

Bringing Innovation to Transportation in Virginia-VDOT's Research Program

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Transportation Research???



VCTIR



VCTIR Leadership Team



Core Functions

- Develop and deliver an applied research program that supports the VDOT mission
- Provide expert consultation to VDOT Operations
- Provide post-research implementation support
- Provide technical oversight of university contract research
- Provide educational opportunities for future professionals through graduate assistantship program



Staffing

- In house staff (50 Full time employees)
- 34 scientists
- 7 technicians
- 9 Admin & Library staff
- Faculty, GRAs, and undergraduate students through contract research projects conducted with universities



Universities Play Key Role

- Expansion of the research program
- Partnerships to leverage resources, attract grants for collaborative research



- Shared laboratories
- Effective access to faculty and students

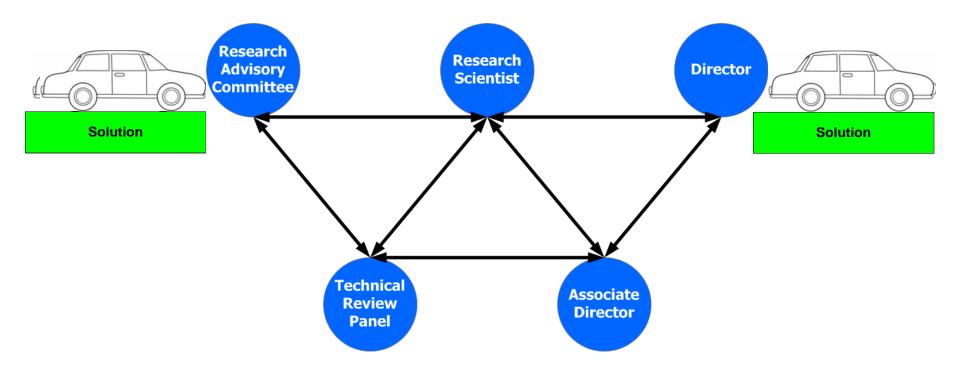


Benefits of University Partnerships to VDOT



- Effective balance of very practical and academic approaches
- Graduate research assistants contribute to projects and get handson practical experience understanding transportation in Virginia—future VDOT/private professionals
- Broad array of subject matter expertise coupled with extensive practical knowledge of transportation in VA

VCTIR's Research Methodology





Research Advisory Committees Guide the Programs

- Asphalt
- Concrete
- Environmental
- Structure and Bridge
- Geotechnical
- Pavements
- System Operations
- Traffic and Safety
- Transportation Planning



Technical Review Panels Guide the Projects

- Function of the TRP:
 - Guide the research project from initiation to implementation
 - Provide peer review of the proposed methodology/expected deliverables
- Prior to submission to TRP we conduct an in-house peer review of the project proposal to insure the scientific approach is valid



Who sits on of the TRP?

- The Champion: Recognized for his/her role, responsibilities, and authority within VDOT Organizational structure
- Technical experts from the field (within VDOT and external)
- Technical experts within VCTIR



Process

- Project kickoff meeting (scope, schedule, deliverables)
- Key attendees:
 - Champion
 - Principal Investigator (s)
 - Associate Director and Director
 - Implementation Coordinator
- TRP members as their schedules allow



Process

- Project completion meeting (focusing on deliverables)
- All key attendees identified previously
- TRP members
- Others (know the business!)
- Implementation discussion

