# The Technology and Use of Intelligent Compaction Equipment

**Caterpillar Paving Products** 





# Why is compaction important?





With the conventional compaction measurement, what percentage of the surface is actually tested?







### **Conventional Measurement Methods**











### What does it take to compact asphalt?

#### Asphalt compaction – temperature of the asphalt layer

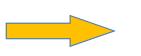
• Stiffness of asphalt

#### Machine – static and dynamic forces

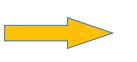
- Machine mass static forces PLI
- Vibratory systems dynamic forces
  - flexible amplitude range and frequencies

#### Operator – performs the rolling pattern

- Where did I stop on the previous pass?
- Did I go back far enough on the return pass?
- Did I provide enough overlap on the previous pass?
- Is the mat temperature too hot, too cold?
- Night working?



Machine Setup for Optimized Performance



Process Control and Measurement





# What are the top 2 contributors to the inability to achieve density/stiffness on asphalt or soil?

 Proper machine usage to ensure the highest amount of energy is applied to the asphalt or soil layer to create stiffness and load carrying capacity.

2. Consistent compaction coverage of the asphalt / soil layer at a temperature / moisture where compaction can take place.

Process Control and Measurement

The answer... Cat Compaction Control Auto-Adjustable Compaction System





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### Auto Adjustable Compaction Why it's superior.....

- Dual adjustable Drums Consistent compaction
  - Intelligent Drum Technology on both drums
    - Leading drum always has optimized amplitude no matter the direction to ensure superior compaction.
    - Dedicated accelerometer and ECM controls the each drum to deliver the highest performance
    - Industry leading response for min to max amplitude
  - Simple operation at the operators finger tip
    - Allows the operator for focus on the correct pattern
  - Automatic control feature
    - Manual available for highly experienced operators



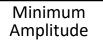




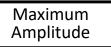


### How it functions.....

- The Automatic System
  - Independently on each drum, the eccentric weight generates vibration then transmits this energy via the drum into the asphalt mat. The asphalt mat responds with feedback energy, this energy is measured by an accelerometer.
  - The Automatic Adjustable system then changes the amplitude, by phasing an internal and external eccentric mass, to a near decoupling state.
    - This state represents the highest compaction force the mat is willing to accept on each pass.
    - Maximizing the compaction forces will deliver the quickest density/stiffness growth possible.
  - Automatic amplitude adjustment is performed by phasing an inner to outer eccentric weight with relationship to each other.
  - Industry leading response time min to max amplitude
    - Ensures uniform compaction without damage from over compaction













### **Operation Simplicity....**

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- Select Frequency set points
  - 42 Hz (2,520 vpm) and 53 Hz (3,180 vpm)
- Press automatic
  - Automatic system optimizes compaction efforts for the best results
  - Manual operator controls the system for customized results
  - Wide Amplitude ranges used only in manual



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### Superior Value – Simple, Efficient with Quality Results

#### **Operational Simplicity - Automatic control**

- Ensures the amplitude is optimized
- Easy to use for all operators Simple operation
- Operators see the system value immediately
- Ensures inexperienced operators do not damage the asphalt.

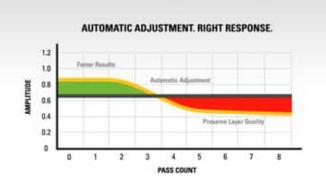
### **Increased Productivity - Do More**

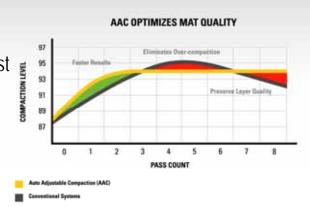
- Intelligent compaction next to sensitive structures
- The system prevents decoupling / damage to asphalt
- Sensitivity customized for different bitumen stiffness.

