

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program

Site Installation and Initial Data Collection
Section 351112, Hobbs, New Mexico

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16. Abstract This report contains a description of the instrumentation installation activities and initial data collection for test section 351112, which is a part of the LTPP Core Seasonal Monitoring Program. This asphalt concrete surfaced pavement test section, which is located on US-62/180 in the eastbound lanes, approximately 14.1 km west of SH-207 in Hobbs, New Mexico, was instrumented on April 5-6, 1994. The instrumentation installed included time domain reflectometry probes for moisture content, thermistor probes for temperature, tipping-bucket rain gauge, an observation well to monitor the ground water table, and an on-site data logger. Initial data collection was performed on April 6, 1994, which consisted of deflection measurements with a Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD), elevation measurements, temperature measurements and TDR measurements. The report contains a description of the test site and its location, the instruments installed at the site and their locations, characteristics of the installed instruments and probes, problems encountered during installation, specific site circumstances and deviations from the standard guidelines, and a summary of the initial data collection.					
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SEASONAL INSTRUMENTATION STUDY INSTRUMENTATION INSTALLATION NEW MEXICO SECTION 351112/35SA

I. Introduction

The seasonal instrumentation installation of Section 351112 was performed on April 5-6, 1994, and was the ninth one completed in the Southern Region.

The GPS-1 test section resides in Seasonal Cell 13 and is located in a dry-no freeze zone. The site (see Figure A-1) is in the eastbound lanes on US-62/180, approximately 14.1 km west of SH-207 in Hobbs, New Mexico. The divided highway consists of two 3.7 m wide travel lanes in each direction. The outside shoulder is 3.0 m wide.

The average maximum daily temperature for the months of June through August is 33°C and the average minimum daily temperature for the months of December through February is 9°C. The average annual precipitation is 427 mm.

The pavement is a flexible structure consisting of approximately 160 mm of asphalt concrete over 152.4 mm of granular aggregate base. The subgrade is classified as a poorly graded sand. The typical soil profile under the pavement is illustrated in Figure A-2. This information was obtained from bore holes drilled during the GPS material sampling and testing. The dry densities of the unbound layers are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Layer Thicknesses and Dry Densities of the Unbound Layers

Material	Layer Thickness (mm)	In Situ Dry Density (kg/m ³)
Asphalt Concrete	160.0	- - -
Base	152.4	1721
Subgrade	- - -	1646

The annual average daily traffic (AADT) in the GPS lane is almost 810, of which 21% is truck traffic. The estimated annual ESALs on the GPS lane were 26,000. This information is based on historical traffic estimates provided by the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (New Mexico SHTD) for 1988.

Installation of the instrumentation was completed through the cooperative efforts of the New Mexico SHTD and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Southern Region Coordination Office (SRCO) staff from Brent Rauhut Engineering Inc. (BRE). The following is a list of the personnel who participated in the installation:

Larry Peirce	SRCO, BRE	Robin Belt	SRCO, BRE
Jon Peacock	SRCO, BRE	Keun-Wook Yi	New Mexico SHTD
Steve Davis	SRCO, BRE	Jim Yarbrough	New Mexico SHTD

II. Instrumentation Installation

Pre-Installation Activities

A pre-installation meeting was held at the New Mexico SHTD offices on February 14, 1994. The meeting agenda appears in Appendix B. At the planning meeting, roles and responsibilities for all the various tasks to be performed during installation were assigned. A slide presentation was given, highlighting the order of operations for the installations in Delta, Colorado and Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

A site inspection and a manual distress survey were performed on March 27, 1991 by Mark Gardner (SRCO). Deflection testing was conducted on July 5, 1989. The 0+00 end of the test section was selected for instrumentation, based on the amount of distress present and uniformity of the deflection profile. Both the deflection plots and distress survey data can be found in Appendix A.

Equipment Installed

The equipment installed at the test site included instrumentation for measuring air and subsurface temperature, rainfall and subsurface moisture contents. An equipment cabinet was installed to house the cable leads from the instrumentation, the data logger and the battery pack. In addition, an observation well was set to measure the depth to the water table. A benchmark was also set by the New Mexico SHTD. A list of the equipment installed, with the respective serial numbers, is in Table 2.

Table 2. Equipment Installed

Equipment	Quantity	Serial N°.
Instrument Hole		
MRC Thermistor Probe	1	182 (35 AT)
TDR Sensors	10	35A01-35A10
Equipment Cabinet		
CR10 Data Logger	1	16521
Battery Package	1	5674
Weather Station		
Tipping-Bucket Rain Gauge	1	12032-693
Air Temperature Probe	1	3042
Observation Well	1	None

Equipment Check/Calibration

Prior to installation, all instrumentation was checked or calibrated. The CR10 Data Logger was wired according to the Guidelines and the air temperature probe and thermistor probe were connected and monitored over a period of several hours to ensure that the sensors were working. The tipping-bucket was also connected to the data logger and the calibration was checked according to the method recommended by the manufacturer. These tests indicated that the air temperature probe and thermistor probe were working properly and that the tipping-bucket measurement was within the manufacturer's specifications.

In addition to the above tests, the distances between sensors in the thermistor probe were measured and are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Sensor Spacing in MRC Thermistor Probe

Unit	Channel Nº.	Distance from Top of Unit (mm)	Remarks
1	1	Not Measured	This unit was installed in the AC layer.
	2	Not Measured	
	3	Not Measured	
2	4	23	This unit was installed in the base and subgrade.
	5	96	
	6	174	
	7	250	
	8	325	
	9	480	
	10	631	
	11	783	
	12	937	
	13	1087	
	14	1239	
	15	1392	
	16	1547	
	17	1698	
	18	1847	

Location of Instrumentation

The instrumentation was installed at Station 0-20 of the test section. Approximately 762 mm from the lane edge, in the outside wheel path, a 457 mm square was removed from the pavement and a 254 mm diameter hole, 2.1 m deep, was drilled to install the thermistor

probe and TDR sensors. Cables from the instrumentation were placed in a 51 mm diameter flexible conduit and buried in a 102 mm wide trench leading to the equipment cabinet located approximately 8.3 m from the lane edge.

The observation well was installed at Station 1+00 of the test section approximately 4.3 m from the lane edge. The top of the observation well was also used as the permanent benchmark.

Installation

Installation of the monitoring equipment was completed on April 5-6, 1994. Verification that the instrumentation was working was made the following day. The New Mexico SHTD provided the traffic control, augering, pavement sawing, pavement repair materials, observation well and a permanent benchmark. The monitoring equipment and cabinet installation was performed by the SRCO staff.

The first day of operations included traffic control; site layout and marking; installation of the thermistor probe, TDR probes, air temperature probe, and rain gauge; and wiring of the cabinet. The installation of all equipment was performed according to the procedures outlined in the "LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program: Instrumentation and Data Collection Guidelines."

To ensure functioning of the TDR sensors during installation, the 1502B cable tester was connected to each sensor as backfilling of the instrumentation hole was performed. If a reasonable trace was displayed, it was assumed the sensor was functioning properly. The trace was printed for each TDR and the moisture content was determined using Topp's equation. The field moisture content was also measured by drying the soil on a propane stove. The TDR moisture contents, position of the TDR sensors and field moisture contents appear in Table 4. The field printed traces appear in Appendix C. Table 5 shows the distance from the top of the pavement to each individual thermistor sensor.

When backfilling of the instrumentation hole was completed, the concrete surface was patched using cold-mix asphalt. The overcuts from the pavement sawing operation (including the groove for the temperature probe) were also sealed with Dow-Corning 888 crack sealant.

Upon completion of the installation, the ONSITE program was downloaded to the onsite CR10 Data Logger and data from the air temperature probe, rain gauge and thermistor probe were collected overnight and evaluated the second day.

The second day activities included traffic control setup, evaluation of the data collected the previous night, monitoring of the TDR sensors, deflection testing and elevation surveys. The following sections describe these operations.

Table 4. Location of TDR Sensors and Measured Moisture Contents

Sensor	Sensor Depth	TDR Moisture Content	Measured Moisture Content
35A01	254	5.2	4.4
35A02	406	0.4	1.6
35A03	559	0.6	1.4
35A04	724	0.8	3.4
35A05	864	1.6	5.1
35A06	1016	2.1	2.0
35A07	1168	6.7	7.7
35A08	1321	14.9	10.0
35A09	1626	27.5	11.1
35A10	1905	31.2	13.9

Table 5. Thermistor Sensor Locations

Unit	Channel №	Depth from Pavement Surface (mm)	Remarks
1	1	25	This unit was installed in the AC layer.
	2	80	
	3	135	
2	4	186	This unit was installed in the base and subgrade.
	5	259	
	6	337	
	7	413	
	8	488	
	9	643	
	10	794	
	11	946	
	12	1100	
	13	1250	
	14	1402	
	15	1555	
	16	1710	
	17	1861	
	18	2010	

III. Initial Data Collection

Onsite Data Logger

The air temperature, subsurface temperatures and rainfall data were collected by the onsite CR10 Data Logger. The version of the ONSITE program used reads the thermistor probe (18 sensors) every minute. The average temperatures for the first five sensors are recorded hourly and the average temperature for every sensor is saved daily. The maximum and minimum temperature for all sensors are also saved on a daily basis.

The air temperature is read every minute by the ONSITE program and the average temperature is saved both daily and hourly. The maximum and minimum temperatures are saved daily. The precipitation is recorded on both an hourly and daily basis.

Figure D-1 shows the average hourly ambient air temperatures which were collected the night of April 5, 1994. Figure D-2 shows hourly average subsurface temperatures for the first five sensors for the same data collection period. Figure D-3 shows the measured average subsurface temperatures for all 18 sensors during the initial data collection.

Moisture Content Measurement by TDR Sensors

TDR data was collected using the mobile data-logging system provided by the FHWA. The mobile system consists of a CR10 Data Logger, battery pack and two multiplexors for TDR data collection.

To begin data collection using the mobile system the TDR cable leads and 1502B cable reader were connected to the proper channels and the MOBILE program was downloaded from the notebook computer to the CR10 Data Logger. After approximately five minutes, the cable reader was triggered by the MOBILE program and the TDR traces were displayed. The data collection process was completed in approximately five minutes and was automatically repeated four hours later. The data was then uploaded to the notebook computer. Traces displayed on the cable reader indicated that the sensors were working properly. Figures D-4 through D-13 show the plots of the TDR traces obtained approximately 24 hours after installation.

Deflection Measurements

Deflection measurements were made according to the procedures outlined in the "LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program: Instrumentation Installation and Data Collection Guidelines." At this time no analysis has been performed on this data.

Elevation Surveys

The elevation of the benchmark was assumed to be 0.000 meters and surface elevations were measured following the guidelines. These elevations were measured using a Spectra-Physics Laser Plane 350 level and Lenker rod, and were converted to the SI system using soft conversion factors. The elevations are contained in Appendix D.

IV. Summary

The instrumentation installation on Section 351112 was completed on April 5, 1994 and initial data collection was completed on April 6, 1994. Instrumentation and equipment currently at the site includes time domain reflectometry probes for moisture content measurements; a thermistor probe for monitoring temperature gradient changes in the pavement, base and subgrade layers; a tipping-bucket rain gauge; an air temperature probe; an observation well to monitor ground water table movement; a permanent swell and frost-free benchmark; and an on-site data logger and battery pack.

At the time of this report, all of the equipment installed on-site appears to be functioning properly. After the initial installation, the alkaline battery pack was replaced with a gel-cell sealed battery.

APPENDIX A

Test Section Background Information

Appendix A contains the following information:

Figure A-1. Site Location Map

Figure A-2. Profile of Test Section Layers

Figure A-3
thru

Figure A-8. Plots from FWDCHECK

Figure A-9. Manual Distress Survey Data

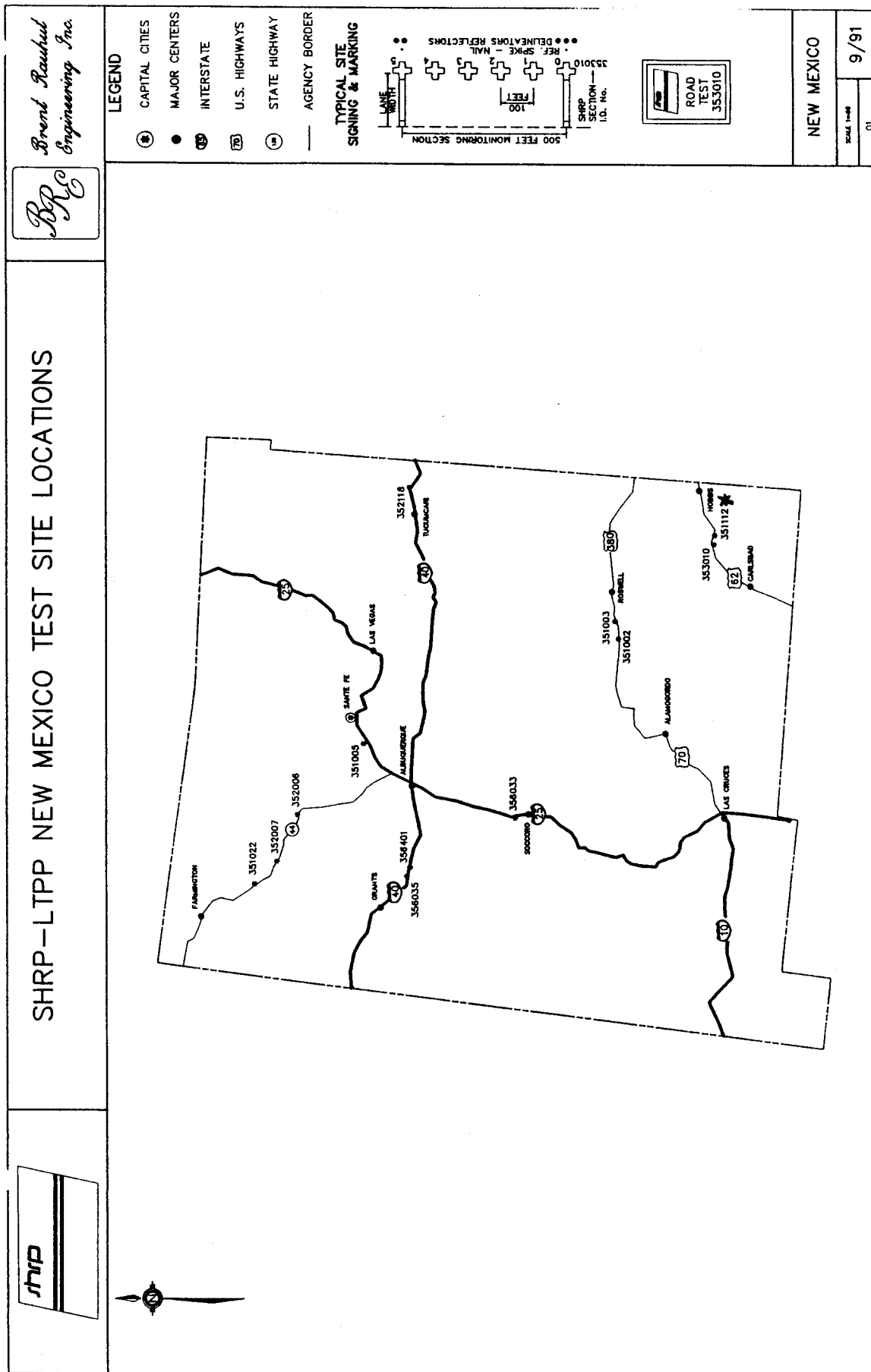
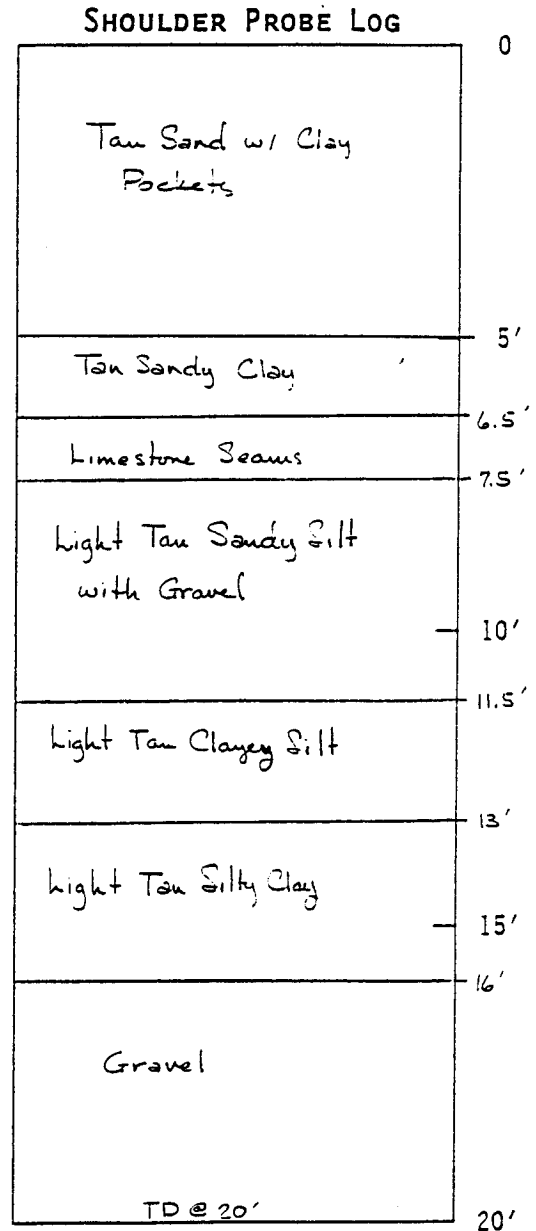
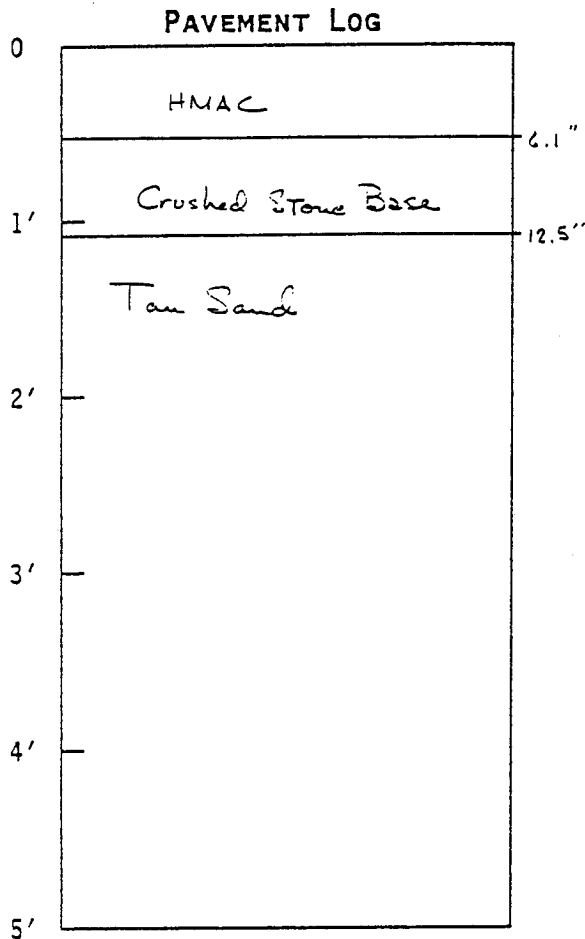