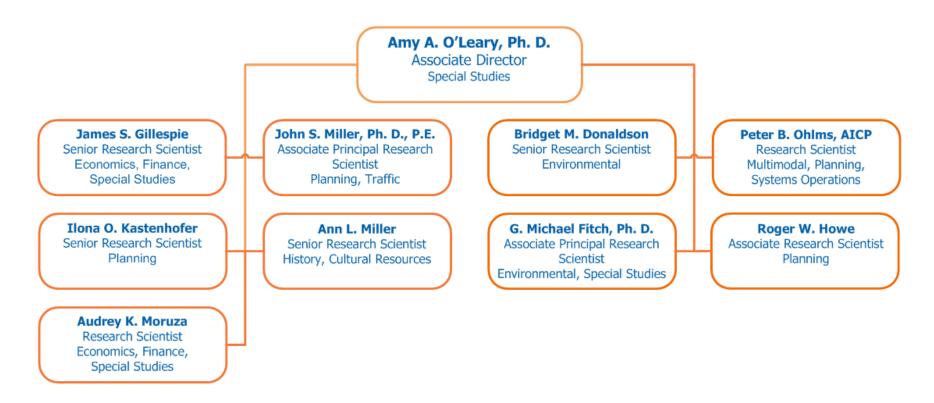




Environment, Planning, and Economics Team

Amy A. O'Leary, Ph.D. Associate Director

VCTIR Environment, Planning, and Economics Team





The Team's Research Areas: Diverse

- For the environment and history areas they include:
 - Air quality
 - Water quality
 - Stormwater management
 - Waste management
 - Endangered species
 - Mitigating animal-vehicle collisions
 - Historic bridges
 - Cultural resource management



Research Areas, cont.

- In the planning and multimodal areas:
 - Access management
 - Land development risk
 - Linking safety with the planning process
 - Trip generation methods
 - Socioeconomic and land use forecasting
 - Transit and rail studies
 - Public involvement



Research Areas, cont.

- For economics, finance, and special studies ("red phone studies")
 - Life cycle costing and cost benefit analysis
 - Transportation finance and funding options
 - Studies for the Va. General Assembly
 - Other special studies for the Secretary of Transportation, VDOT Commissioner, or other VDOT executives



Knowledge Management at VDOT

Knowledge Management Office





Knowledge Management at VDOT

KM Program Areas:

- Knowledge Sharing, Transfer and Collaboration
- Business Process Management
- Strategic Planning
- Program Evaluation
- Organizational Change Management
- Succession Planning
- Knowledge Portal



Knowledge Management at VDOT

Library Services:

- Circulation of Print Collection
- Access to online full-text resources
- Interlibrary loan
- Document Deliver
- Research Assistance
- Research Synthesis Bibliographies



VCTIR Safety, Operations, and Traffic Engineering Team





Safety and Mobility Issues

Safety

- 33,963 deaths/year (2009)
- 5,800,000 crashes/year

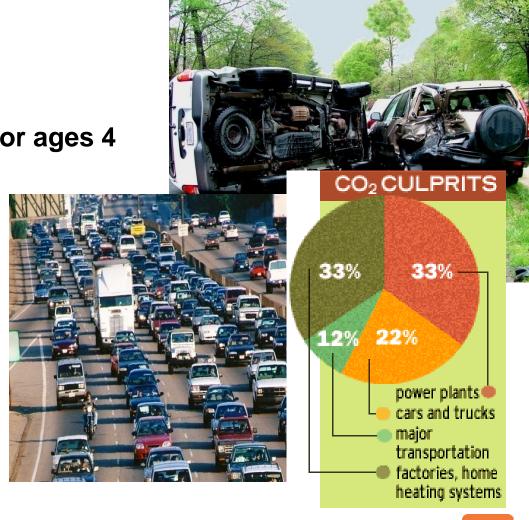
 Leading cause of death for ages 4 to 34

Mobility

- 4.2 billion hours of travel delay
- \$78 billion cost of urban congestion

Environment

 2.9 billion gallons of wasted fuel





Traffic Signal Control: Current Practice

- Traffic signal timings are currently set based on historic traffic counts
- Timing plans developed for different days of the week and times of day



- Regular retiming is necessary to deal with changes in traffic patterns
- Cannot adapt well to unexpected changes (crashes, special events, etc.)





