

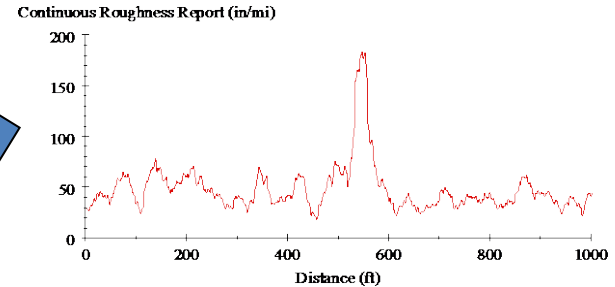
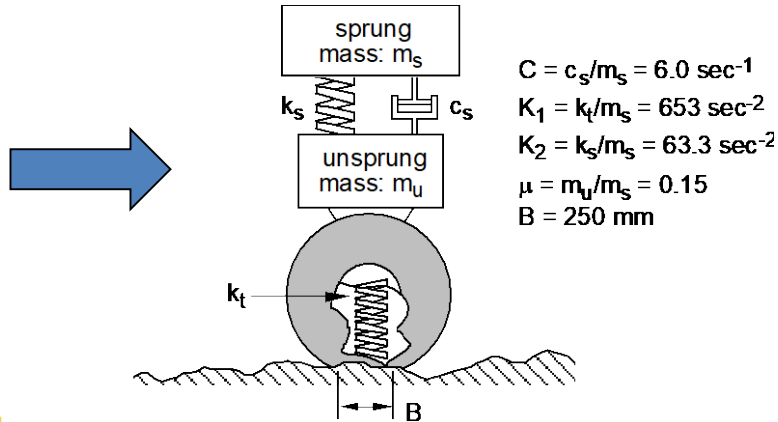
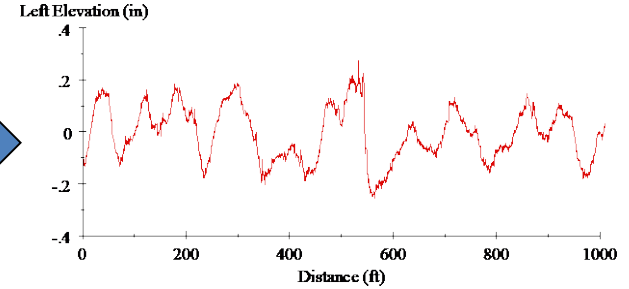
62nd Illinois Bituminous Paving Conference
Profile Measurement and Interpretation

Steven M. Karamihas

December 7, 2021



Road Profile Measurement and Interpretation

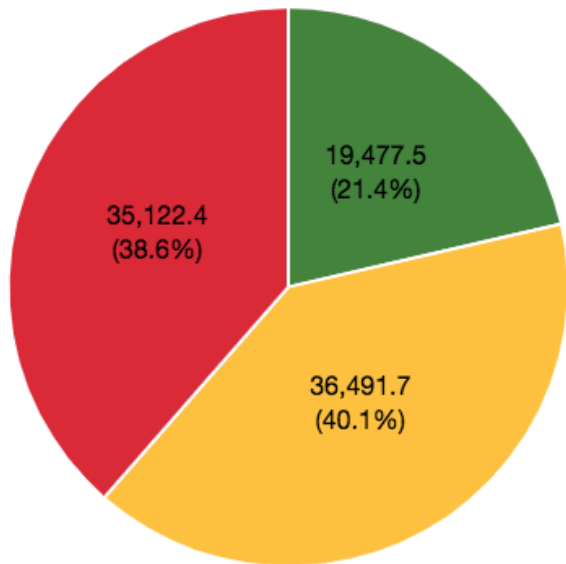


IRI

Motivation

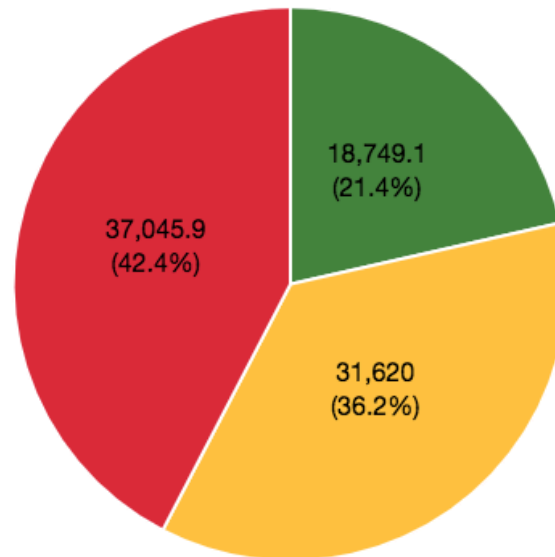
Federal Aid Rated Pavement Conditions
State - State of Michigan, All Roads, 2018 - 2019

Lane Miles Good Lane Miles Fair Lane Miles Poor



Federal Aid Rated Pavement Conditions
State - State of Michigan, All Roads, Estimated 2019 - 2020

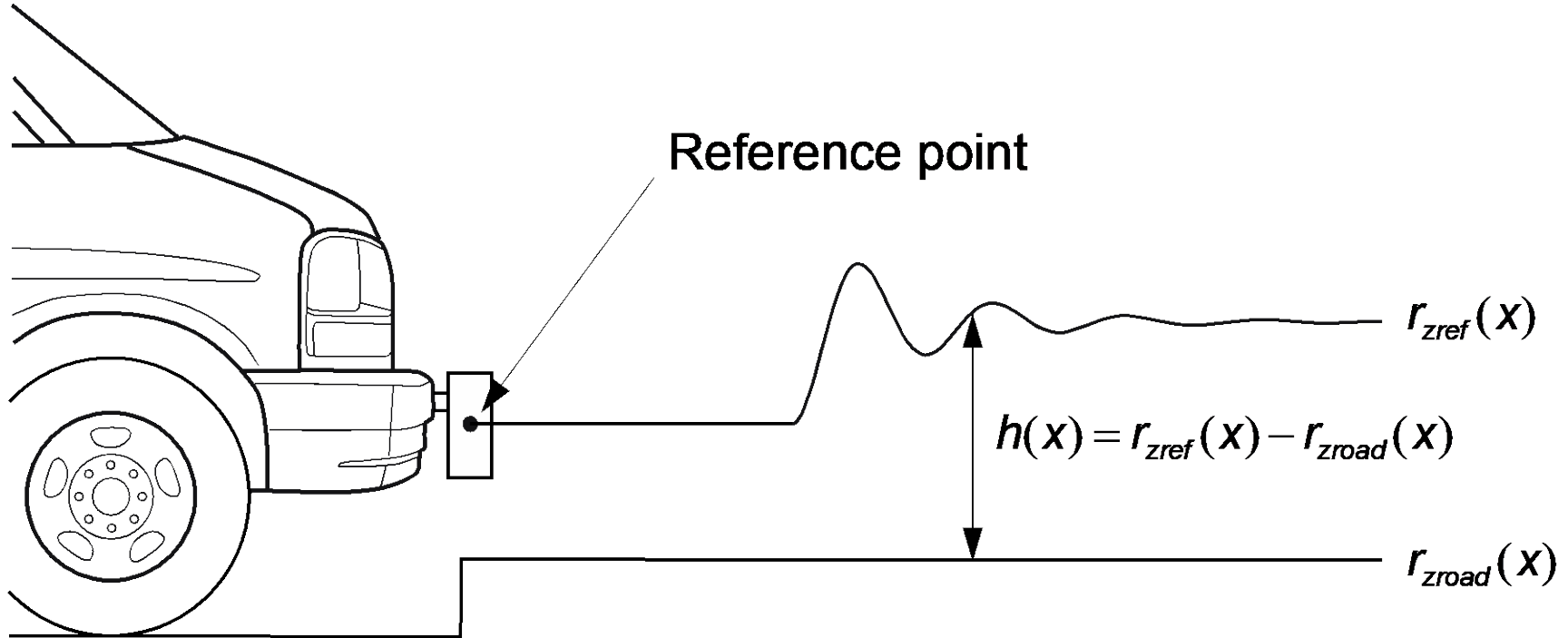
Lane Miles Good Lane Miles Fair Lane Miles Poor



