

# **Roughness Index Computations by Straightedge Type Measurements in ProFAA**

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# ProFAA

- The FAA's computer program for computing pavement elevation profile roughness indexes
- Straightedge Index, Boeing Bump Index, IRI, Profilograph Index, and BandPass Filter
- Dynamic Coefficient of Nose Strut Force and Main Strut Force, CG, and CP for B-727, B-747, DC-9, and DC-10
- MakeSplineFit
  - File Format Conversion Program
  - “\*.txt” → “\*.pro”
- Free Download
  - <http://www.airporttech.tc.faa.gov/pavement/25rough.asp>



# Current File Conversion Program ( for “\*.pro”)

Make Spline Fit .pro File

Read File      Exit

Input Sample Spacing, feet      Output Sample Spacing, feet      Scale Input to Inches

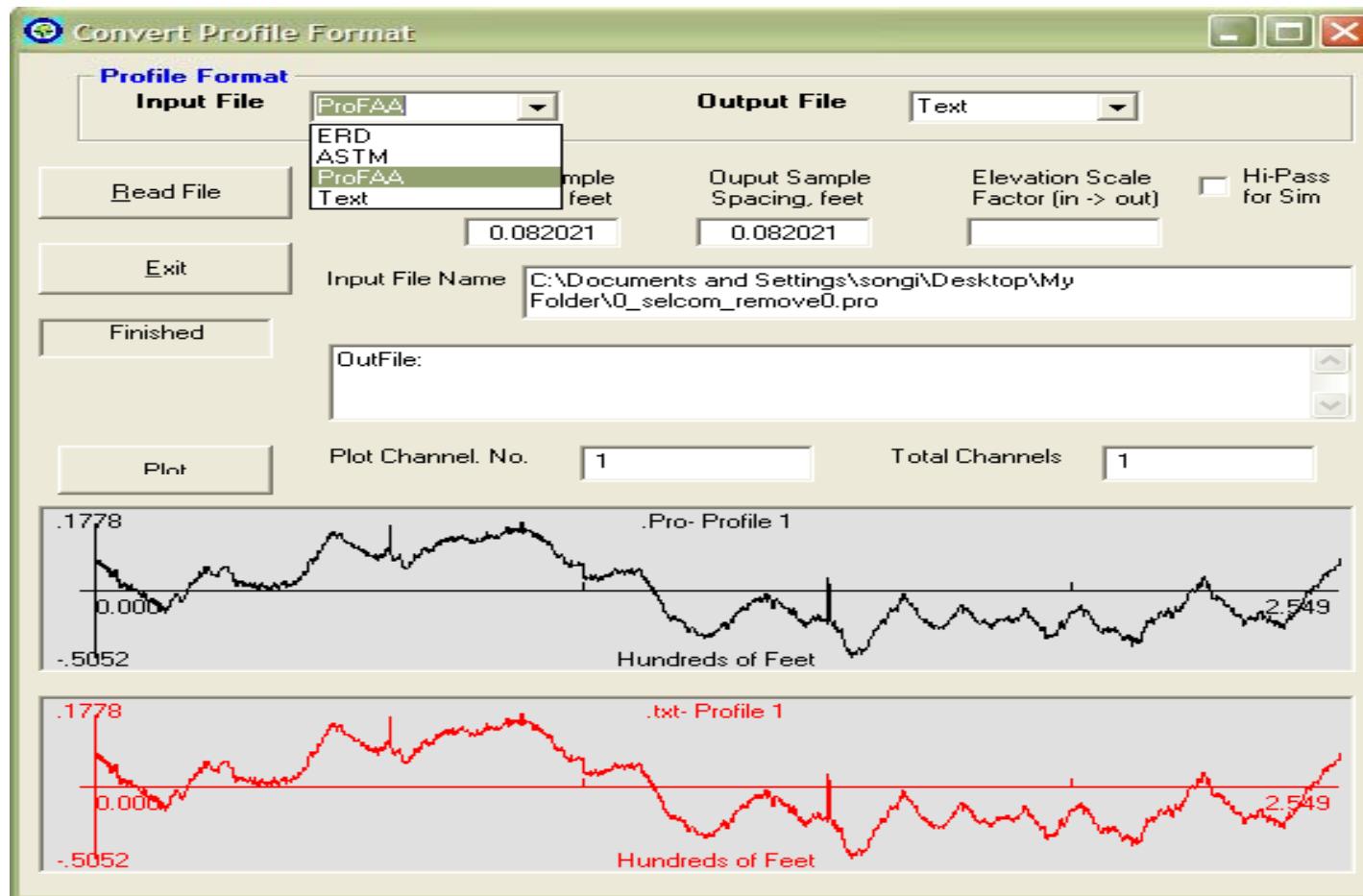
File Name

First Line

The input file is ASCII format with one elevation point numerical value per line as a decimal. Each value can have any number of characters. The first line in the file is discarded. The output file is binary format with the elevation point numerical values given sequentially as single precision floating point numbers (four bytes each).