Adaptive Traffic Signal Control

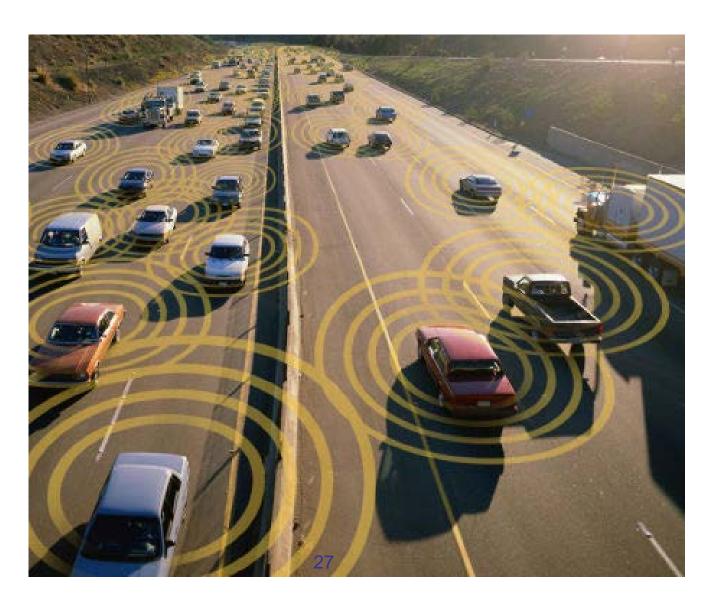
- Adaptive traffic signals use advanced computing to optimize signals on the fly at individual intersections or along a route
- No fixed timing plans
- Can adapt to variations in flow
 - Seasonal variations (shopping, recreational traffic)
 - Crashes or incidents







Connected Vehicles



Opportunities for Safer Driving

- Greater situational awareness
 - Your vehicle can "see" nearby vehicles and knows roadway conditions you can't see
- Reduce or even eliminate crashes thru:
 - Driver Advisories
 - Driver Warnings
 - Vehicle Control

IntelliDrive has the potential to address 82% of the vehicle crash scenarios involving unimpaired drivers









Opportunities for Enhanced Mobility

Real-time Data Capture and Management

Dynamic Mobility Applications







VCTIR Materials Team





High RAP Mixtures in Virginia

- Currently VDOT allows up to 30% RAP in HMA
- VDOT is interested in increasing RAP usage.
- Lack of understanding of how the binder in the RAP affects the virgin binder is a limiting factor on RAP use.
- Will compare no RAP, 25%, 40%, and 100% RAP
- Lab Performance modulus, fatigue, rut potential, and permeability







Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA)

- WMA: Allows the production of asphalt mixtures at temperatures significantly below those of Hot Mix Asphalt
- WMA technologies
 - Foaming
 - Chemical modifiers
 - Wax modifiers







Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA)

- VDOT benefits
 - Improved compaction and density
 - Longer material life
 - Reduced emissions
 - Longer paving season
 - Lower material costs
 - Increased competition
- Contractor benefits
 - Fuel savings
 - Increased workability
 - Longer paving season
 - Larger market area



НМА







High Performance Lightweight Concrete On Route 33



Over Mattaponi River

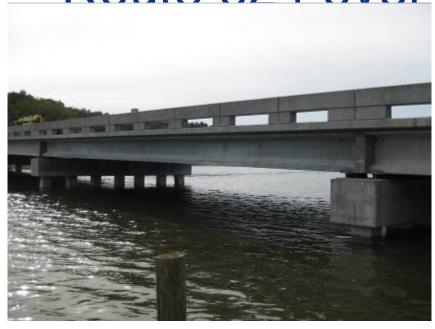
Over Pamunkey River





Ultra High Performance Concrete on

Route 624 over Cat Point Creek



UHPC Girder



Steel Fibers in UHPC Girder

30,000 psi. vs. 8,000 psi



Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement

Benefits

- Carry heavy/slow moving trucks
- Durable
- Open to traffic quicker than conventional concrete