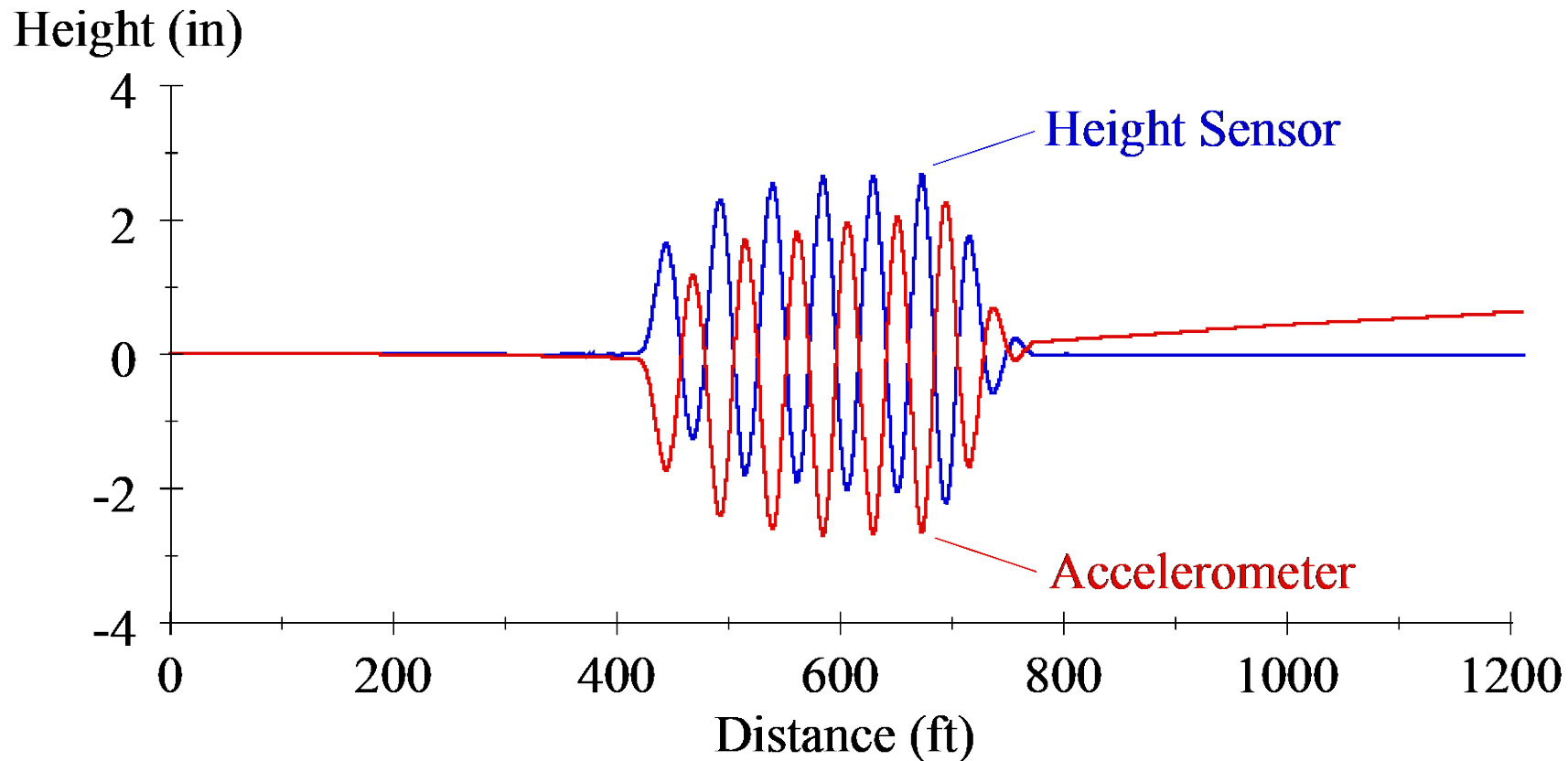
Outline

- Profiler Measurement Principal
- International Roughness Index (IRI)
- Roughness Profiles
- Certification/Cross Correlation
- Technical Challenges
 - Braking/Stops
 - Low-Speed/Urban Roughness Index
 - 3-D Systems

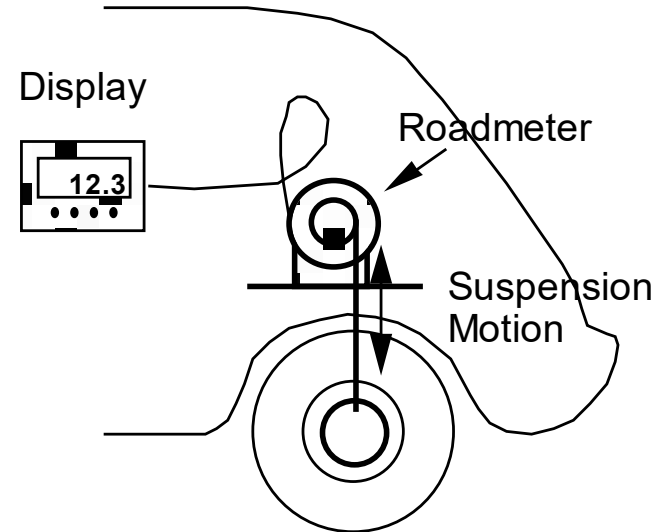
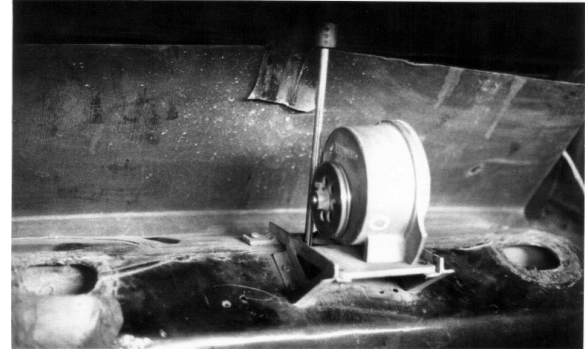
Inertial Profiler, Principle of Operation