Figure A-1. Location of Test Site, GPS Test Section 351112

APPROXIMATE SUMMARY OF FIELD LOGS GPS TEST SECTIONS

TEST SECTION I.D. No. 351112
STATE NEW Mexico

EXPERIMENT No. GPS-1
DATE SAMPLED 7-5-89



Instructions for Pavement Log:

1. Review logs of bore holes, cores, and test pit to establish approximate depths of layer changes.
2. Draw lines across log above to indicate approximate average layer depths and label to identify the materials.

Instructions for Shoulder Probe Log:

Same as for "Pavement Log," except depths are taken directly from field log.

Depth to Rigid Layer, > 20 Ft.
(If Rigid Layer Not Encountered, Enter ">20.")

**USE THIS FORM FOR ENTERING ONLY DEPTH
TO RIGID LAYER INTO THE DATA BASE!**

Figure A-2. Profile of Test Section Layers

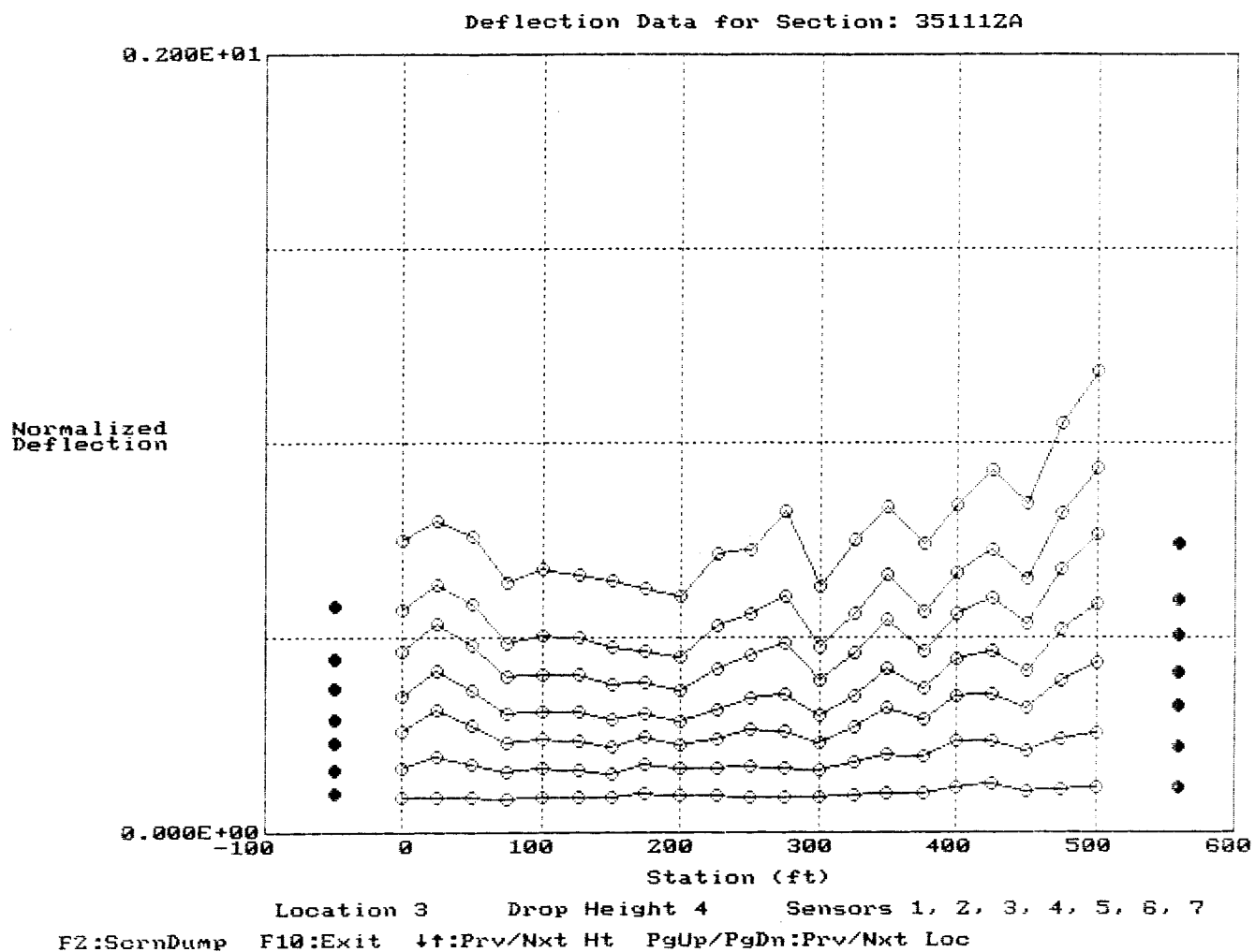
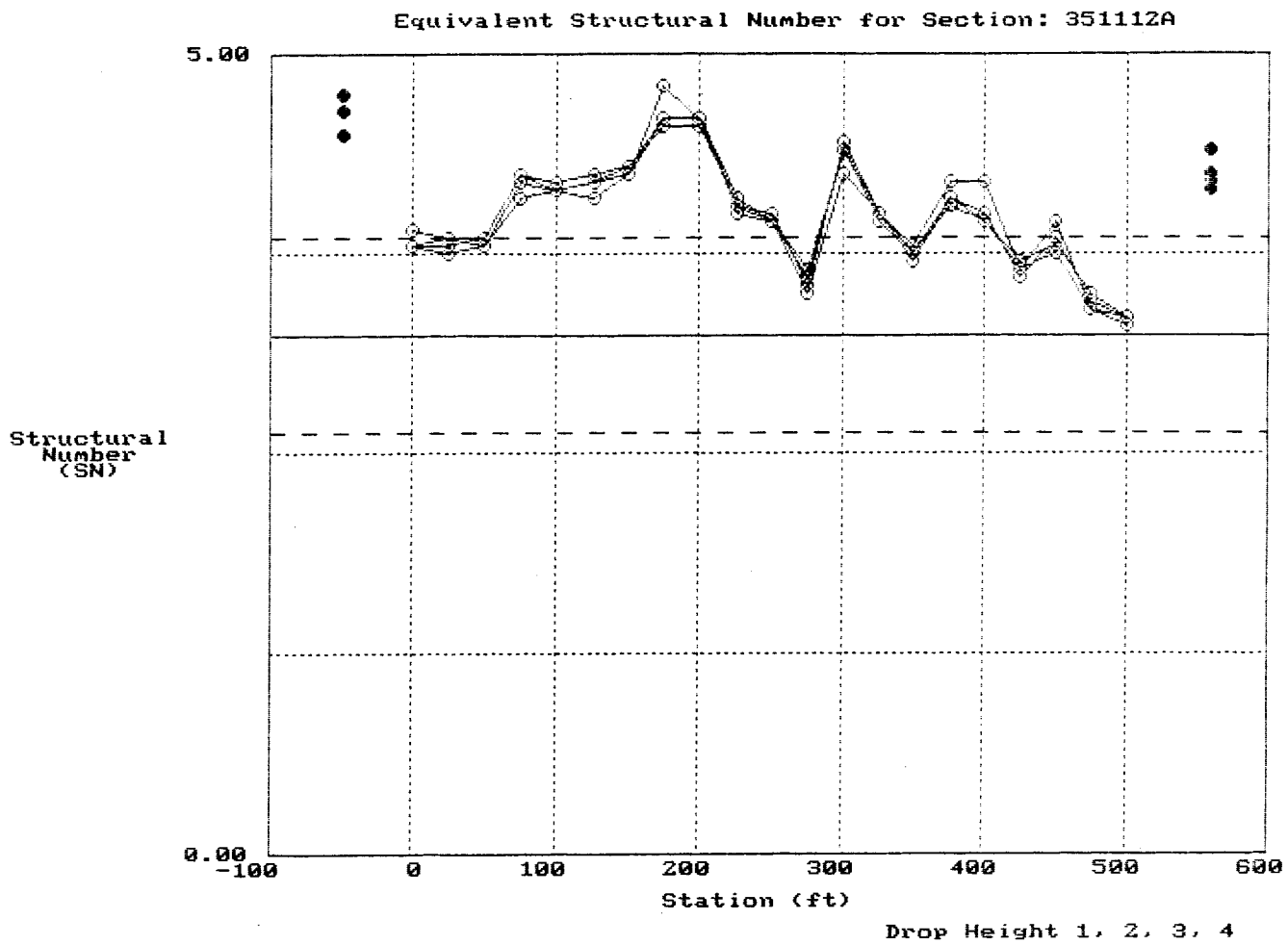


