



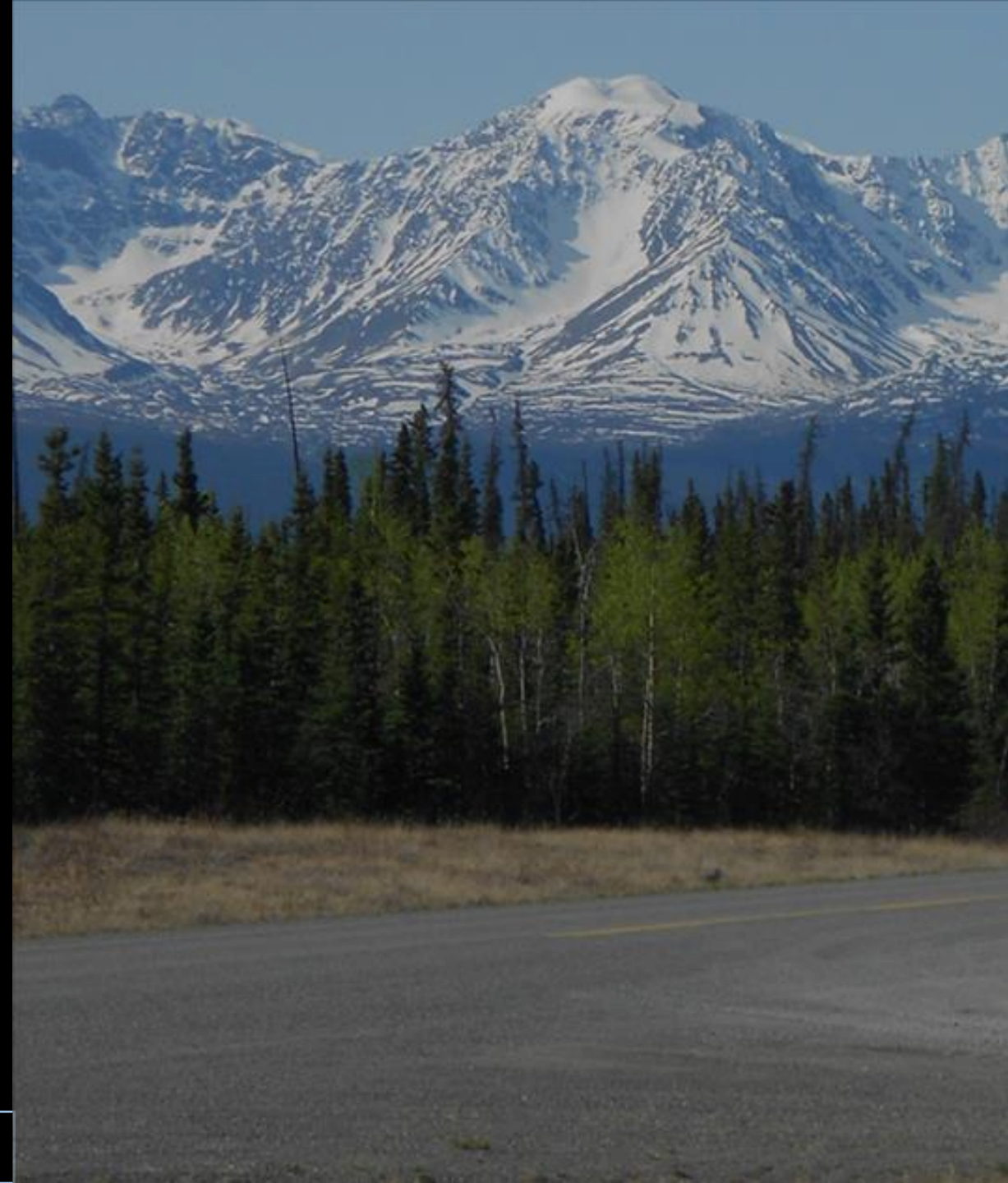
# Pavement profiles : Effect of seasonal frost and permafrost degradation



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## Roads on thaw-sensitive permafrost



Samson 2015

## Roads in seasonal frost context



Englobe 2015

## Develop an analysis tool for longitudinal surface profiles

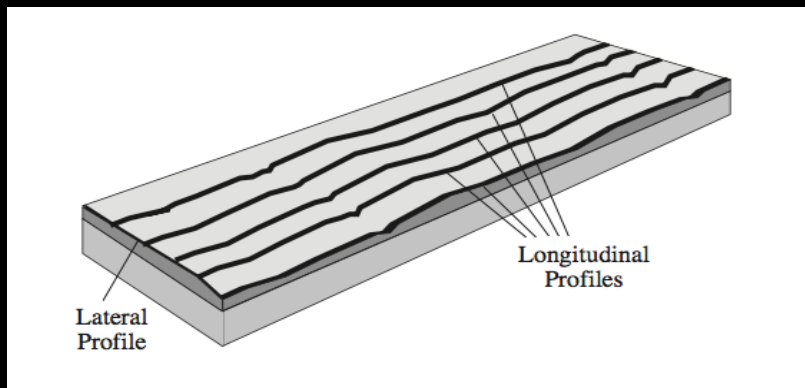
### Seasonal frost

- Identify pavement degradation processes related to **seasonal frost**
- Develop guidelines for the selection of appropriate rehabilitation methods

### Permafrost

- Identify profile characteristics related to **permafrost** degradation
- Allow for early identification of zones affected by permafrost degradation  $\Rightarrow$  thermal stabilization

