



# TEM / HEEP AREA V 2018 ANNUAL MEETING

27 -30 May 2018

**Prague - CZECH REPUBLIC** 



## **OUTLINE**

**General Overview of Highway Network** 

**Road Maintenance Works** 

**Asset Management** 

**Image - Based Information Management System** 

**Conclusion** 



## **General Overview of Highway Network**







#### **ROAD NETWORK IN TURKEY**

Type: Village and Forest roads Responsibility: Special

Provincial Administration

Type: Urban roads

Responsibility: Municipal

Authorities

**Public Roads** in Turkey

Type: Motorways, State & Provincial roads

Responsibility: General Directorate of Turkish Highways

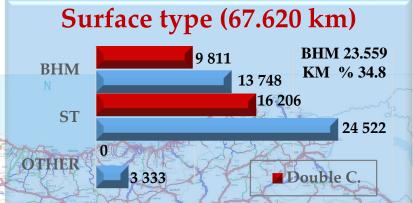
The road network excluding urban roads is about 385.000 km in length



#### **DG TURKISH HIGHWAYS**

(31.12.2017)







127,997Billion vehicle x km

## 75-80 Billion \$ (Asset Value of Highways)

(This value is higher than the GDP of 130 countries)



**Bridges** 

**Number 8.441** 

Km 556

#### Tunnels

Number 341

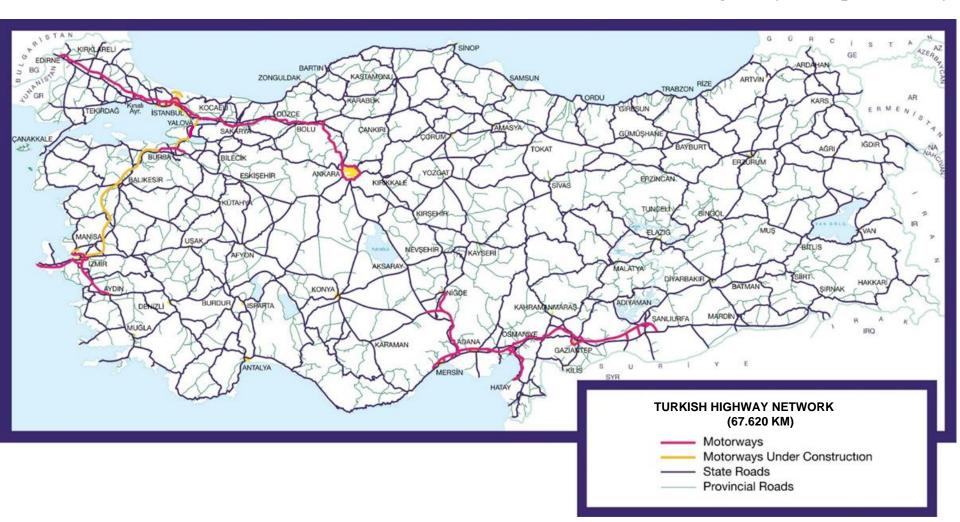
Km 433





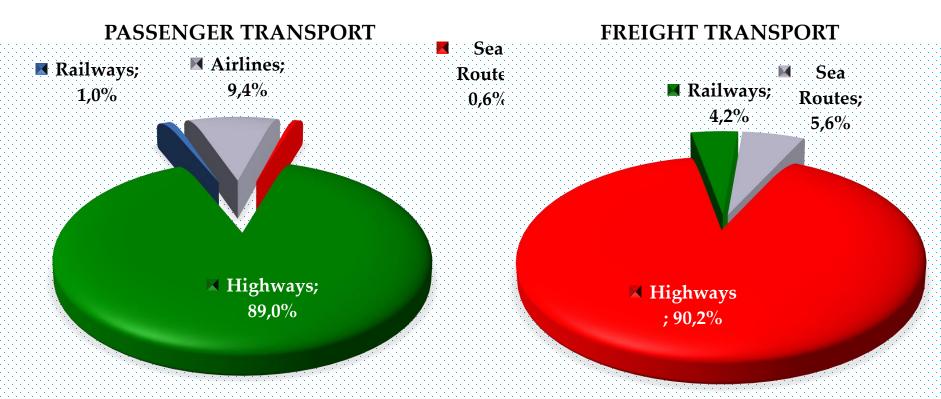
#### NATIONAL HIGHWAY NETWORK (67.620 km)

Turkish Road Network under General Directorate of Turkish Highways' responsibility.





