

GREENWOOD TSD

Optimum runway maintenance by continuous bearing capacity measurements with the **T**raffic **S**peed **D**eflectometer.

Motivation for TSD measurements

- Avoid unforseen runway closure due to
 - Longitudinal unevenness
 - Rutting
 - Fatigue cracking
 - Pot holes



Why measure airfields with a TSD?

- Speed
 - Higher productivity
 - Can measure during normal airport operation
- High spatial resolution
 - Continuous measurements
 - Highly repeatable
 - Measures on asphalt and on concrete
 - Find small weak areas
 - Full overview of bearing capacity
- Measures response to moving load - Realistic effect of inertia
 - Realistic effect of viscoelasticity

Measured pavements

- Runway (Example #1)
- Loop around terminal bulding (Example #2)
- Parking lot (Example #3)





Actual TSD airport measurements

#1. Measurering examples from runway



Slope in 1.5 m

• Finds weaknesses in the lower subgrade layers, related to the subgrade geological features.



Slope spikes on runway

• Finds small weaknesses in the upper asphalt layer.



Repeated SCI₃₀₀

• 3 measurement loops around terminal buildning shows a very high repeatability.

#3. Measurering examples from parking lot



Measurements on concrete

- Finds good and poor load transfer between slaps.
- Transition between original and reinforced pavement is clearly seen.
- Measured on concrete under asphalt.

Traffic Speed Deflectometer (TSD)

- Allows for remaining life time calculation of runways etc. based on continous measurements and visco-elastic back calculation of strains
- High mobility allows for measurements during normal daytime operation of the airport
- Uses Doppler lasers to measure pavement response
- Measures at traffic speed 1 80 km/h
- Continuous measurements in the wheel path center line
- One driver and one operator
- Highly repeatable measurements





For more infomation, please contact: Karsten Jensen, Sales Director Mail: kj@greenwood.dk • Phone: +45 60 55 98 99