

# The ROADEX Network

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A trans-national collaboration of northern European road organisations set up to:

- Share best practice
- Research and develop new knowledge
- Implement and test new solutions

Running for 20 years. Initially supported by the EU Northern Periphery Programme for 4 projects, now funded by the Partners themselves.



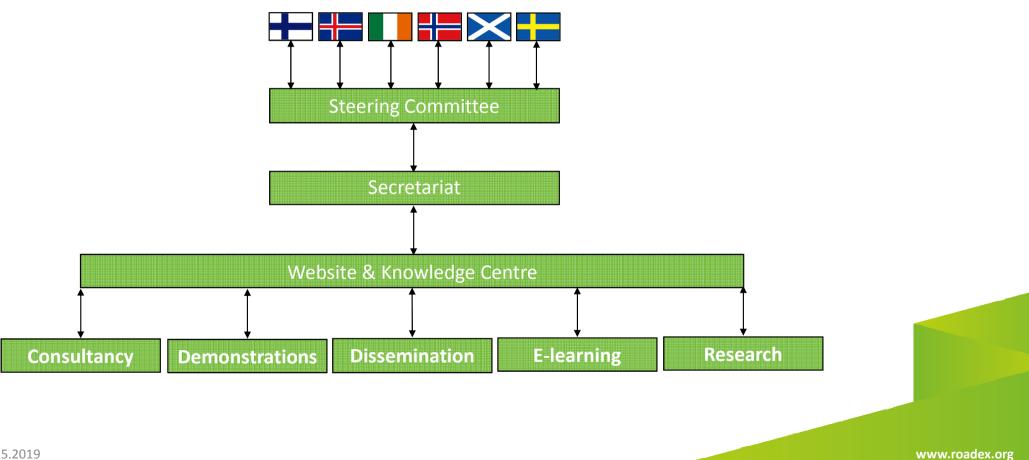
## **Current Partners in the ROADEX Network**



Project Consultant: Roadscanners Oy, Finland



## **ROADEX Network structure**



13.5.2019

## Why collaborate? Why ROADEX?

All Partners have common problems:

- Reducing budgets for roads
- Increasing road user expectations
- Increasing traffic & truck sizes/weights
- Increasing environmental awareness
- Searching for "best value"

 $\Rightarrow$  all needed <u>MORE</u> from <u>LESS</u>



Public road, Ireland



Winter conditions, Norway



Forest road, Scotland

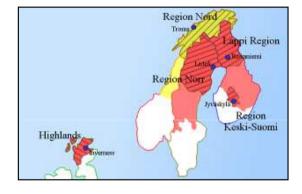






## ROADEX pilot project 1998-2001

- proved that collaboration could work
- created the ROADEX network
- tested collaboration in:
  - A. winter maintenance
  - B. road condition management



#### convinced the Partners to do more



### Common problems across the Northern Periphery

- Drainage
- Heavy trucks and permanent deformation
- Poor quality road materials
- Roads on peat
- Widened roads





