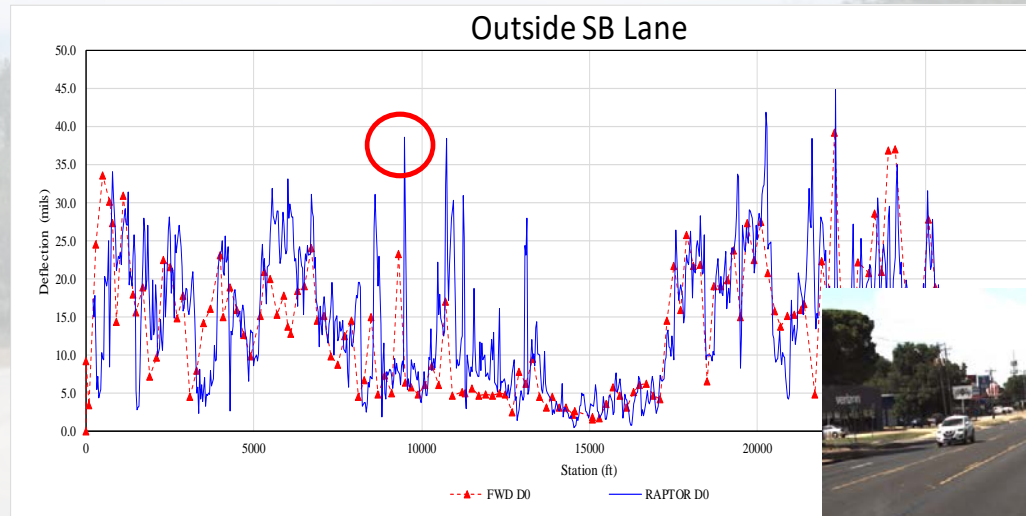
Burnet RD SB Lane 2 FWD Vs RAPTOR



RAPTOR D0 Vs FWD D0 , Burnet Rd SB lane 2

Burnet RD Structural Vs Functional

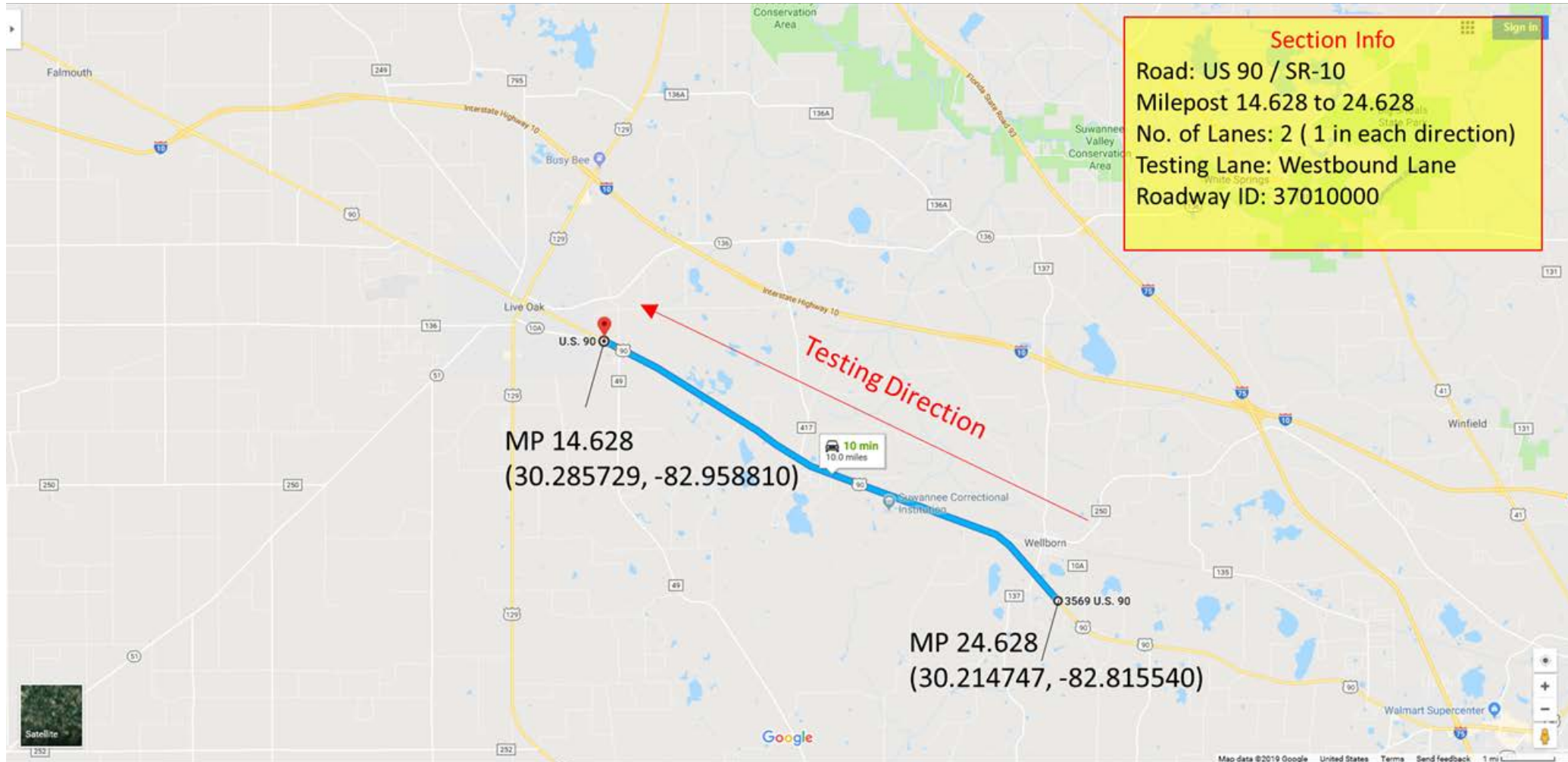
Burnet at Ashdale



Distressed Pavement

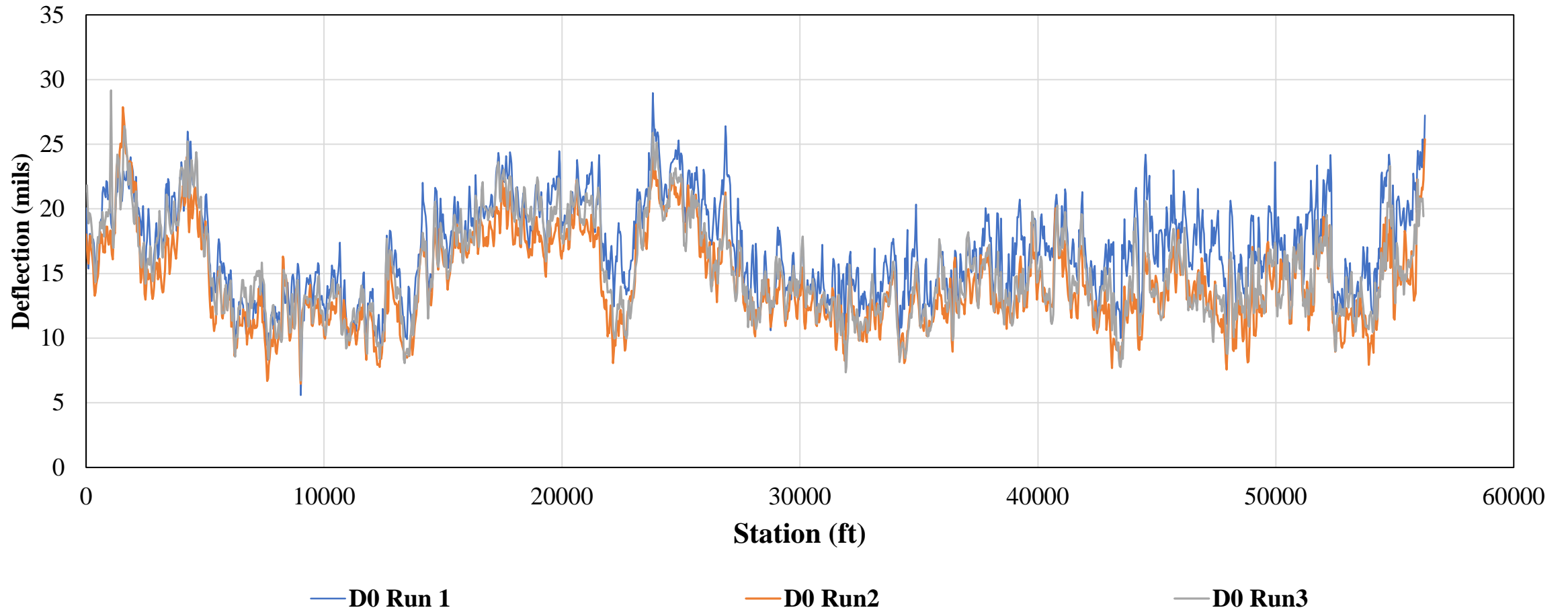
- Fatigue Cracking
- Failed Pavement

Project Location (US90/SR10)