Figure A-3. Deflection Profiles from FWDCHECK



F10:ExitPlots

Figure A-4. Structural Number Profiles from FWDCHECK

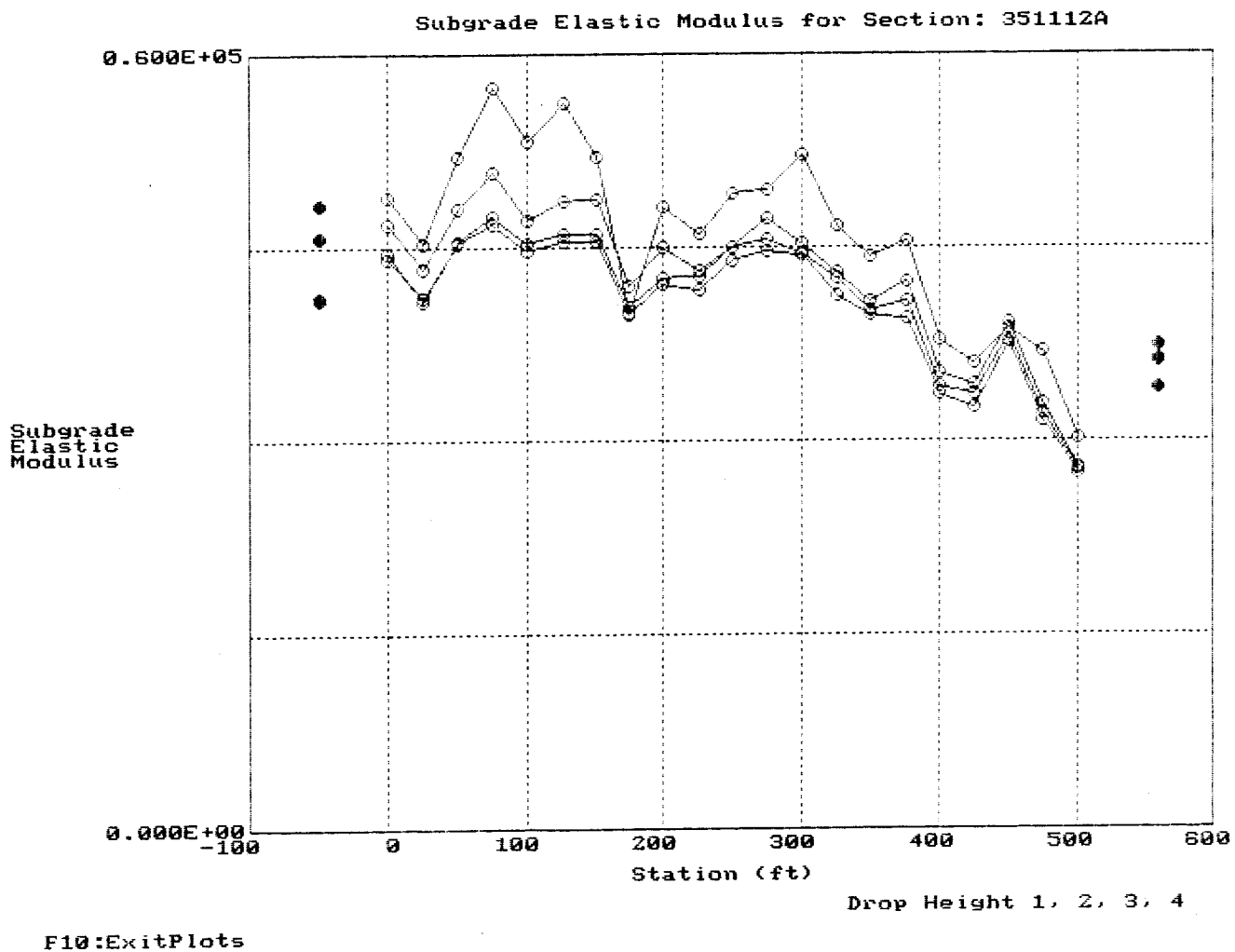


Figure A-5. Subgrade Modulus Profiles from FWDCHECK

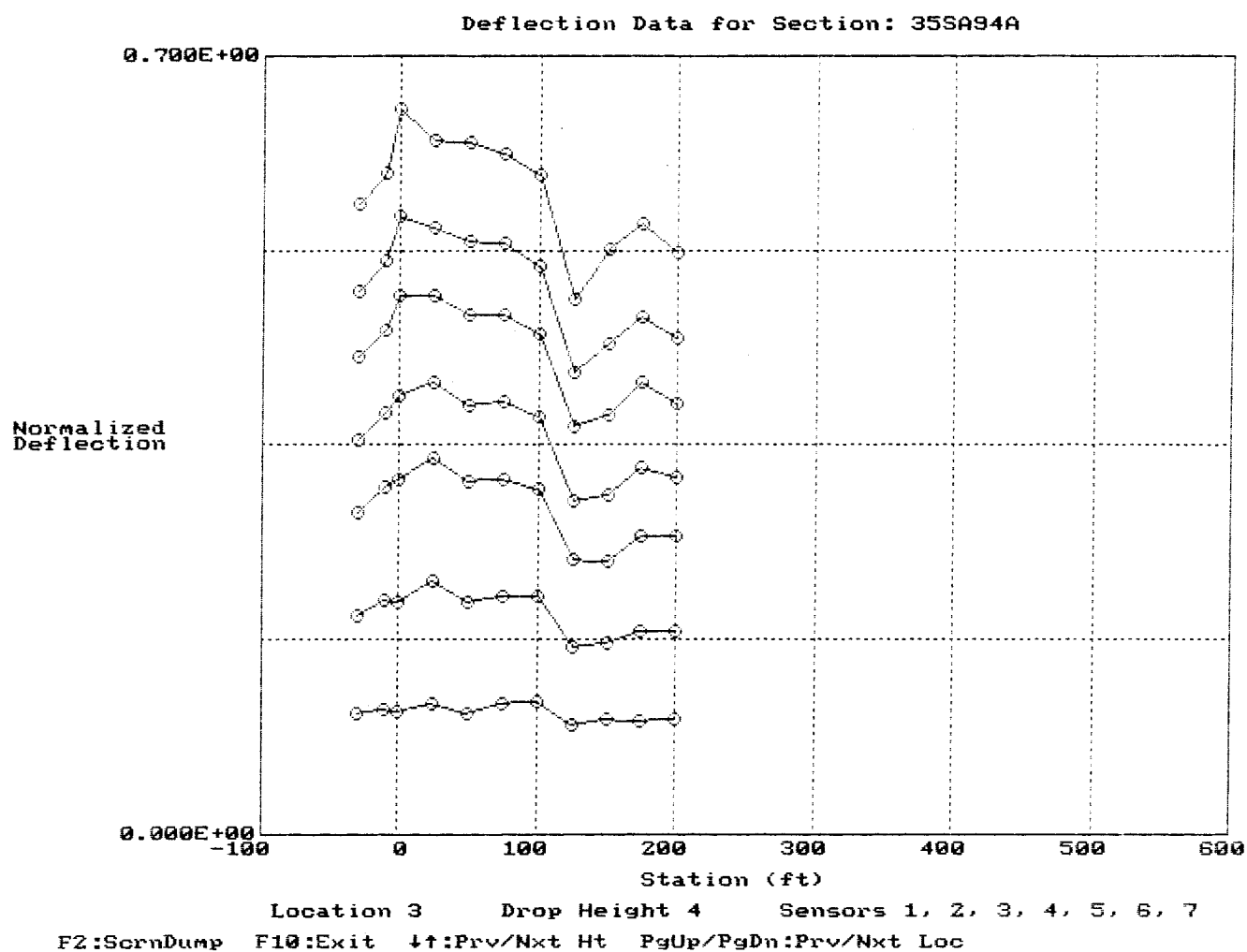


Figure A-6. Deflection Profiles from FWDCHECK on Installation Day

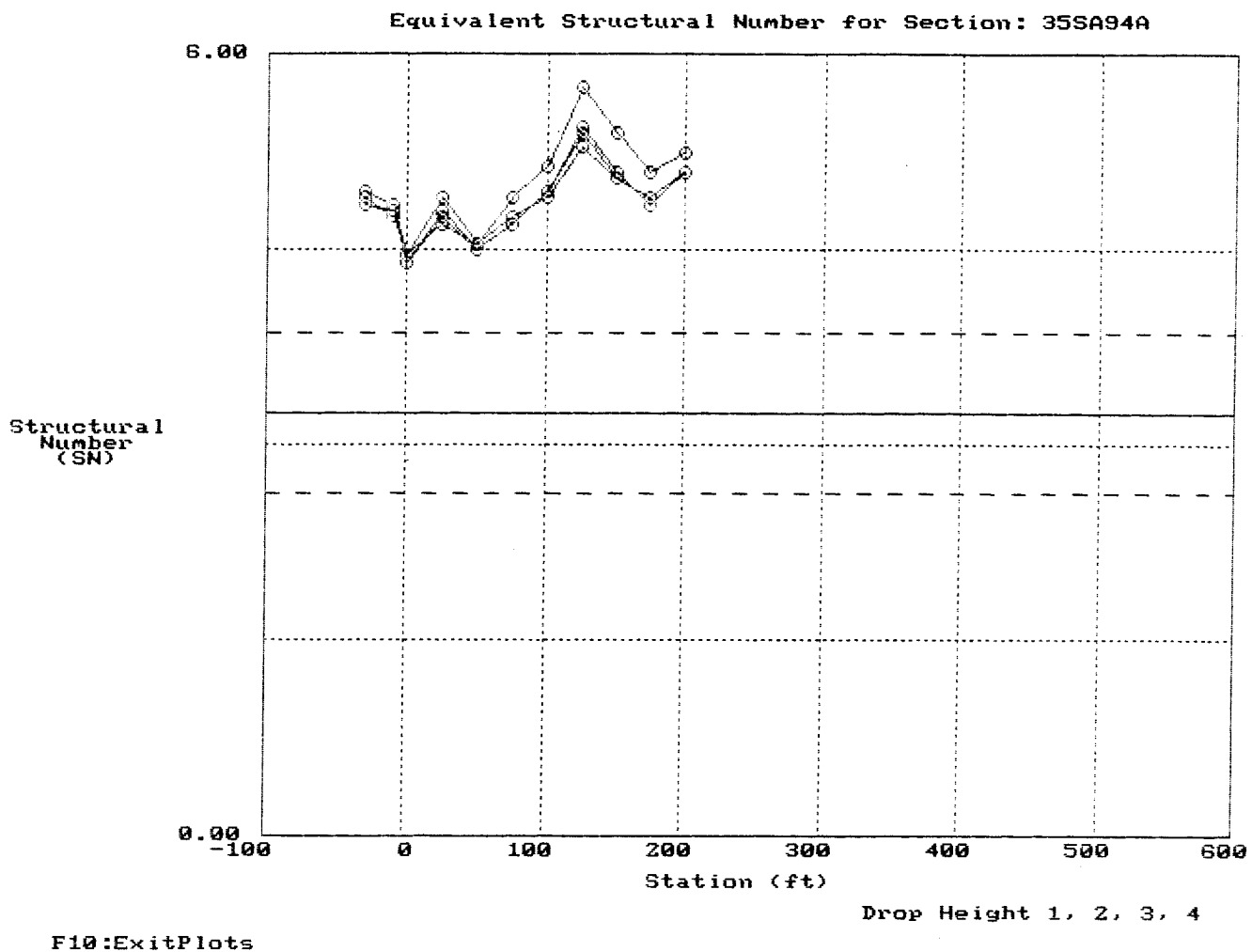


Figure A-7. Structural Number Profiles from FWDCHECK on Installation Day

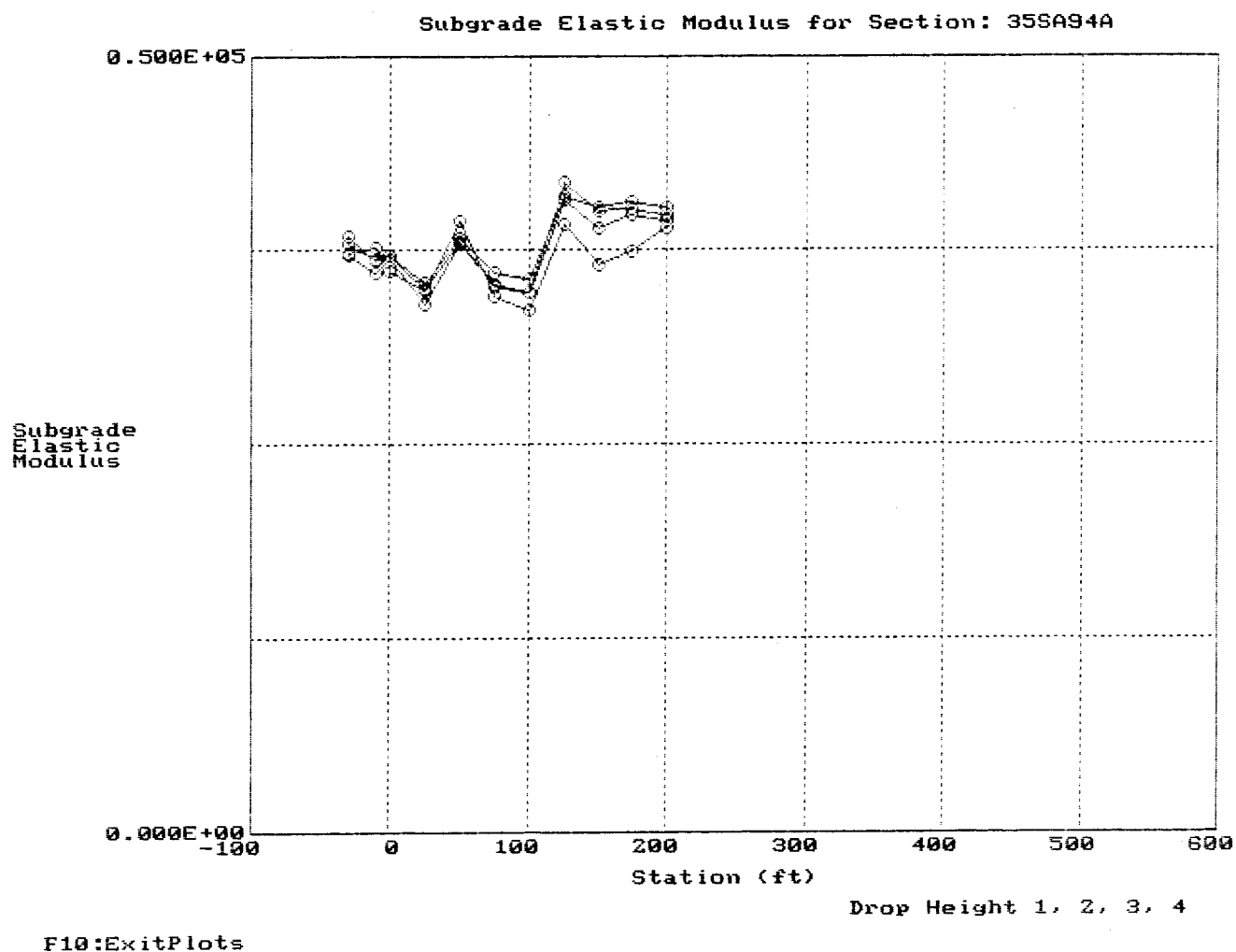


Figure A-8. Subgrade Modulus Profiles from FWDCHECK on Installation Day

SHEET 1
DISTRESS SURVEY
LTPP PROGRAM

STATE ASSIGNED ID _____
STATE CODE 35
SHRP SECTION ID 1112

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR PAVEMENTS WITH ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACES

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) 03/27/91

SURVEYORS: MPG, _____ PHOTOS, VIDEO, OR BOTH WITH SURVEY (P, V, B) _____
PAVEMENT SURFACE TEMP - BEFORE _____ °C; AFTER _____ °C

SEVERITY LEVEL 02/21/95
HP

DISTRESS TYPE	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
CRACKING			
1. FATIGUE CRACKING (Square Meters)	No Distress Noted Per Spec'd Sheet No Distress Survey Found.		
2. BLOCK CRACKING (Square Meters)	_____	_____	_____
3. EDGE CRACKING (Meters)	_____	_____	_____
4. LONGITUDINAL CRACKING (Meters)			
4a. Wheel Path Length Sealed (Meters)	_____	_____	_____
4b. Non-Wheel Path Length Sealed (Meters)	_____	_____	_____
5. REFLECTION CRACKING AT JOINTS Number of Transverse Cracks	_____	_____	_____
Transverse Cracking (Meters)	_____	_____	_____
Length Sealed (Meters)	_____	_____	_____
Longitudinal Cracking (Meters)	_____	_____	_____
Length Sealed (Meters)	_____	_____	_____
6. TRANSVERSE CRACKING Number of Cracks	_____	_____	_____
Length (Meters)	_____	_____	_____
Length Sealed (Meters)	_____	_____	_____
PATCHING AND POTHOLES			
7. PATCH/PATCH DETERIORATION (Number)	_____	_____	_____
(Square Meters)	_____	_____	_____
8. Potholes (Number)	_____	_____	_____
(Square Meters)	_____	_____	_____

Figure A-9. Distress Survey Data

APPENDIX B

Pre-installation Activities

Appendix B contains the following information:

Seasonal Monitoring Meeting Agenda

Figure B-1. TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

SEASONAL MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION PRELIMINARY PLANNING MEETING

DISCUSSION TOPICS

Introduction

- Objectives of Seasonal Monitoring Program
- Overview of Activities

Site

- Section Location
- Instrumentation Layout
- Planned Rehabilitation and Maintenance
- Underground Utilities

Installation Procedures, Materials and Equipment (Assisted with Slide Presentation)

- Instrumentation: Sensors and Procedures
 - TDR Probes
 - Resistivity Instrumentation
 - Thermistor Probe
 - Air Temperature and Rain Gauge
 - Equipment Cabinet and On-site Instrumentation
 - Observation Piezometer
- Materials and Equipment
 - Drill Rig
 - Pavement Saw
 - Tools
 - Pavement Repair Materials
 - Piezometer Materials
 - Sand
 - Bentonite
 - Access Cover
 - Others

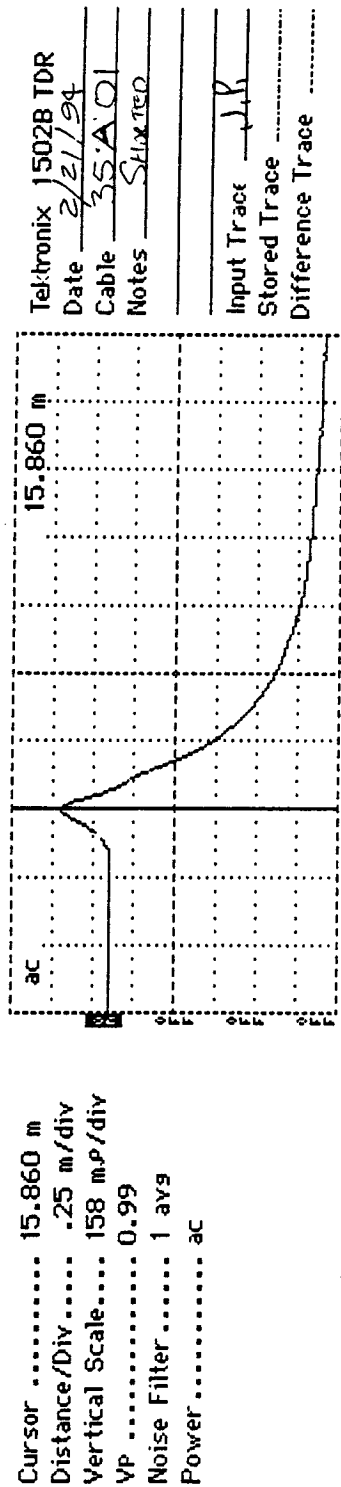
Schedule

- Pre-installation Meeting
- Traffic Control
- Installation Schedule

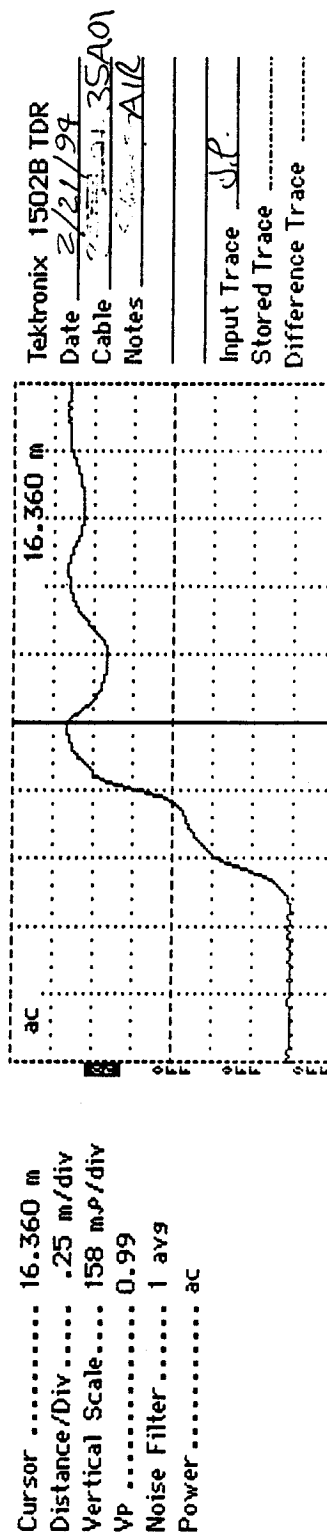
Installation Team and Responsibilities

- Participating Highway Agency Staff
 - Drill Crew
 - Traffic Control
 - Project Contacts
- RCOC Staff
- FHWA Staff
- Others