#### **DOMESTIC PASSENGER & FREIGHT TRANSPORT**



Passenger Transport Highways: 89 % Freight Transport Highways: 90,2 % TRAFFIC VOLUME Million Km (2003)

**52.349**Total Vehicle-Km

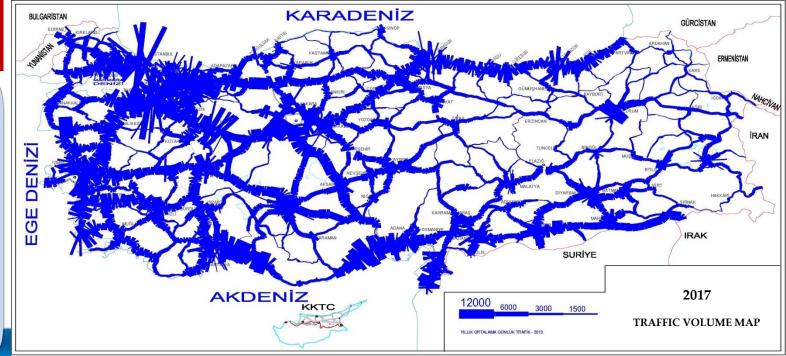


TRAFFIC VOLUME Million Km (2017)

127.997

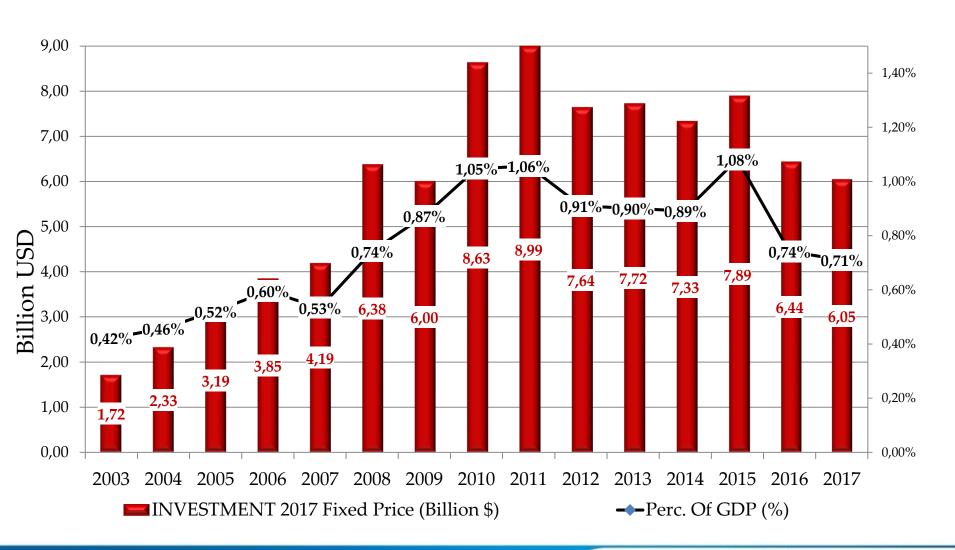
Total Vehicle-Km

144 % increase in vehicle-km





## PERCENTAGE OF GDP USED FOR HIGHWAY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT







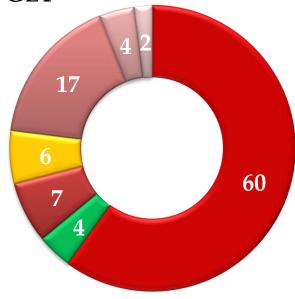
#### THE BREAKDOWN OF GDH's TOTAL BUDGET

In 2017, Total budget of Turkish Highway amounted to 6,05 Billion US \$.

#### Out of total budget,

- ➤ 60 % on state and provincial road construction & upgrading
- 4 % on motorway rehabilitation and operation,
- > 7 % on routine maintenance,
- **▶** 4 % on routine road safety works,
- 6 % on personnel expenditure,
- ➤ 17 % on expropriation
- > the remaining 2 % on other current expenditures.