# New File Conversion Program



# New File Conversion Program

- Multiple file format conversions
  - “\*.erd”, “\*.ppf”, “\*.pro”, and “\*.txt”
- Text box to select a profile channel
- Instant profile plots to confirm the conversion before analysis

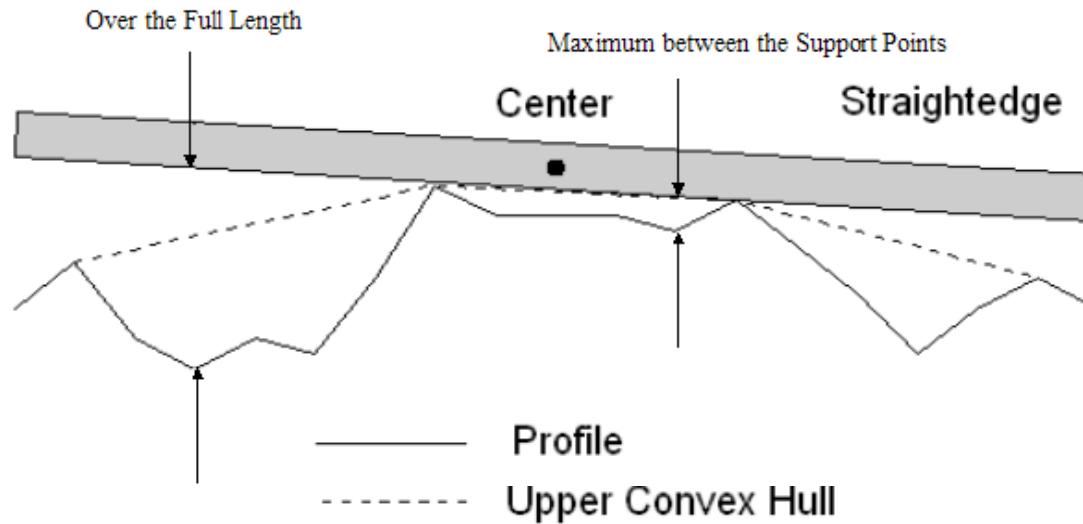


# **Indexes from Straightedge Type Measurements**

- (Regular) Straightedge Index
- Rolling Straightedge Index
- Boeing Bump Index
- Profilograph Index



# Straightedge Index



- Maximum Deviation Over the Full Length
- Maximum Deviation between the Support Points
- An Unique Feature of ProFAA



# Straightedge Index Specs

	<u>FAA</u>	<u>ICAO</u>	<u>USACE</u>
Length (AC)	16-foot	9.8-foot	12-foot
Full or Between	Full	Full	Between
Length (PCC)	16-foot	9.8-foot	12-foot
Full or Between	Full	Full	Full