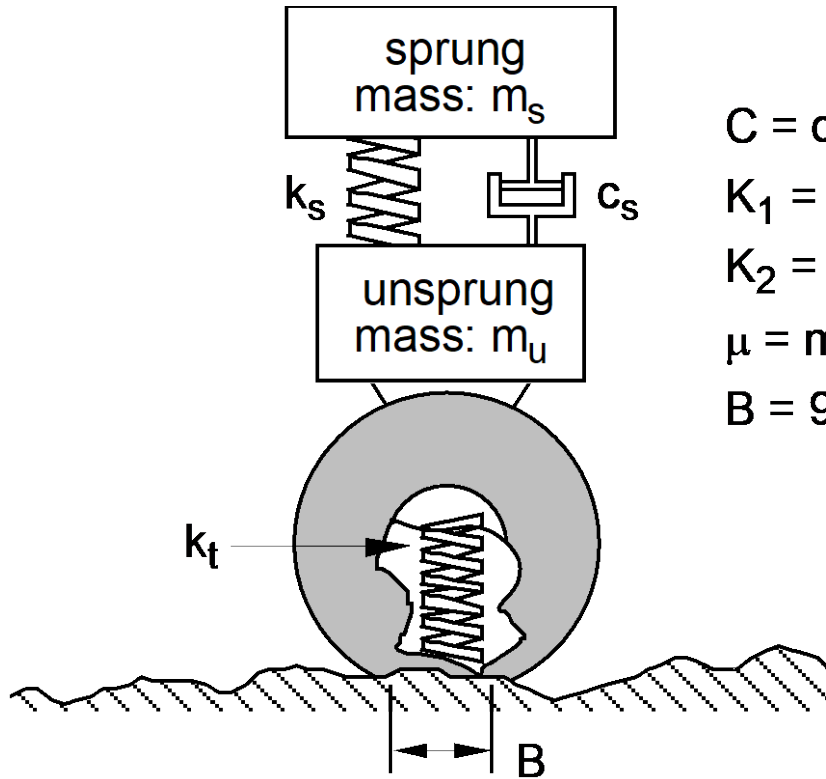
Bounce Test



IRI Origins: Response-Type Systems



International Roughness Index



$$C = c_s/m_s = 6.0 \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

$$K_1 = k_t/m_s = 653 \text{ sec}^{-2}$$

$$K_2 = k_s/m_s = 63.3 \text{ sec}^{-2}$$

$$\mu = m_u/m_s = 0.15$$

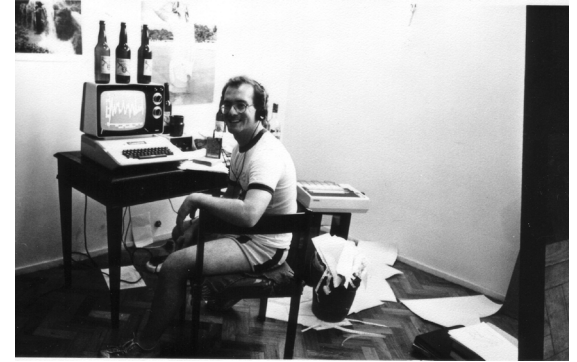
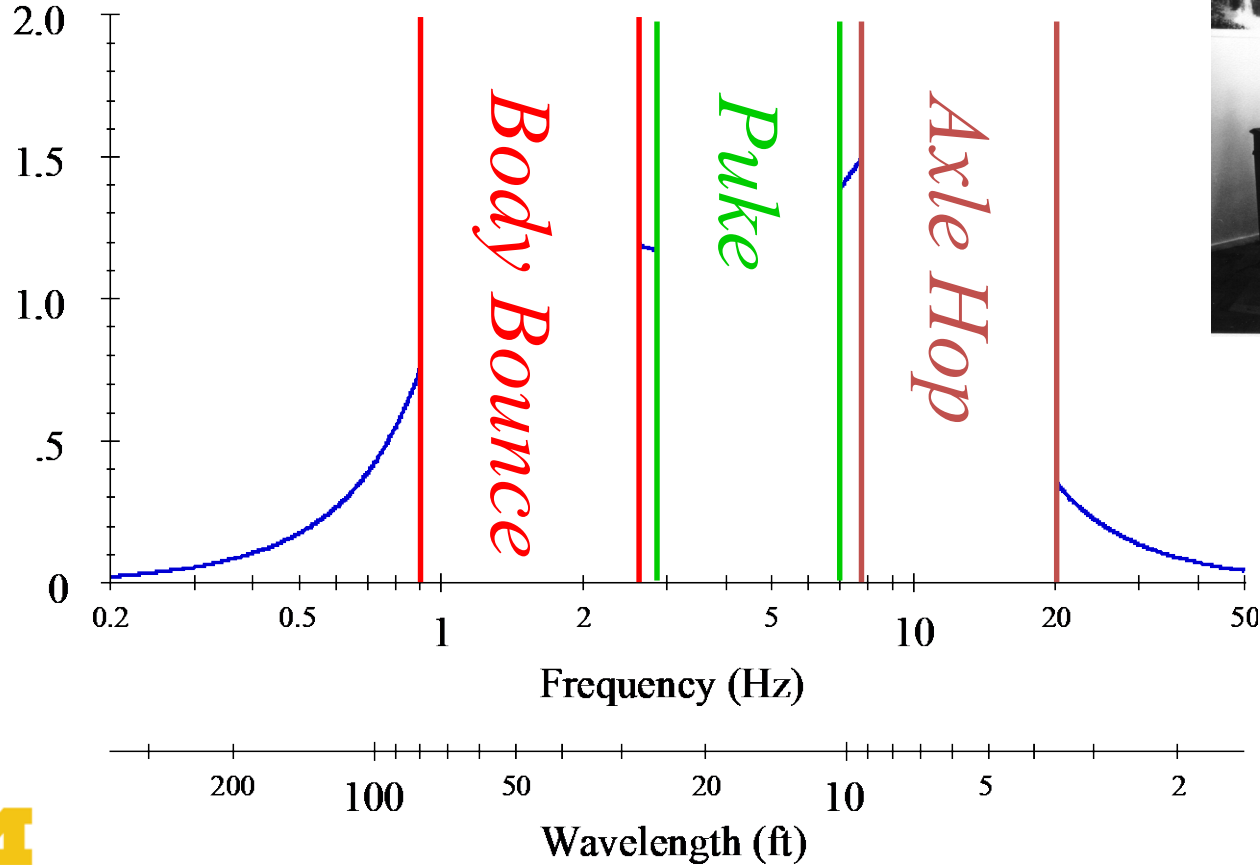
$$B = 9.84 \text{ in}$$

Sayers, M.W., "On the Calculation of International Roughness Index from Longitudinal Road Profile."