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 1) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code LTPP Section ID
	[35] [1112]



TDR Trace	Dielectric Constant
"Shorted at Start"	

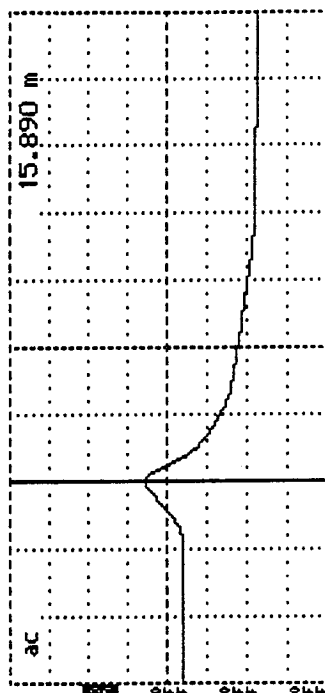


TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Air"	0.24	1.43

Figure B-1. TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code [48]
LTPP Section ID [1112]	

Cursor 15.890 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mV/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 av3
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/99
 Cable 35A01
 Notes WATER
68°F
 Input Trace DR
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace "In Water"	Apparent Length, (m)
Dielectric Constant ¹ 	

- ¹ If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FIJWA LTPP Division
² If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FIJWA LTPP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{(D_2 - D_1)}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FIJWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: 35A01 Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

Comments: Cursor not far enough left to calculate dielectric constant.

Prepared by: Math Cole Employer: BRE

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/94

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

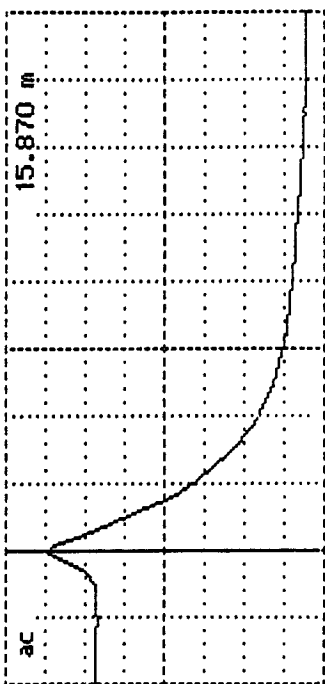
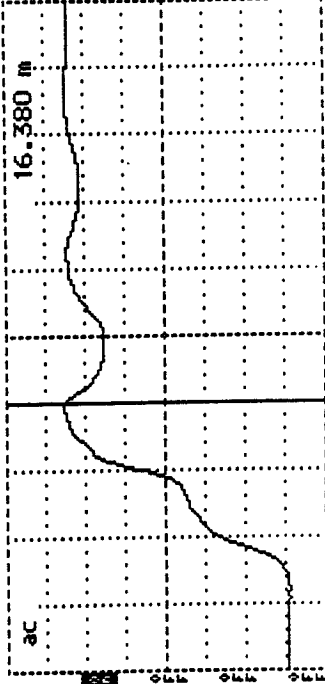
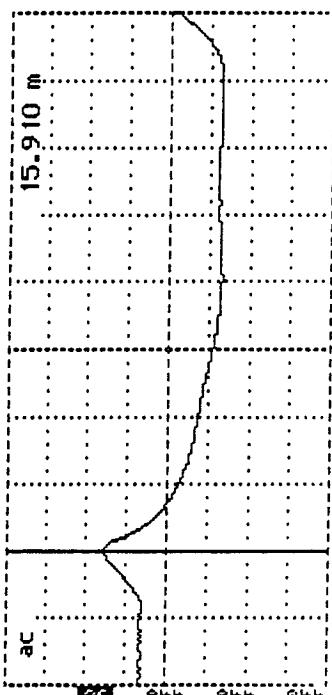
LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 1)		Agency Code <u>[48]</u>
TDR Probe Check		LTPP Section ID <u>[1112]</u>
Cursor 15.870 m Distance/Div25 m/div Vertical Scale 158 mP/div VP 0.99 Noise Filter 1 av9 Power ac		Tektronix 1502B TDR Date <u>2/21/94</u> Cable <u>35A02</u> Notes <u>SHD RCD</u> Input Trace <u>JA</u> Stored Trace Difference Trace
TDR Trace "Shorted at Start"		Apparent Length, (m) Dielectric Constant
Cursor 16.380 m Distance/Div25 m/div Vertical Scale 158 mP/div VP 0.99 Noise Filter 1 av9 Power ac		Tektronix 1502B TDR Date <u>2/21/94</u> Cable <u>35A02</u> Notes <u>AIR</u> Input Trace <u>JP</u> Stored Trace Difference Trace
TDR Trace "In Air"		Apparent Length, (m) Dielectric Constant
0.24 1.43		

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code [35] LTPP Section ID [1112]
--	--

Cursor 15.910 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mV/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A02
 Notes Water
66°F
 Input Trace 10
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant ¹
"In Water"	1.77	77.55

¹ If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FHWA LTPP Division
² If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FHWA LTPP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{(D_2 - D_1)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FHWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: 35A02 Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

Comments:

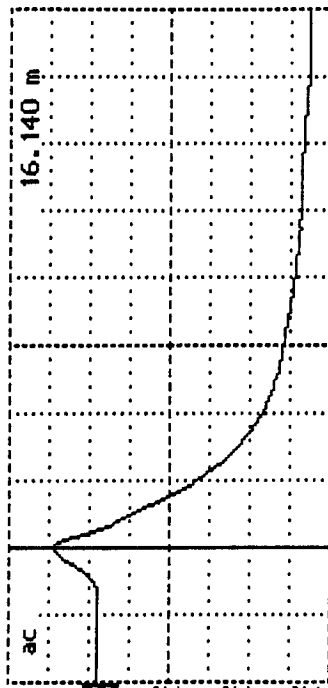
Prepared by: Matt Cole Employer: BRE

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/94

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 1)		Agency Code	[48]
TDR Probe Check		LTPP Section ID	[1112]

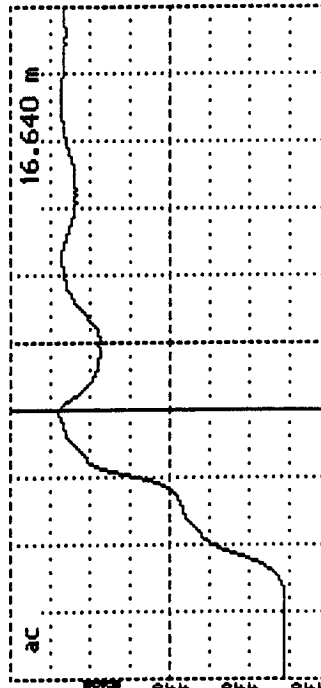
Cursor 16.140 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 Vp 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A03
 Notes Shorted
 Input Trace JP
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"Shorted at Start"		

Cursor 16.640 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 Vp 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power ac



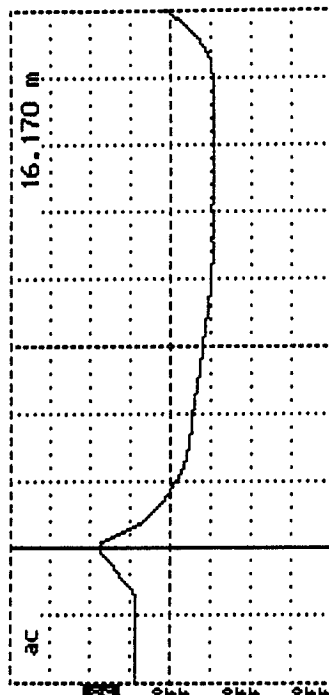
Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A03
 Notes Shorted JP
 Input Trace JP
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Air"	0.24	1.43

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code [35] LTPP Section ID [1112]
--	--

Cursor 16.170 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/24
 Cable 35A03
 Notes WATER
60°F
 Input Trace JP
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace: "In Water"	1.78	Dielectric Constant: 78.42
-----------------------	------	----------------------------

1 If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FIJWA LTPP Division
 2 If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FIJWA LTPP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{(D_2 - D_1)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FIJWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: 35A03 Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

Comments: _____

Prepared by: Matt Cole

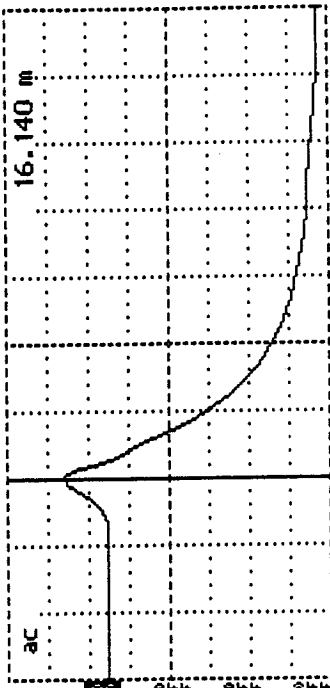
Employer: BRE

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/24

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 1) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code [35]
LTPP Section ID [1112]	

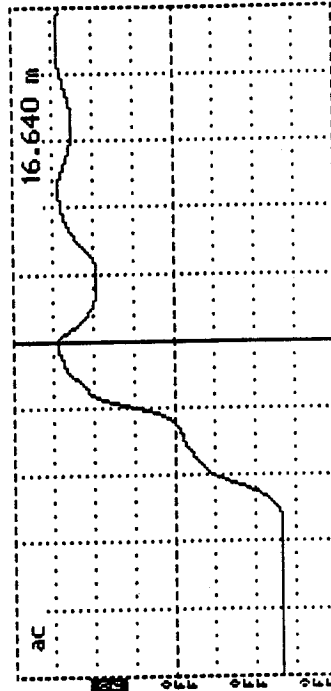
Cursor 16.140 m
 Distance/Div..... .25 m/div
 Vertical Scale..... 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter..... 1 av9
 Power..... ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35ADA
 Notes SHOCKED
 Input Trace 2P
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Dielectric Constant
"Shorted at Start"	

Cursor 16.640 m
 Distance/Div..... .25 m/div
 Vertical Scale..... 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter..... 1 av9
 Power..... ac



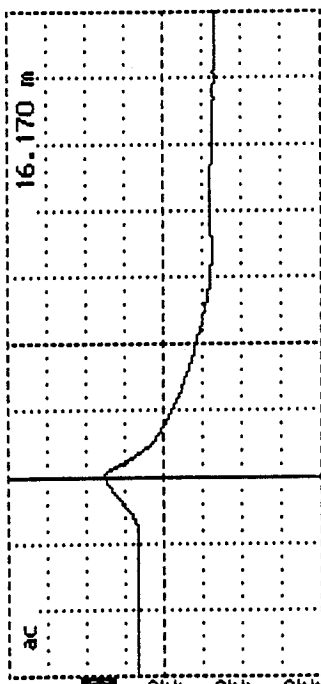
Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35ADA
 Notes AIR
 Input Trace 2P
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Air"	<u>0.24</u>	<u>1.43</u>

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code 35 LTPP Section ID 1112
--	--

Cursor 16.170 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A04
 Notes WATER
68°F
 Input Trace JP
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)
"In Water"	Dielectric Constant

If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FIJWA LTPP Division
 If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FIJWA LTPP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{(D_2 - D_1)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FIJWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: _____ Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

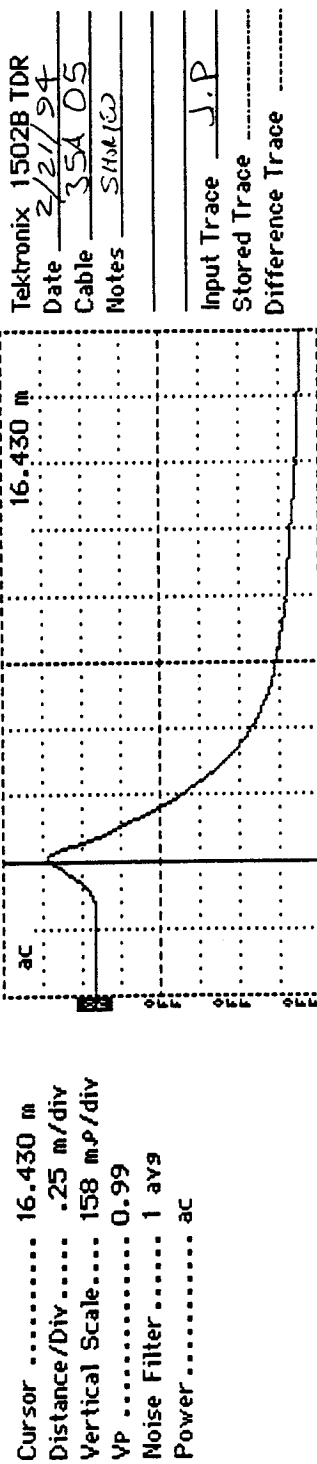
Comments: Cursor not far enough left to calculate dielectric constant.