Reference

AC150/5370-10

ICAO Annex 14

UFGS-02749

UFGS-02753

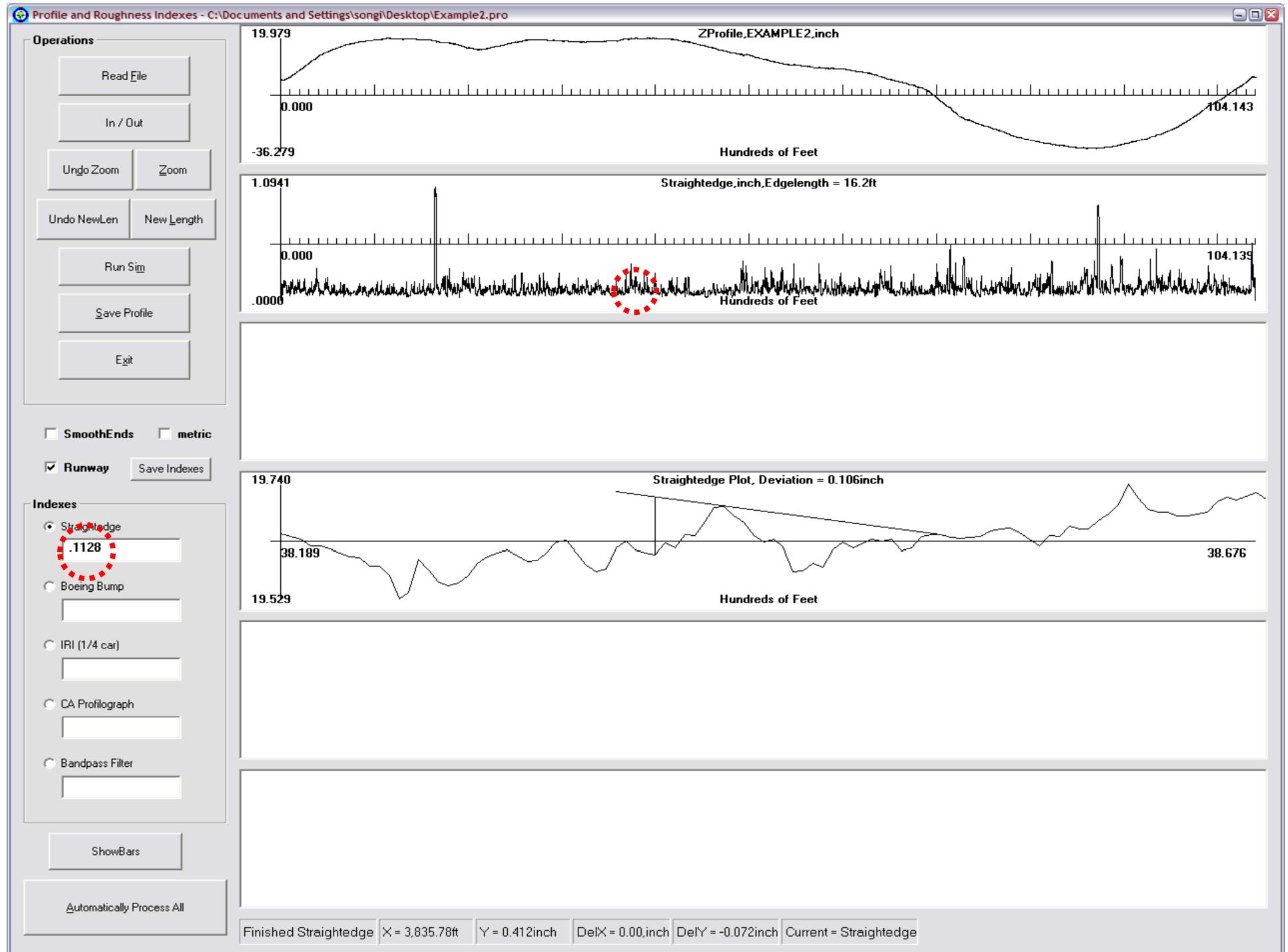
UFGS-02751N

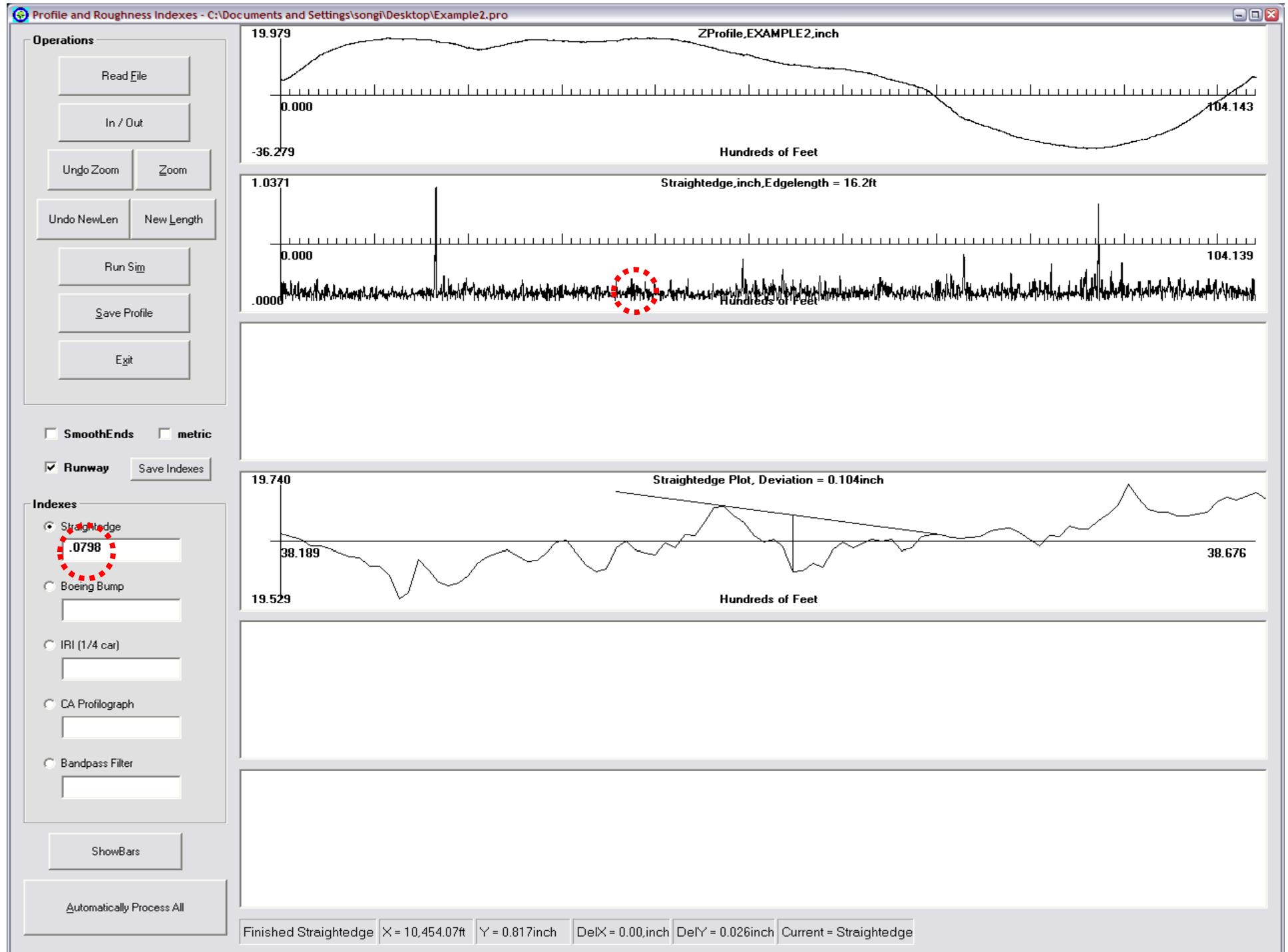


# Straightedge Simulation

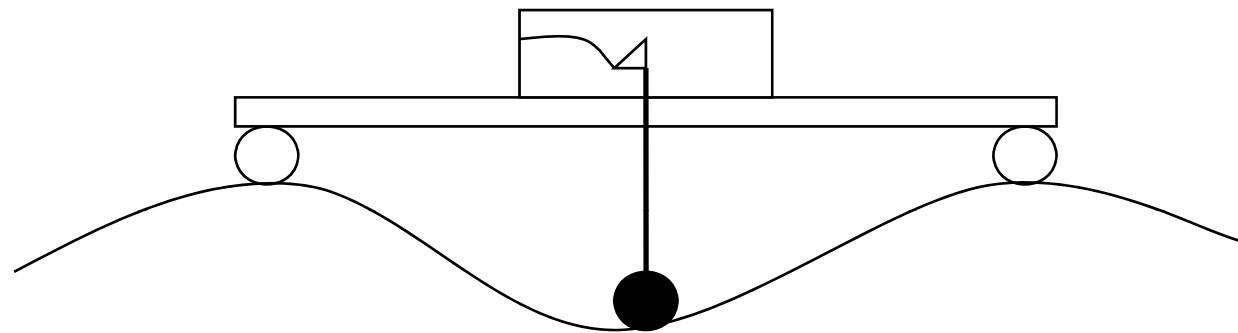
- Optional selections for measuring methods (Full length or Between) and straightedge length (5 to 250 feet)
- Straightedge places at every data points and average of the maximum deviation at each point becomes straightedge index







# Rolling Straightedge



- Recording wheel is located at the center of straightedge
- A couple of “rolling” wheels are placed at both ends
- Straightedge travels on pavement surface