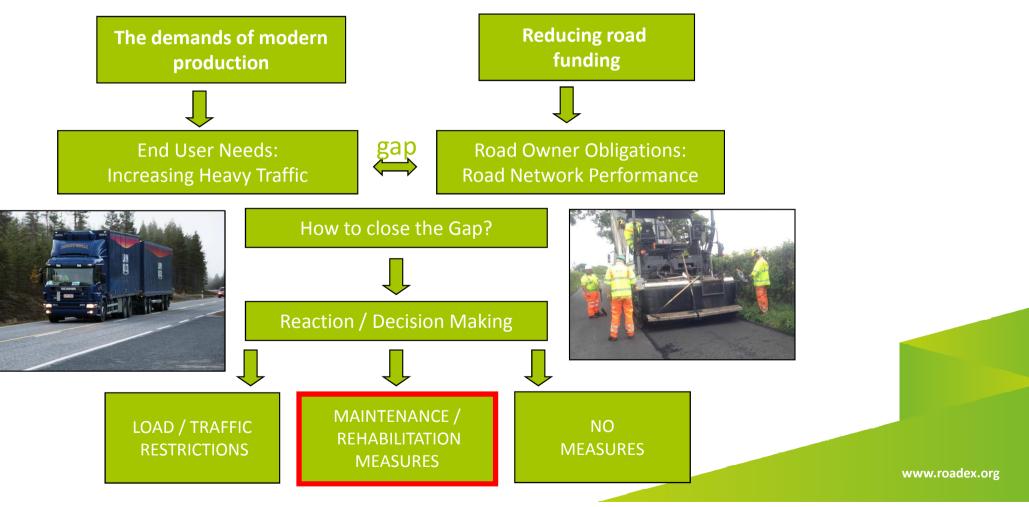




### The roads challenge:



The demands of modern production & logistics chains v. reducing road funding



### Improving rural road performance The ROADEX solution:

### **"FOCUS, FOCUS, FOCUS"**

- Use precise survey to map the weak sections and focus in on them
- Focus on understanding the underlying reasons for the problems
- Innovate and design 'fit for purpose' structures and treatments for the weak sections
- Look at the timing of remedial works and improving the drainage
- Don't forget follow-up preventative maintenance after the work





#### Survey, data collection & mapping

#### **ROADEX technologies (all to GPS):**

- Digital video
- Drainage
- Ground Penetrating Radar
- Falling Weight Deflectometer
- LIDAR 2D / 3D scanning
- Drill cores
- High Speed Road Monitoring
- Drone survey
- 360° camera
- Thermal camera
- 3D accelerometer

#### Data processing and analysis:

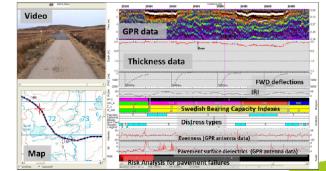
- Cloud based data handling
- Road Doctor processing
- Map presentation
- Point cloud models



#### FWD & GPS



#### GPR, GPS & Video



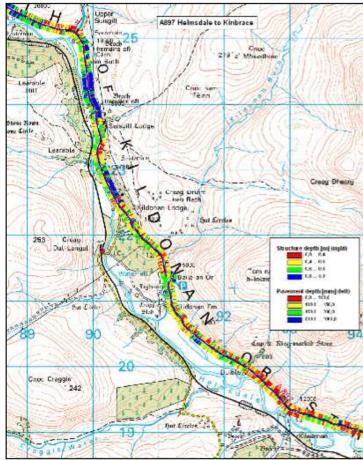






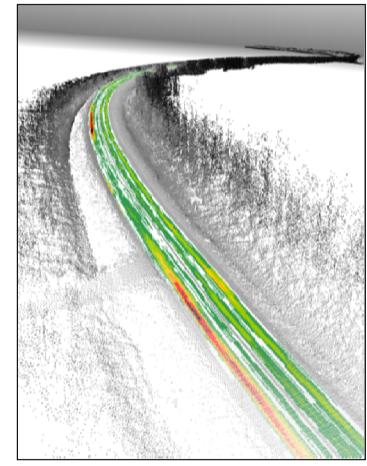
### **Typical outputs**

#### Мар



Pavement & structure depths from GPR data

#### **Point cloud model**



Rutting analysis from 2D laser scanner



#### Dissemination





## The ROADEX website: www.roadex.org



ROADEX aims to continue close working between the Partners on all matters concerning the management of low volume rural roads including the ROADEX Knowledge Centre, website and e-learning system, results, reports etc.