Prepared by: Matthew Cole Employer: BRE

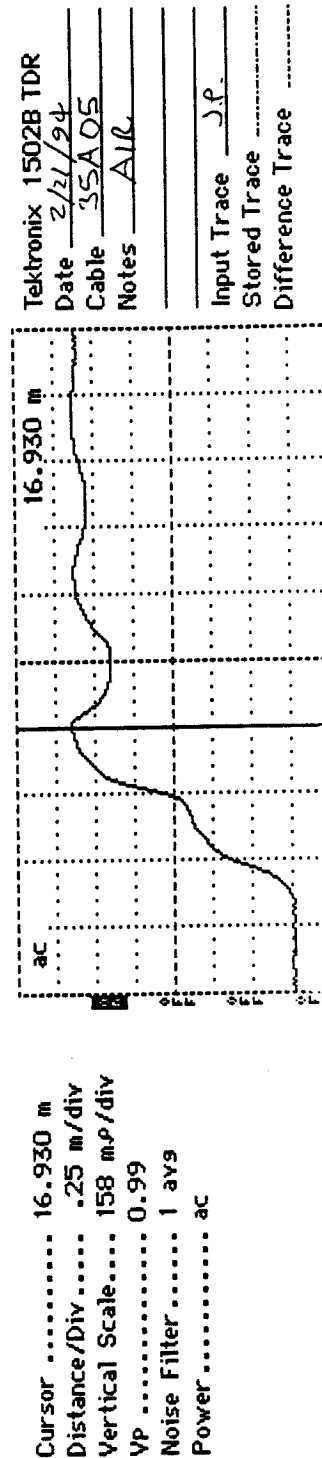
Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/94

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 1)		Agency Code	[35]
TDR Probe Check		LTPP Section ID	[1112]



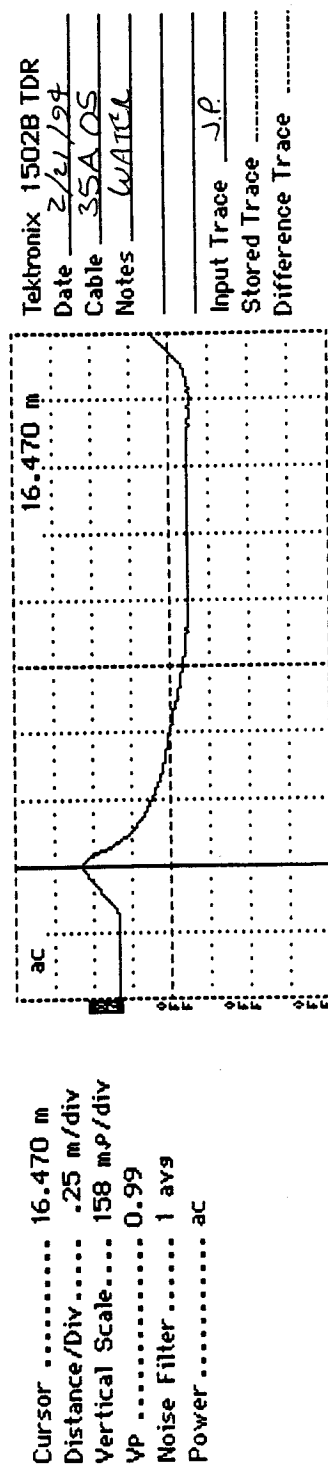
TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"Shorted at Start"		



TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Air"	0.25	1.55

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTTP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2)	Agency Code [35]
TDR Probe Check	LTTP Section ID [1 / 1 / 2]



TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant ¹
"In Water"	1.78	78.42

¹ If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FIWA LTTP Division
² If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FIWA LTTP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{(D_2 - D_1)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FIWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: 35A02 Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

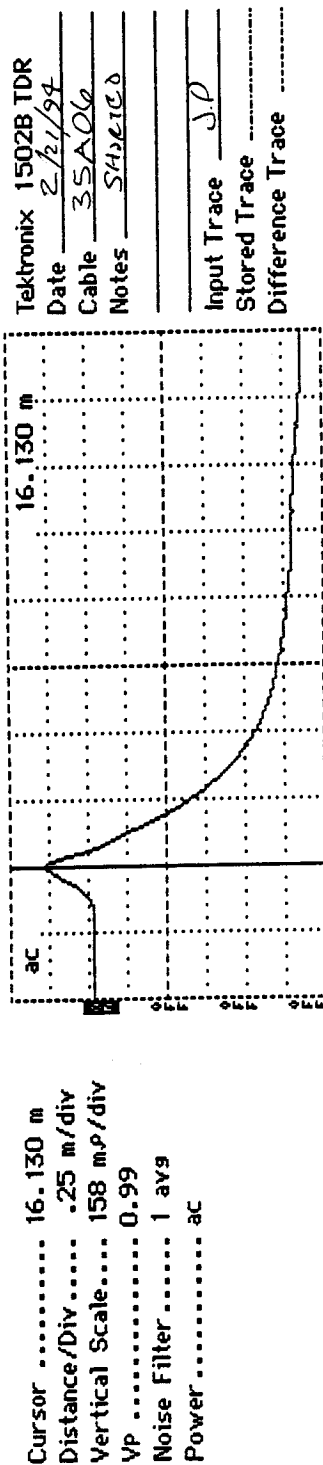
Comments: _____

Prepared by: Mat Cole Employer: BRE

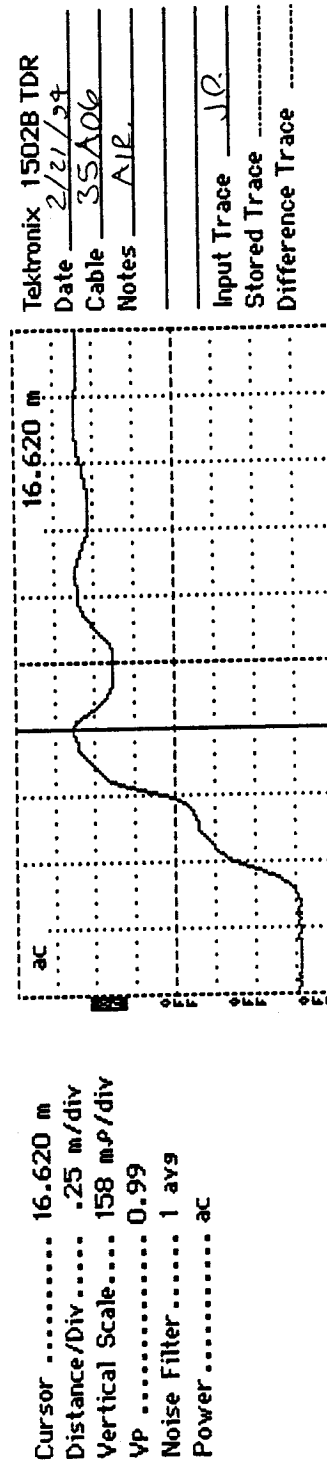
Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/94

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 1)		Agency Code <u>[35]</u>
TDR Probe Check		LTPP Section ID <u>[1112]</u>



TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"Shorted at Start"		



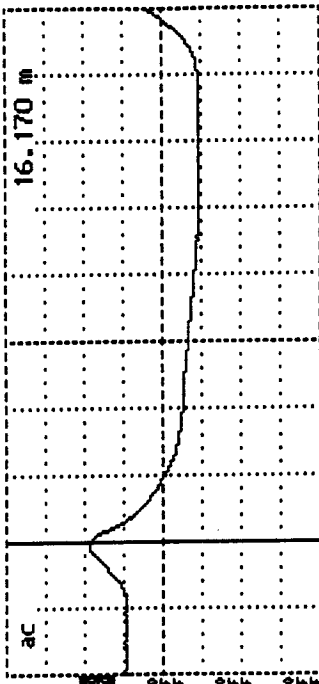
TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Air"	<u>0.25</u>	<u>1.55</u>

Data Sheet SMP-C01 TDR Probe Check

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code [35] LTPP Section ID [1112]
--	--

Cursor 16.170 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A06
 Notes WATER
60°F
 Input Trace 5P
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant ¹
"In Water"	1.77	77.55

¹ If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FIJWA LTPP Division
² If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FIJWA LTPP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{(D_2 - D_1)}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FIJWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: 35A06 Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

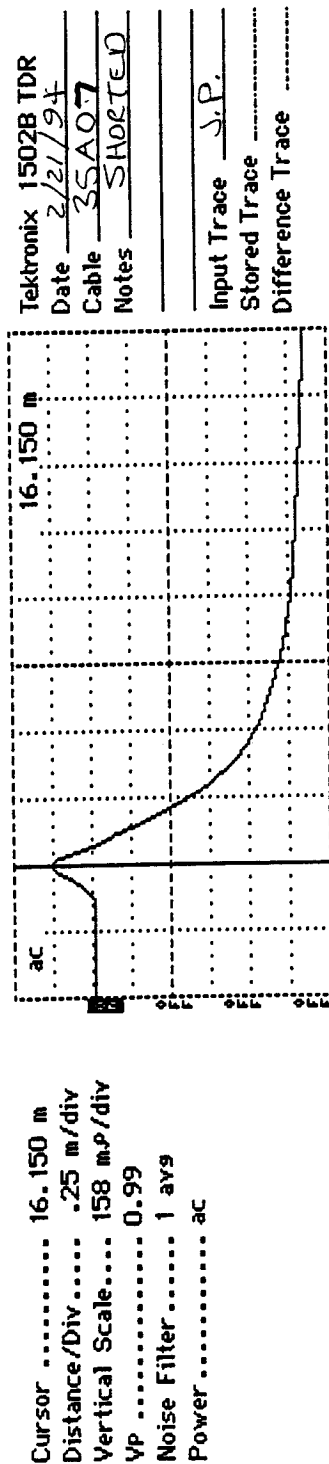
Comments:

Prepared by: Matt Cole Employer: BRE

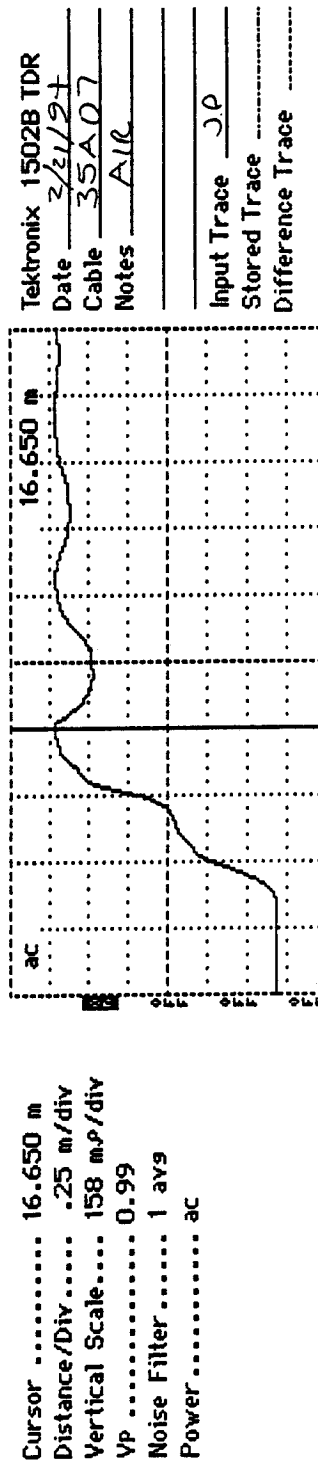
Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/94

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 1)		Agency Code	[35]
TDR Probe Check		LTPP Section ID	[1112]



TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"Shorted at Start"		

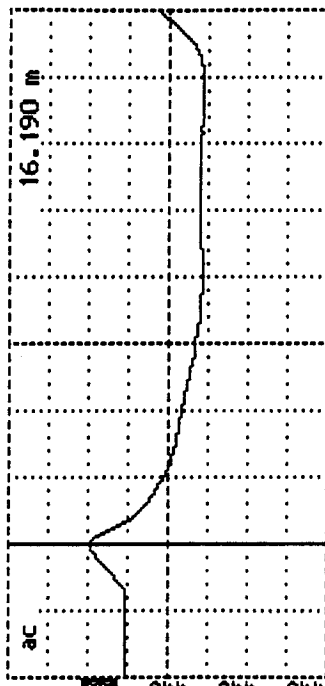


TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Air"	0.24	1.43

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code [35] LTPP Section ID [1112]
--	--

Cursor 16.190 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A 07
 Notes WA1E6
 Input Trace J.P.
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Water"	1.78	78.42

- ¹ If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FHWA LTPP Division
- ² If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FHWA LTPP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right] = \left[\frac{(W_2 - D_1)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FHWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: 35A07 Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

Comments: _____

Prepared by: Math 666

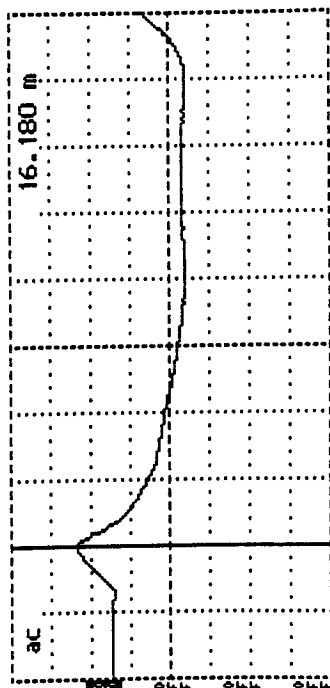
Employer: BRE

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/94

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code <u>135</u> LTPP Section ID <u>1112</u>
--	---

Cursor 16.180 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35AQB
 Notes WATER
60°F

Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m) <u>1.78</u>	Dielectric Constant <u>78.42</u>
"In Water"		

- ¹ If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FIJWA LTPP Division
- ² If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FIJWA LTPP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right] = \left[\frac{(V_2 - D_1)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FIJWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: 35A08 Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

Comments:

Prepared by: Math Cole Employer: BRE

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/94

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTTP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 1)		Agency Code
TDR Probe Check		[3 5]
LTTP Section ID		[1 1 1 2]

Cursor 16.140 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 av9
 Power ac

Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A05
 Notes Shorted
 Input Trace SP
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"Shorted at Start"		

Cursor 16.630 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 av9
 Power ac

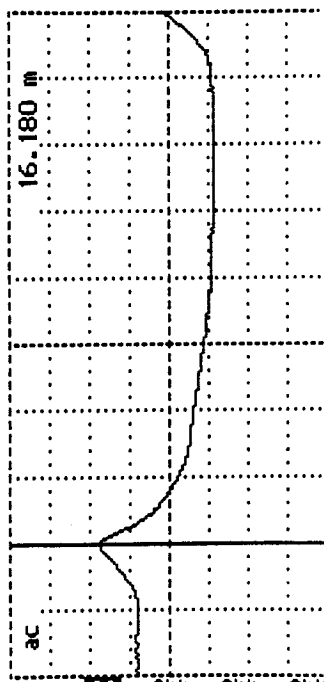
Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A05
 Notes Air
 Input Trace SP
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Air"	0.25	1.55

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code <u>[35]</u> LTPP Section ID <u>[1/1/2]</u>
--	---

Cursor 16.180 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 av9
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/24
 Cable 35A09
 Notes WATER
 Input Trace JR
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m) <u>1.77</u>	Dielectric Constant <u>77.55</u>
"In Water"		

1 If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FIJWA LTPP Division
 2 If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FIJWA LTPP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{(D_2 - D_1)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FIJWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: 35A09 Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

Comments: _____

Prepared by: Math Cole

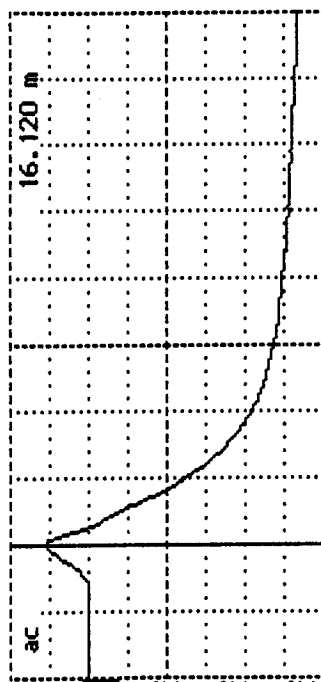
Employer: BRE

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/94

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 1)		Agency Code	[35]
TDR Probe Check		LTPP Section ID	[1112]

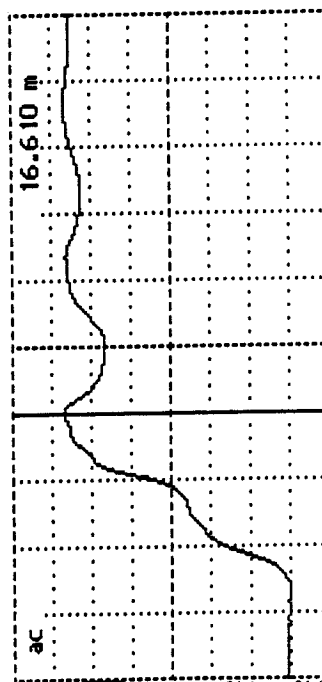
Cursor 16.120 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A10
 Notes SHORTED
 Input Trace JP
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"Shorted at Start"		

Cursor 16.610 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power ac



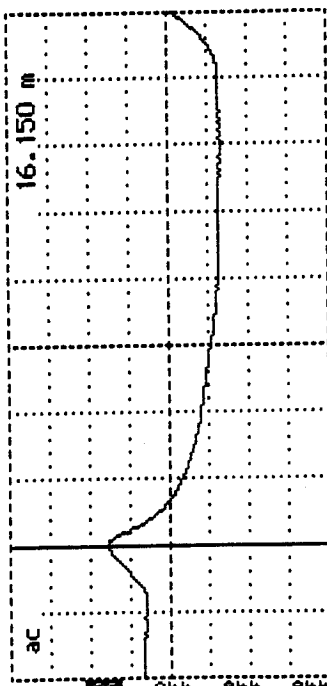
Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/21/94
 Cable 35A10
 Notes AIR
 Input Trace JP
 Stored Trace
 Difference Trace

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Air"	0.25	1.55

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

LTPP Seasonal Monitoring Program Data Sheet SMP-C01 (Page 2) TDR Probe Check	Agency Code 135
LTPP Section ID 1112	

Cursor 16.150 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 158 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power ac



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 2/2/94
 Cable 3SA10
 Notes LATER
600F
 Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

TDR Trace	Apparent Length, (m)	Dielectric Constant
"In Water"	1.78	78.42

- 1 If dielectric constant not between 0.75 and 2.0, contact FHWA LTPP Division
- 2 If dielectric constant not between 76 and 84, contact FHWA LTPP Division

Note: Dielectric constant is determined as follows:

$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{(L_a)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2 = \left[\frac{(D_2 - D_1)^2}{(L)(V_p)} \right]^2$$

where ϵ = dielectric constant; L_a = apparent length of probe, m; L = actual length of probe units (= 0.203 m (8 in) for FHWA probes); V_p = phase velocity setting (= 0.99).