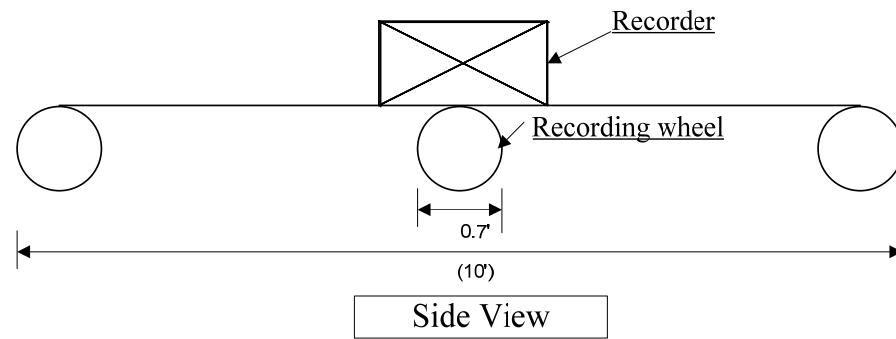
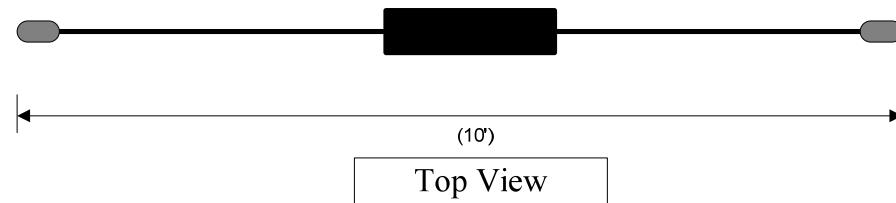


# Rolling Straightedge Simulation

- CA profilograph simulation function in ProFAA was modified
- Twelve supporting wheels are replaced by two
- 10-foot straightedge length and 0.7-foot recording wheel diameter



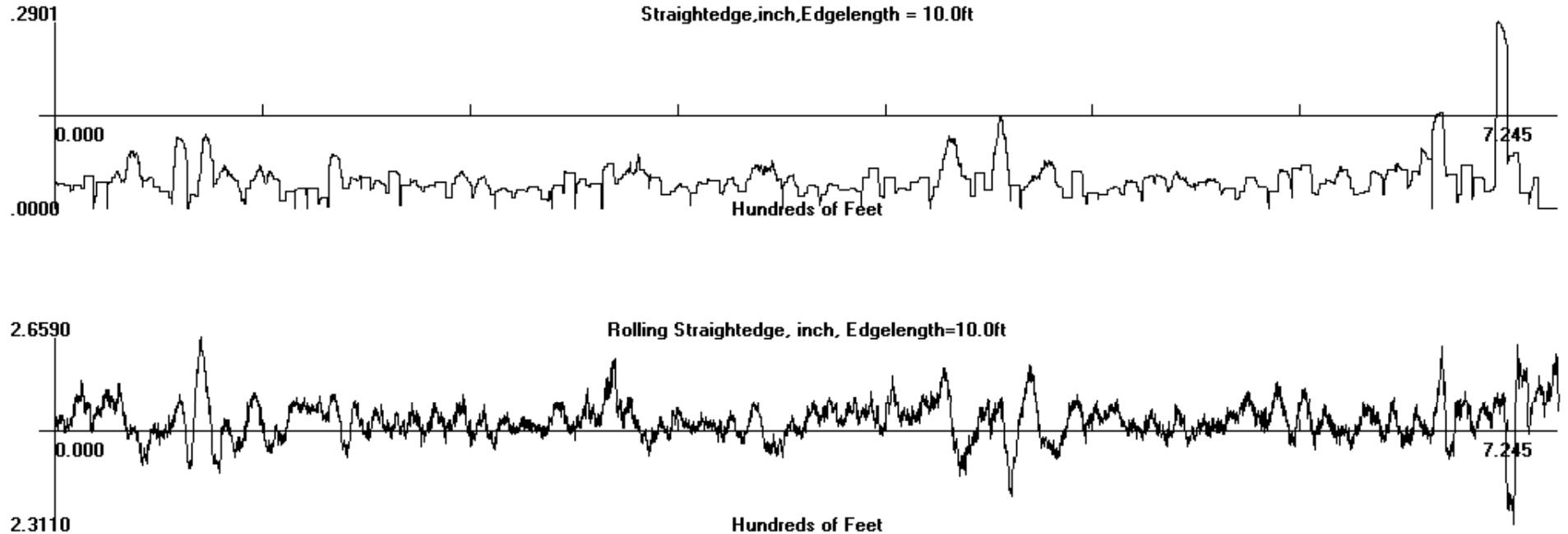
# Rolling Straightedge in ProFAA



$$R(x) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^N C_i P_i(x - d_i) \right) - P_r(x - d_r)$$