KGM's 2017 total expenditures is about 0.71 % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



- State & Provincial Road Cons. & Upgrading
- Motorway Rehab. & Oper.
- Routine Maintenance
- ☑ Personnel Expenditure
- **■** Expropriaton
- Road Safety Works





## **Road Maintenance Works**





#### **REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF GDH**



- ☐ 18 Regional Divisions
- ☐ 118 Subdivisions
- ☐ 288 Maintenance Houses

- 25 Motorway Maintenance and Operation Offices
- ☐ 2 Equipment and Supply Directories





#### **ROAD MAINTENANCE WORKS**



#### ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Removing surface deformation on asphalt roads, corrugation and rutting on surface of stabilized road, repairing structures, such as, bridge, culvert, structures, clearing drainage systems, ditch and culverts as well as vegetation, etc.



#### SNOW AND ICE REMOVAL

Snow and ice removal has a considerable place in maintenance works. Removing snow and ice on roads during winter and providing a secure and smooth traffic flow are among these works.



#### EMERGENCY REPAIR

Maintenance in case of emergency and disasters



#### PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

To preserve the structural integrity of the road, or to enable the road to carry increased axle loadings.



#### **ROUTINE MAINTENANCE**







Patching



**Surface Treatment** 



Maintenance of traffic signs and engineering structures

**Ditch Cleaning** 



**Verge Cutting** 



## ROUTINE MAINTENANCE WORKS IN 2017

Maintenance Works carried out by	406 (118 Subdivision, 288 Maintenance Houses)
Maintenance Crew	9.392
Machinery & Equipment	7.703
Aggregates used for asphalt patching	1.528.318 m <sup>3</sup>
Bitumen used for asphalt patching	169.670 Tonnes
Number of Planted Seedling (yearly average)	1.681.481
Number of GRP (Glass Reinforced Plastic) plates	969.419











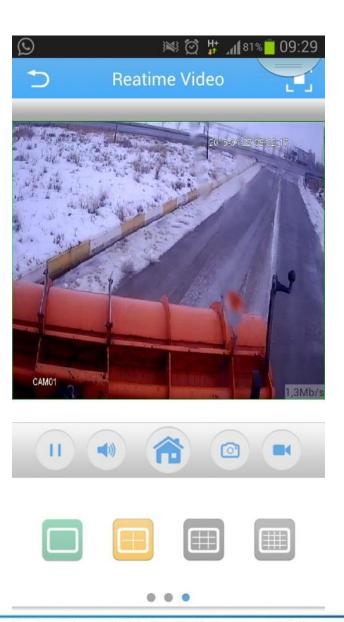
## SNOW & ICE REMOVAL WORKS IN 2017-2018 WINTER

Network In Operation	54.514 Km
Network In Operation (If Possible)	8 904 Km
Maintenance Works carried out by	412 (118 Subdivision, 270 Maint. Houses. 24 Motorway Maint. Houses)
Maintenance Crew	11 288
Machinery & Equipment	7 994
Aggregates used	383 637 m³
Salt Used	481 340 Tonnes
Length of snow fence	613 Km
Chemicals used for anti icing	562 Ton



#### **SNOW & ICE REMOVAL WORKS**







### MAINTENANCE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY AND DISASTERS

















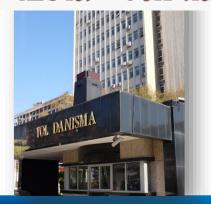
#### **HIGHWAY INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS**