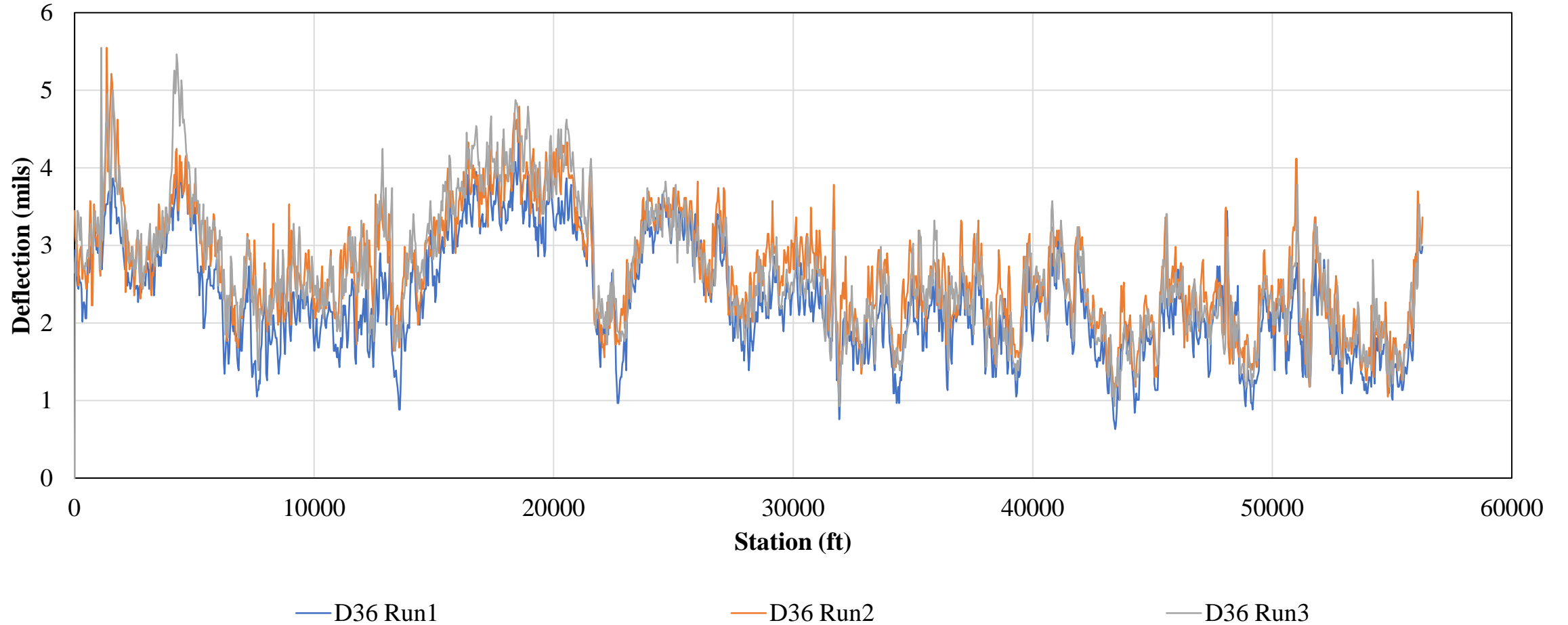
RAPTOR Results

US90 WB - Deflection D0



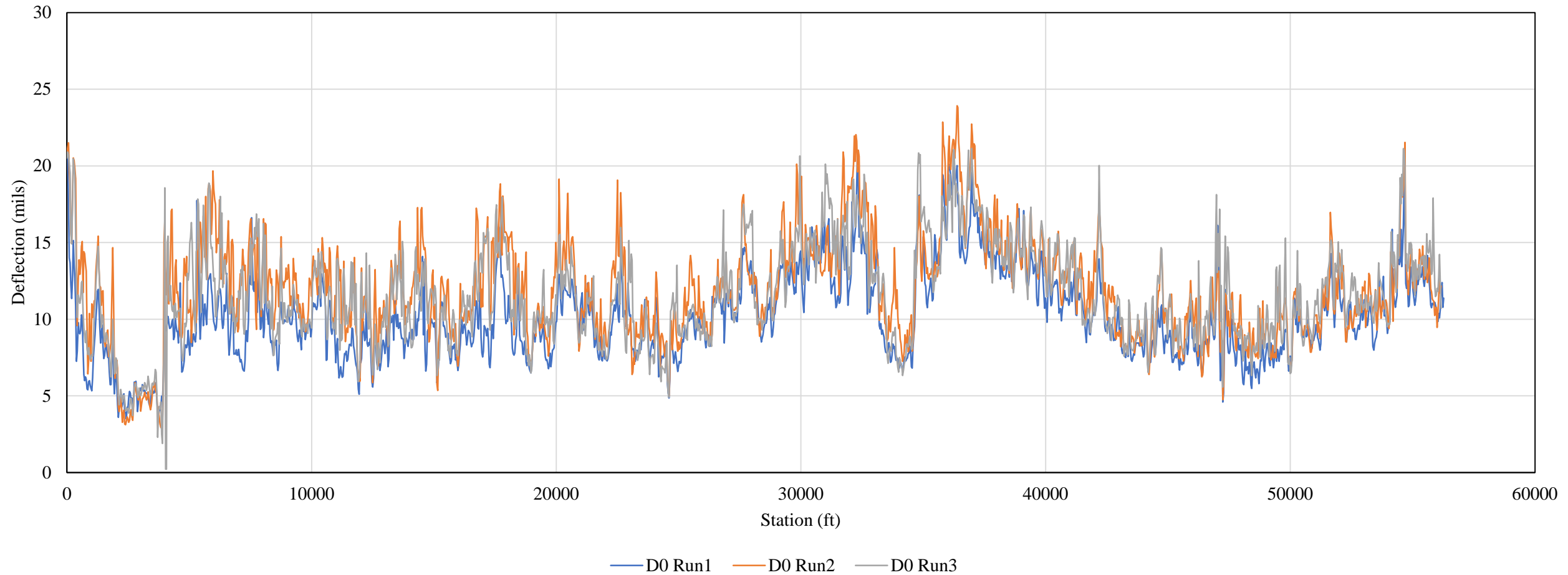
RAPTOR Results

US90 WB - Deflection D36



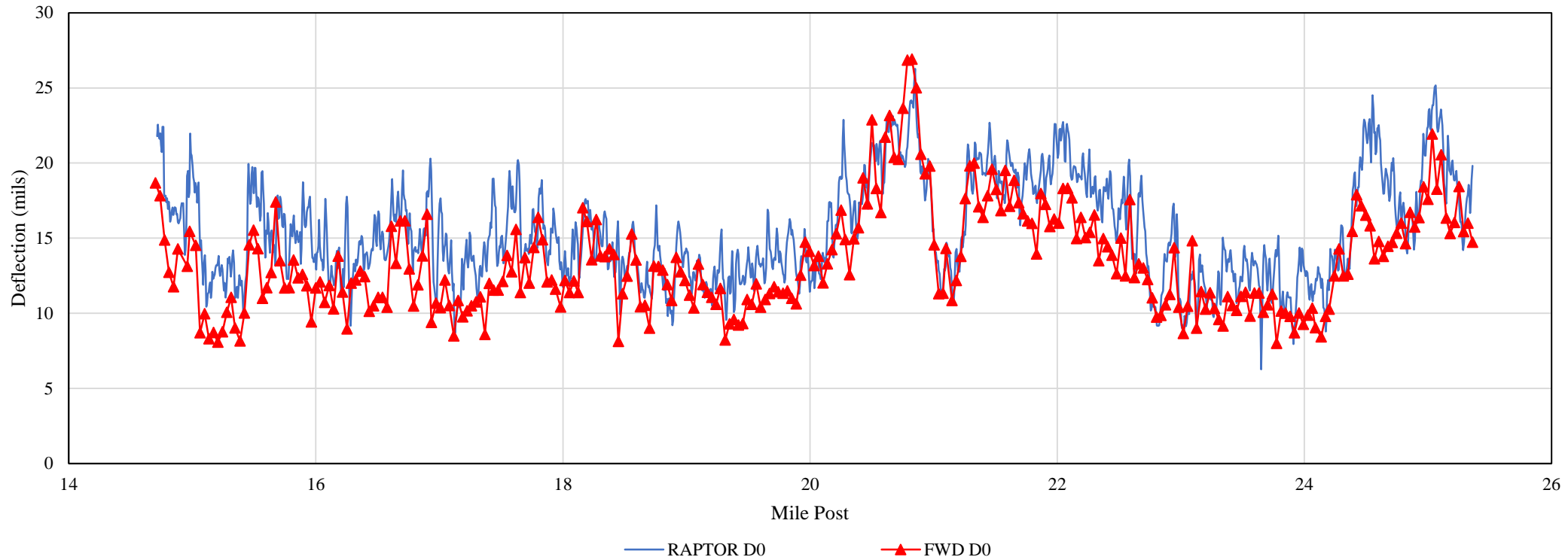
Repeatability of RAPTOR Measurements