# Straightedge and Rolling Straightedge

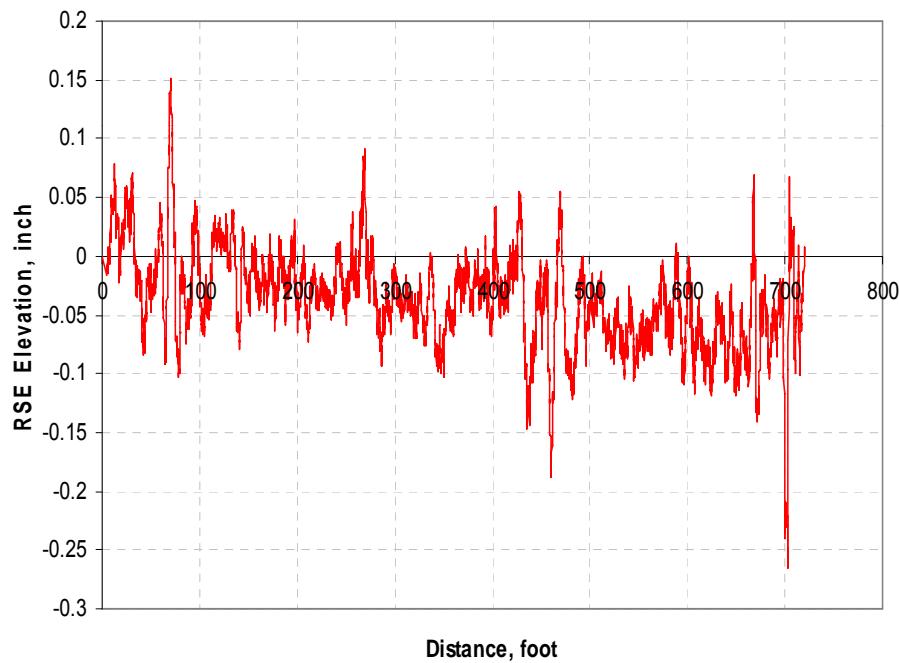


- Rolling Straightedge
  - Measurement Point: Center of the Straightedge by Recording Wheel
  - Two Supporting Wheels at Both Ends