### **Quality Compaction**

- Homogeneous, uniform compaction creates compaction with less cost
- Reduced risk of over-compaction









### Accelerometer Based - Asphalt

Provides an indication of stiffness, but with a few downsides:

**Composite CMV stiffn** 

1. Stiffness measured is more than the lift thickness

- 2. Measurement depth (the stiffer the base the deeper the indication)
- 3. May be useful to provide an indication of sub layer stiffness





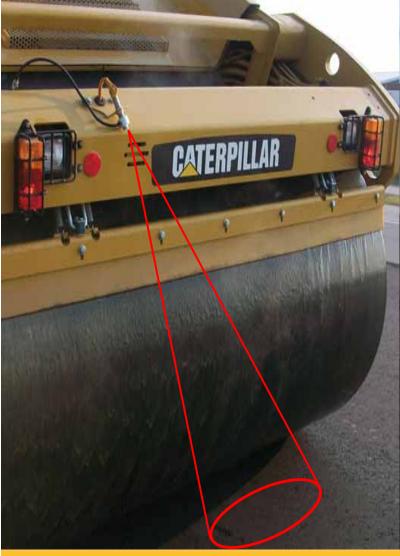
### Things to understand about CMV...

- CMV values are influenced by sub-surface conditions
  - Depths may be as deep as 4 feet below the layer of compaction
- CMV is an *indicator* of material stiffness, <u>NOT</u> a measure of density
- Other devices measure density, shear strength, resilient moduli and bearing strength of the soil
- Correlation between CMV and conventional measurement methods is difficult to achieve
- The IC compactor is its own measuring device and CMV values are not comparable between machines
- CMV values on asphalt must be interpreted as a composite value





### **Temperature Based - Asphalt**



Not a direct measure of compaction, rather, important data for compaction process control on asphalt

- Dual infra-red sensors mounted on the front and rear of machine deliver real-time readings
- *Keep operator informed* of when to begin rolling and when to stop
- Help avoid tender-zones
  - often occur in the 104° to 110° C (219° to 230° F) temperature range
- Eliminates hand-held devices





# **Positioning Data**

via GNSS Mapping Capability



- Utilizes Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)
  - GPS, GLONASS
- Correlates measurements to a location
  - Compaction, frequency, pass count, temperature, etc.
  - Documents work
  - Can provide picture of overall compaction consistency
- Choice of accuracy
  - SBAS: provides accuracy to 1 meter; this is the standard package
  - RTK provides millimeter accuracy; this is an upgrade to standard package



### **Compactor Data Collection**





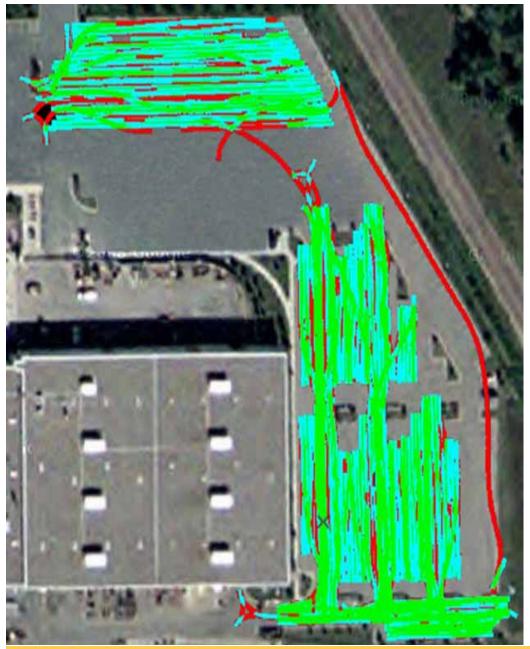
#### Data Collection - Parameters

The <u>Compaction Control</u> system displays and records the following:

- Machine Position (GNSS)
- Machine Pass Count
- Pass Coverage
- Compaction Width
- Asphalt Temperature
- Compaction Measurement (CMV)
- Vibratory Status (on/off/rear/both)
- Vibratory Frequency
- Machine Speed
- Direction or travel (forward, reverse)