TDR Probe Assigned Serial Number: 35A10 Measured Length of Coax Cable: _____ m

Comments: _____

Prepared by: Met Cal Employer: BRE

Date (dd/mm/yy): 01/09/94

Figure B-1 (Continued). TDR Traces Obtained During Calibration

APPENDIX C

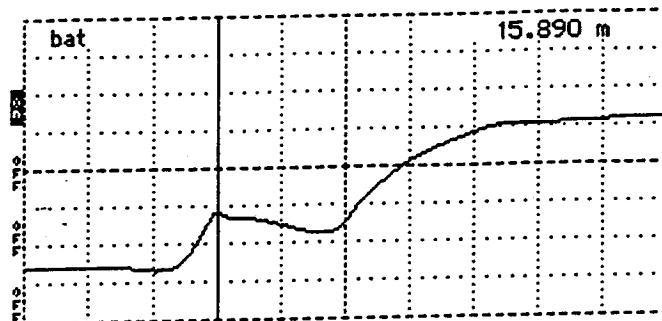
Instrumentation Installation Information

Appendix C contains the following information:

Figure C-1. TDR Traces During Installation

Table C-1. Field Measured Moisture Contents

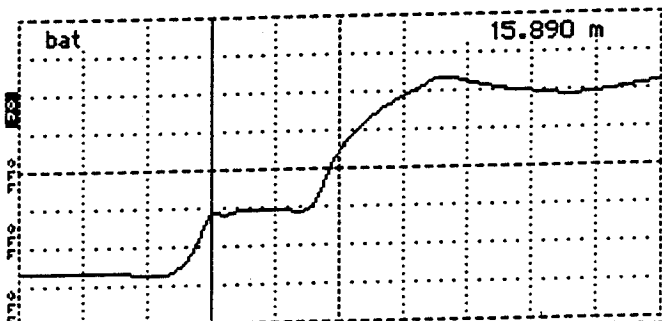
Cursor 15.890 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 154 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power bat



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A01
 Notes DEPTH 10"
TIME 16:25

Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

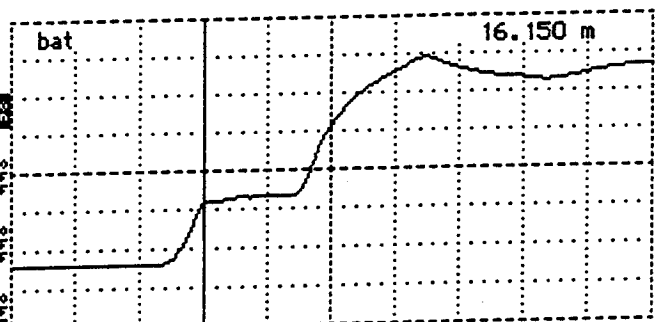
Cursor 15.890 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 154 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power bat



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A02
 Notes DEPTH 16"
TIME 16:20

Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

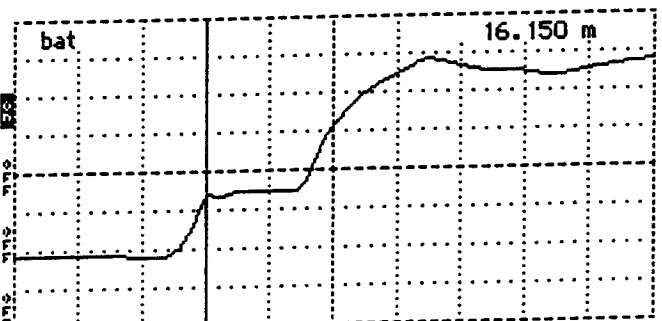
Cursor 16.150 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 154 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power bat



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A03
 Notes DEPTH 22"
TIME 16:10
J.P.

Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

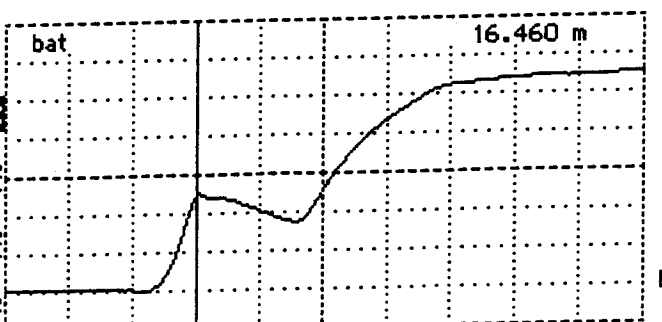
Cursor 16.150 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 154 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power bat



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A04
 Notes DEPTH 28.5"
TIME 16:00
CHANGE VSCALE

Input Trace J.P.
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

Cursor 16.460 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 100 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avs
 Power bat

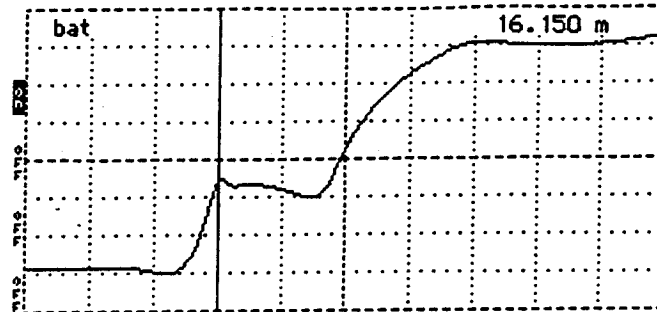


Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A05
 Notes DEPTH 34"
TIME 15:50
J.P.

Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

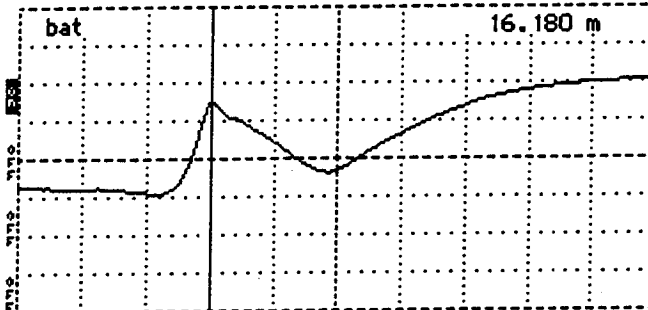
Figure C-1. TDR Traces During Installation

Cursor 16.150 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 100 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power bat



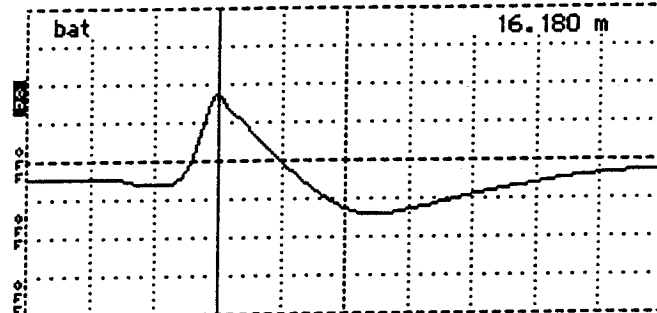
Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A06
 Notes DEPTH 40"
TIME 15:40
J.P.
 Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

Cursor 16.180 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 100 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power bat



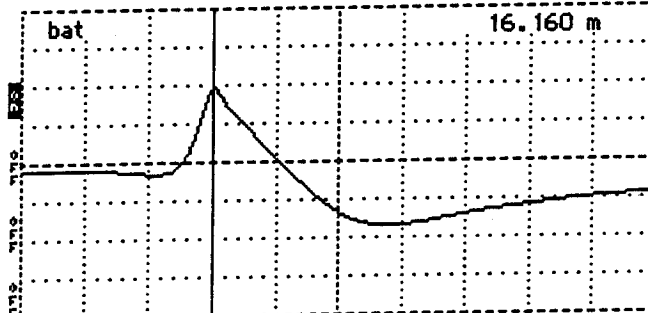
Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A07
 Notes DEPTH 46"
TIME 15:32
J.P.
 Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

Cursor 16.180 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 100 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power bat



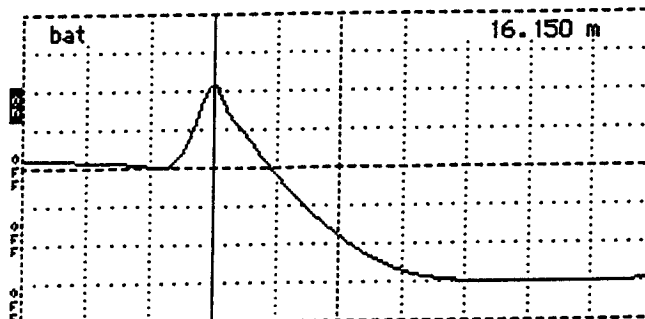
Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A08
 Notes DEPTH 52"
TIME 15:21
J.P.
 Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

Cursor 16.160 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 100 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power bat



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A09
 Notes DEPTH 64"
TIME 15:12
J.P.
 Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

Cursor 16.150 m
 Distance/Div25 m/div
 Vertical Scale 100 mP/div
 VP 0.99
 Noise Filter 1 avg
 Power bat



Tektronix 1502B TDR
 Date 4/5/94
 Cable 35A10
 Notes DEPTH 75"
TIME 15:00
J.P.
 Input Trace _____
 Stored Trace _____
 Difference Trace _____

Figure C-1 (Continued). TDR Traces During Installation

Table C-1. Field Measured Moisture Contents

SITE NO. 351112

4/5/94

MOISTURE CONTENTS FOR TDR

<u>TDR #</u>	<u>WT. OF PAN(g)</u>	<u>(WET) PAN & SOIL(g)</u>	<u>(DRY) PAN & SOIL(g)</u>	<u>M.C. (%)</u>
35A10	149	305	286	13.9%
35A09	152	292	278	11.1%
35A08	152	273	262	10.0%
35A07	172	298	289	7.7%
35A06	149	299	296	2.0%
35A05	172	296	290	5.1%
35A04	172	293	289	3.4%
35A03	149	289	287	1.4%
35A02	152	280	278	1.6%
35A01	152	293	287	4.4%

APPENDIX D

Initial Data Collection

Appendix D contains the following support information:

Table D-1.	Raw Data from the On-site Data Logger
Figure D-1.	Measured Air Temperature During Initial Data Collection
Figure D-2.	Measured Average Subsurface Temperature for the First 5 Sensors During Initial Data Collection
Figure D-3.	Measured Average Subsurface Temperature for all 18 Sensors During Initial Data Collection
Figure D-4. thru Figure D-13.	Traces from TDR Sensors
Table D-2.	Elevation Measurements from Installation

**Table D-1. Raw Data from the On-Site Datalogger
During Initial Data Collection**

5,1994,126,100,12.82,18.43,0
 6,1994,126,100,21.33,22.83,23.32,21.86,20.89
 5,1994,126,200,12.81,17.83,0
 6,1994,126,200,20.39,21.91,22.61,21.68,20.88
 5,1994,126,300,12.81,17.79,0
 6,1994,126,300,19.66,21.14,21.97,21.48,20.81
 5,1994,126,400,12.81,18.21,0
 6,1994,126,400,19.17,20.52,21.41,21.26,20.72
 5,1994,126,500,12.81,17.86,0
 6,1994,126,500,18.78,20.05,20.93,21.02,20.6
 5,1994,126,600,12.81,17.61,0
 6,1994,126,600,18.42,19.63,20.52,20.8,20.46
 5,1994,126,700,12.81,17.1,0
 6,1994,126,700,18.13,19.28,20.17,20.58,20.32
 5,1994,126,800,12.81,18.37,0
 6,1994,126,800,18.31,19.05,19.86,20.37,20.18
 5,1994,126,900,12.81,20.72,0
 6,1994,126,900,20.54,19.51,19.72,20.17,20.03
 5,1994,126,1000,12.81,22.61,0
 6,1994,126,1000,24.43,21.3,20.1,20.01,19.89
 5,1994,126,1100,12.82,22.89,0
 6,1994,126,1100,26.62,23.1,20.98,19.96,19.79
 5,1994,126,1200,12.83,24.55,0
 6,1994,126,1200,30.68,25.23,21.99,20.06,19.76
 5,1994,126,1300,12.83,26.6,0
 6,1994,126,1300,35.07,28.01,23.35,20.27,19.81
 5,1994,126,1400,12.84,27.67,0
 6,1994,126,1400,38.38,30.79,25.20,62,19.94
 5,1994,126,1500,12.84,28.02,0
 6,1994,126,1500,38.33,32.57,26.6,21.13,20.21
 5,1994,126,1600,12.84,28.77,0
 6,1994,126,1600,37.84,32.77,27.66,21.7,20.53
 5,1994,126,1700,12.84,29.38,0
 6,1994,126,1700,39.8,33.91,28.4,22.28,20.93
 5,1994,126,1800,12.84,28.82,0
 6,1994,126,1800,38.81,34.56,29.23,22.81,21.34
 5,1994,126,1900,12.84,28.46,0
 6,1994,126,1900,36.74,33.92,29.67,23.32,21.73
 5,1994,126,2000,12.84,21.81,0
 6,1994,126,2000,33.11,32.62,29.6,23.77,22.13
 5,1994,126,2100,12.83,20.78,0
 6,1994,126,2100,29.41,30.42,28.96,24.11,22.49
 5,1994,126,2200,12.82,19.75,0
 6,1994,126,2200,27.18,28.51,27.98,24.28,22.77
 5,1994,126,2300,12.81,18.29,0
 6,1994,126,2300,25.32,26.93,26.99,24.3,22.95
 1,1994,126,2400,12.82,12.85,1705,12.8,2349,22.05,29.74,1606,15.41,0,0,4067
 2,1994,126,2400,27.51,26.01,24.29,21.75,20.92,20.15,19.45,18.88,18.06,17.51,17.09,18.37,16.76,16.6,16.53,16.39,16.2,16.07

Site 351112

June 21, 1994

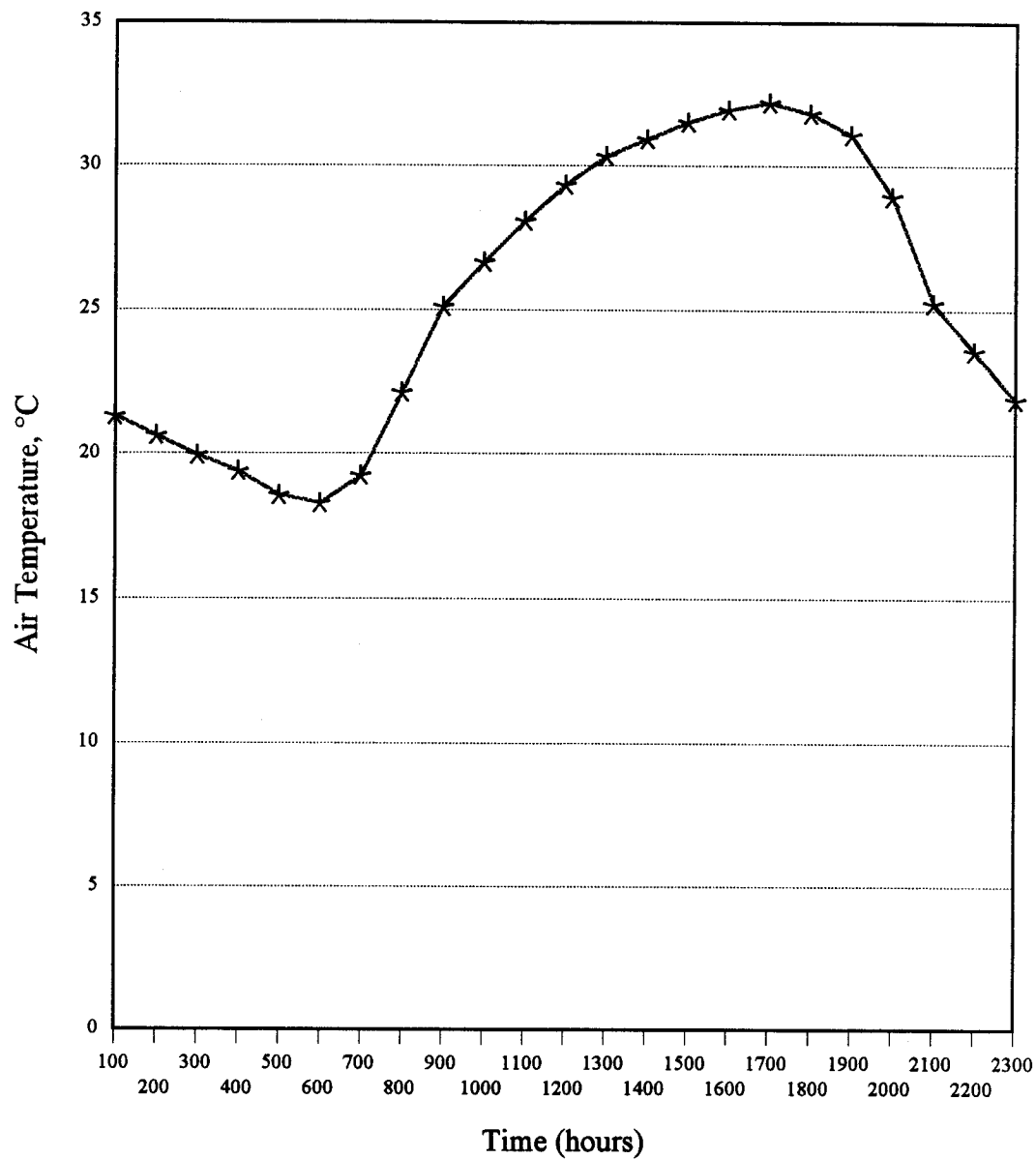


Figure D-1. Measured Air Temperature During June Data Collection.