US90 EB - Deflection D0

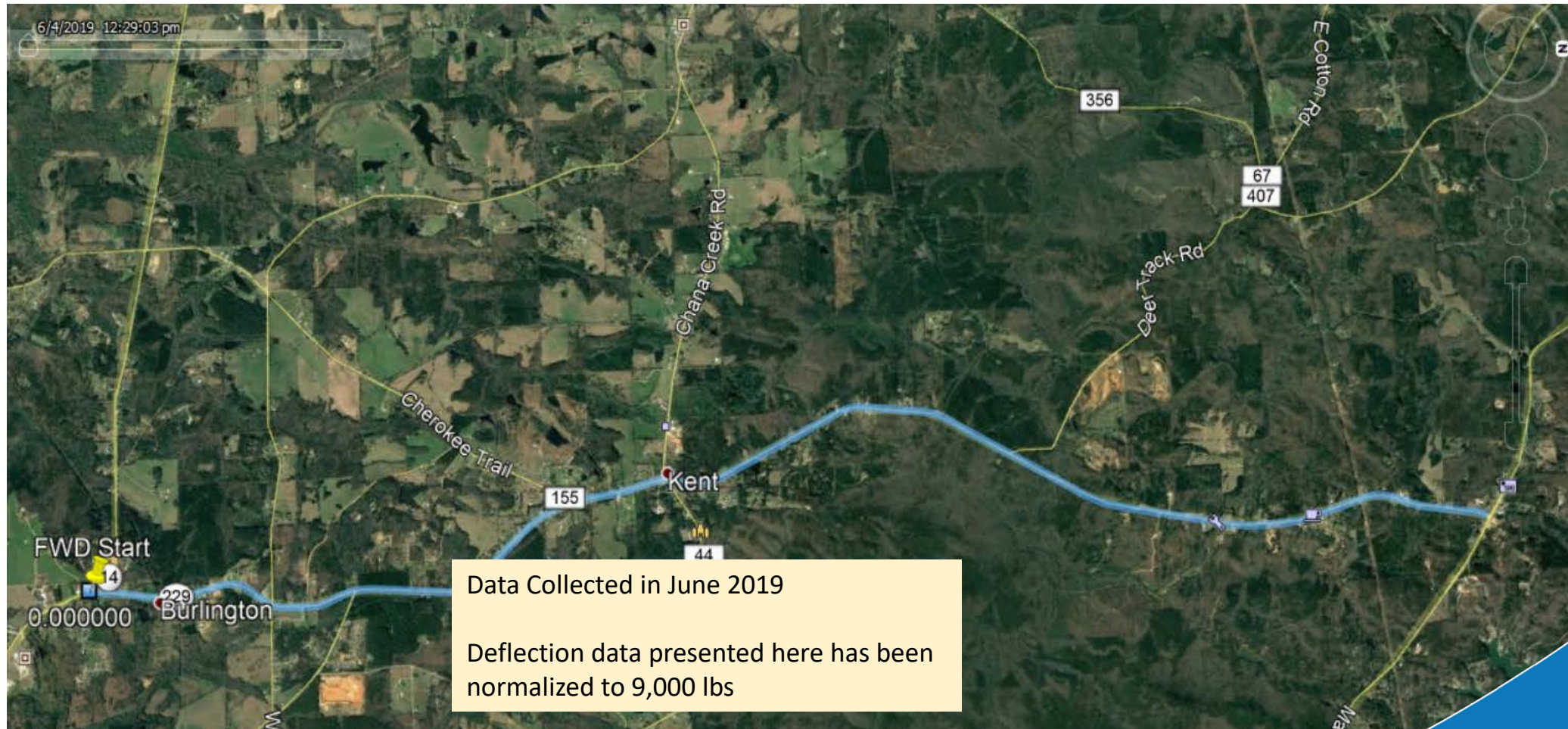


Comparison with FWD Data

US90 WB - Deflection D0

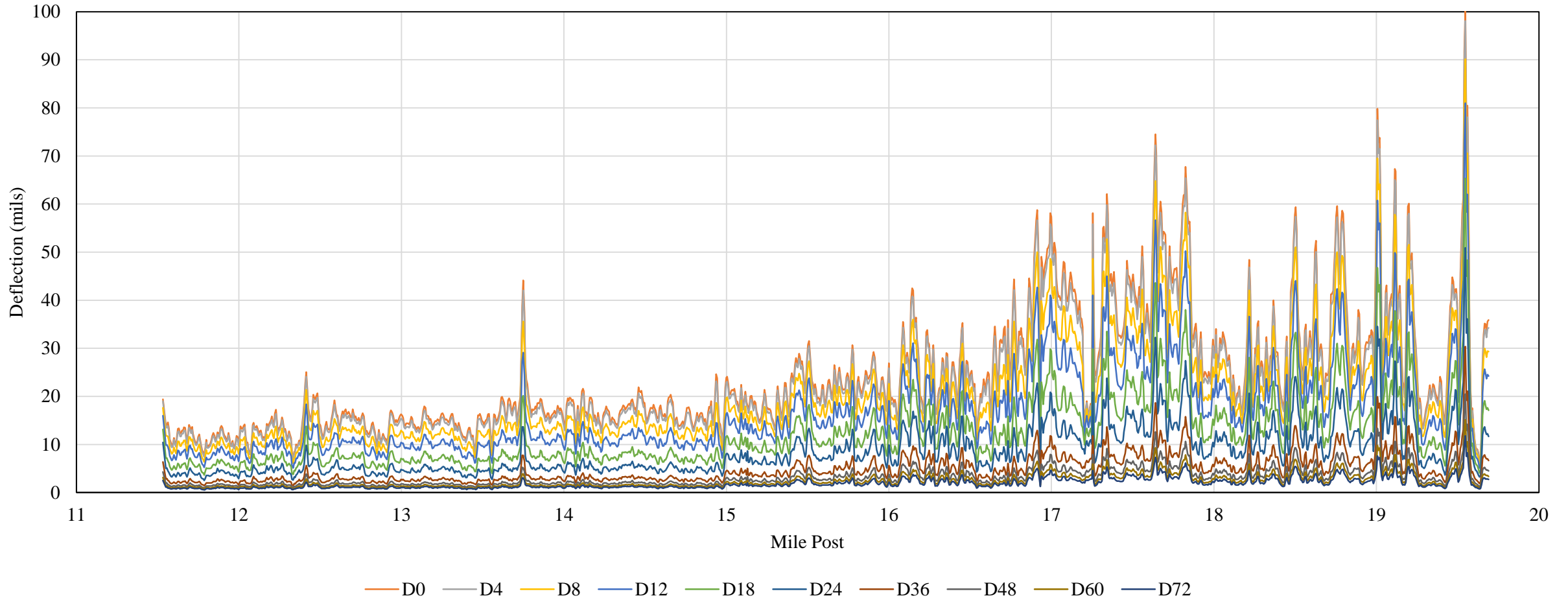


Project Location (US 229 NB)



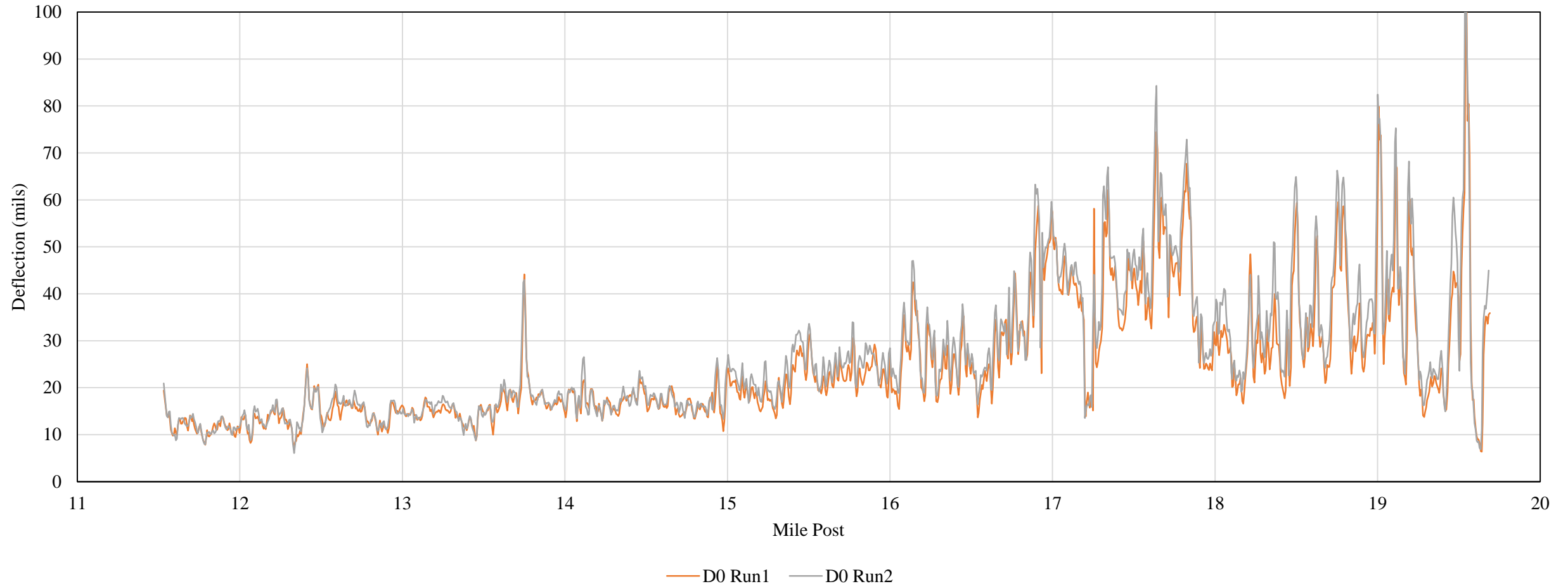
RAPTOR Results