### Mapping Passes

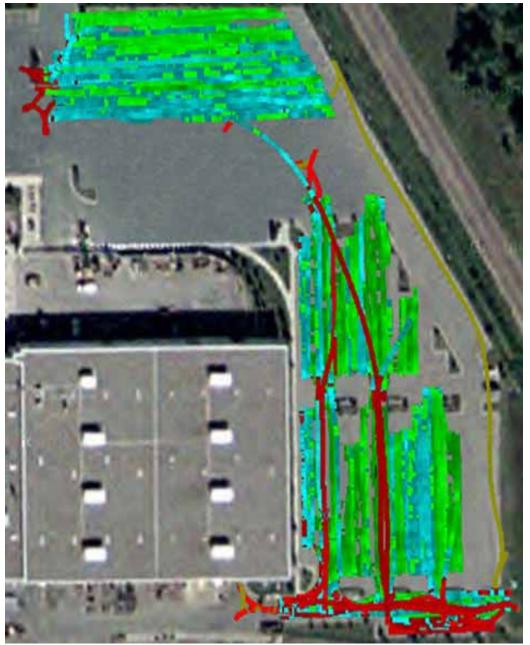
This illustration provides the pass-count mapping that occurred in the Minneapolis Cat<sup>®</sup> Paving factory parking lot. The colors signify the number of times that the drums hit a specific area.

Green – Target pass-count was met Blue – Target pass-count not met; 1 more passes needed Red – Target pass-count not met; 2 more passes needed

\* Note: The red slivers within the paved areas indicate that there wasn't proper drum overlap







### Mapping Temperature

This illustration provides asphalt temperatures as the roller passed over the fresh mat. The color pattern signifies the different temperature ranges that were present.

Green – optimum temperature met Blue – Target temperature met, lower range than green Red – Temperature below target

- Upper temperature limit that permits compaction is normally around 149C (300F)
- Lower limit that permits compaction is normally around 85C (185F)
- Avoid "tender zones" if one is present





### Echelon compaction – very common in breakdown compaction phase

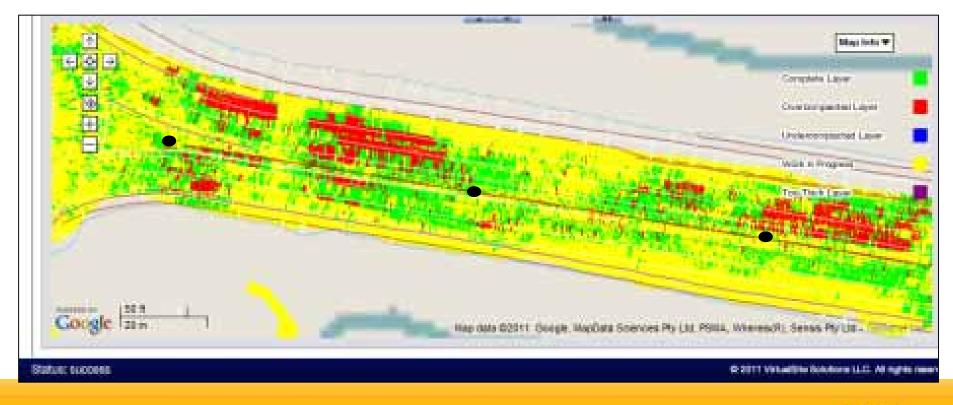
For machine compacting in tandem, machine to machine communication is critical for the highest quality compaction. Enables consistent and uniform coverage.





## Data Management

- Web based software used for machine health / project data
- Optional packages to download compaction data for analysis and creation of reports for QC/QA, DOT approval, archives for future reference, etc.
- "Key to unlock the value" of Intelligent Compaction





### **Temperature Pattern Challenges**

 Fleet
 Alerts
 Health
 Maintenance
 Utilization
 Project
 Administration
 Image: Constraint of the second secon

Mapping of asphalt temperature

Map Info

Over Max Level

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This illustration provides asphalt temperatures as the final roller pass over a new asphalt layer. The color pattern signifies the different temperature ranges that were present during the paving process.