Transportation Research Record 1501 (1995) pp. 1-12.

Golden Car Model Gain

Golden Car Model Gain (-)



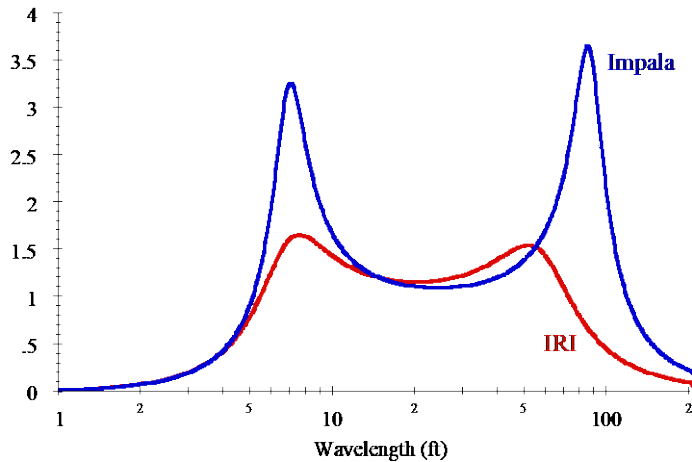
Source: National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 914.

IRI Generality

Frequency response depends on:

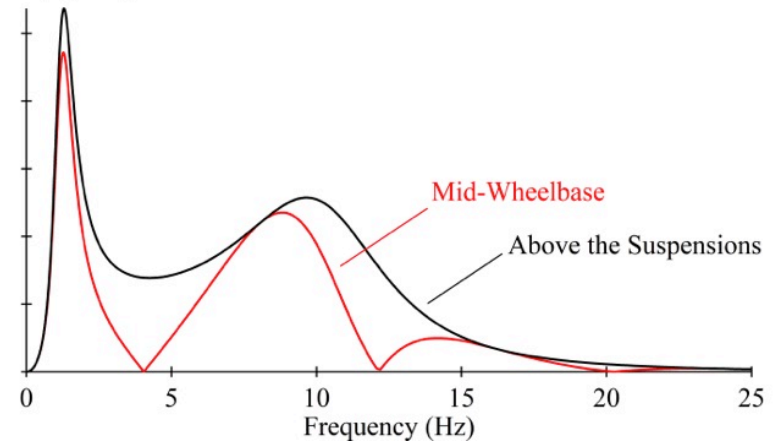
- Response type
- Vehicle type

Gain for Profile Slope

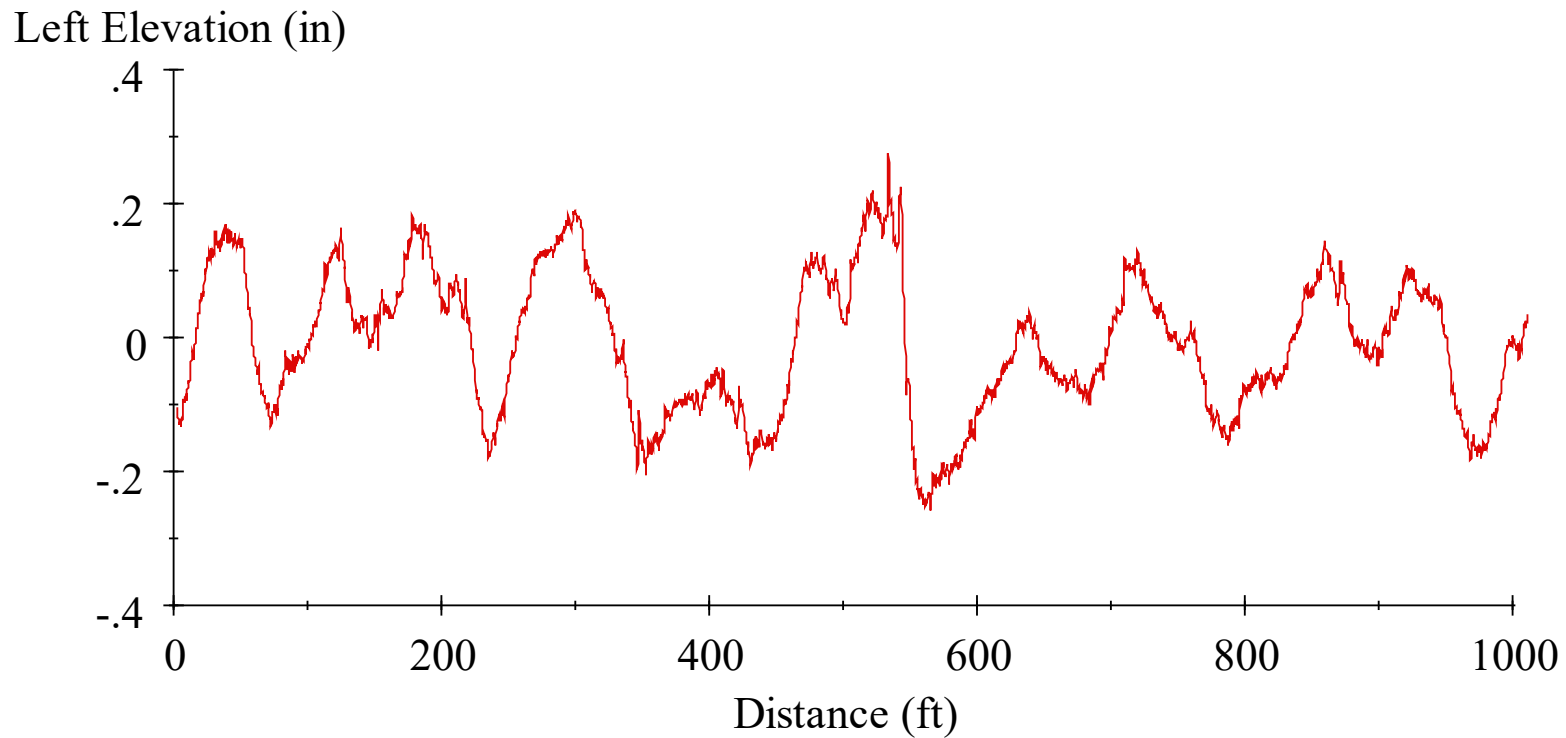