READ MORE

ROADEX Network

For better rural made



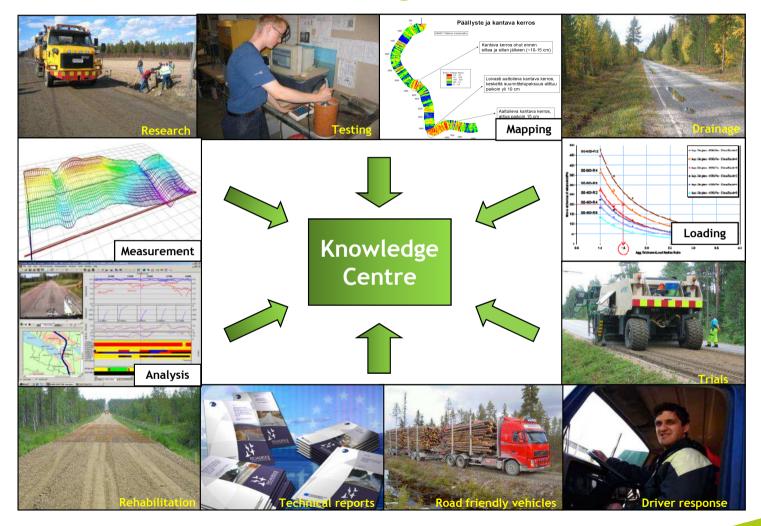
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MENU



### The ROADEX Knowledge Centre



## **ROADEX E-Learning lessons**













Lesson 3

**Drainage of Low Volume Roads** 

CONTINUE





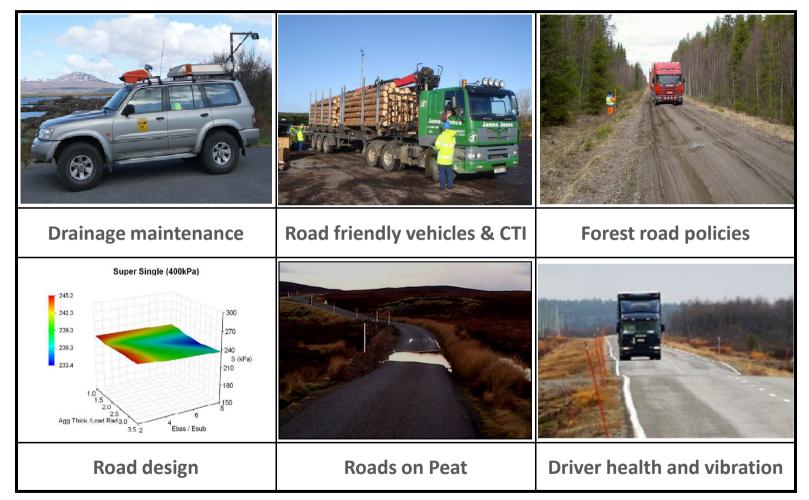


Lesson 4

Environmental Considerations for Low Volume Roads



### **Demonstration projects**





## **ROADEX Research Projects**











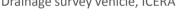
Survey methods and analysis techniques 

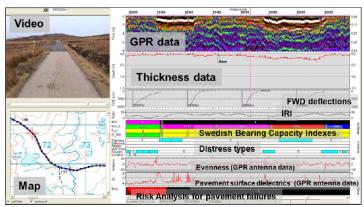




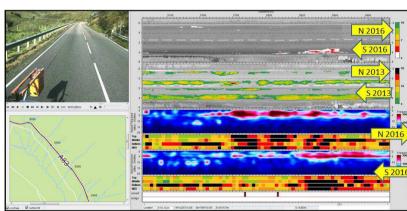


GPR survey vehicle, UK Forestry Commission Roadscanners & GeoVap survey vehicles





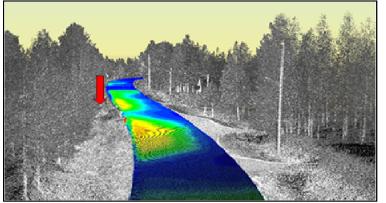
Road Doctor analysis screen displaying all data in one place



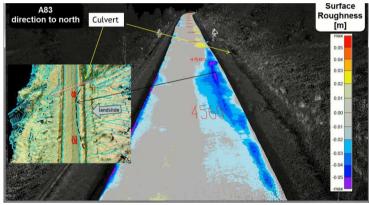
Road structure moisture v. rut depth



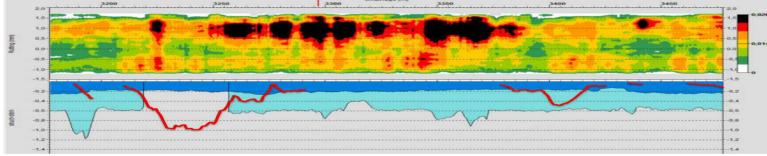
- Survey methods and analysis techniques
- The importance of correctly functioning drainage



Blocked access culvert causing frost heave on both sides



Landslip in ditch causing adjacent road deformation



Lane roughness v. drainage. Red line indicates the adjacent ditch. No line means no ditch.