Site 351112

June 21, 1994

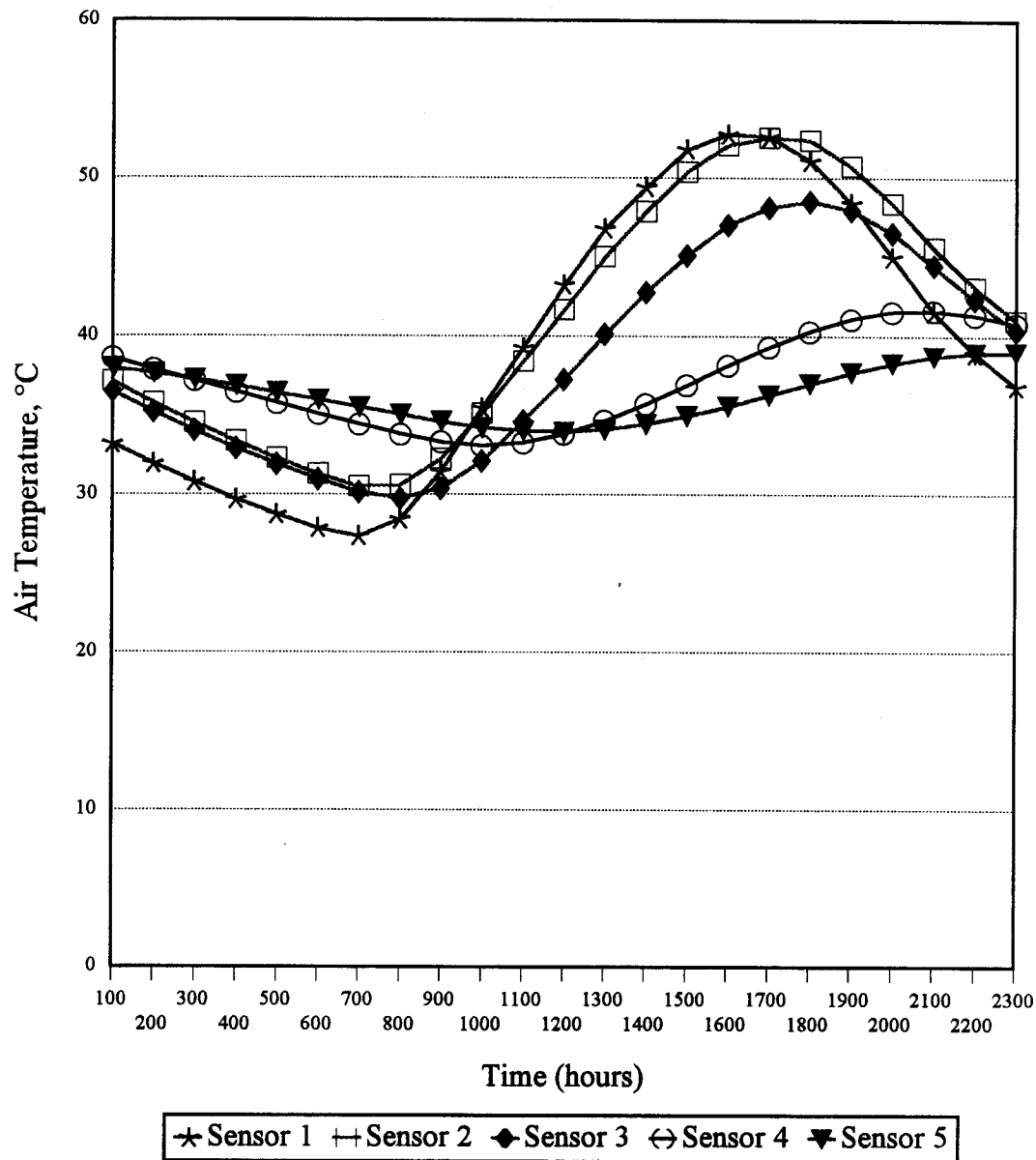


Figure D-2. Measured Average Subsurface Temperature for the First 5 Sensors During June Data Collection.

Site 351112

June 21, 1994

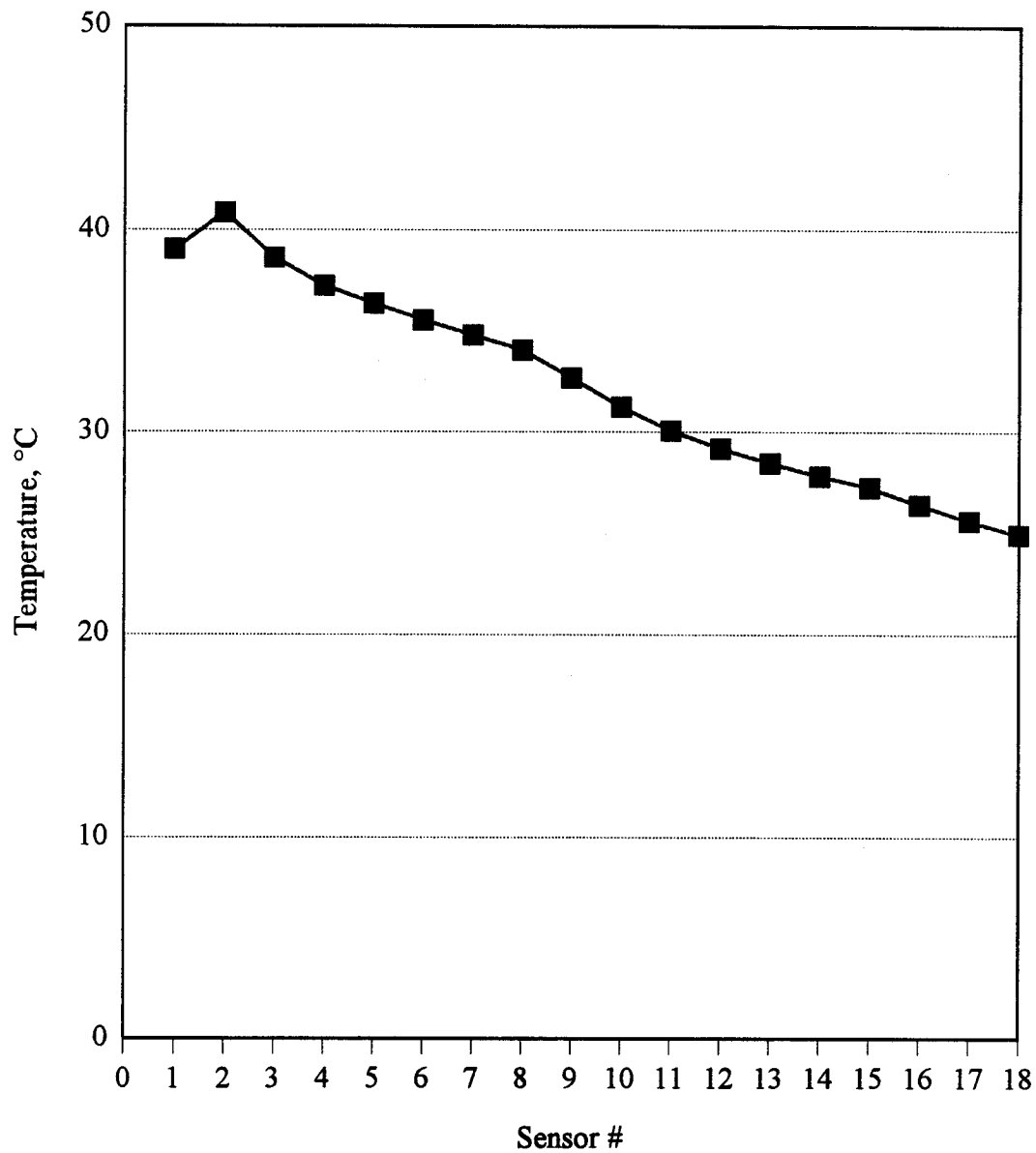


Figure D-3. Measured Average Subsurface Temperature for all 18 Sensors During June Data Collection.

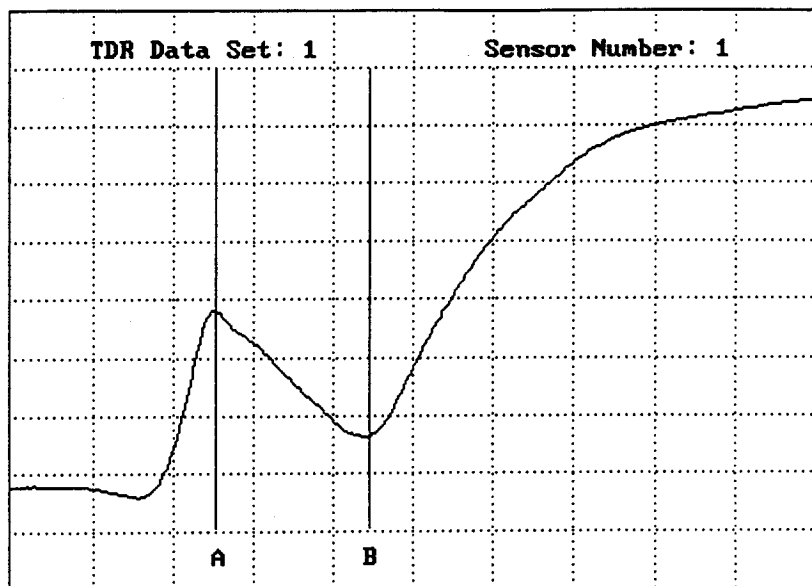
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.MOB

Date: Jun 20, 1994
 Time of Day: 6:51
 Dist → Curs (m): 18.0
 Dist btn WuFn (m): .01
 Gain: 80
 Offset: 53599
 Sample No: 1

A (m) = 0.63
 B (m) = 1.11
 Trace Length (n)=0.48
 Diele. Const.= 5.7
 Volunetr MC (%)= 9.6

Total 1 Set Data



0.0m 0.5m 1.0m 1.5m 2.0m 2.5m

Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A, F9=B

Figure D-4. Trace from TDR Sensor 1

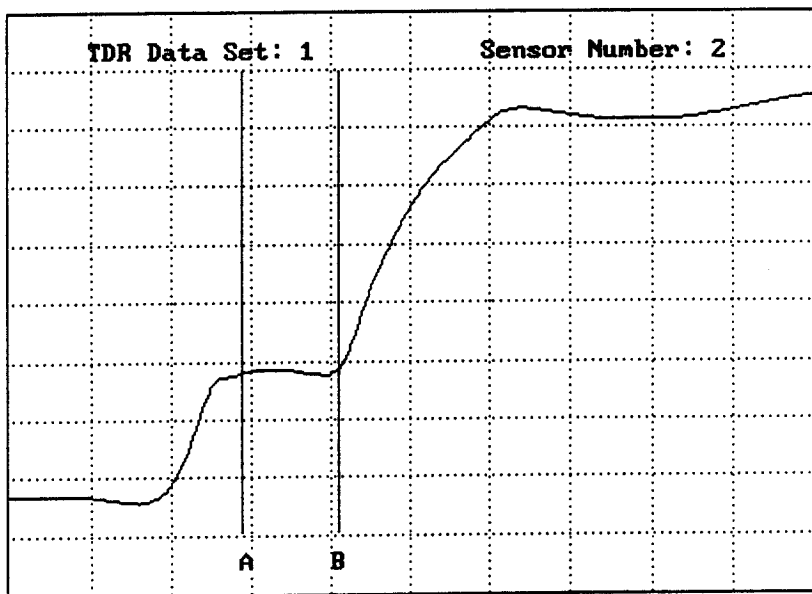
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.MOB

Date: Jun 20, 1994
 Time of Day: 6:52
 Dist → Curs (m): 18.0
 Dist btn WuFn (m): .01
 Gain: 63
 Offset: 53252
 Sample No: 1

A (m) = 0.72
 B (m) = 1.02
 Trace Length (n)=0.30
 Diele. Const.= 2.2
 Volunetr MC (%)= 0.9

Total 1 Set Data



0.0m 0.5m 1.0m 1.5m 2.0m 2.5m

Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A, F9=B

Figure D-5. Trace from TDR Sensor 2

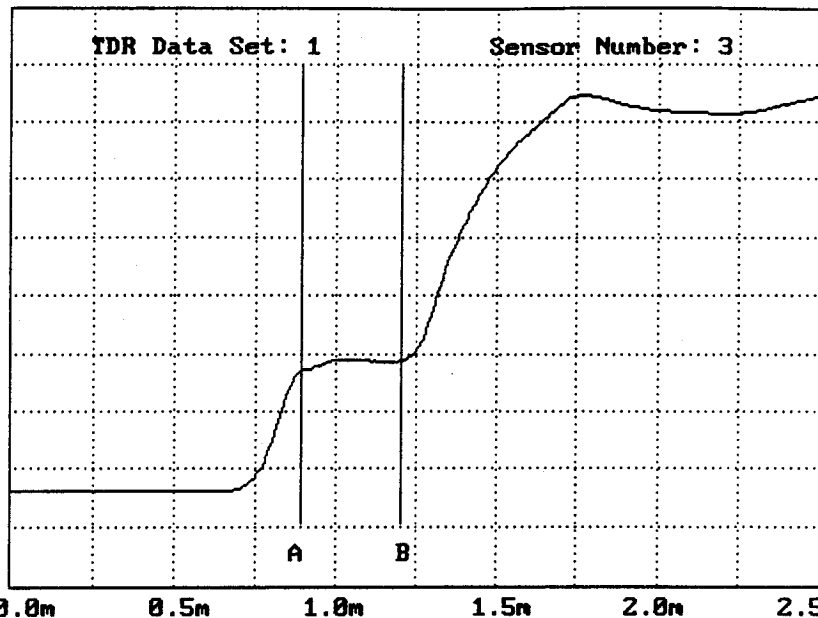
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.M0B

Date: Jun 20, 1994
 Time of Day: 6:52
 Dist → Curs (m): 18.0
 Dist btn WvFn (m):.01
 Gain: 61
 Offset: 53187
 Sample No: 1

A (m) = 0.89
 B (m) = 1.20
 Trace Length (m)=0.31
 Diele. Const.= 2.4
 Volumetr MC (%)= 1.3