7/24 HIGHWAY INFO LINE



KGM SERVICE LINE ALO 159

HIGHWAY INFORMATION LINE 0-312-415 88 00



**Public Service Announcements** 



KGM KAMU SPOTU

**Educational Publications** 



Online Surveys





### PERIODIC MAINTENANCE











#### **DEFINITIONS OF ROAD INVESTMENTS**

Resurfacing	Placing a new surface of an existing road in order to service in good condition, to increase skid resistance, to seal by aiming to preserve road from negative atmospheric conditions, to increase driver comfort, to extend pavement life, etc. The aim is not to increase the bearing capacity of pavement however to extend lifetime by preserving the road from bad weather conditions.
Resurfacing by Strengthening	Renewing of road surface with reinstalling bituminous layer either by directly or by removing determined depth of pavement by milling in order to increase bearing capacity of road and to eliminate road defects.
Pavement Replacement	Renewing of the pavement either by removing the total thickness of all paving layers, existing asphalt layers from an existing roadway or not, and providing a new paved surface without changing capacity or geometry of the road, i.e. without changing subgrade.
Reconditioning	Reconditioning includes improvement of grades, curves, intersections or sight distances in order to improve traffic safety or changing the subgrade to widen shoulders or to correct structural problems in addition to resurfacing or pavement replacement.
Reconstruction	Total rebuilding of both pavement and subgrade of an existing highway. Work which either changes the location of the existing subgrade shoulder points or removes all of the existing pavement and base course for at least 50% of the length of the project. In other words it is the rebuilding of an existing roads' pavement and subgrade to correct road geometry, to increase road safety, to ease maintenance works and to increase preservation.
Expansion (Capacity Improvement)	Same as reconstruction and also involves the construction of additional through travel lanes beyond the work associated with reconstruction.
New Construction	There is not any existing road for this kind of project. It is totally new building of a road with all parts; subgrade, pavement, structures, etc.





## **Asset Management System**





#### ORGANIZATION CHART of MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

#### Implementation Units

- Department of Maintenance
- •Department of R&D
- Department of Structures
- Department of Traffic Safety

#### Standards Setting

- Department of Maintenance
- Department of R&D
- Department of Structures
- Department of Traffic Safety

#### Traffic & Transportation Statistics

Department of Traffic Safety

#### Budget

Department of Strategy Development

#### Technological Background

• Department of Information Technologies



#### PAVEMENT ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FLOW CHART

### **Database Creation** Inventory data Structural condition data Functional condition data Visual distress evaluations **Pavement Current Condition Analysis** • Structural condition analysis Functional condition analysis **Pavement Condition Modeling** IRI modeling FWD modeling • Skid Resistance modeling Surface distress modeling Detemination of Maintenance – Repair Alternatives Benefit / Cost Analyses and Feasibility Aalyses **Optimum Budget Managemet**



#### ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

#### Data Collection







DBMS

(RIMS)

Database





Decision

Analysis Models e.g. HDM-4

#### Management Information





Standard & Custom Reports

Inventory Riding Quality Surface Distress Pavement Strength Traffic flow/loading Bridges/Furniture











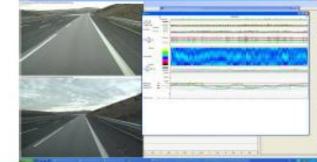


- -PAVEMENT INVENTORY
- -PAVEMENT PERFORMANCE
- -TRAFFIC COUNTS
- -CLIMATE
- -COST

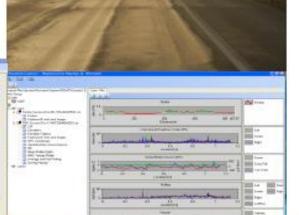


#### DATABASE



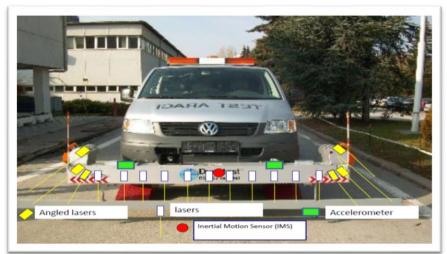








#### **ROAD PERFORMANCE TESTS**





LOAD



#### FALLING WEIGHT DEFLECTOMETER

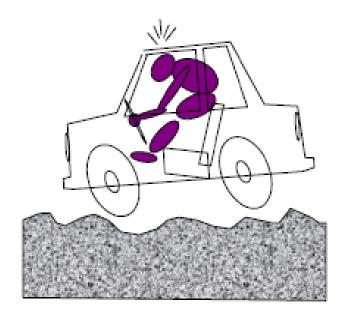




#### IRI ANALYSES

IRI data collected by profilometer measuring device are classified according to the criteria established by General Directorate of Highways.

Roughness Value (IRI - m/km)	Roughness Classification	Priority Class
0	Absolute Perfect	
0 - 0.71	Very Good	6
0.72 - 1.11	Good	5
1.12 - 1.58	Average - Good	4
1.59 - 1.80	Average	3
1.81 - 2.13	Bad	2
> 2.13	Very Bad	1





#### **RUTTING ANALYSES**

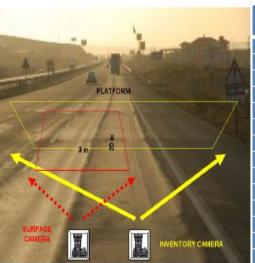
Rutting classification used in General Directorate of Highways.