Stiff mix

Special Considerations

- Smoothness
- Unreinforced

Projects

- Staffordboro Commuter lot
- Craney Island Expansion



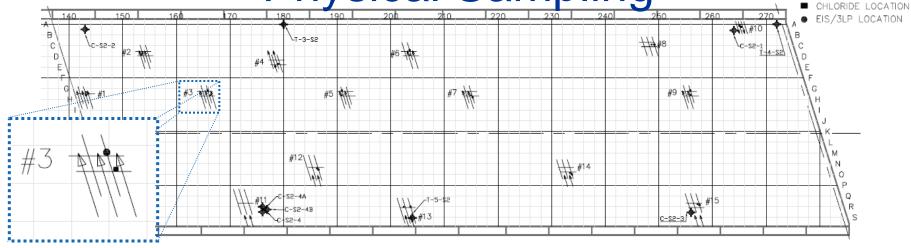


VCTIR Structural, Pavement, and Geotechnical Engineering Team





Corrosion Testing and Physical Sampling





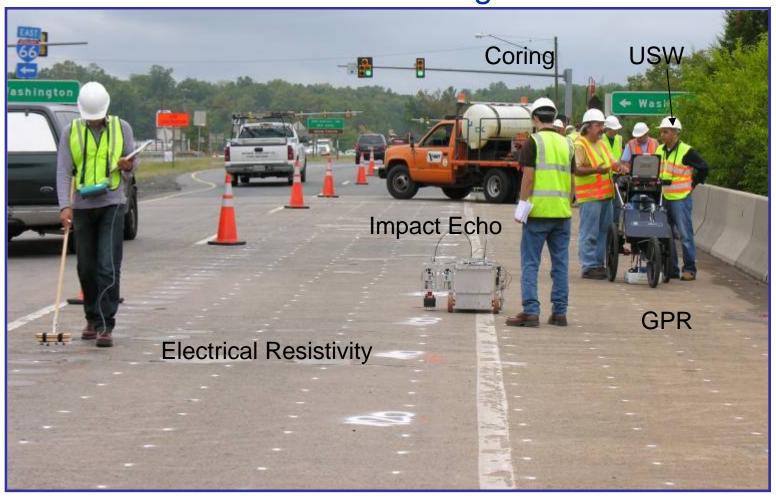




LEGEND:

CORE LOCATION

Non-Destructive Testing and Evaluation



Next Generation Inspection



Pavement Recycling







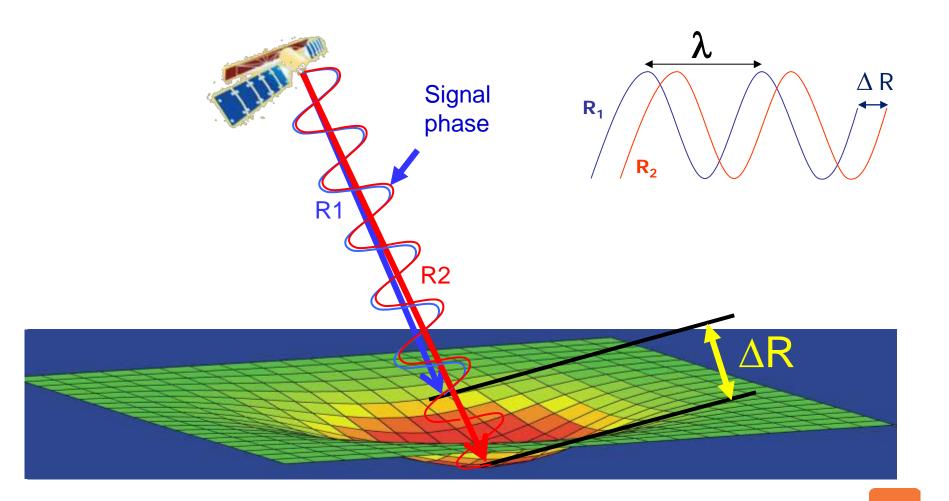
Activities:

Characterize materials properties
Develop pavement-design input values
Implement specifications and guidelines

Goal is pavement recycling as a <u>standard</u> pavement rehabilitation option



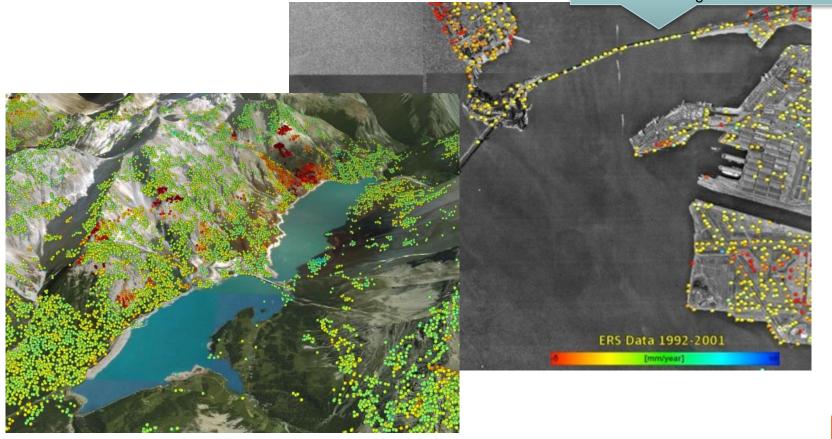
Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR)



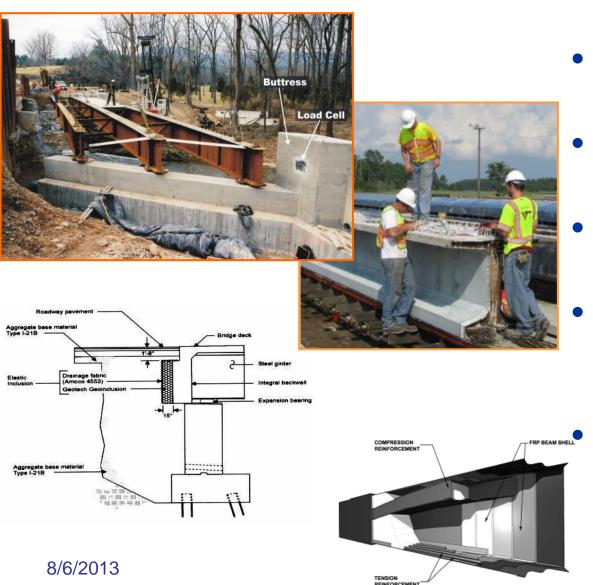
InSAR Applications

Image analysis methods for detecting significant events (movement of a rockslide, subsidence due to a potential sinkhole, settlement of a structure.)

Average yearly settlement = 1.3 cm; settlement during last 3 months = 3.7cm



Innovative Structural Systems



- Integral and Semiintegral Abutments
- HPC and LWC
 Prestressed beams
- Full-depth precast decks
- GeosyntheticReinforced SoilAbutments
 - FRP Composite
 Deck/Superstructure
 systems

Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil Integrated Bridge System

GRS-IBS Abutments feature:

- Reduced construction cost (25 -60%)
- Reduced construction time
- Construction less dependent on weather conditions
- Flexible design -easily field modified for unforeseen site conditions (e.g. obstructions, utilities, different site conditions)
- Easier to maintain (fewer bridge parts)

Designing for use on Towlston Road over Rocky Run in Fairfax County

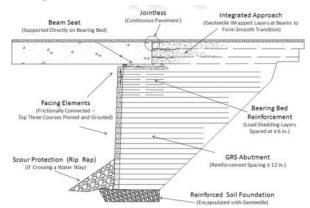


Figure 1.1. Profile of a GRS Abutment. From Adams et al. (2011a). [Pending permission by authors]



Full-scale testing by Virginia Tech



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