- Position within the vehicle

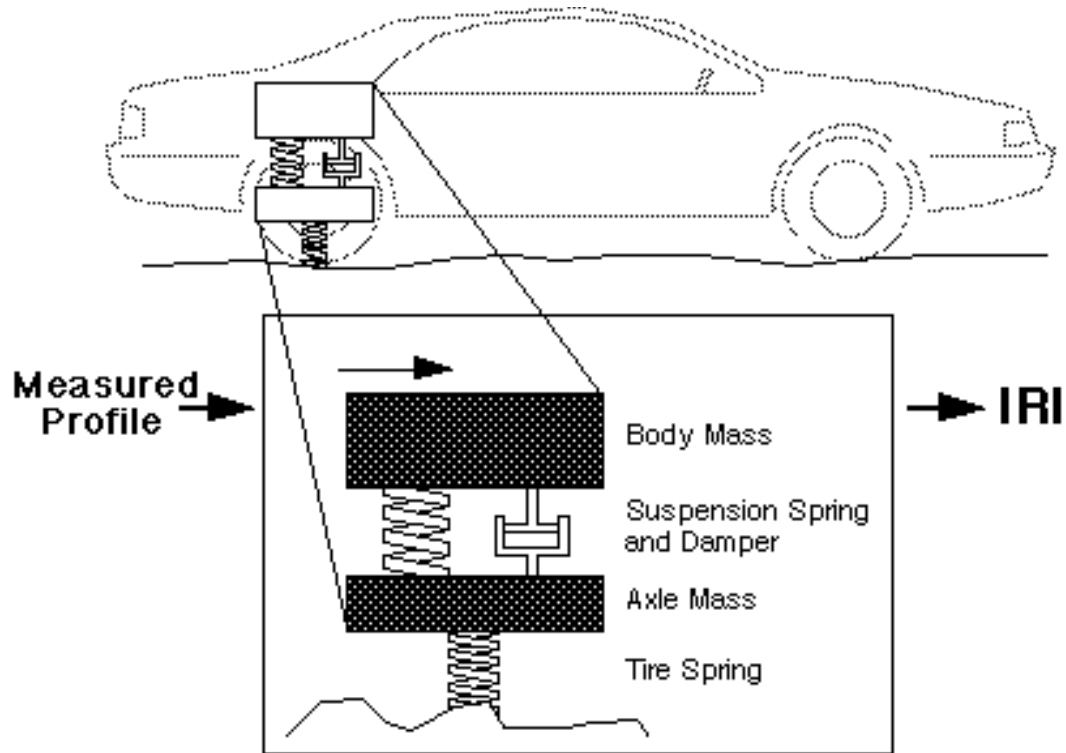
PSD, Sprung Mass Acceleration



Sample Profile: New AC Surface



International Roughness Index



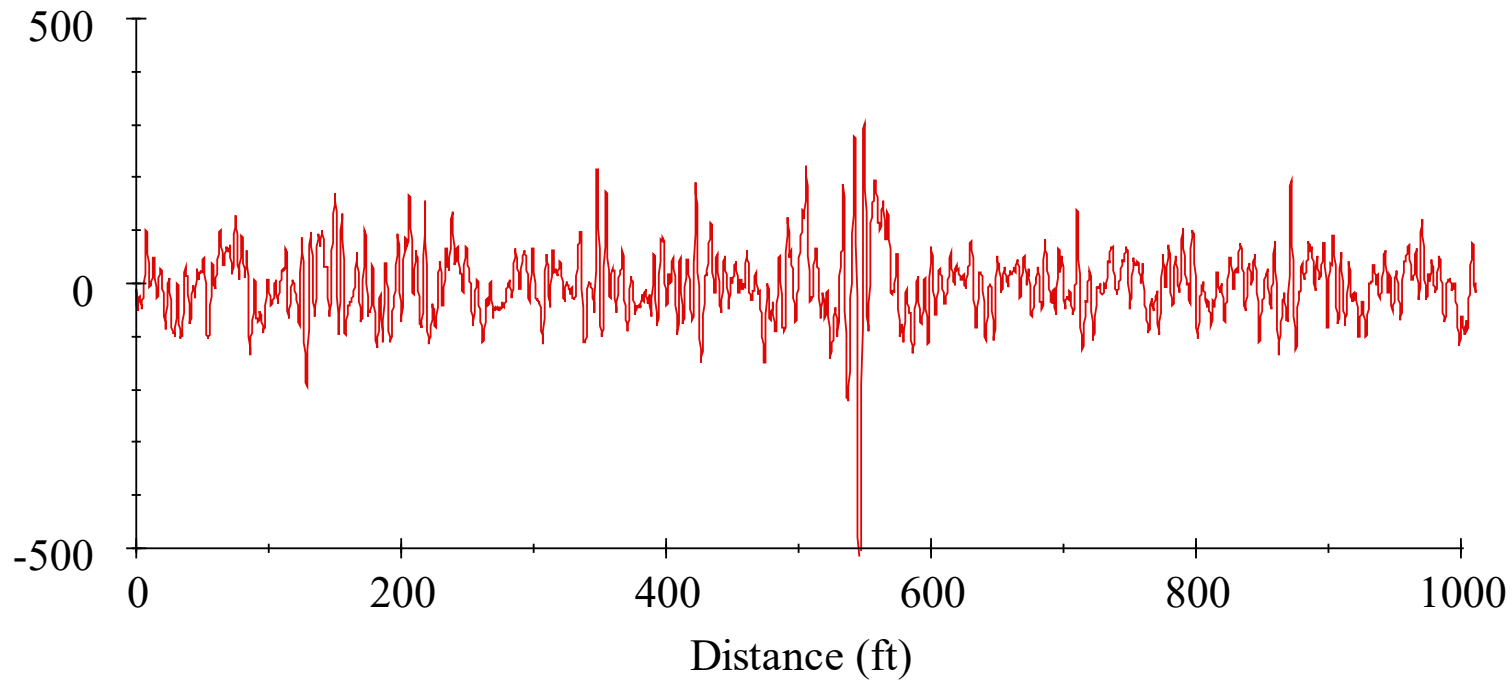
Computer Algorithm



Gillespie, T. D., "Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About the IRI but Were Afraid to Ask!" RPUG Proceedings (1992).