## Pavement profile



Sayers & Karamihas 1998

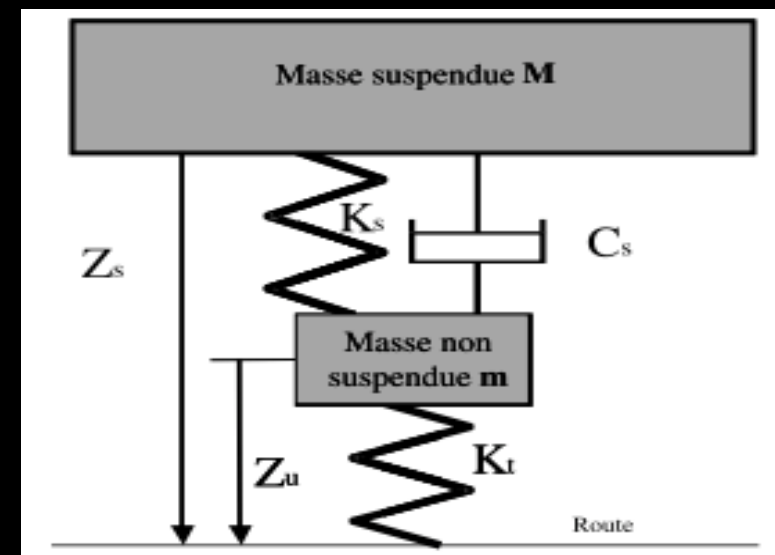
## Roughness (smoothness)

Principal indicator of the ride quality and the overall condition of the pavement

## Quantified with IRI

Quarter-car mechanical model

Vehicle response to differential elevations along pavement surface profile



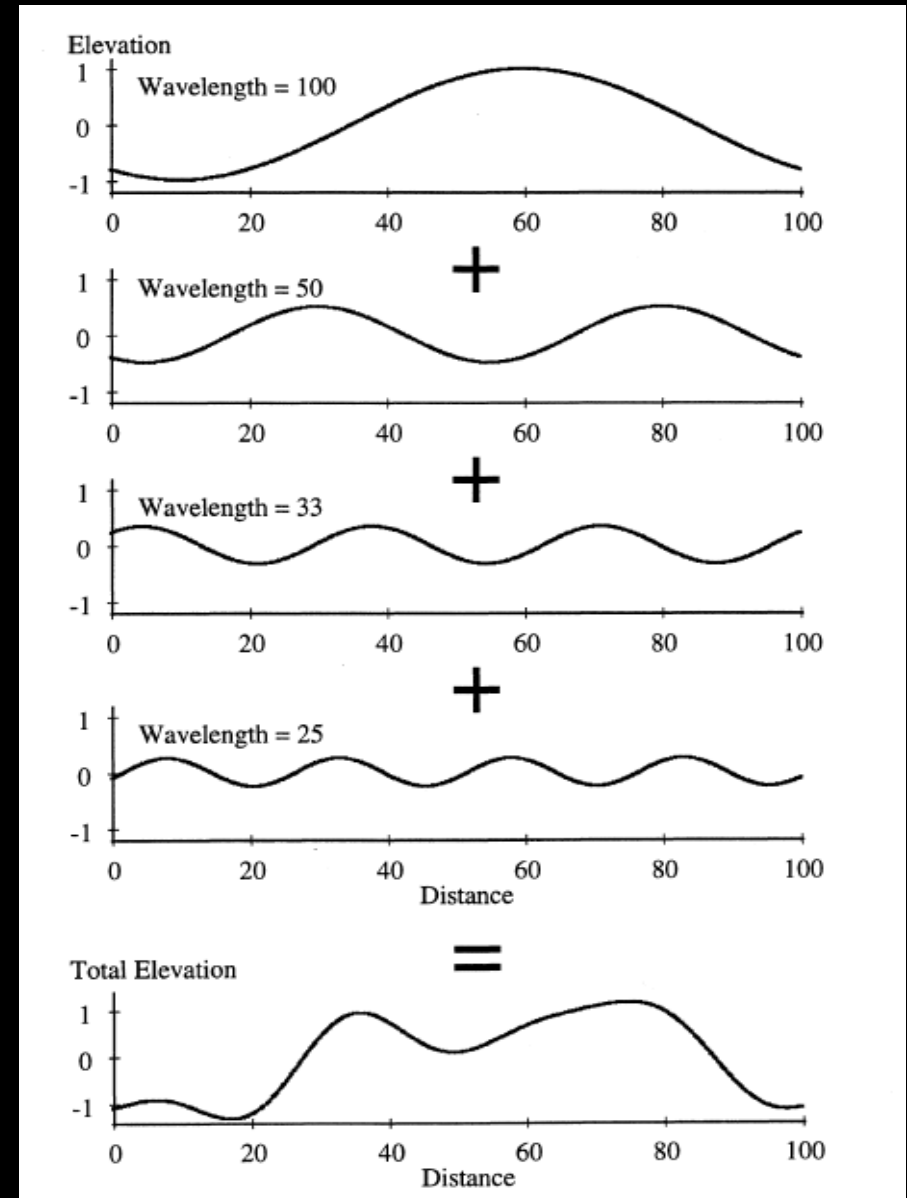
## Profile wavelengths

Long wavelengths :

- Affect **ride quality**
- Associated with **deep degradation** processes

Short wavelengths :

- Affect mainly **user safety**
- Associated with **near-surface deterioration** processes



## Filtering profiles and calculating IRI

	Wavelength (m)	
	Seasonal frost	Permafrost
Short wavelengths	0.7 to 3	0,7 to 3
Long wavelengths	8 to 12	11 to 45

# SEASONAL FROST



## Data acquisition

- Inertial profiler
- Laser Crack Measurement System (LCMS)





## Filtering profiles and calculating IRI

Wavelengths  
(8-12 m)