The Figure below shows the full RAPTOR deflection basin on US 229 Northbound (Run1)



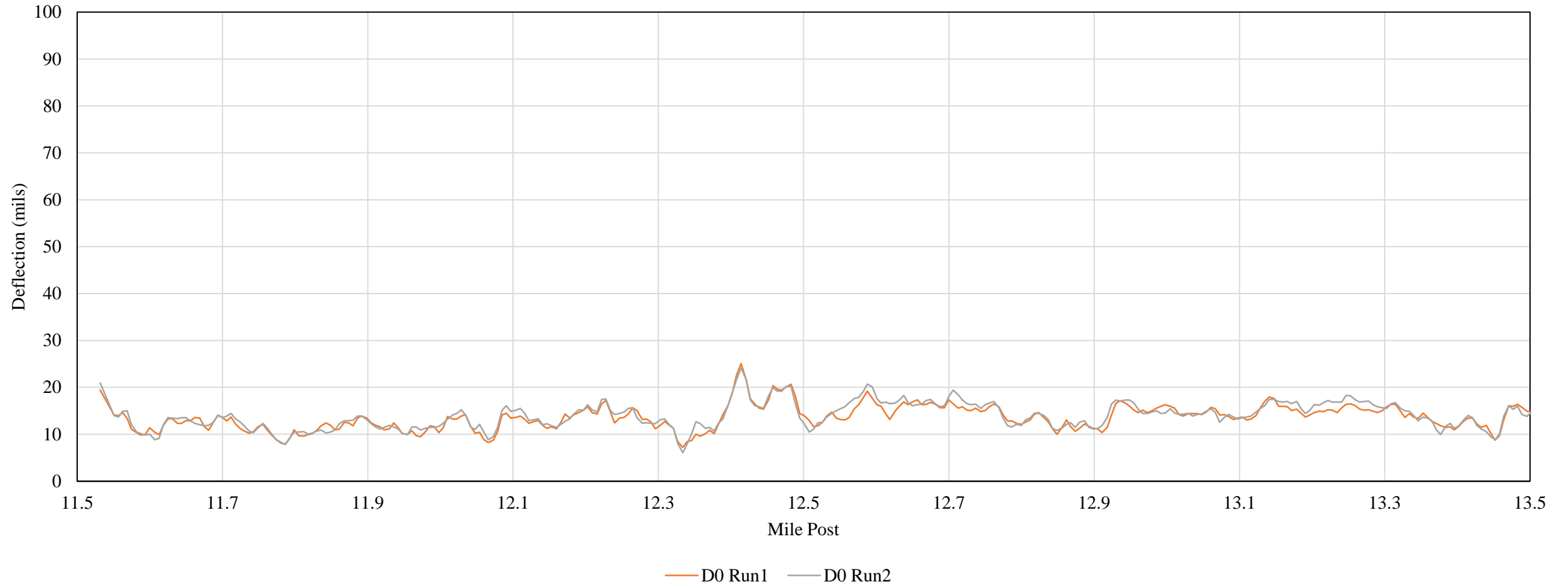
Repeatability of RAPTOR Measurements

The Figure below shows the repeatability of two RAPTOR runs on US 229 Northbound (D0)