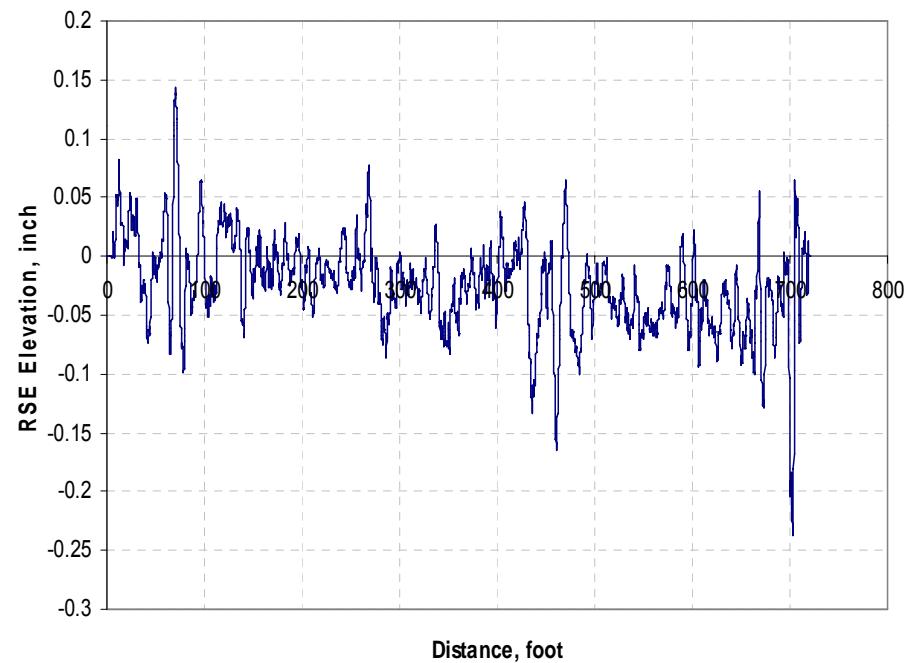


# Rolling Straightedge Simulation Comparisons

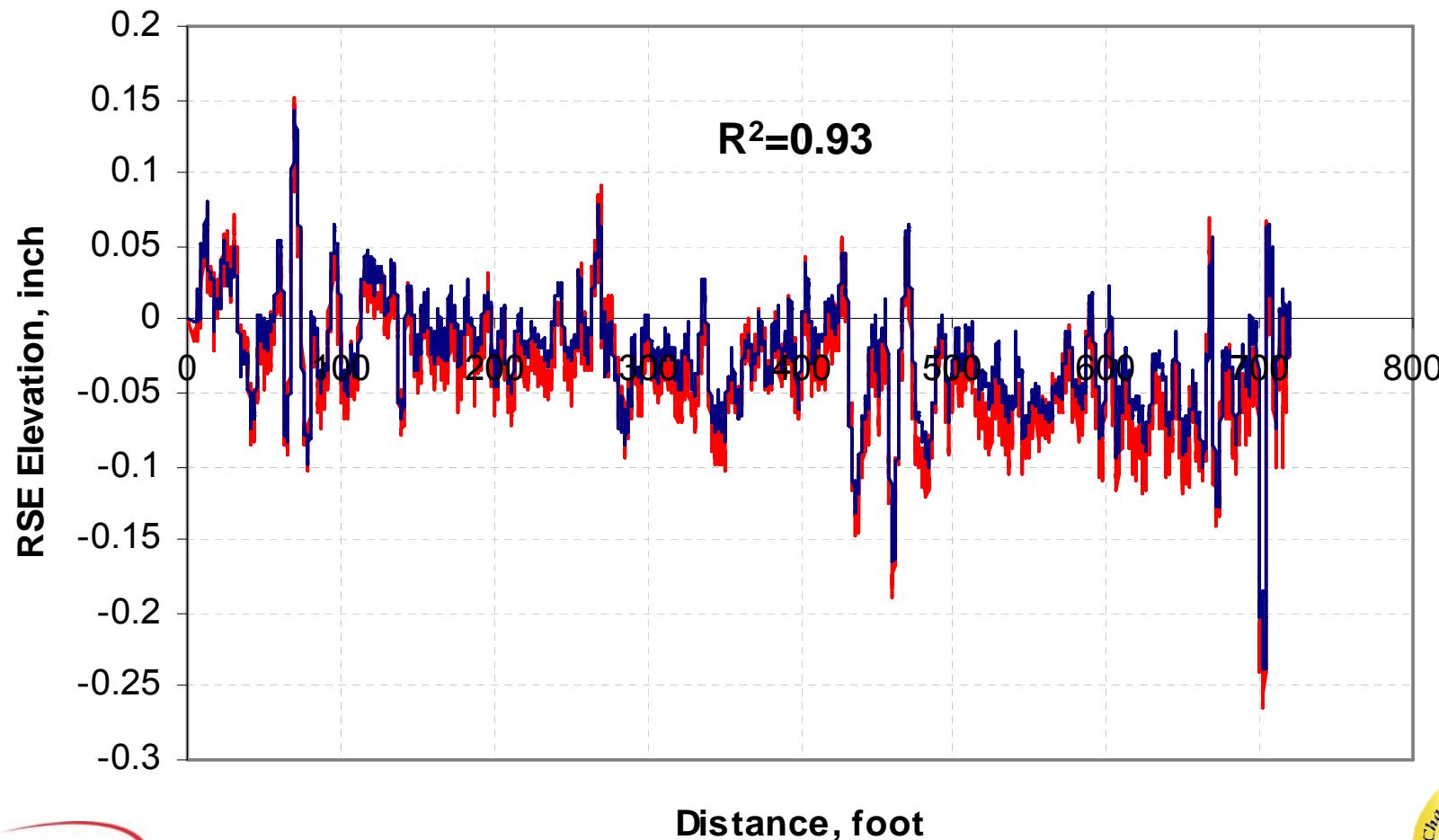
ProFAA



ProVAL



# Rolling Straightedge Simulation Comparisons (Cont'd)



# Boeing Bump Index

- Defined in terms of bump height versus wavelength for individual disturbances
- Construct a straightedge between two points on the elevation profile of a runway and to compare the ratio: (measured bump height) / (limit of acceptable bump height)
- Currently, Straightedge length is variable from 1 m to 60 m
- Draft Advisory Circular 150/5380-9: “Guidelines and Procedures for Measuring Airfield Pavement Roughness”



# Boeing Bump Index Computation

- Step 1: compute the bump height and bump length
- Step 2: compute the limit of acceptable bump height (lower limit criteria curve)
- Step 3: compute the ratio (measured bump height) / (limit of acceptable bump height)
- Step 4: take the largest of all values computed in step 3 (Boeing Bump Index) for the selected sample point
- Step 5: Repeat steps 1 through 4 for all sample points in the profile

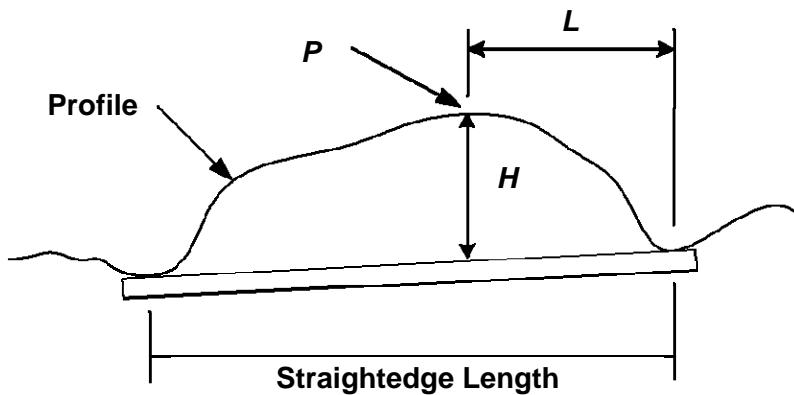
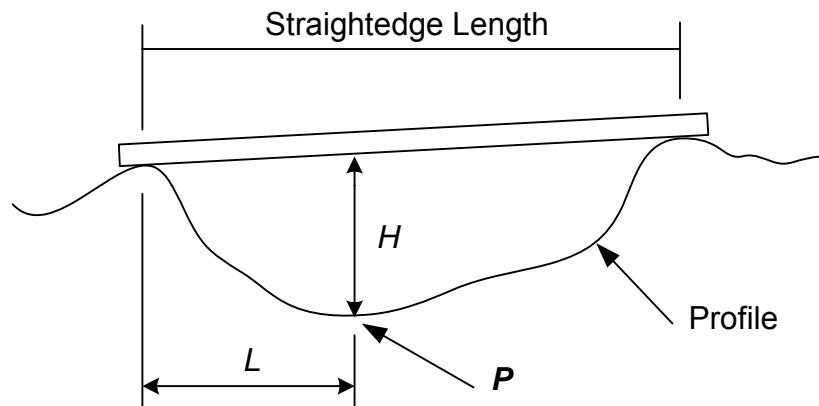


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# Step 1: Bump Length ( $L$ ) & Bump Height ( $H$ )