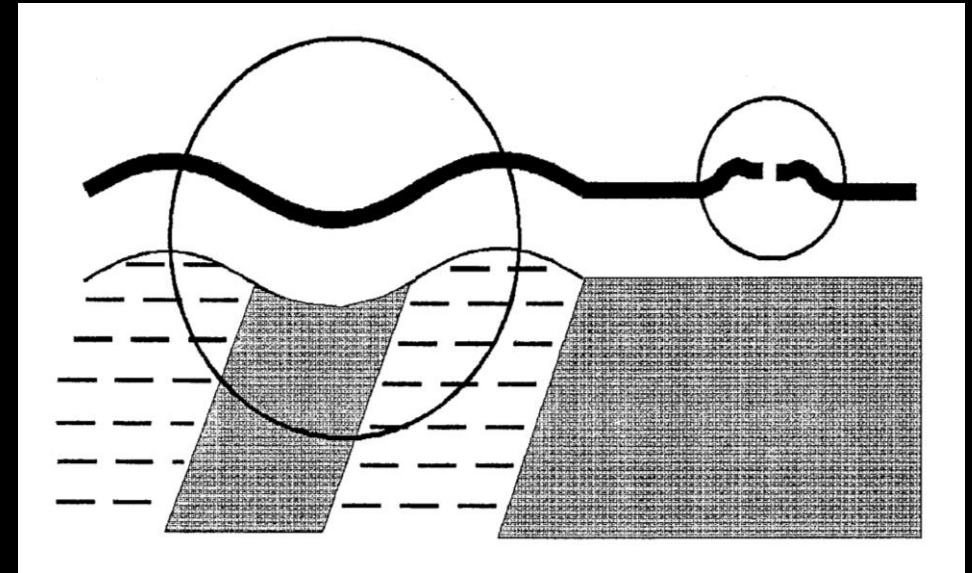


Differential frost  
heave of the  
subgrade soil

Wavelengths  
(1-3 m)