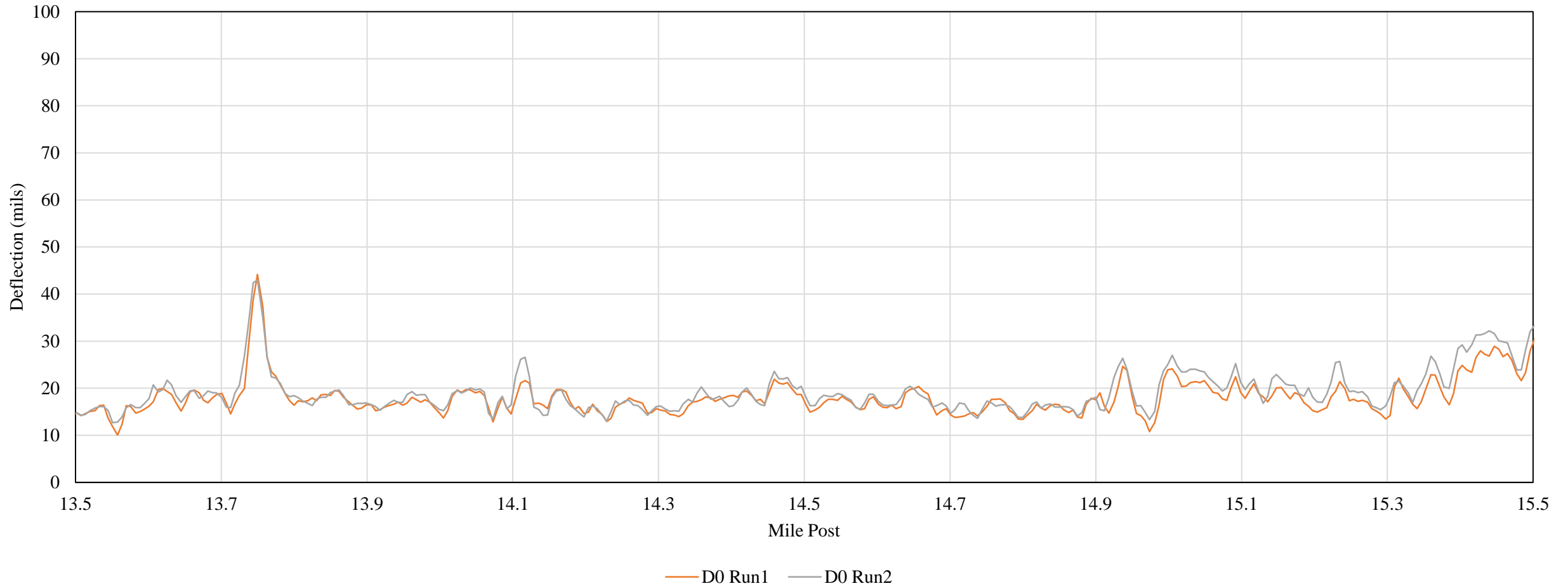
Repeatability of RAPTOR Measurements

The Figure below shows the repeatability of two RAPTOR runs on US 229 Northbound (D0)
(Graph detail – 2 mile intervals)



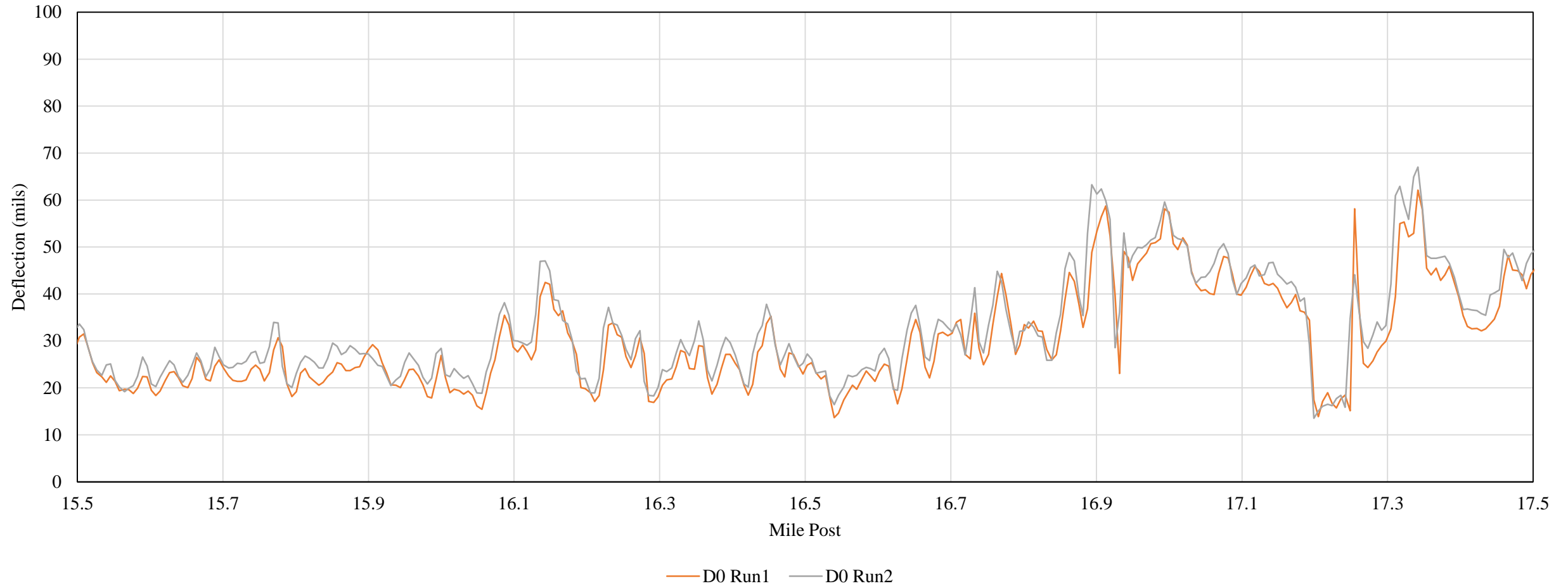
Repeatability of RAPTOR Measurements

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(Graph detail – 2 mile intervals)



