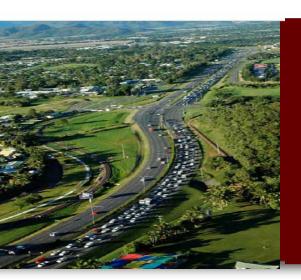
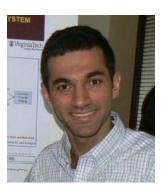
9th National Conference on Transportation Asset Management Making Asset Management Work in Your Organization



Corridor-Level Performance
Measures to Support Cross-Asset
Resource Allocation Strategies in
Highway



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Virginia Sustainable Pavement Research Consortium (VA-SPARC)

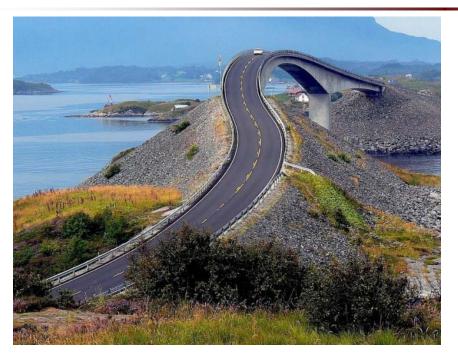


Outline

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Case study
- Applications
- Summary/conclusion



Introduction - What's the Problem?



✓ Common "quality" scale is needed for cross-asset resource allocation

But each component contributed to the overall wellbeing of our road segment

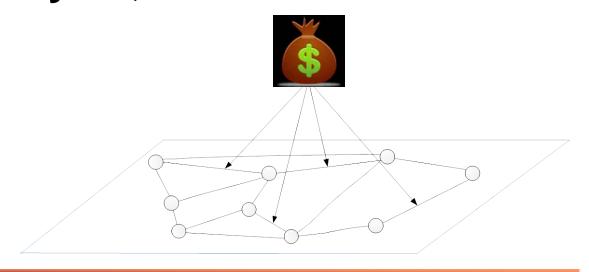
→ Corridor → System





Objective

- Developing a framework to aggregate performance of roadway assets into overall roadway performance measures
 - for cross-asset resource allocation, tradeoff analysis, etc.

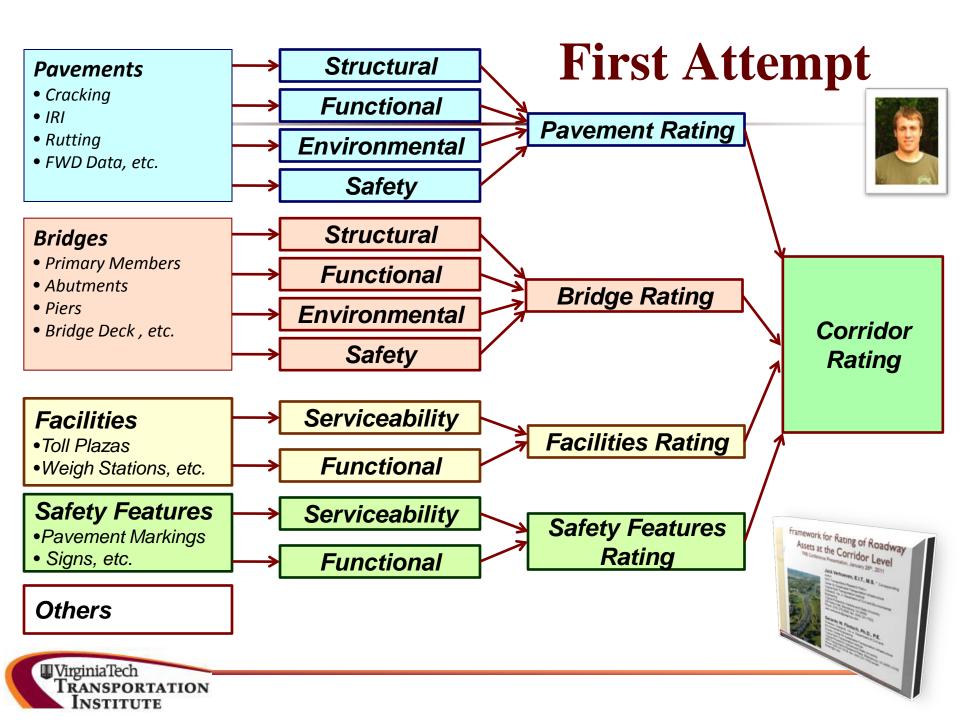




Background

- Performance measures already developed for individual assets
- Several studies trying to aggregate all different types of performance measures for one asset
 - √ (e.g. COST method)
- Aggregating performance of multiple assets into corridor-level (system-level) performance measures
 - Not yet explicitly addressed