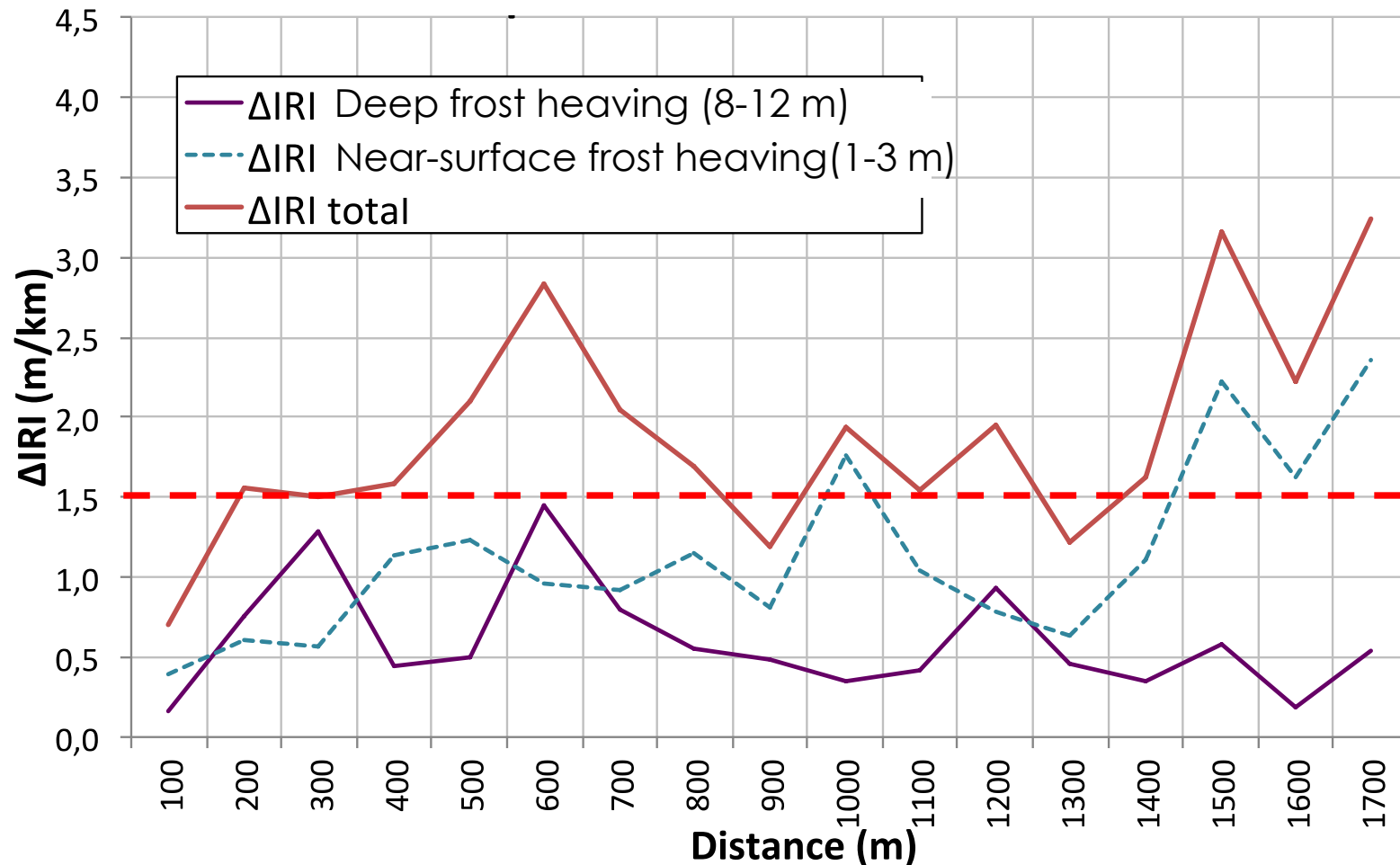


Frost heaving  
of cracks



# Longitudinal profiles

$\Delta$ IRI by 100 m (March-June)  
at site 367-1



In seasonal frost contexts

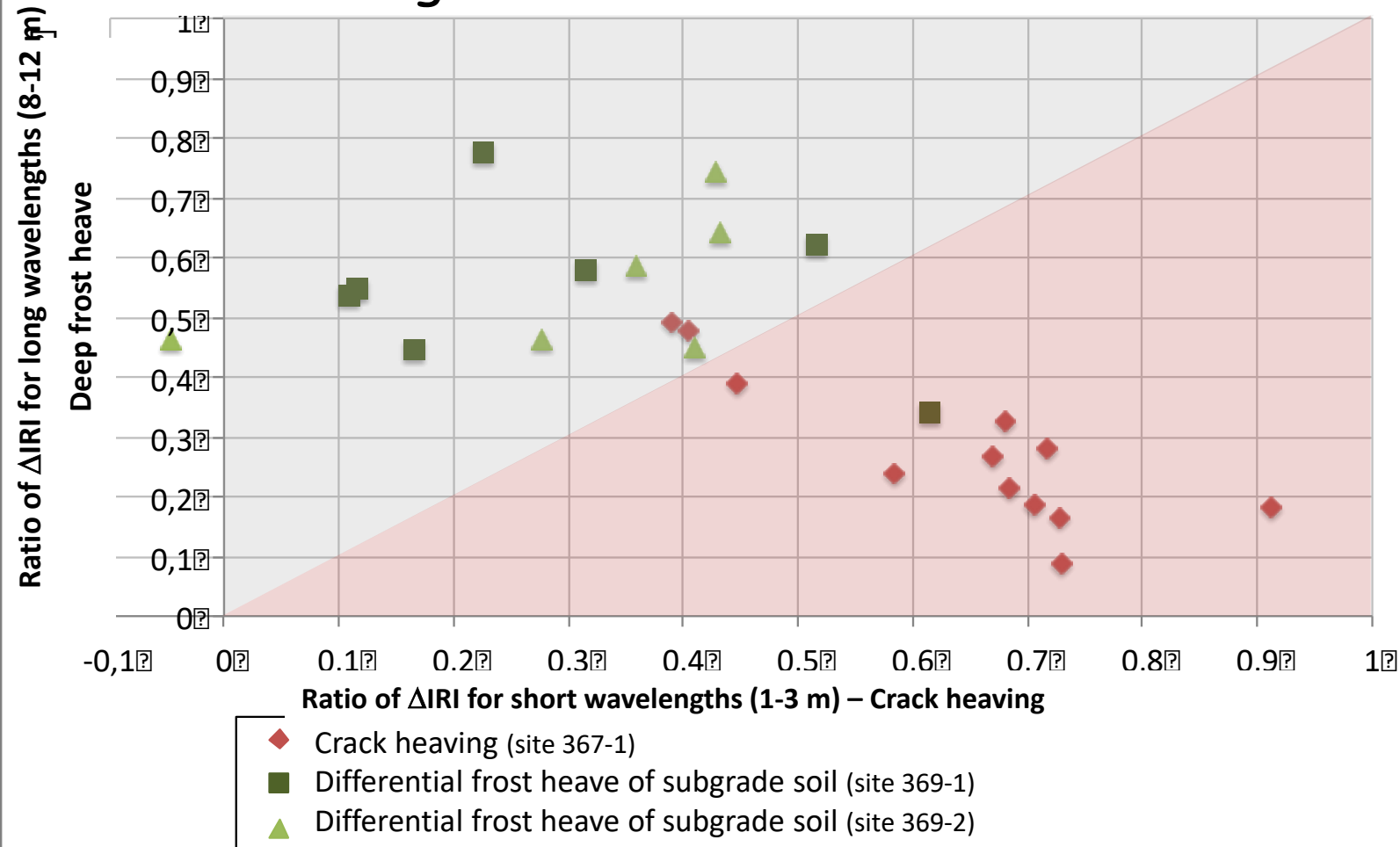
IRI is higher in Winter

$\Delta$  IRI (Winter – Summer) **filtered**