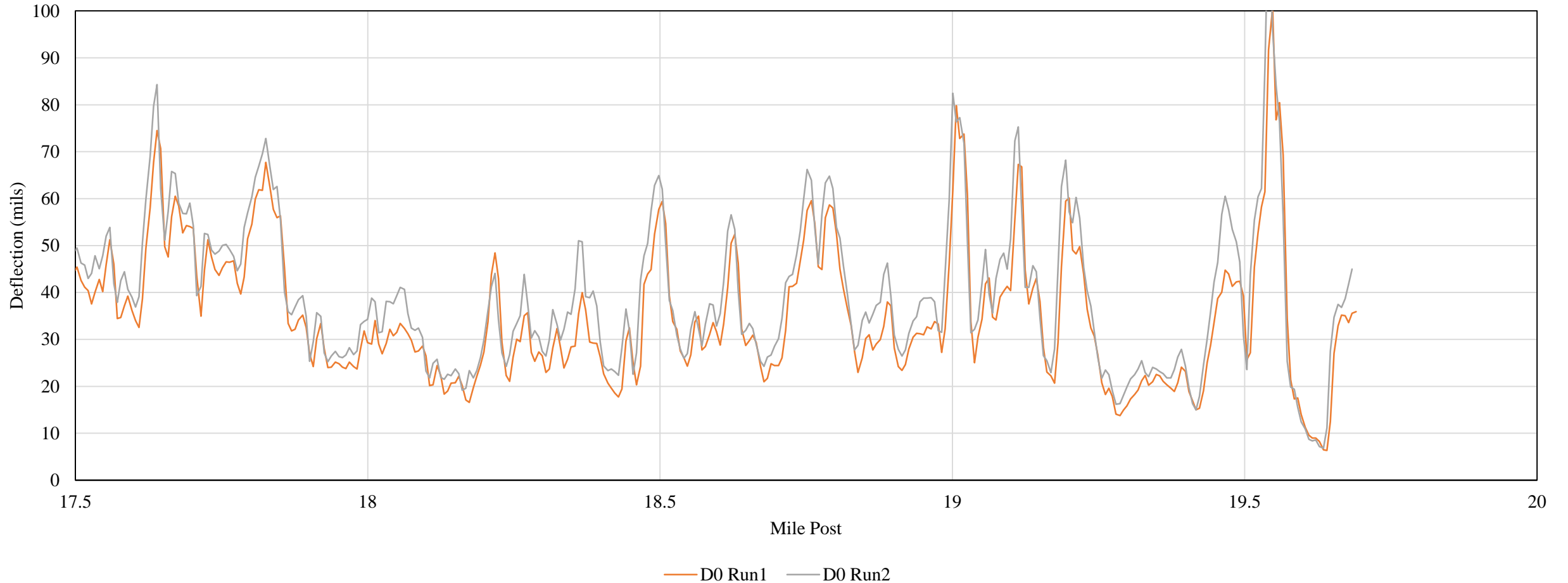
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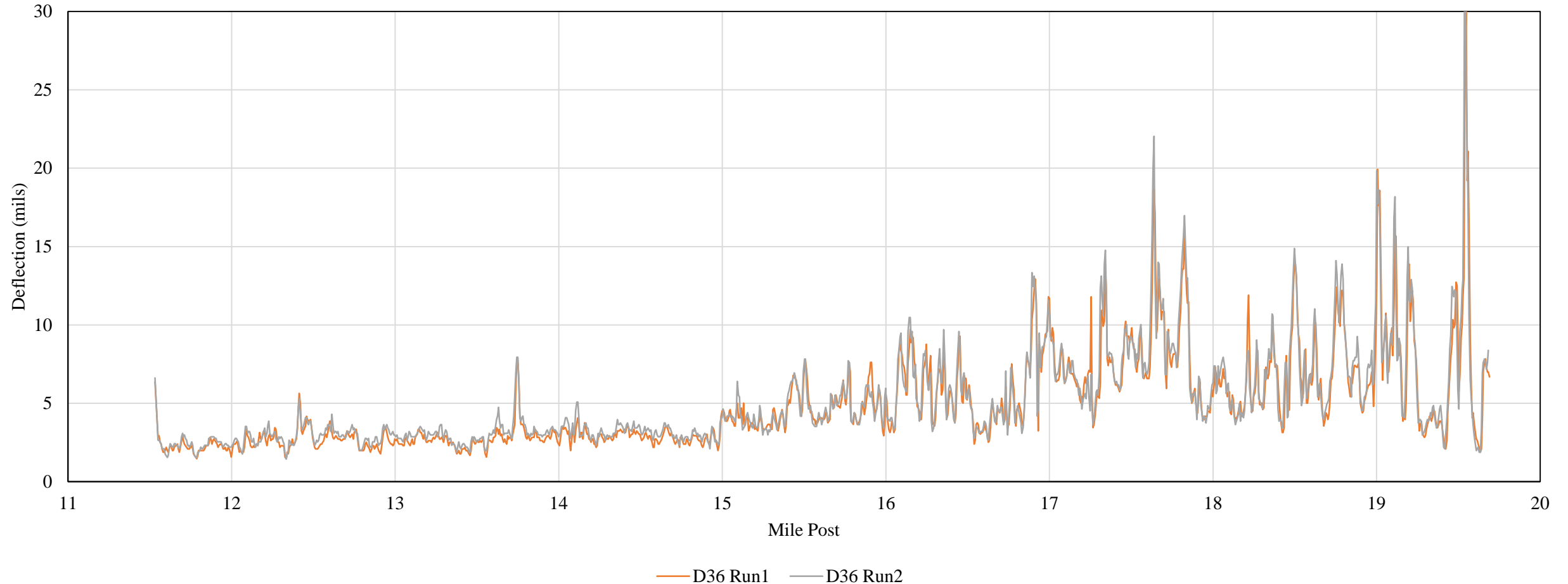
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(Graph detail – 2 mile intervals)



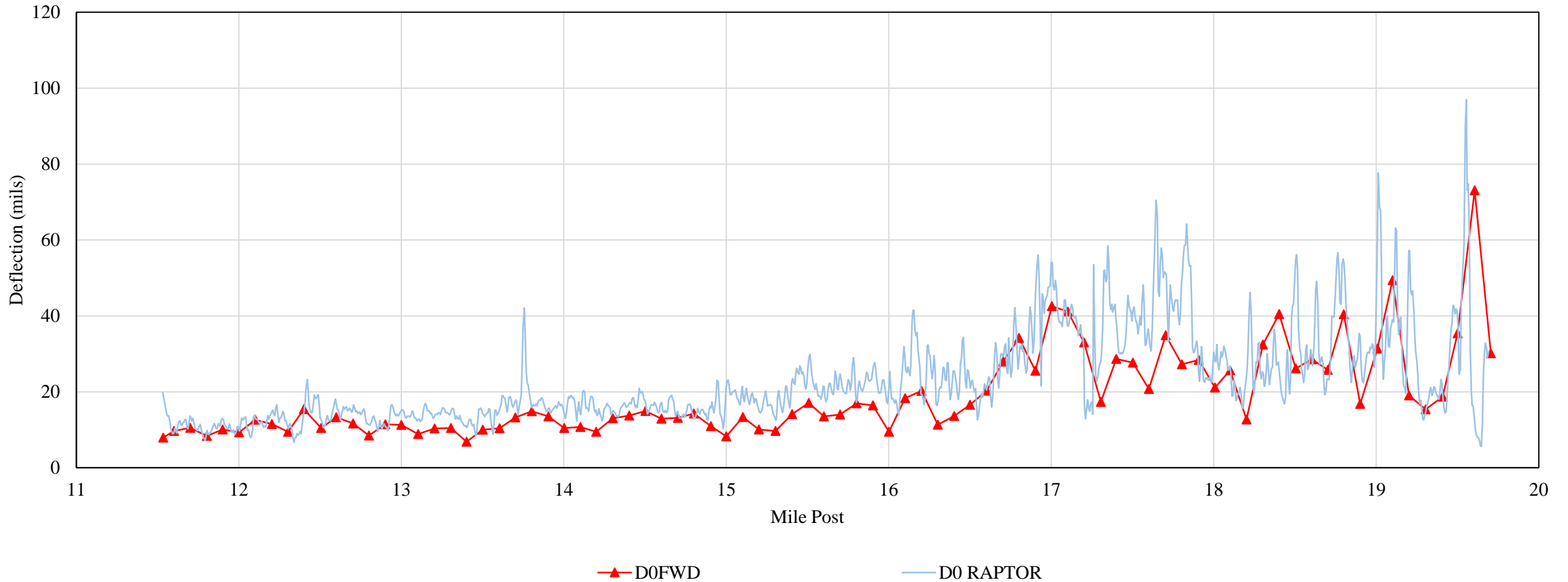
Repeatability of RAPTOR Measurements

The Figure below shows the repeatability of two RAPTOR runs on US 229 Northbound (D36)