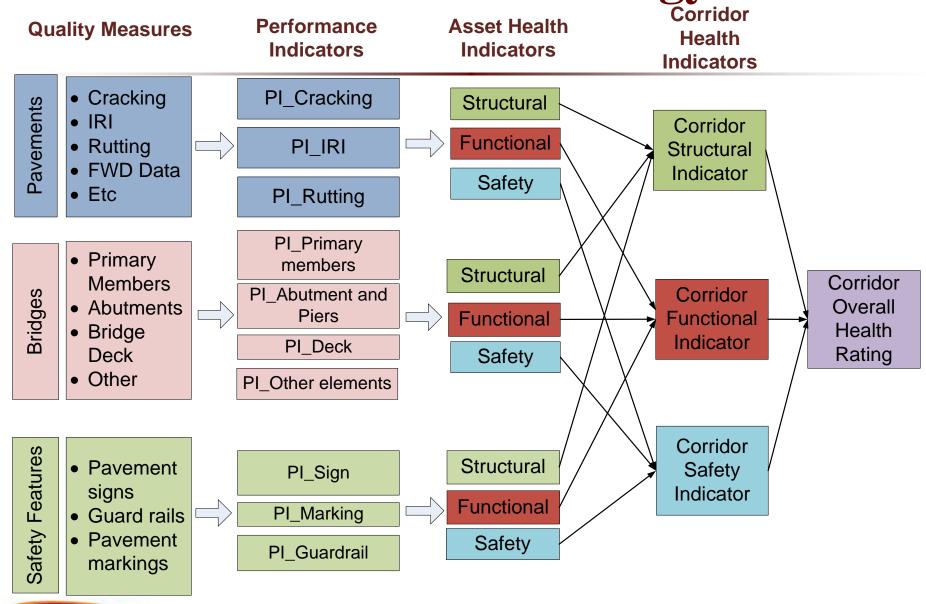


Performance Indicators (PI)

- Value based on quality measures
- Reflects remaining time until quality measure exceeds acceptable limits
- Scale 0 to 10
 - √ 10 "Like New" condition
 - √ 0 Quality measure at unacceptable level
- Calculation different for each asset
 - Different quality measures available
- Only step of method which is asset dependent

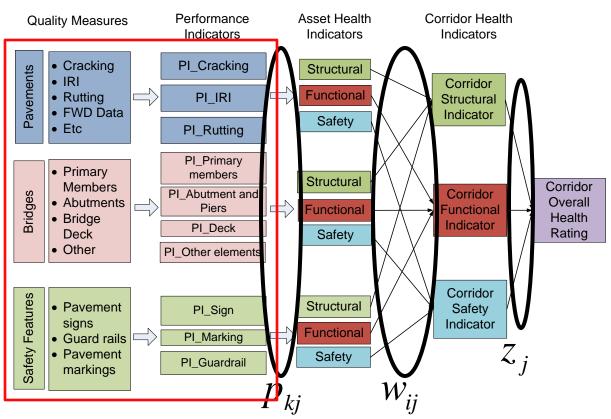


Revised Methodology





Calculations



 $PI_{f} = \lim_{t \to \infty} (10, \max(0, -0.05 \times IRI + 12))$ $PI_{f} = \left[\frac{WEQ_{f}}{TEQ_{f}}\right] \times 10$ $WEQ_{f} = \sum_{t \to \infty} EQ_{ft} \times \alpha_{t}$

$$AHI_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{k} PI_{ik} \times p_{kj}}{\sum_{k} p_{kj}}$$