$\Delta$  IRI (Winter – Summer) **unfiltered**

# Summary – Longitudinal profiles

## Identifying causes of winter roughness using Winter and Summer IRI



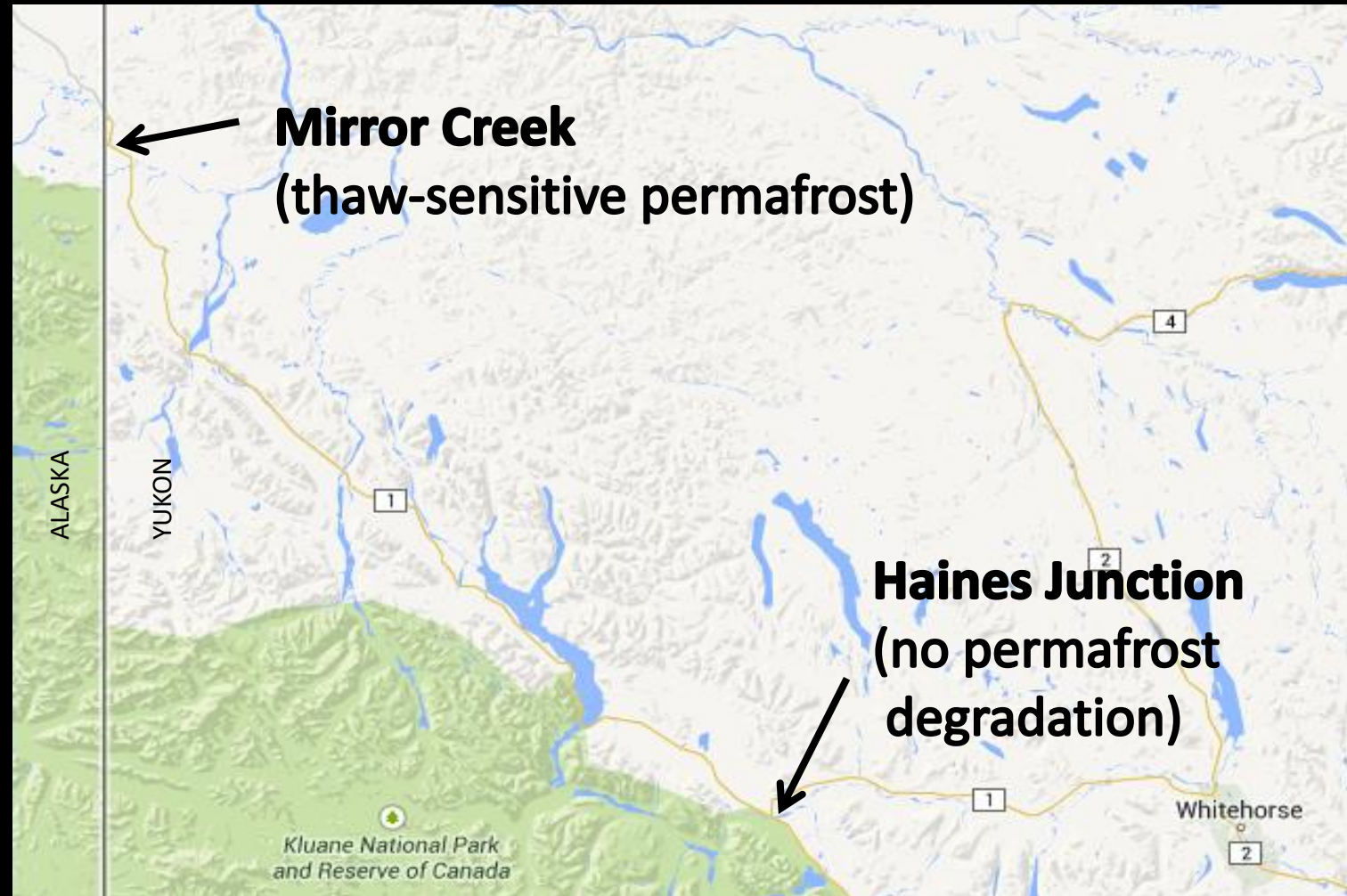
# PERMAFROST



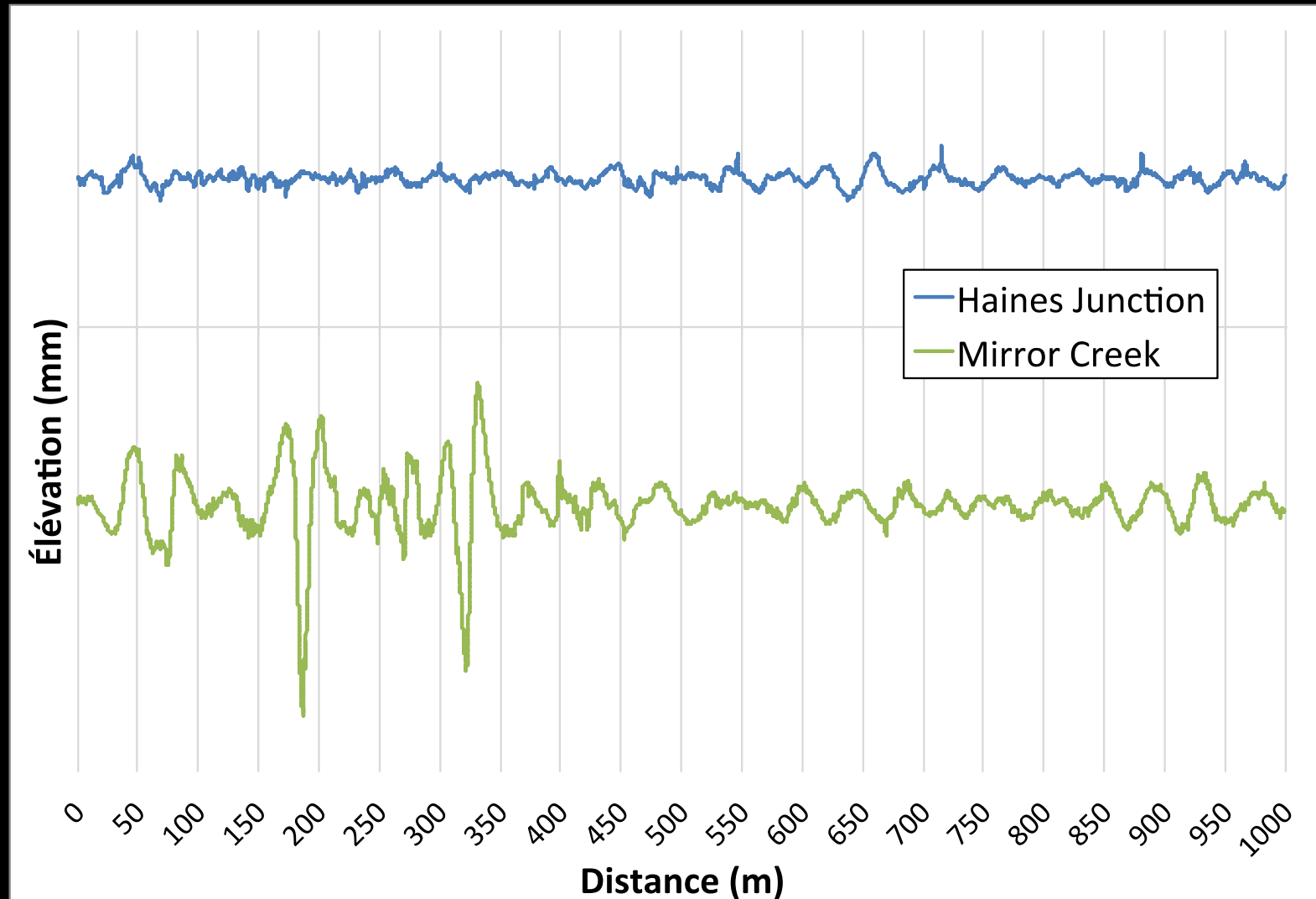
## Data acquisition

Surpro

low speed walking profiler