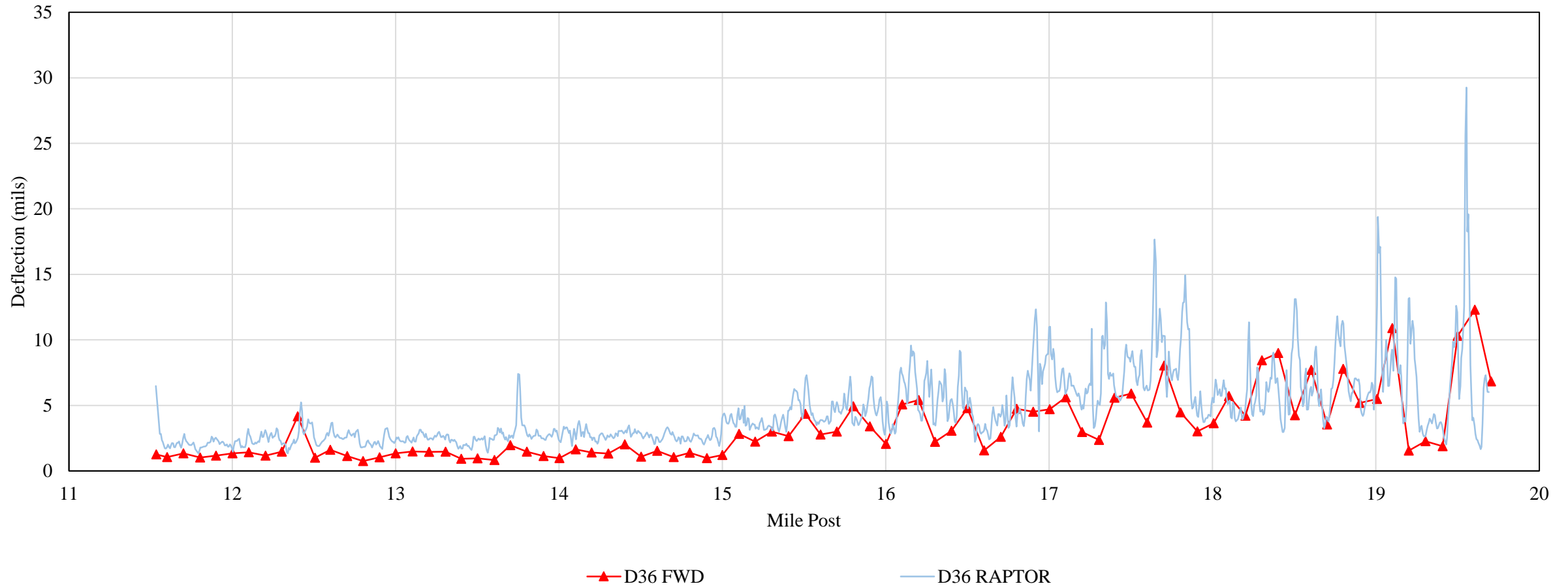
Comparison with FWD Measurements

The Figure below shows comparison of RAPTOR run1 and FWD on US 229 Northbound (D0)



Comparison with FWD Measurements

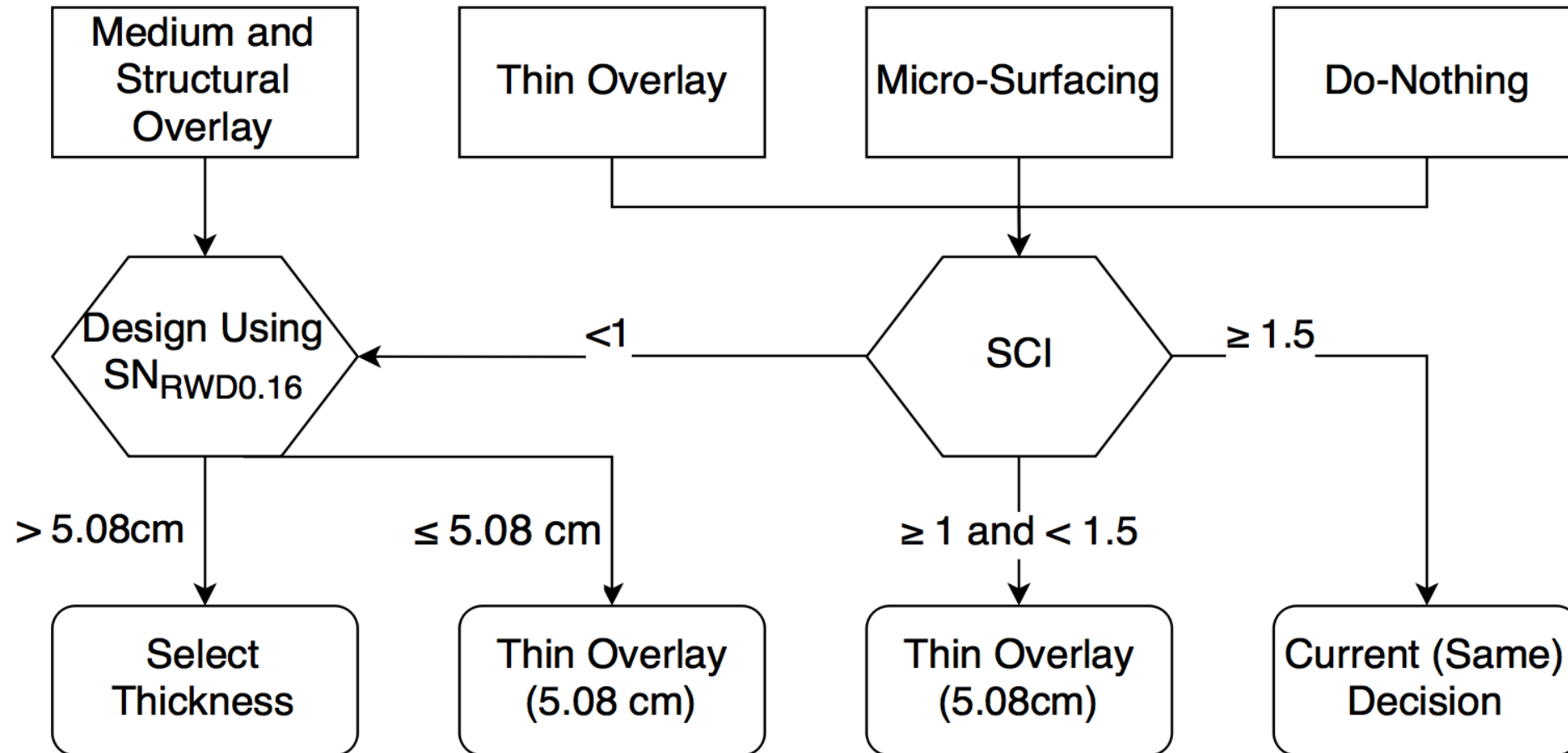
The Figure below shows comparison of RAPTOR run1 and FWD on US 229 Northbound (D36)