Rutting Value (TİO - mm)	Rutting Classification	Priority Class
≤ 5	Good	4
5 - 15	Average	3
15 -30	Bad	2
> 30	Very Bad	1



#### SURFACE DISTRESS ANALYSES

Surface and inventory images shot in every 20 m with high-resolution cameras of Profilometer are evaluated one by one.



Item No	Surface Distress Type	Surface Distress Symbol
1	Rutting - Right	TIO-R
2	Rutting - Left	TIO-L
3	Alligator Crack	TSÇ
4	Edge Crack	KÇ
5	Transverse Crack	EÇ
6	Longitudinal Crack	ВÇ
7	Block Cracking	BLÇ
8	Undulation	ON
9	Settlements	OTR
10	Slippage cracks	ÖTL
11	Patch	Y
12	Pothole	ÇK
13	Bleeding	TR
14	Stripping	SY

#### SURFACE DISTRESS ANALYSES





#### PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

**Road Performance Tests** 

#### **Structural Condition Tests**

- Deflection Tests (FWD)
- PCI via Visual Inspection

#### **Functional Condition Tests**

- Roughness (IRI)
- Rutting (TIO)
- Skid resistance
- On-board sound intensity



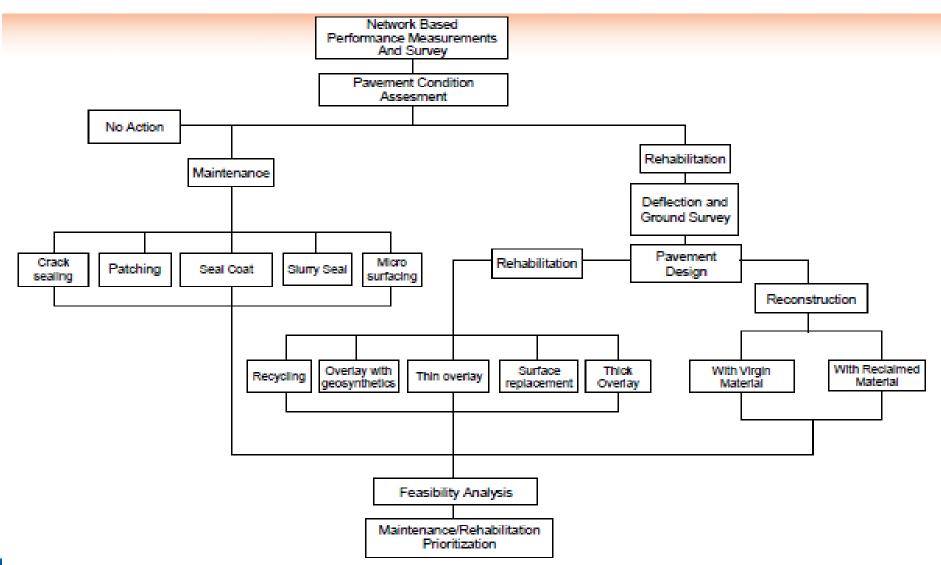
			Pave	ement Poir	nting Table					
ROAD NAME:					PE	RSONALIN	FORMATION			
ROAD NUMBER:						NAMI	E - SURNAME:			
DRIVING WAY:							POSITION:			
STARTING KM:										
END KM:	-						3			20
		DI	ISTRESS SEVERI (A)	TY		D	ISTRESS DENSI (C)	TY		DAMAGE
ÜSTYAPI BOZULMA TİPİ	POINTS (A)	(0,4)	MEDIUM (0,7)	HIGH (1)	VERY LOW (0,6)	LOW (0,7)	MEDIUM (0,8)	(0,9)	VERY HIGH (1)	D=AxBxC
Alligator Crack √	10	X				X				2,8
Edge Cracing √	5		X				X			2,8
Transverse Crack √	10	х	S 23				Х			3,2
Longitudinal Crack √	15	X	20 13				X			4,8
Block Cracing	10	2	15	X			21	X		9
Rutting √	10			X					X	10
Waves	5		X			X		X		2,45
Local Settlement	5		X			X	33 %			2,45
Patch	5	X	20		X					1,2
Pathole	10	X			X					2,4
Bleeding	5			X			X			4
Stripping	10			X			X			8
								1	otal Damage=	53,1
							1	otal Struct	ural Damage=	23,6
							100 - Total S	tructural D	amage = PSP=	76,4
								100 - Total	Damage =PP=	46,9
								Paveme	nt Condition=	Low