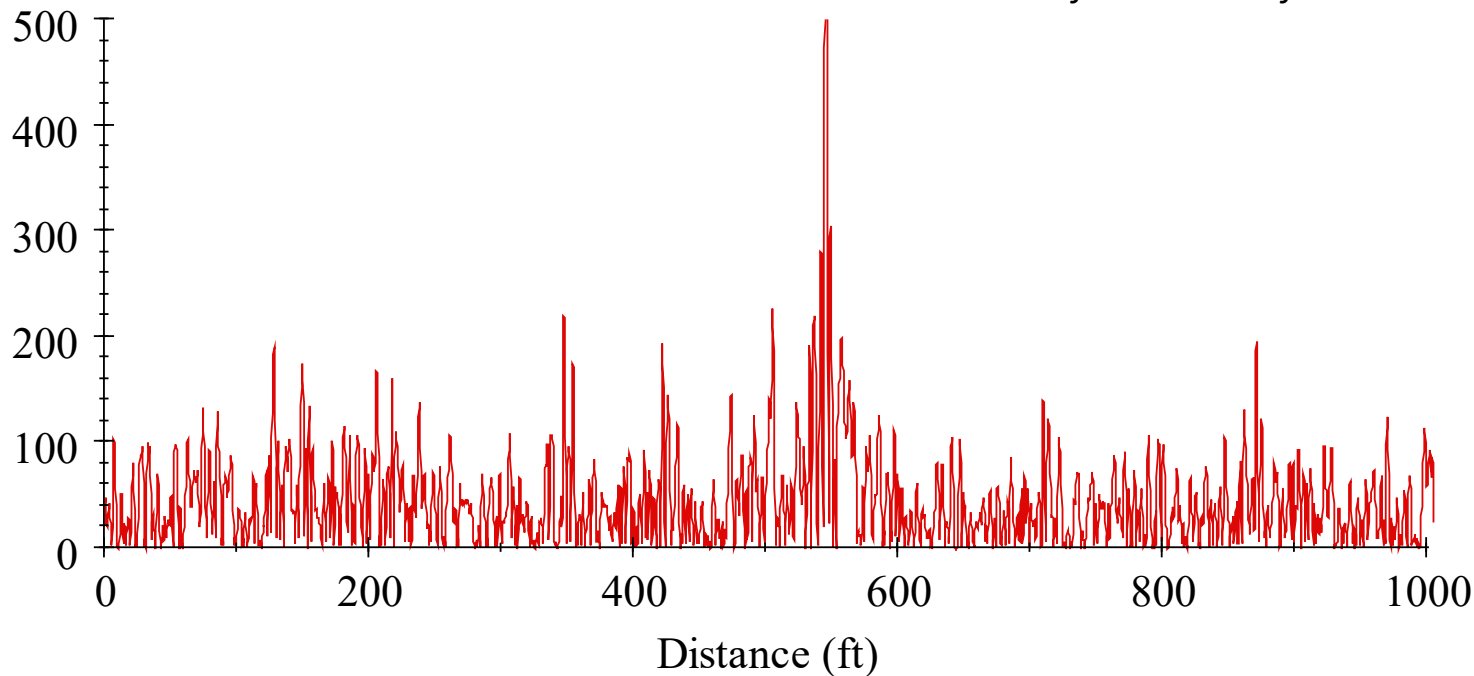
Raw IRI Filter Output

Left IRI Response (in/mi)



Rectified IRI Filter Output

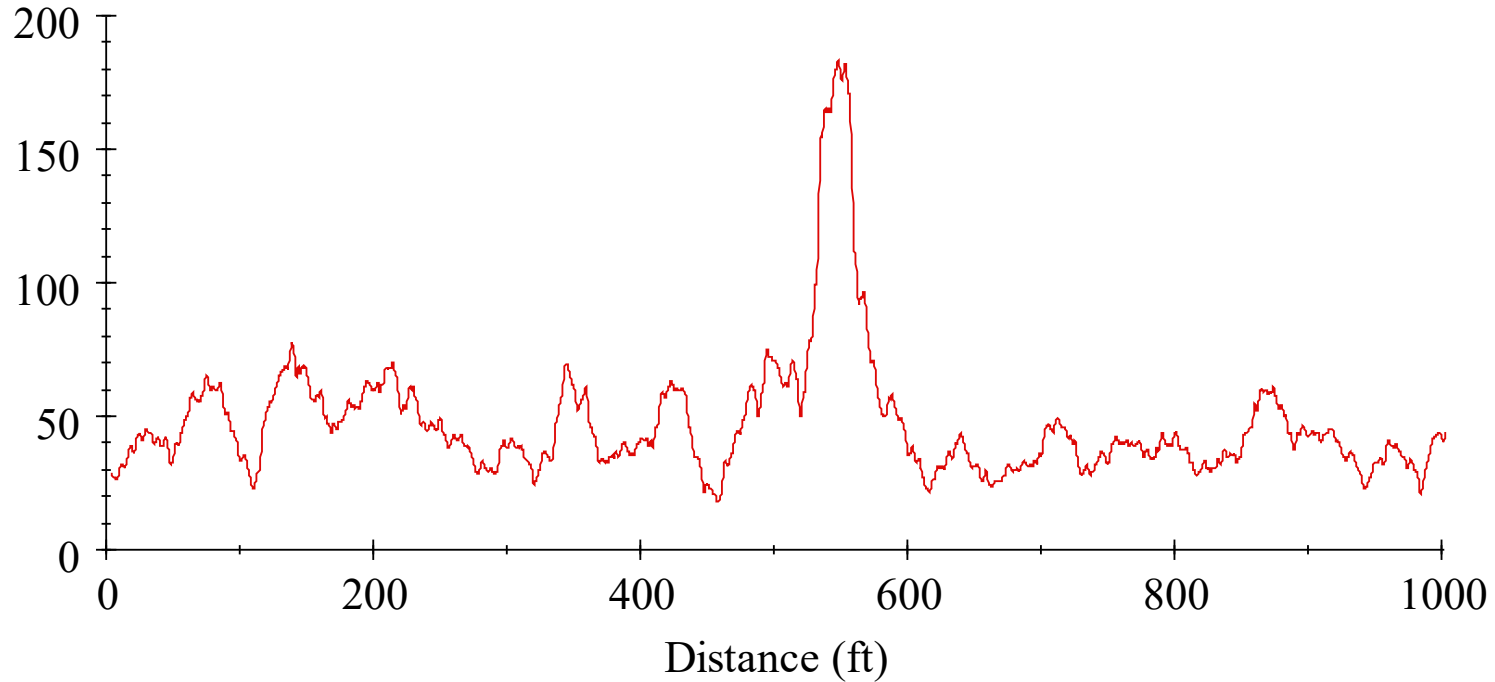
Left IRI Response (in/mi)



The average over this 1000 feet is the IRI for the 1000-ft lot.