RAPTOR Data PMS Implementation

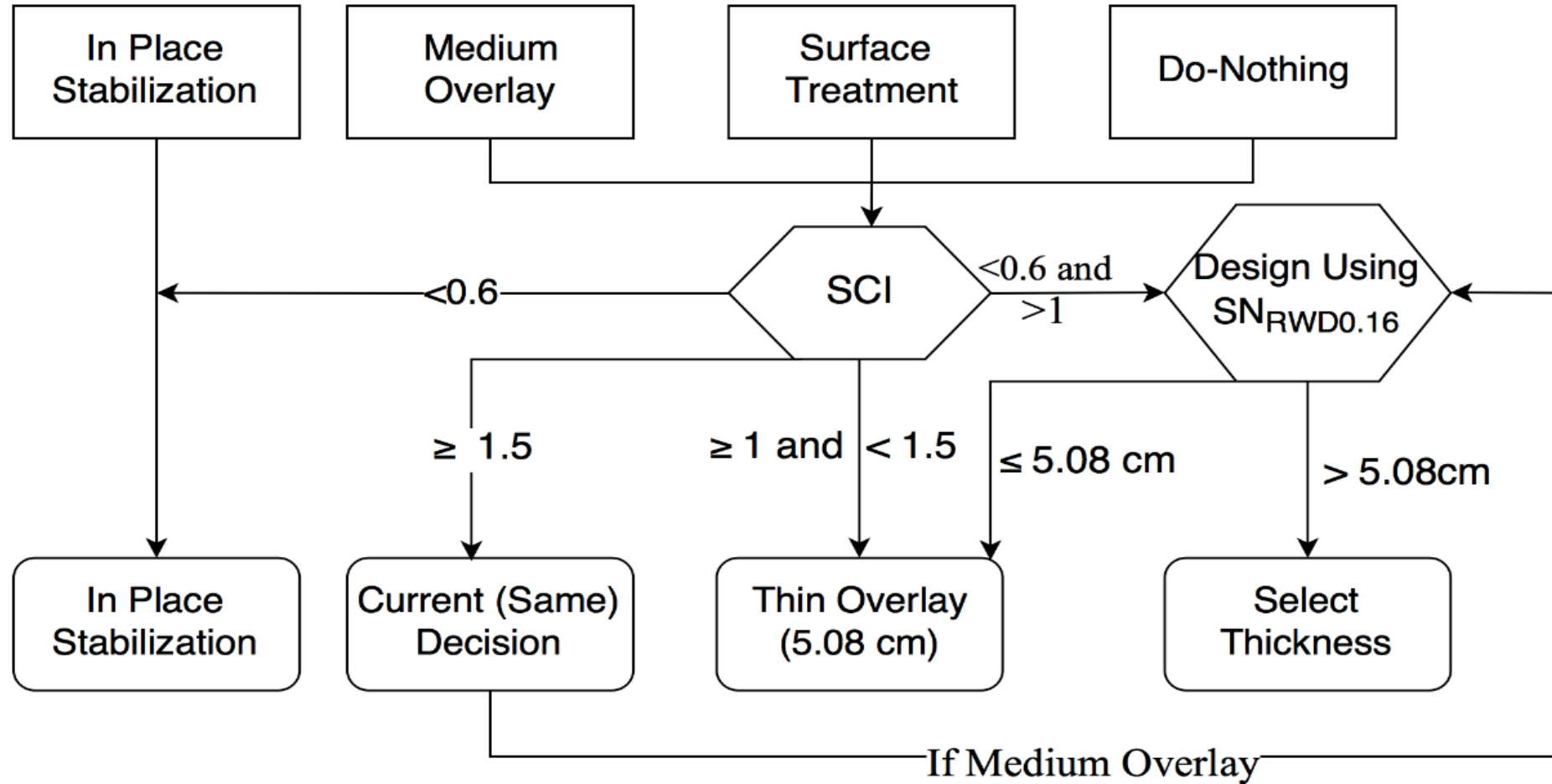
- $SCI = \frac{SN_{\text{eff}}}{SN_{\text{req}}}$
- where,
- SCI= Structural Condition Index;
- SN_{eff} = the existing (estimated) Structural Number; and
- SN_{req} = the required Structural Number.

RAPTOR Data PMS Implementation



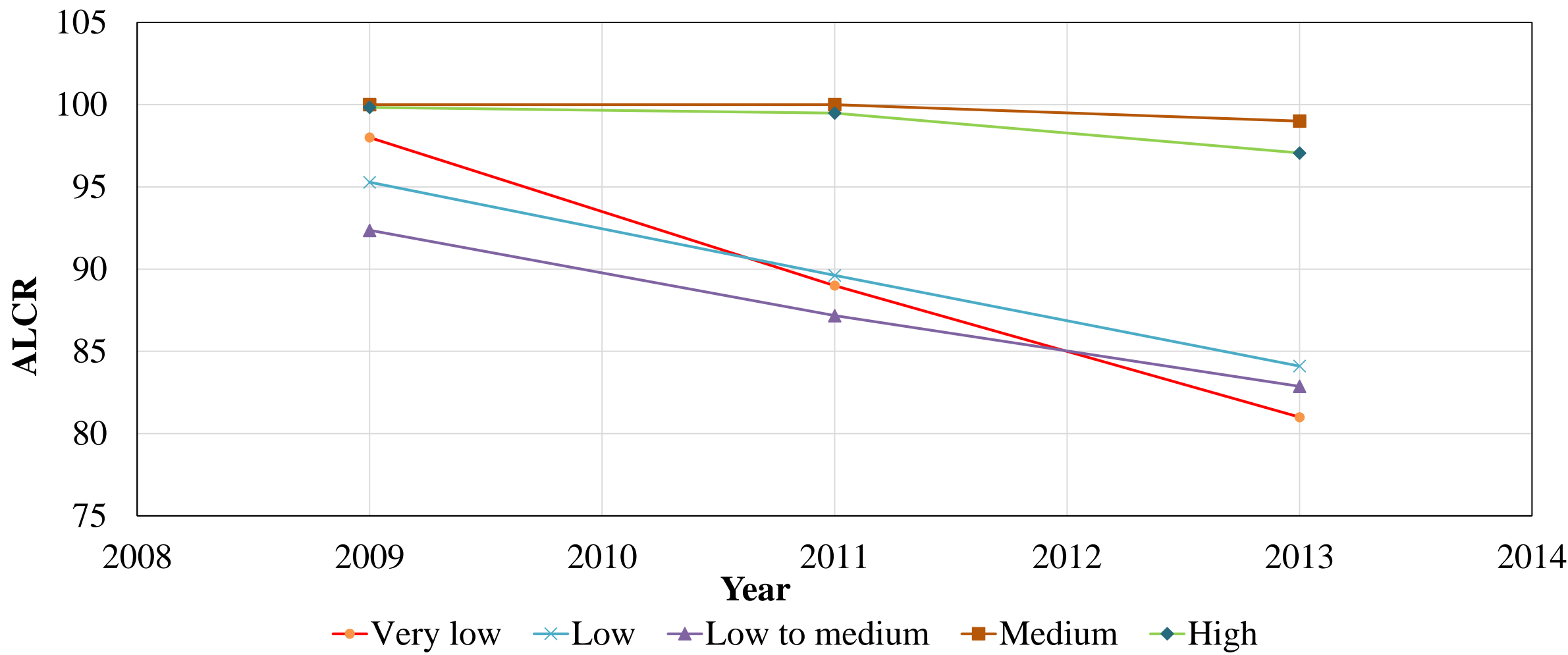
Example of a Modified Decision Tree (Louisiana)

RAPTOR Data PMS Implementation



Example of a Modified Decision Tree (Louisiana)

RAPTOR Data PMS Implementation



Example of Pavement Performance SCI Relationship

Note

- Deflection data shown in the above slides has not been corrected/adjusted to any particular reference temperature. With temperature adjustment, a better correlation may be possible.

Conclusion

- In general, the RAPTOR based deflection data shows excellent repeatability and good correlation with FWD
- Accurate line lasers minimize texture issues experienced in former TSDDs
- Image correlation process solves the problem of measuring the same spot twice
- The deflections under the line lasers can be deduced directly from Raptor curvatures
- Deflections at other locations (ex. center deflection under the wheel) can be determined through numerical modeling

General Information

- RAPTOR testing offered as consulting engineering service
- Raw deflection data in CSV, XLS or MDB formats
 - Full deflection basin
 - Load level, surface/air temperatures
 - Data referenced to stationing accompanied by high-accuracy GPS data
- Backcalculated layer moduli (calibrated with layer thickness info)
- Effective structural numbers (SN_{eff})*
- Reporting with presentation of data on a map

Two More RAPTOR Units are being made!!!



Thank You!



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