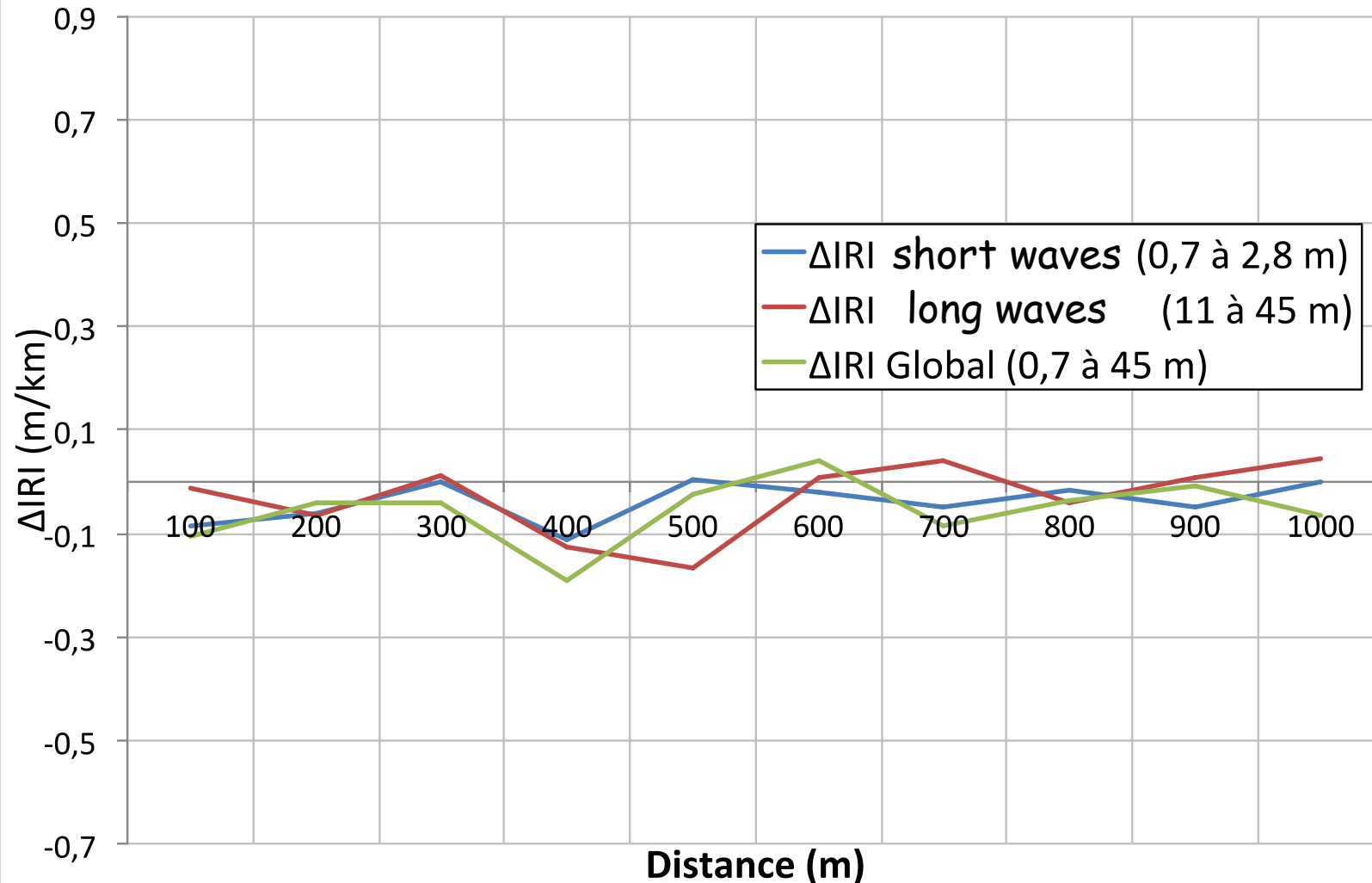


## Unfiltered longitudinal profiles



# Haines Junction – no permafrost degradation issues

$\Delta$ IRI by 100 m at Haines Junction



In **permafrost** contexts  
**IRI is higher in early Fall**  
due to thawing and  
uneven settlements