Roughness Profile

Continuous Roughness Report (in/mi)



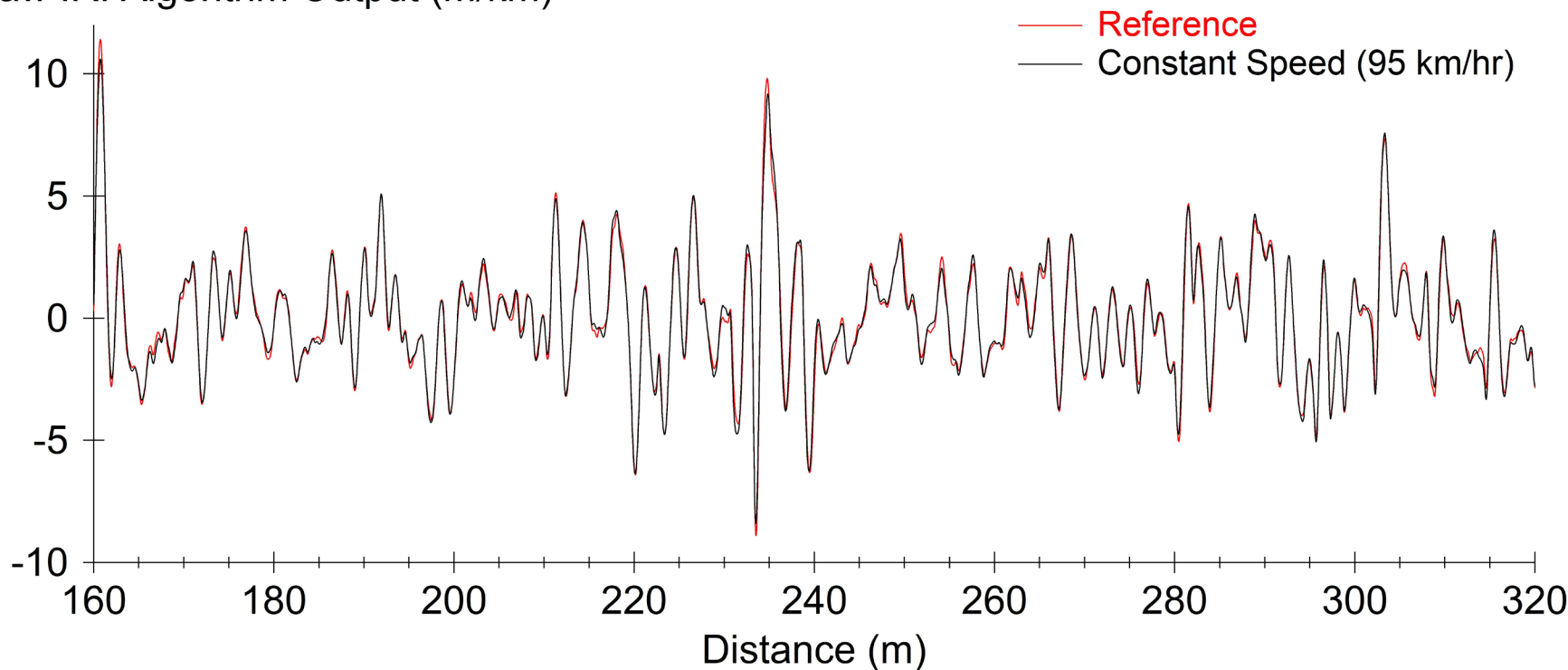
Profiler Certification



Source: 2013 Benchmark Profiler Experiment

Certification/Cross Correlation (= 0.98)

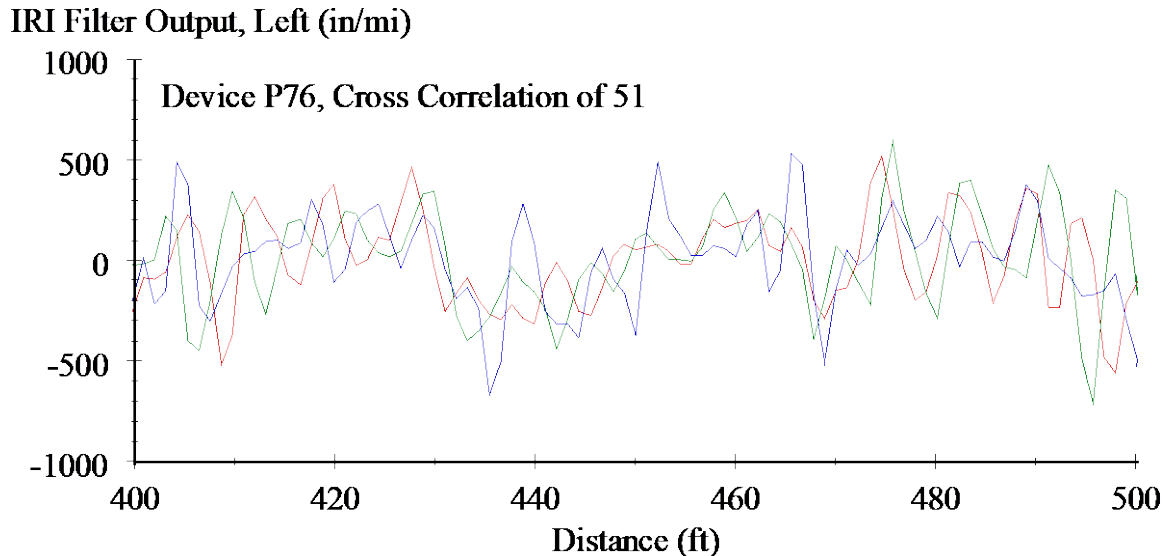
Raw IRI Algorithm Output (m/km)



See: AASHTO R56-14, *Standard Practice for Certification of Inertial Profiling Systems*.

