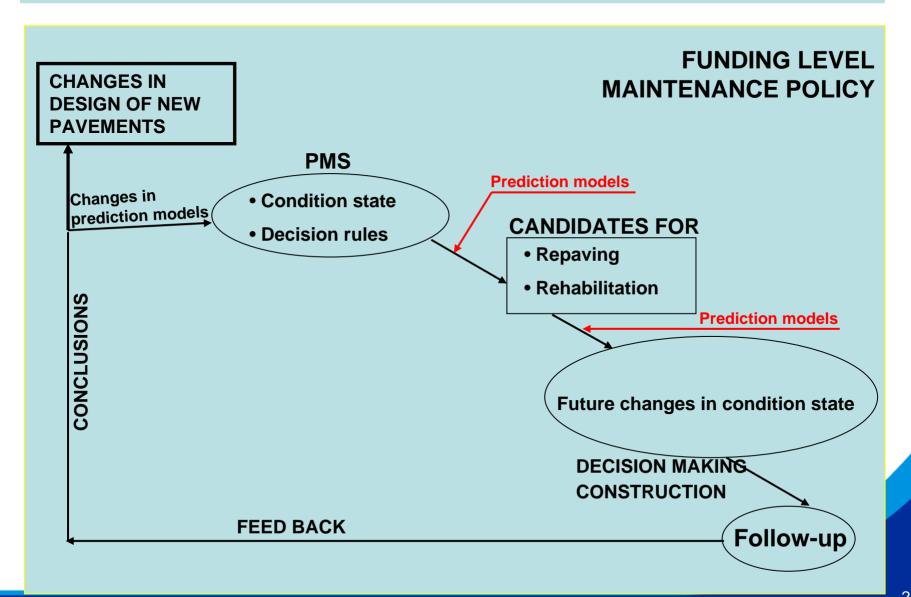
Pavement performance prediction models in Finland

Taina Rantanen
Sito Finnish Consulting Engineering

Tampere Finland



THE MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE



The need for models

- Network level (PMS)
 - Predicting roads needing rehabilitation
 - Prioritizing
 - > The change in condition state distribution
- Project level
 - The right time for rehabilitation
 - The condition after rehabilitation
 - > The condition state x years after rehabilitation

Background for models

- PMS in use since 1988
- The essential condition state indicator is sum of defects
- Other indicators are rut depth and evenness (IRI)
- > The condition data has been collected since 1988
- First deterioration models were based on data collected from test section network in 1980's, latest check of models was carried out two yeras ago

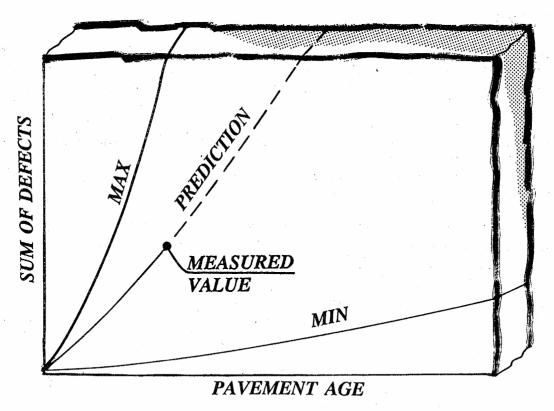


Principle of predicting the change in the sum of defects (Road Condition Measurements and Pavement design in Finland, 1993)

SUM OF DEFECTS = BATE * TIMEN

RATE = (MEASURED VALUE)/(PAVEMENT AGE)N

N = VARIABLE, DEFAULT VALUE FOR ASPHALT CONCRETE IS 1.6





The condition data

- ➤ Lots of data available for almost 20 years
- Lack of accuracy in the data, especially the data of defects
- Registration of rehabilitation actions is on general level
- > The collecting of distress data is automated 2006



Need for improvements in prediction models

- How to find the most cost effective actions
- How to avoid the least cost effective actions
- What is the combined effect of different actions: widening of the road, improvement of the drainage, strengthening of the road structure etc.





Kuva 3. Päällyste on murtunut tien reunasta.













An example of the problems in practice, 5: how much does the new culvert improve the condition state?



Kuva 2 . Pl 2510 ympäristö: Sivutierumpu routinut ja noussut, vesi ei pääse päätierummulle + lisäksi päätierumpu on tukossa. Tiessä näkyvissä kohteelle tyypillinen vanha, reikiintynyt päällyste.