$$CHI_{j} = \frac{\sum_{i} AHI_{ij} \times w_{ij}}{\sum_{i} w_{ij}}$$

$$COHR = \frac{\sum_{j} CHI_{j} * z_{j}}{\sum_{j} z_{j}}$$

k: type of quality measure

j: Health Indicator type

i: Asset type



Case Study

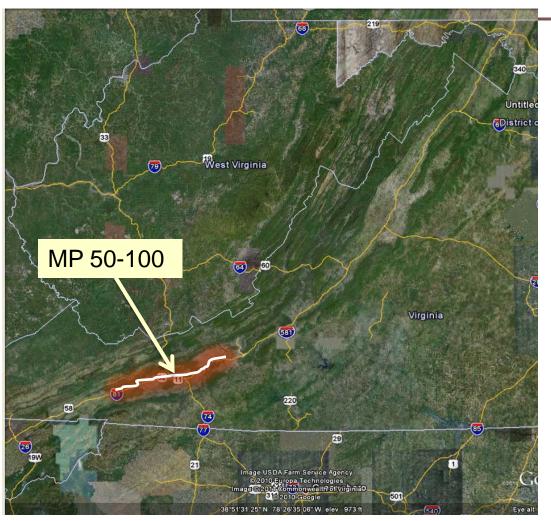
- Pavement (for every 0.1 mile)
 - > IRI
 - Rut depth
 - Longitudinal cracks
 - Alligator cracks
 - Transverse cracks
 - Bridges (five condition states)
 - Primary members
 - Deck
 - Abutment and piers

- ✓ I-81 North bound
- ✓ Mileage 50-100
- Assets
 - Pavements
 - Bridges
- ✓ Measures
 - Structural
 - ✓ Functional





Acknowledgement

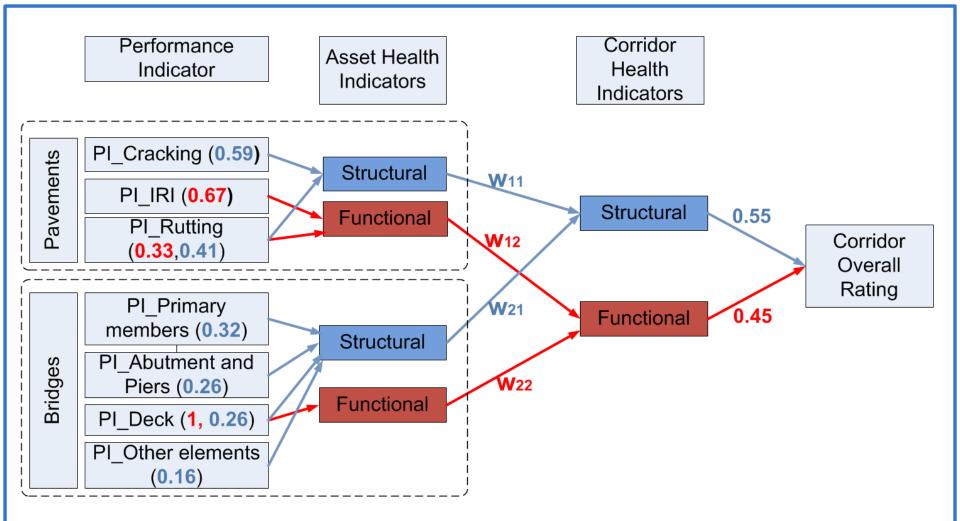


VDOT

- ✓ Tanveer Chowdhury, Raja Shekharan and William Duke (Office of Asset Management)
- Richard Thompson (Office of Structure and Bridge)
- ✓ Jeff Price (Operations Planning Division)



Calculations

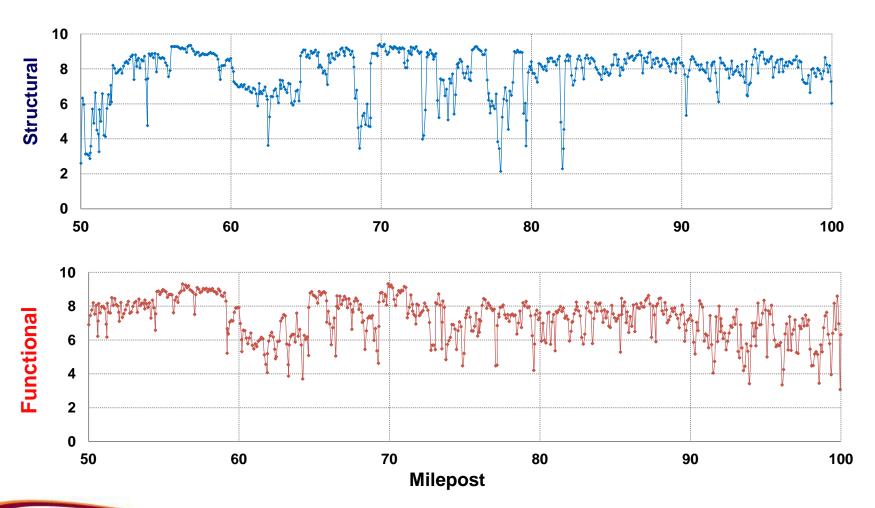


W12,W22: Functional weight for pavements and bridges are determined based on their surface area