Certification

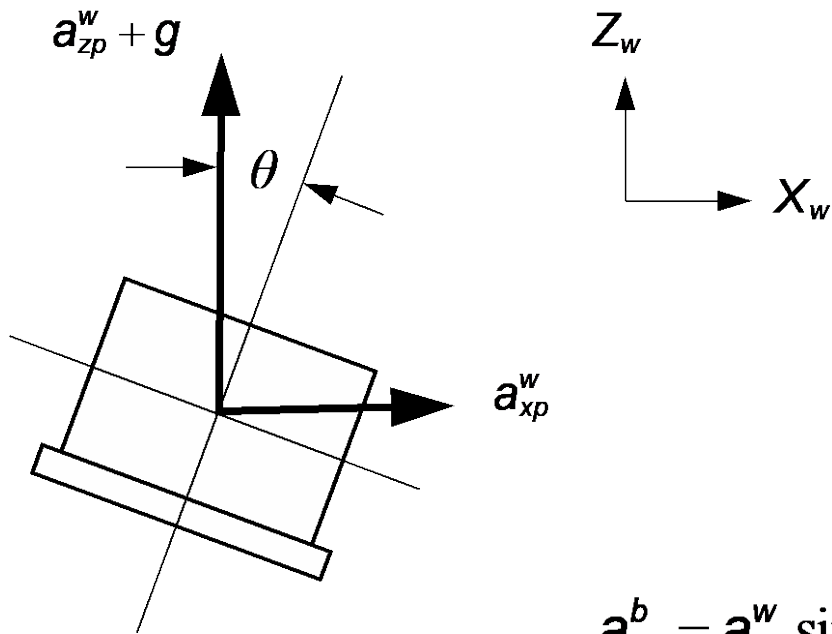
- Agreement in both IRI and profile are required to ensure accurate production measurements.
- Many profilers that performed well on smooth texture performed poorly on coarse textures.



Outline

- Profiler Measurement Principal
- International Roughness Index (IRI)
- Roughness Profiles
- Certification/Cross Correlation
- **Technical Challenges**
 - Braking/Stops
 - Low-Speed/Urban Roughness Index
 - 3-D Systems

Stop and Go: Accelerometer Alignment



Tilted due to longitudinal deceleration



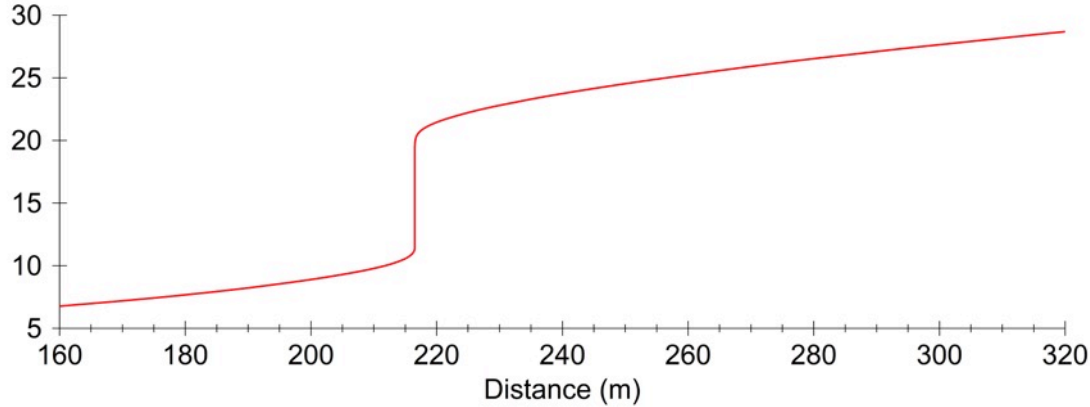
2013 Philadelphia County Road Survey, Courtesy of Pennsylvania DOT

$$a_{zp}^b = a_{xp}^w \sin(\theta) + (a_{zp}^w + g) \cos(\theta) - g$$

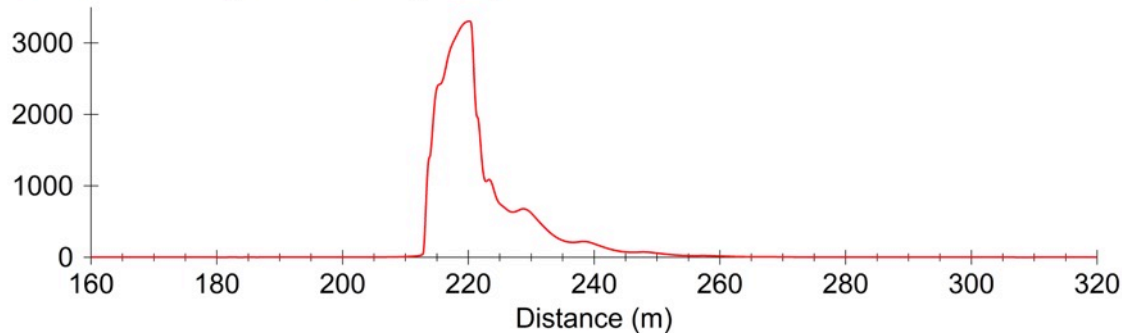
$$a_{zp}^b - a_{zp}^w = a_{xp}^w \sin(\theta) + (a_{zp}^w + g)(\cos(\theta) - 1)$$

11-Second Long Stop

Left Elevation (m)



Short-Interval Roughness Profile (m/km)



Reference Run:
Segment IRI = 100 in/mi

Long Stop:
Segment IRI = 13,134
in/mi
Peak IRI = 209,075 in/mi



Braking, Stop-and-Go

- Mitigate errors with better processing algorithms.
- Mitigate or eliminate errors using additional sensors.



See: Karamihas, S. M., “Improvement of Inertial Measurements of Urban and Low-Speed Roadways.” Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan (2021).

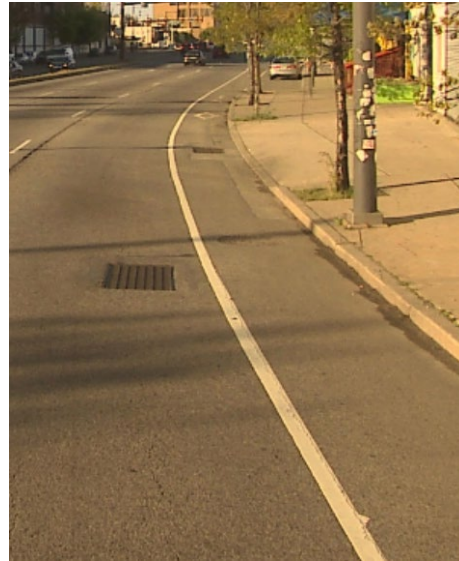
Urban/Low-Speed Roughness

- Measured profile and passenger accelerations simultaneously.
- Tested on urban and low-speed roadways
- Applied ISO 2631 vibration assessment.
(That is, we rated ride the way auto companies do it.)



Urban/Low-Speed Roughness

- Below 35 mph, a change in “Golden Car” simulation speed was needed to maximize correlation between roughness and ride.
- A temporal index (in/sec) was more successful than a spatial index (in/mi).
- Transient events (that is, localized roughness) was very important.



Source: Pennsylvania DOT



See: National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 914.

3-D Systems



Thanks!

The Little Book of Profiling

<http://www.umtri.umich.edu/content/LittleBook98R.pdf>

stevemk@umich.edu