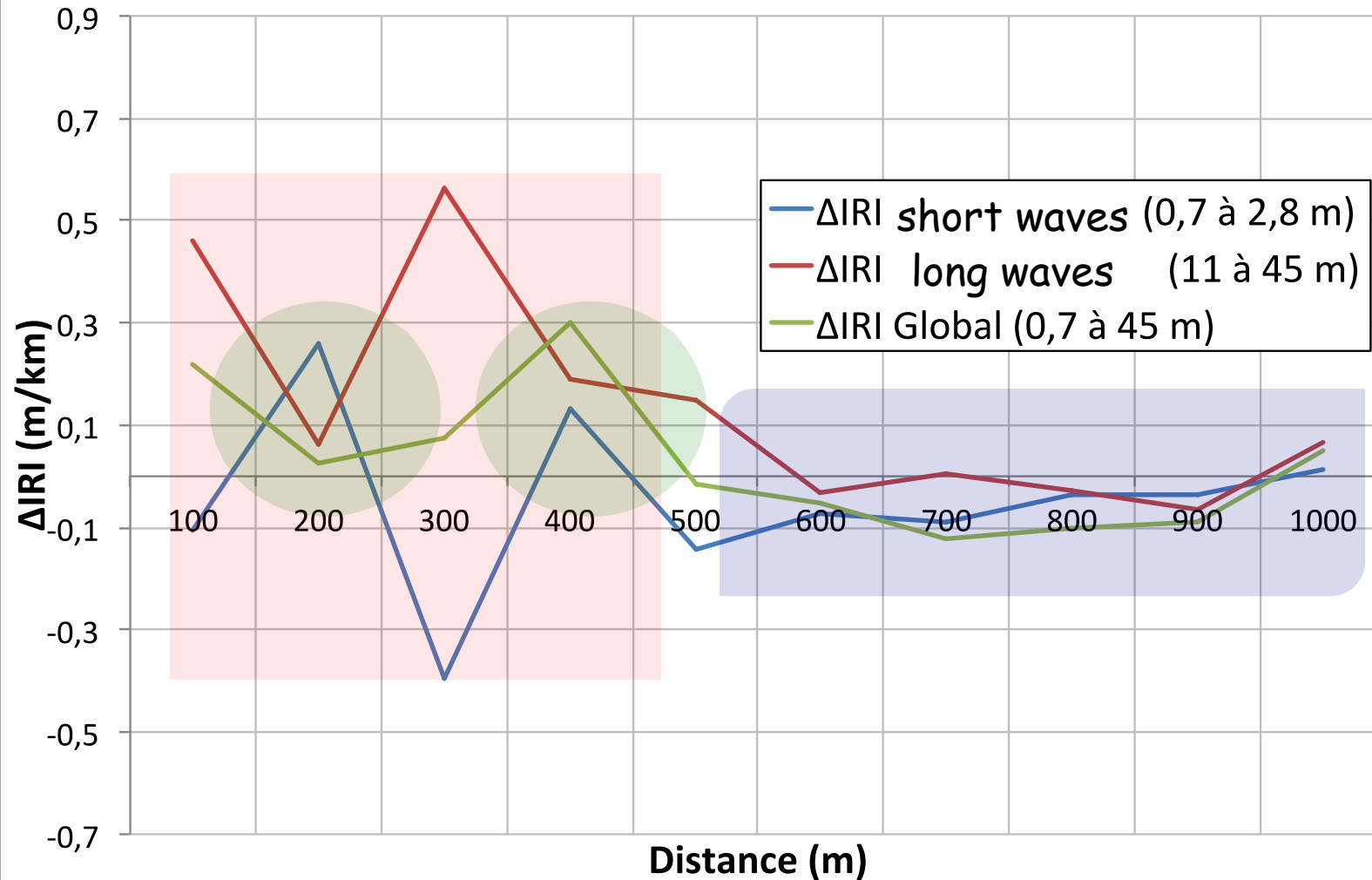
$\Delta$  IRI (Fall – Spring) **filtered**

$\Delta$  IRI (Fall – Spring) **unfiltered**

Fall = September (maximum thaw)  
Spring = April (maximum freeze)

# Mirror Creek – thaw-sensitive permafrost

$\Delta$ IRI by 100 m at Mirror Creek



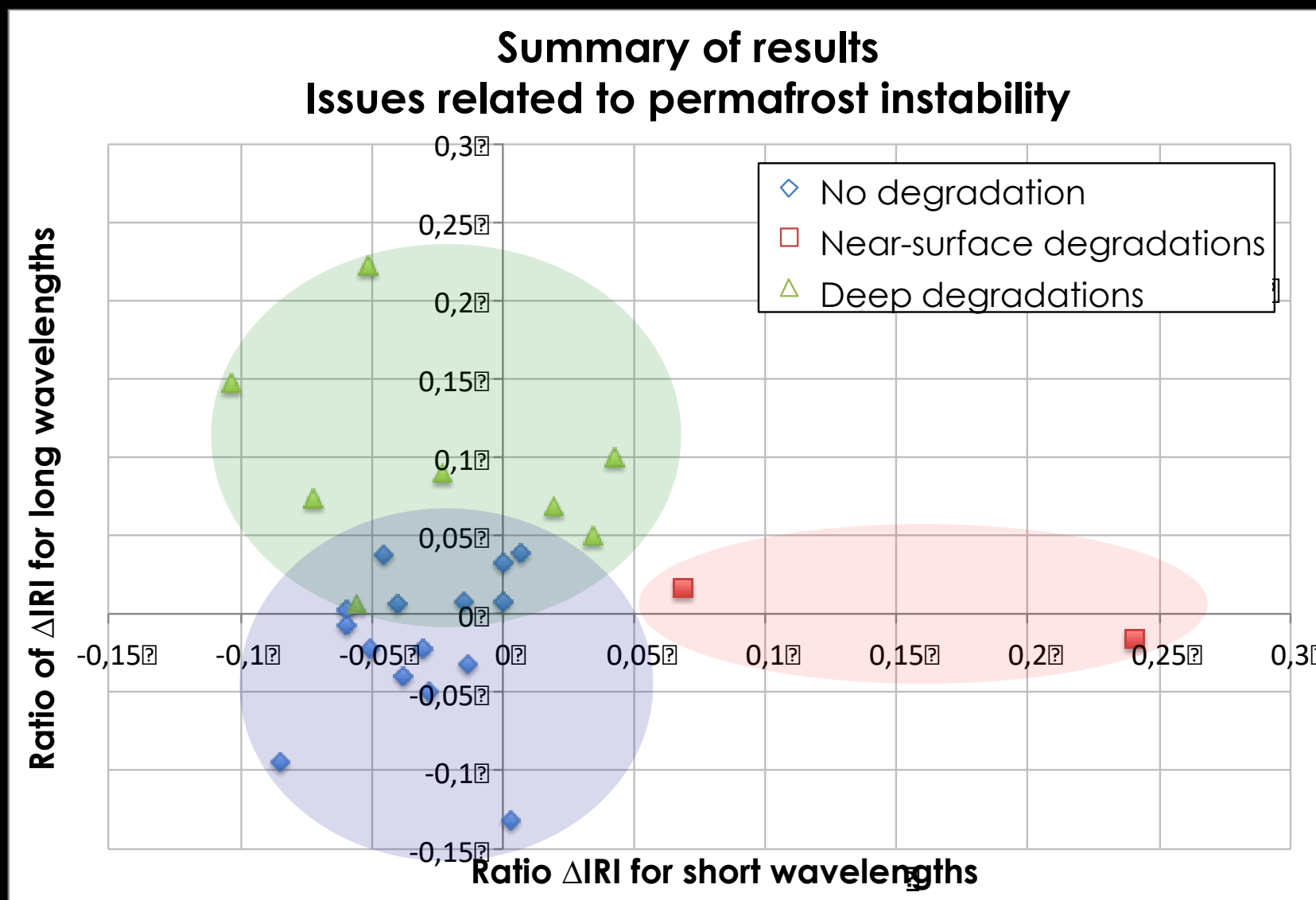
$\Delta$  IRI (Fall – Spring) **filtered**