W₁₁, W₂₁: Structural weights determined based on the replacement cost of pavements and bridges

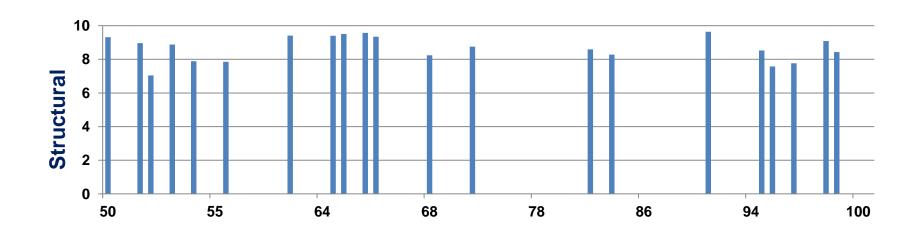


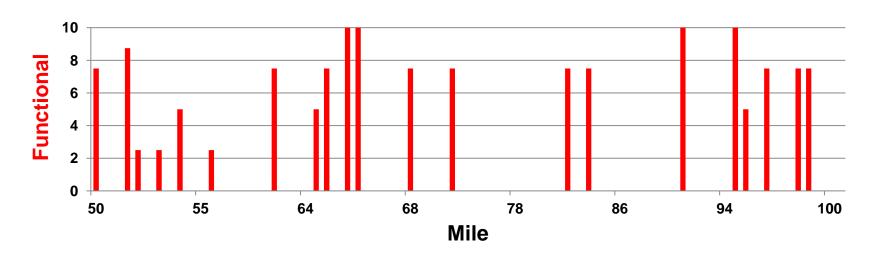
Results - Pavements





Results - Bridges

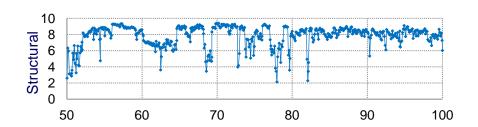


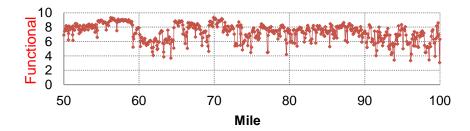




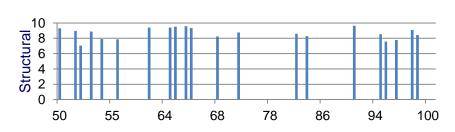
Results (cont.)

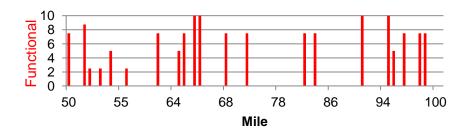
Pavements





Bridges



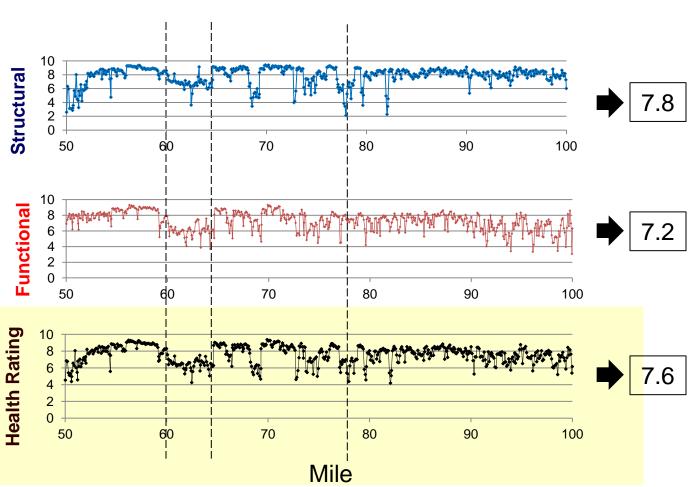




Results (cont.)

