

Table of Contents	
1 TxDOT's Specification Regarding Thermal Segregation	3-4
2 Methods for Identifying Thermal Segregation	5
3 Pave-IR System	6-10
4 Pave-IR Scan System	11-13
5 Thermal Camera	14-15
6 Goals to Address Thermal Segregation in 2014 Specification	16-28
7 Questions	29
	2







What Is the Pave-IR System?

- Method initially developed by Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) to detect thermal segregation in newly placed uncompacted asphalt mixture
- Uses a series of infrared sensors mounted to the screed
- Sensors are connected to a computer with color display
- Continuous monitoring of time, pavement temperature, location, paver speed, stops, and stop durations
- Thermal information is available and displayed in realtime
- Data stored on flash drive for post processing on PC









What Is the Pave-IR Scan System?

- Method developed by Moba to detect thermal segregation in newly placed uncompacted asphalt mixture
- Uses a temperature scanner mounted above the screed/paver deck
- Continuous monitoring of time, pavement temperature, location, paver speed, stops, stop durations, wind speed, air temperature, and humidity.
- Thermal information is available and displayed in realtime
- Data stored on MOBA Operand Computer



11/16/2016









Goal 1 - Remove Language Allowing Handheld Thermometer

Then

Use a thermal camera or an infrared thermometer to obtain thermal profiles on each sublot in accordance with Tex-244-F. In lieu of obtaining thermal profiles on each sublot using a thermal camera or an infrared thermometer, the Contractor may use the Pave-IR system (paver mounted infrared bar) to obtain a continuous thermal profile in accordance with Tex-244-F.

Now

Use a hand-held thermal camera or a thermal imaging system to obtain a continuous thermal profile in accordance with Tex-244-F.







Goal 3 – Thermal Camera Guidance Document

- Three goals when conducting a temperature profile
- Keep the same distance between you and the near edge of the pavement while walking parallel to the mat.
- Keep the same arm angle
- $-\ensuremath{\mathsf{Maintain}}$ the same clearance at the top of the images
- Goal is to have a formal procedure that everyone can follow step by step to obtain the same thermal profile
 Consistency is key





Thermal Camera Notes

- Obtaining thermal images is the "proof" needed to justify the decisions made
- Recommendation is 2 to 3 photos for the first 20 feet
- 13 to 15 photos for the remaining 130 feet $% 12^{-1}$
- Decision to suspend operations and take corrective action if severe segregation is observed (greater than 50.0°F temperature differential) is made before analyzing the thermal images
- Camera should be used to mark areas of concern, which can be followed up with a density profile
- Temperatures added to SiteManager are those recorded in the top left of the screen during the temperature profile (maximum baseline temperature during the first 20 feet and minimum profile temperature during the remaining 130 feet section)
 Analyzing images using FLIR Tools is typically not needed

4