$\Delta$  IRI (Fall – Spring) **unfiltered**

Fall = September (maximum thaw)  
Spring = April (maximum freeze)

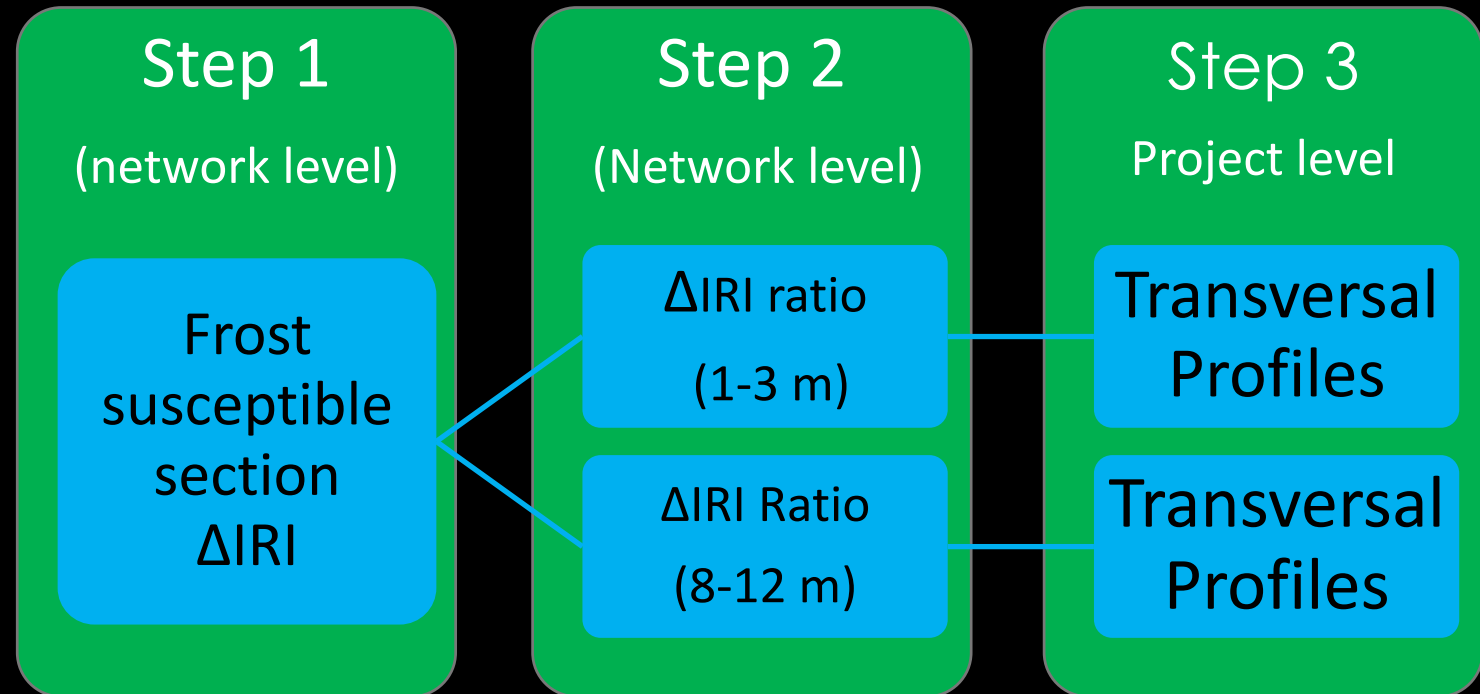


# Summary – Permafrost context



- Tool developed to help identifying causes of winter roughness using surface profile analysis in seasonal frost context

- Can be used to identify road sections affected by frost action ( $\Delta$ IRI) and cause of deterioration ( $\Delta$ IRI ratio)



- Based on limited data and with a few adjustments, the technique appear to be applicable for the early detection of road sections affected by permafrost degradation

- A methodology and preliminary criteria for:
  - Identification of causes of **winter roughness related to frost action** in seasonal frost contexts
  - Early **detection of permafrost degradation** under transportation embankments in permafrost environments



THANK YOU



# Transversal profiles



Transversal Frost Heaving Index (TFHI)  
based on the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)