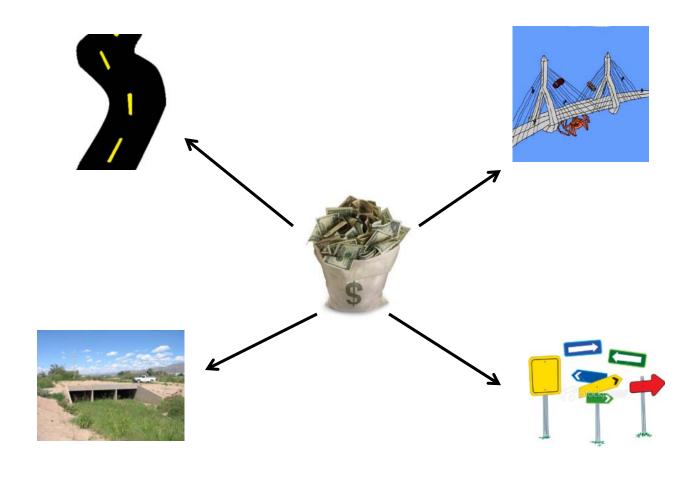
Corridor

- Homogenous corridor health indicators
- ✓ Continuous profiles for each indicator





Applications - Resource Allocation





Application (Simplified Example)

- Assets
 - Pavements
 - > Bridges
- Health Indicators
 - Functional
 - Structural

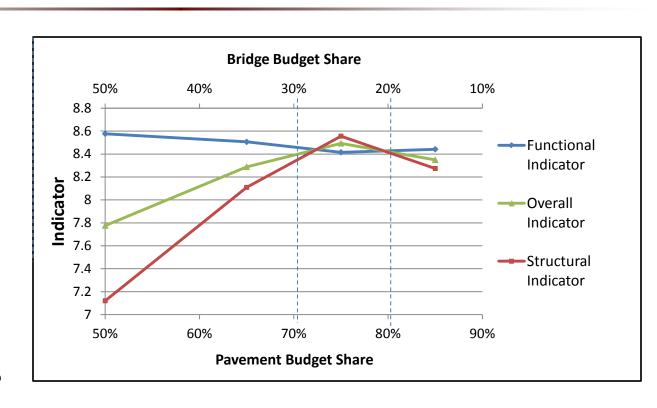
	Pavement	Bridge			
Lane. Mile	4	-			
Area (ft²)	-	2000			
Functional Indicator	6	4			
Structural Indicator	5	7			
Required Budget (\$)	1,500,000				
Available Budget(\$)	1,000,000				

Pavement	Treatment Type	Treatment Cost (\$/Lane- mile)	Extended Life (Years)	Maximum Functional Gain (unit)	Maximum Structural Gain (unit)
	Preventive	10,000	3	1.5	-
	Corrective	80,000	8	5	2
	Restorative	200,000	12	8	5
	Reconstruct/ Rehabilitate	500,000	20	10	10
Bridge		Treatment Cost (\$/ft²)	Extended Life (Years)	Maximum Functional Gain (unit)	Maximum Structural Gain (unit)
	Epoxy Overlay	70	6	4	-
	Deck Replacement	120	15	6	1.5
	Heavy Rehab	370	25	8	5
	Reconstruction	1000	40	10	10



Application (Simplified Example)

- ✓ Scenario selected
- ✓ Treatment applied based on budget
- ✓ Performance averaged over 5 year analysis period



Optimal allocation



Future Research

Consider more assets





✓ Consider other performance measures, particularly, safety, and environmental factors





Conclusion

- Proposed method for homogenous aggregation of performance measures
- For strategic level decision making
 - Comparing investment trade-offs
 - Support cross-asset resource allocation





Norfolk, VA, September, 19-21, 2012

7th Symposium on Pavement Surface Characteristics SURF 2012

Smooth, Safe, Quiet, and Sustainable Travel through Innovative Technologies



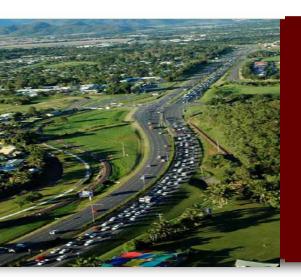
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