- Green temperature was with proper range
- Blue temperature dropped below low levels

Process control opportunity – you don't know what you don't know



#### **BUILT FOR IT.**

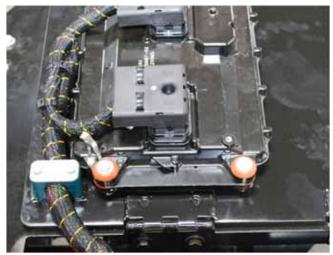
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### What allows this new age of information?



Positioning systems (GPS) Computing speeds/capacity CANbus technology Wireless data transmission



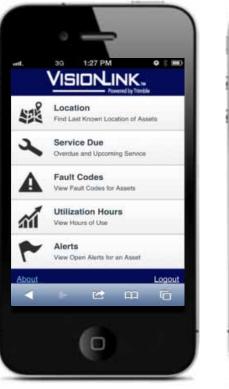






### Wireless data near 'real-time'

Project Management







Courtesy: Dr. White, Iowa State University



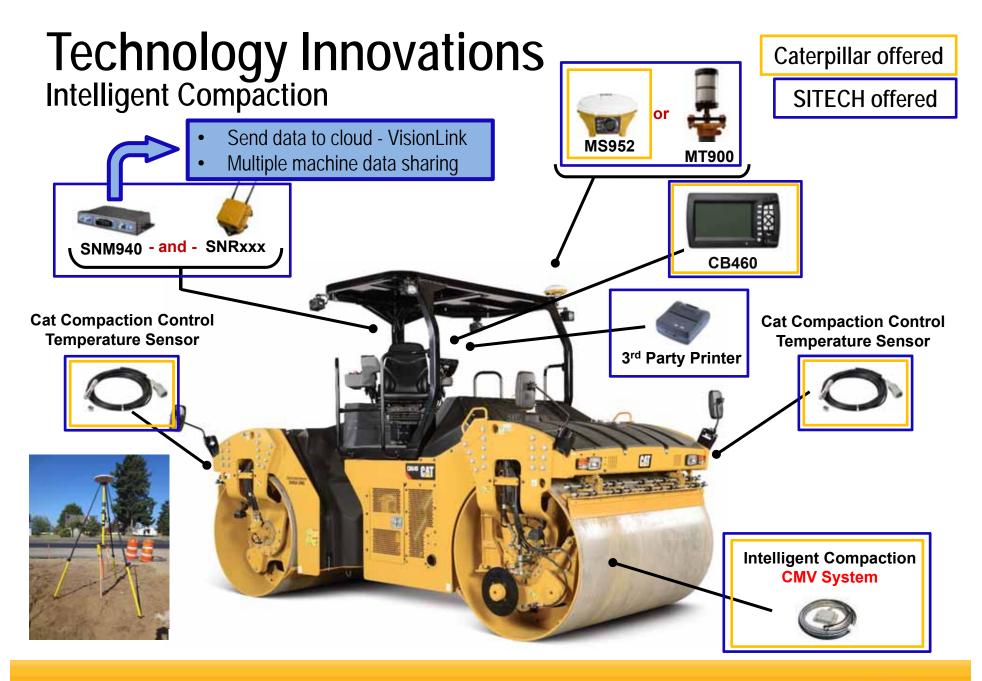
# So what? How does IC benefit us?

### **Quality Control & Process Control**

- Increased Operator Awareness
  - Real-time compaction (soils), temperature (asphalt), pass count data, early notice of problem areas, etc.
- Improved Rolling Pattern (asphalt)
  - Optimized pass coverage; easier night-time operation
- Improved Density & Smoothness (asphalt)
  - Better understanding of mat conditions
- Lower Operating Costs
  - Maximized machine utilization with better efficiency
- Documentation
  - 100% jobsite documentation
  - Reduced in-field quality control measurement
  - Potential real time data analysis











### Questions?