Roughness Value (IRI - m/km)	Roughness Classification	Priority Class
0	Absolute Perfect	
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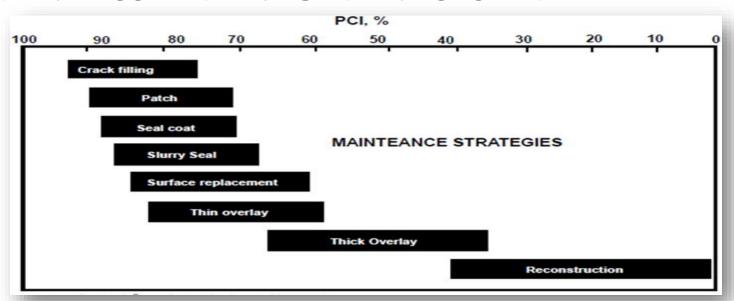
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## PAVEMENT ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DECISION TREE FOR ASPHALT CONCRETE ROADS

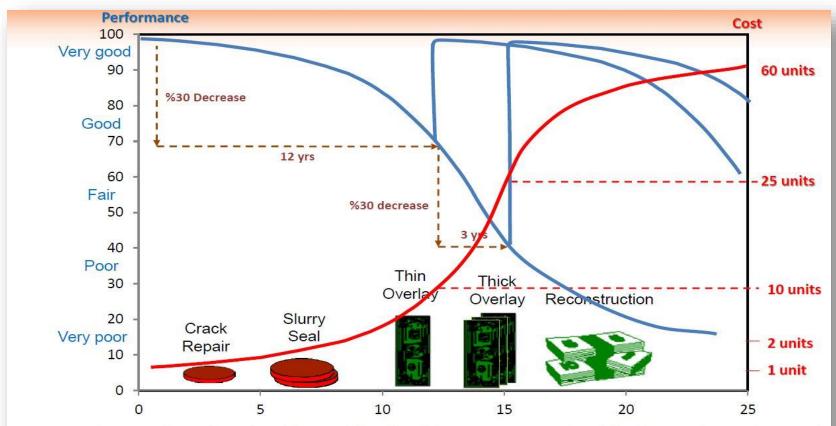






PCI	Pavement Condition	Strategy
100 - 90	Very good	No action
90 - 75	Good	Routine maintenance
75 - 65	Fair	Maintenance/Overlay
65 - 40	Poor	Thick Overlay
< 40	Very poor	Reconstruction





PMS provides a tool to select <u>the right road for the right treatment at the right time</u> and a road network operation with high performance pavement can be made with minimum cost.





## PURPOSE OF IMAGE-BASED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT

## The purpose of the project is

- to establish an image-based information management system with fast, reliable, efficient, highly accurate dynamic data acquisition,
- to meet the needs of 67.620 km road network.





### WHY DO WE NEED THIS SYSTEM?

Road inventory data have been collected manually using GNSS and tablet PC since 2007.

#### **Difficulties**

- Costly and time consuming
- Vehicles must stop during data collection and production.
- Laser meters or classical hand meters are used
- If images are needed vehicles should be stopped











#### In the scope of Pilot Project

- Data collected,
- Suitable technologies were determined
- Similar applications and technologies observed.
  - State of Utah 'Roadway imaging/Inventory Program,
  - Wien Mobile Mapping System,
  - Switzerland The Federal Roads Office (FEDRO) infra3d system etc..









New Project; lidar, image based tecnologies, automated data collection.

#### Pilot Project was made;

- Mobil Lidar Technology and Stereo Imaging Technology,
- 1000 km sample road section within Ankara provincial borders.







#### **Current situation**

- The existing situation was analyzed
- Data production was carried out by collecting different technological systems and road inventory information.

#### Future plans

Tender for the contract on June 2018 (technical provisions completed)





#### **CONCLUSION**

- It is important that road maintenance works are made on time to avoid negative effects on economic life of infrastructure
- Proper road maintenance contributes to reliable transport at reduced cost, as there is a direct link between road condition and vehicle operating costs and travel time
- Establishing and developing Road maintenance/Pavement management systems are crucial in order to use the limited budget more efficiently.
- Combining all asset management systems is important to give better decisions for the investments considering all of the assets of our road network

## Thank you for your attention

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