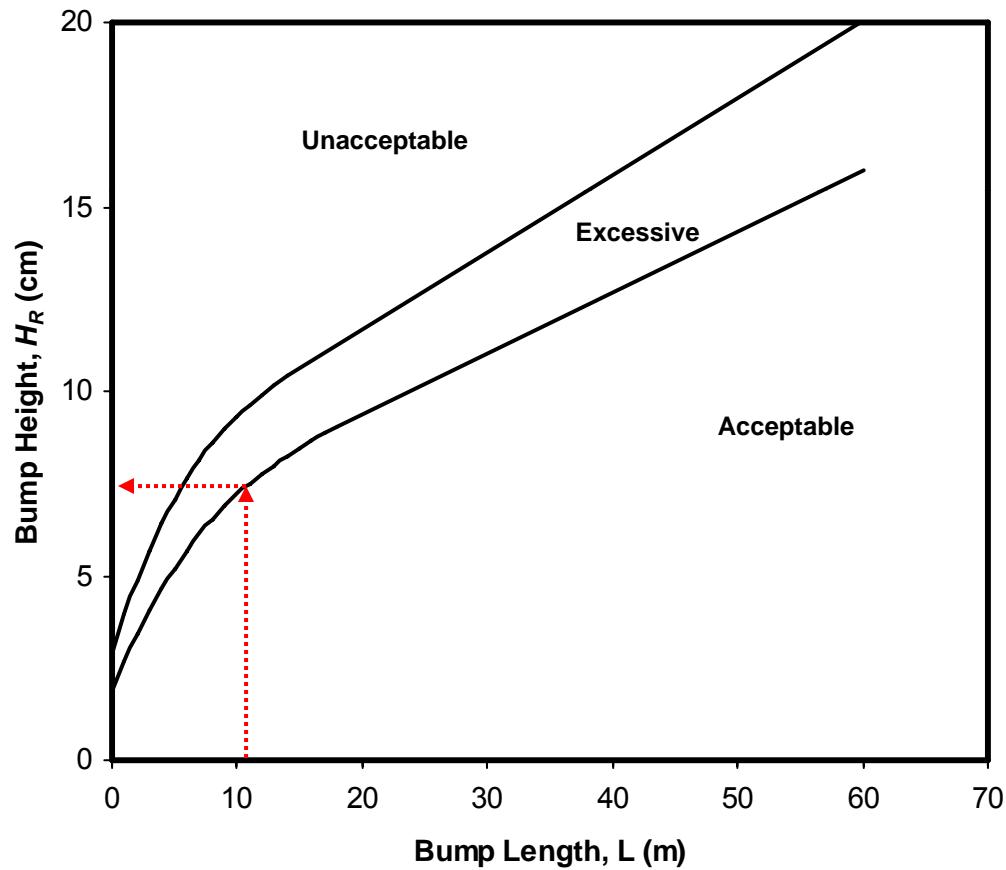


# Boeing Bump Index Computation

- Step 1: compute the bump height and bump length
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- Step 5: Repeat steps 1 through 4 for all sample points in the profile



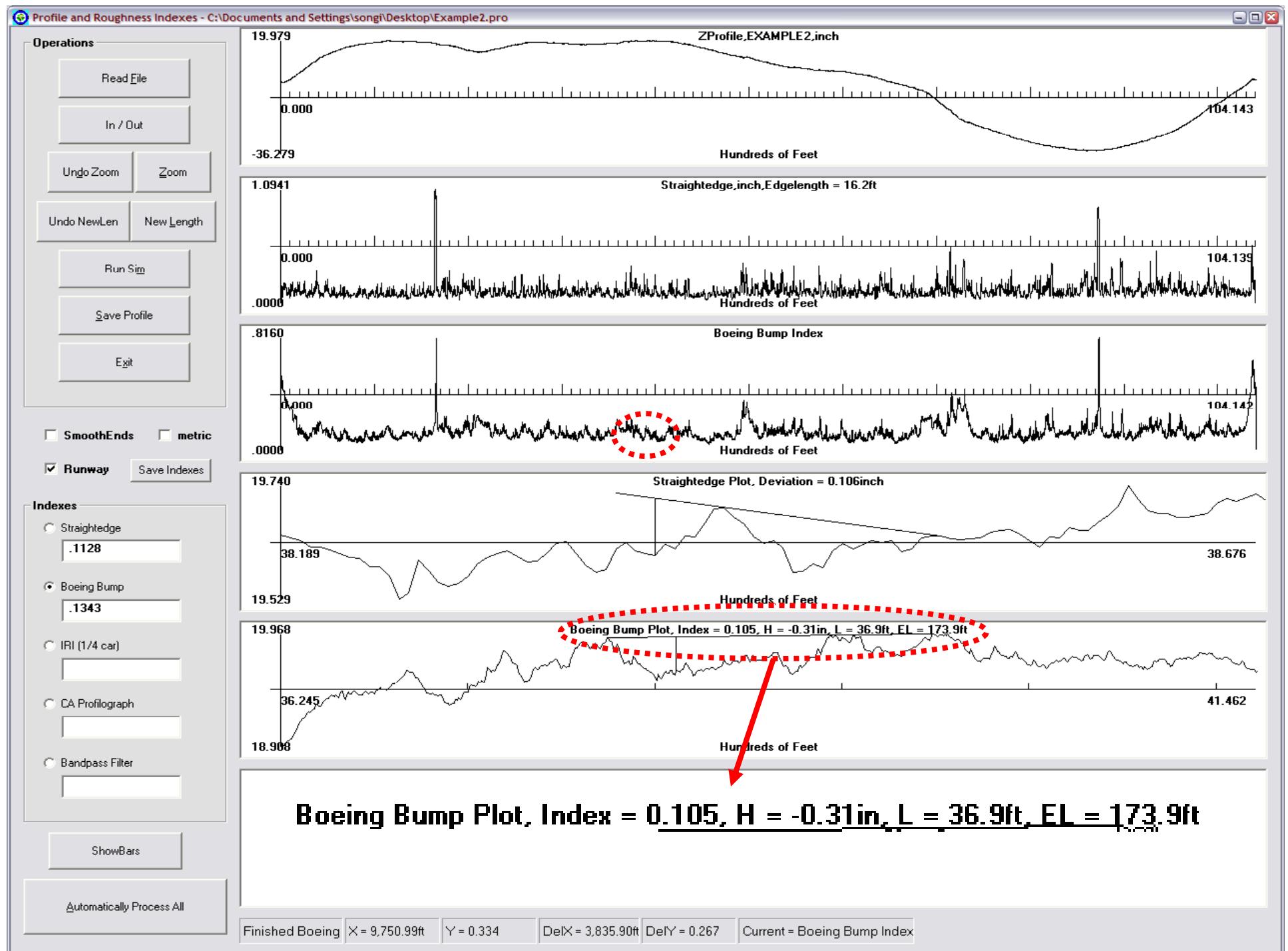
## Step 2: Acceptable Bump Height ( $H_R$ )