- Survey methods and analysis techniques
- The importance of correctly functioning drainage
- New materials and testing methods



Stabilising treatment of base course materials



Tube suction test



Large triaxial test, TUT



- Survey methods and analysis techniques
- The importance of correctly functioning drainage
- New materials and testing methods
- Design methods against permanent deformation

Properties of traffic and structure       Tyre settings     Initial parameters          • Dual     Wheel load (4N)          • Pressure        • Dual          • 400 kPa          • 800 kPa		Step 2 : Rounding Confirm used values Aggregates thicknes / Radius 3.5 v Ebas / Esub 8 v Calc. rounded values		Step 3 : Result Calculation Use exactValue (interpolate) Gargate thickness / Radius ratii Ebas / Esub ratio Step 222,6 St (kPa) 227,9		
Properties of base course material Aggregate setup Thickness (mm) 500 Ebas/ Esub Base course moduli (Ebz 200 6,666667 Subbase moduli (Esub) 30 6,66667				Risk after heavy rain 90% of Sf (kPa) Result (is S < 90% Sf) Calculat	232,1 OK	
Material quality Good Medium Poor	Moisture content Normal Saturated Fii Cohesion	Compaction level     Appropriate     Inappropriate				

ROADEX software tool for design against Mode1rutting



Applying basecourse on geogrid



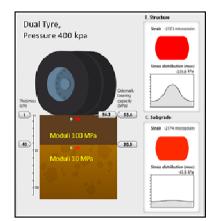
Drainage improvement – always!



- Survey methods and analysis techniques
- The importance of effective drainage
- New materials and testing methods
- Design methods against permanent deformation
- Road friendly trucks and tyre pressure control



Tyre pressure control on tyre valve



ROADEX stress/strain software



TPC test, Stynie Wood, Scotland



TPC traction test, Ivalo, Finland





### ROADEX 1998 - 2019 20 years in rural road collaboration





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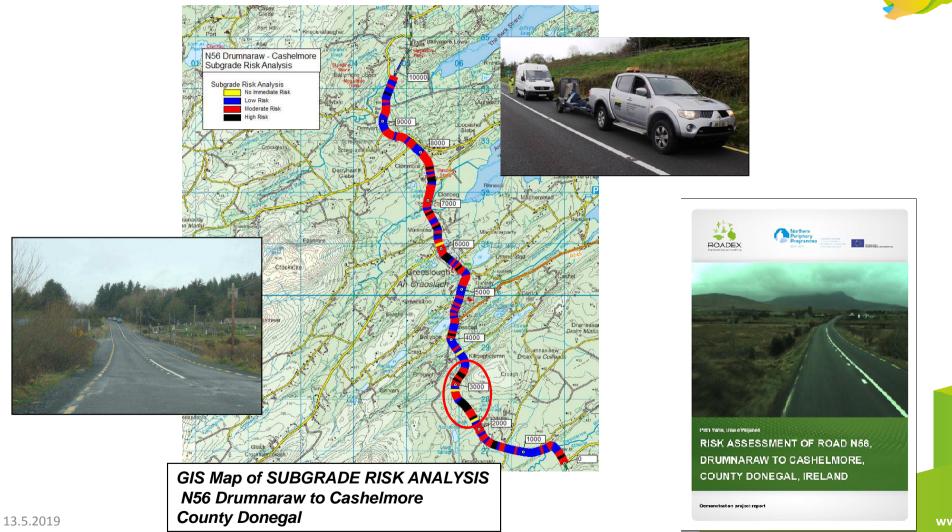
13.5.2019

### "Drainage Analysis" Demonstrations, Ireland





### N56 Drumnaraw – Cashelmore Route Risk Analysis 🛶 🙀



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ROADEX

Network For better rural roads

# Thank You





# Be part of the **ROADEX Network**

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