# Boeing Bump Index Computation

- Step 1: compute the bump height and bump length
- Step 2: compute the limit of acceptable bump height (lower limit criteria curve)
- Step 3: compute the ratio (measured bump height) / (limit of acceptable bump height)
- Step 4: take the largest of all values computed in step 3 (Boeing Bump Index) for the selected sample point
- Step 5: Repeat steps 1 through 4 for all sample points in the profile





# CA Profilograph Simulation

- Previously, measured and simulated CA profilograph profiles using ProFAA were compared
- Equation:  $R(x) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^N C_i P_i(x - d_i) \right) - P_r(x - d_r)$
- Pavement Type: PCC
- Different Pavement Conditions
- Correlation Coefficient: 0.9173 – 0.9570



# Bump Template

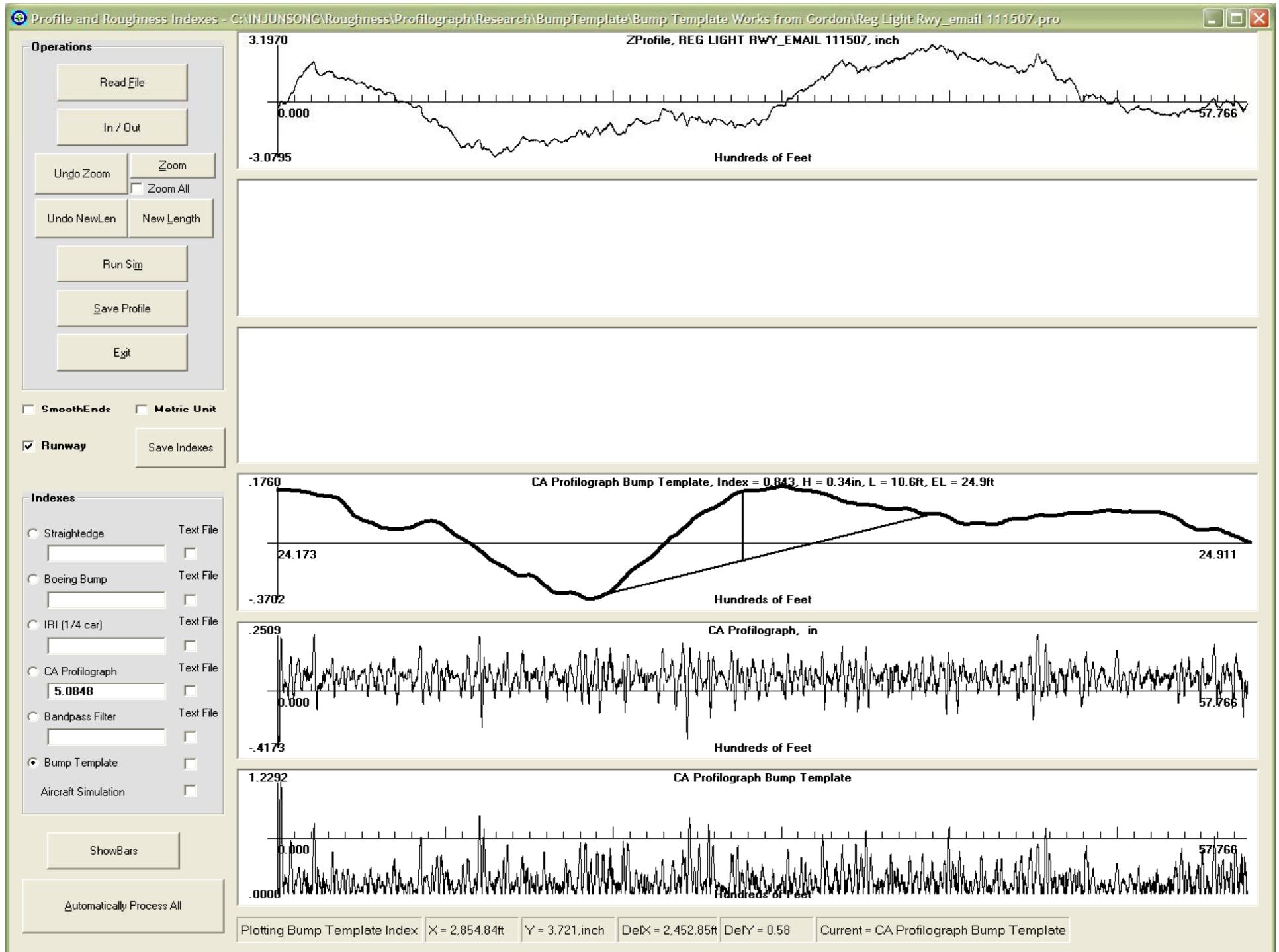
- The procedure for manually determining bump height from a template and a Profilograph paper trace is defined in various documents
- ASTM E 1274-03, “Standard Test Method for Measuring Roughness with a Profilograph,”
- ACPA Publication TB-006.0-C, “Constructing Smooth Concrete Pavements,” 1990, provides more detail on manipulating and positioning the bump template
- NCHRP Report 1-31, “Smoothness Specifications for Pavements,” 1997



# Bump Height and Width Specs for Template

Agency	Bump	
	Height, inch (mm)	Width, ft (m)
<u>FAA</u>	0.4	25
ASTM	-	25
<u>ACPA</u>	0.4	25
FHWA Website	0.3 / 0.4	25 (7.5)
Idaho	0.3 (8)	25 (8)
Indiana	0.3 (7.62)	25
Iowa	0.5	25
Kansas	0.4	25
South Dakota	0.3 (8)	25 (8)
Texas	0.3 (7.62)	25 (7.62)
Saskatchewan, CA	0.315 (8)	24.9 (7.6)
Alberta, CA	0.315 (8)	24.6 (7.5)





# Thank You

- ProFAA & MakeSplineFit
  - <http://www.airporttech.tc.faa.gov/pavement/25rough.asp>
- Injun Song
  - Email: Injun\_song@sra.com