Total 1 Set Data



Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A,F9=B

Figure D-6. Trace from TDR Sensor 3

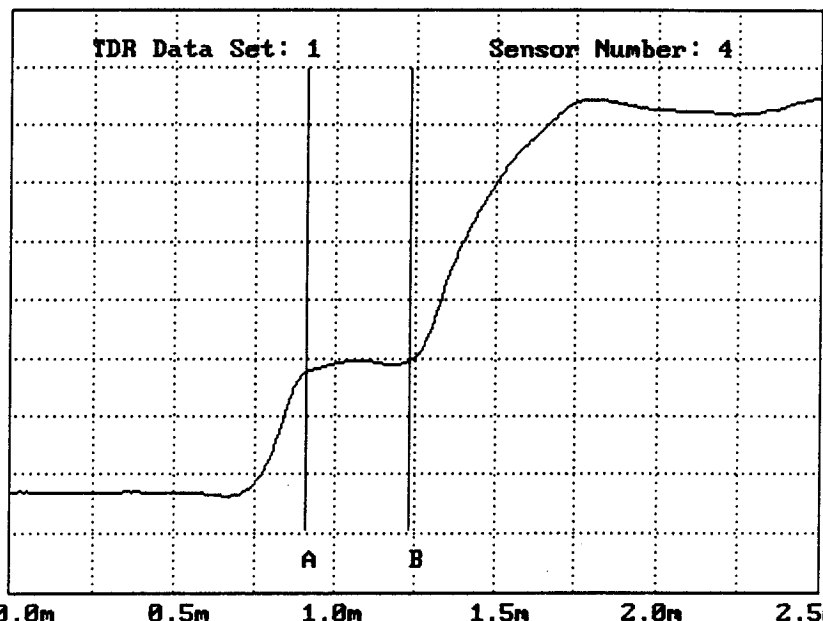
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.M0B

Date: Jun 20, 1994
 Time of Day: 6:53
 Dist → Curs (m): 18.0
 Dist btn WvFn (m):.01
 Gain: 63
 Offset: 53230
 Sample No: 1

A (m) = 0.91
 B (m) = 1.23
 Trace Length (m)=0.32
 Diele. Const.= 2.5
 Volumetr MC (%)= 1.7

Total 1 Set Data



Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A,F9=B

Figure D-7. Trace from TDR Sensor 4

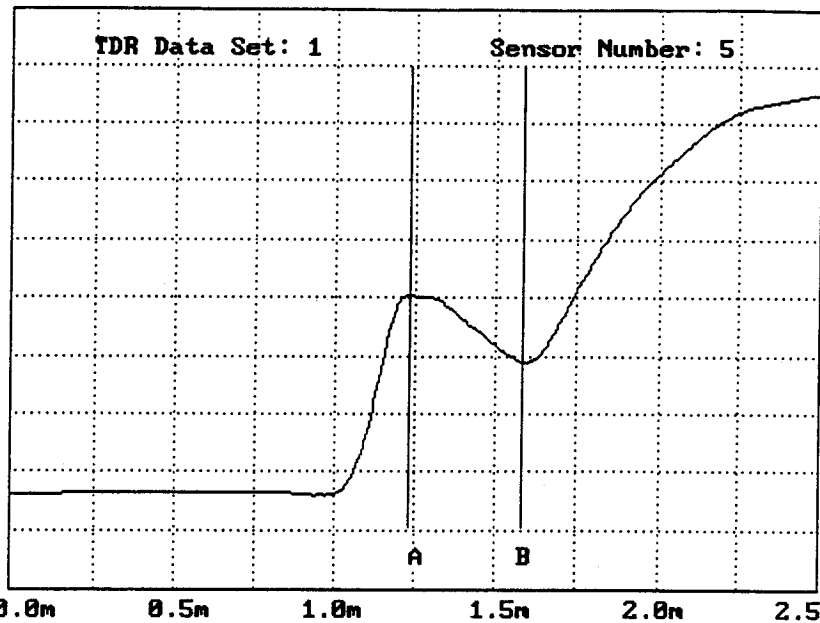
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.MOB

Date: Jun 20, 1994
 Time of Day: 6:54
 Dist → Curs (m): 18.0
 Dist btn WuFn (m):.01
 Gain: 79
 Offset: 53588
 Sample No: 1

A (m) = 1.23
 B (m) = 1.58
 Trace Length (n)=0.35
 Diele. Const.= 3.0
 Volumetr MC (%)= 3.0

Total 1 Set Data



Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A,F9=B

Figure D-8. Trace from TDR Sensor 5

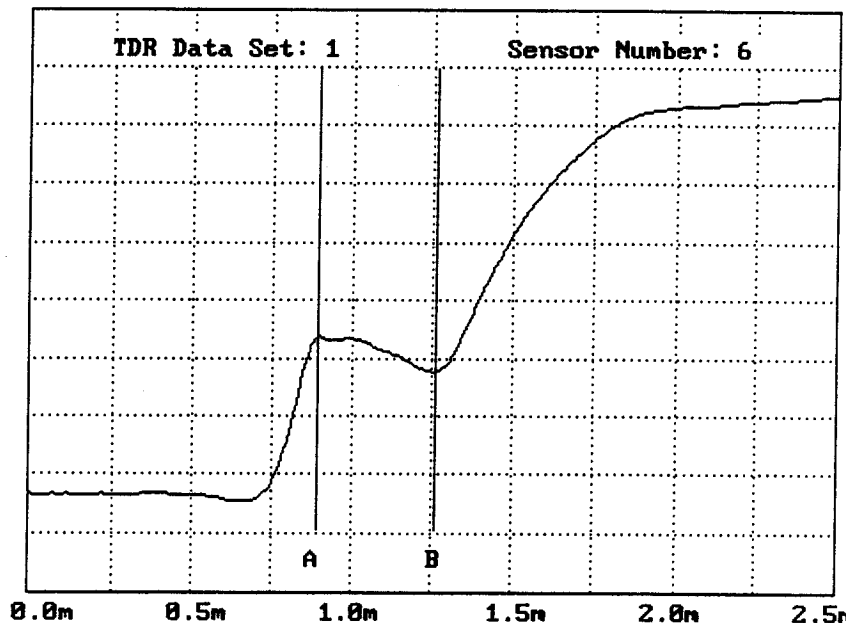
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.MOB

Date: Jun 20, 1994
 Time of Day: 6:54
 Dist → Curs (m): 18.0
 Dist btn WuFn (m):.01
 Gain: 73
 Offset: 53454
 Sample No: 1

A (m) = 0.89
 B (m) = 1.26
 Trace Length (n)=0.37
 Diele. Const.= 3.4
 Volumetr MC (%)= 4.0

Total 1 Set Data



Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A,F9=B

Figure D-9. Trace from TDR Sensor 6

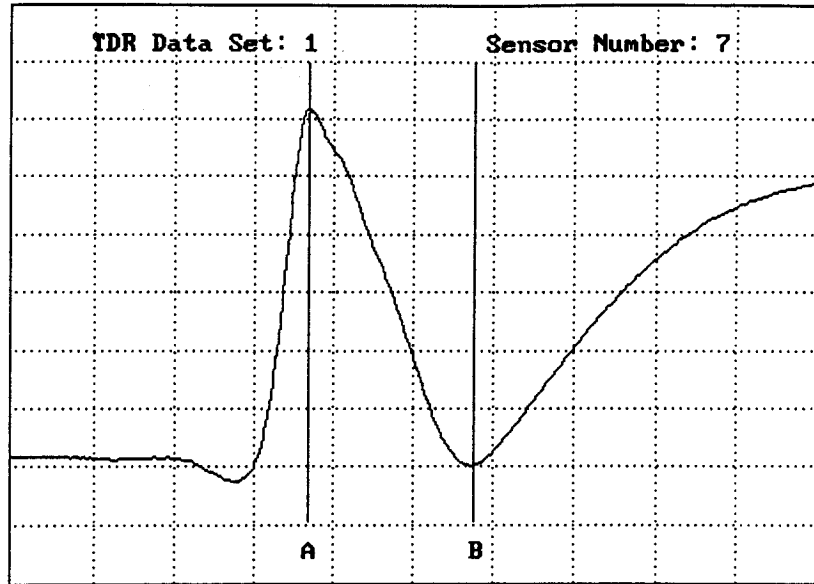
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.MOB

Date: Jun 20, 1994
Time of Day: 6:55
Dist → Curs (m): 18.0
Dist btn WuFn (m): .01
Gain: 104
Offset: 53745
Sample No: 1

A (m) = 0.92
B (m) = 1.44
Trace Length (m)=0.52
Diele. Const.= 6.7
Volumetr MC (%)= 11.9

Total 1 Set Data



0.0m 0.5m 1.0m 1.5m 2.0m 2.5m

Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A, F9=B

Figure D-10. Trace from TDR Sensor 7

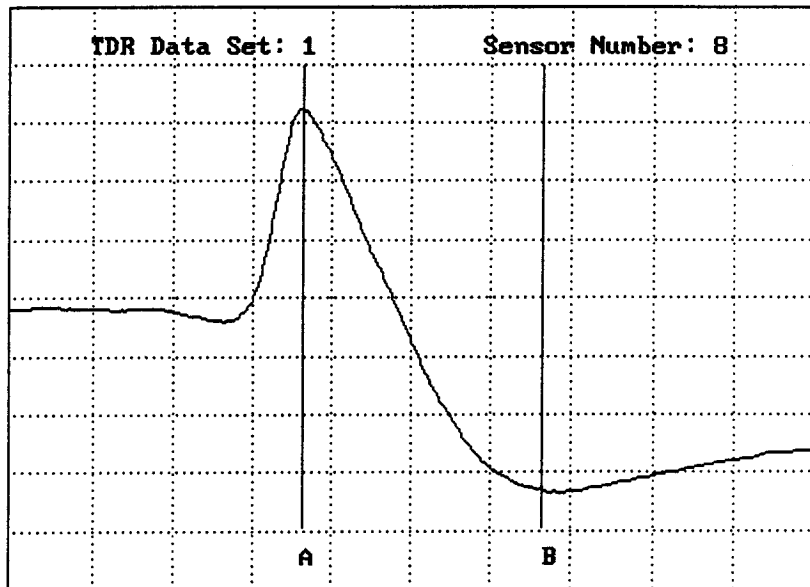
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.MOB

Date: Jun 20, 1994
Time of Day: 6:55
Dist → Curs (m): 19.9
Dist btn WuFn (m): .01
Gain: 89
Offset: 53850
Sample No: 1

A (m) = 0.91
B (m) = 1.66
Trace Length (m)=0.75
Diele. Const.= 13.9
Volumetr MC (%)= 25.8

Total 1 Set Data



0.0m 0.5m 1.0m 1.5m 2.0m 2.5m

Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A, F9=B

Figure D-11. Trace from TDR Sensor 8

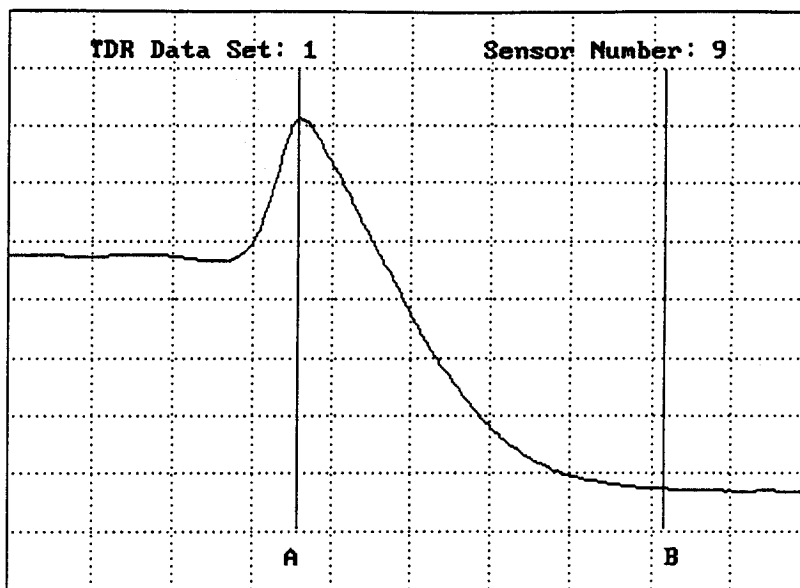
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.MOB

Date: Jun 20, 1994
Time of Day: 6:56
Dist → Curs (m): 19.9
Dist btn WuFm (m): .01
Gain: 79
Offset: 53884
Sample No: 1

A (m) = 0.89
B (m) = 2.04
Trace Length (m)=1.15
Diele. Const.= 32.7
Volumetr MC (%)= 46.4

Total 1 Set Data



0.0m 0.5m 1.0m 1.5m 2.0m 2.5m
Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A, F9=B

Figure D-12. Trace from TDR Sensor 9

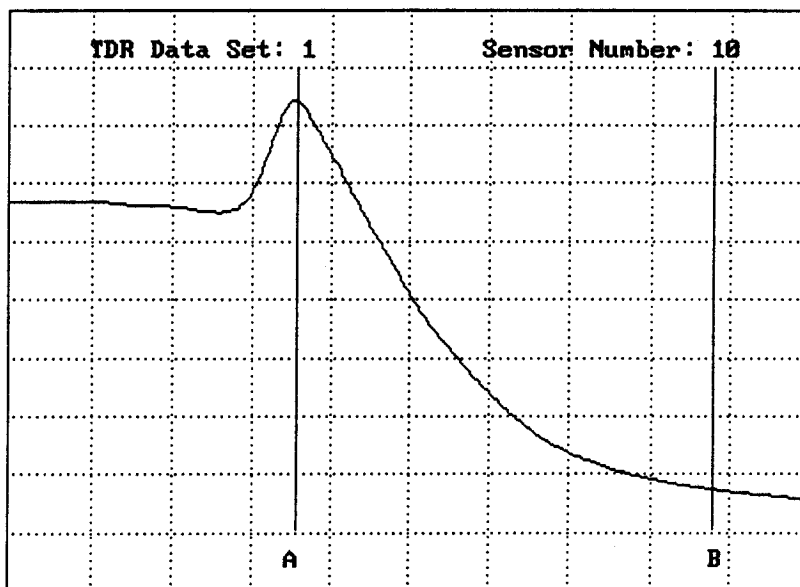
TDR RESULTS

File: 35SA94CF.MOB

Date: Jun 20, 1994
Time of Day: 6:56
Dist → Curs (m): 19.9
Dist btn WuFm (m): .01
Gain: 72
Offset: 54080
Sample No: 1

A (m) = 0.89
B (m) = 2.20
Trace Length (m)=1.31
Diele. Const.= 42.4
Volumetr MC (%)= 52.4

Total 1 Set Data



0.0m 0.5m 1.0m 1.5m 2.0m 2.5m
Esc=Menu; ↑ ↓; Ctr+PgU/Ctr+PgD=Prior/Next Set; F5=Res Data; F2=PrnScn; F8=A, F9=B

Figure D-13. Trace from TDR Sensor 10

Table D-2. Elevation Measurements from Installation

35549

SEASONAL MONITORING
"FLEX" TRANSVERSE ELEVATION MEASUREMENTS⁽¹⁾

Station	Outside Edge		OWP		ML		FWP		Inside Edge	
	O/S	Elev.	O/S	Elev.	O/S	Elev.	O/S	Elev.	O/S	Elev.
0-30			.80	100.096						
0-20					1.90	100.143				
0-10			.80	100.140	1.90	100.164				
0+00	.15	100.158	.80	100.163	1.90	100.189	2.80	100.198	3.65	100.209
0+25	"	100.218	"	100.223	"	100.251	"	100.259	"	100.268
0+50	"	100.284	"	100.293	"	100.319	"	100.329	"	100.345
0+75	"	100.345	"	100.353	"	100.379	"	100.389	"	100.403
1+00	"	100.397	"	100.405	"	100.432	"	100.440	"	100.453
1+25	"	100.457	"	100.463	"	100.489	"	100.497	"	100.508
1+50	"	100.511	"	100.523	"	100.550	"	100.559	"	100.573
1+75	"	100.572	"	100.584	"	100.611	"	100.620	"	100.636
2+00	"	100.636	"	100.647	"	100.673	"	100.688	"	100.698

Bench Mark : TOP OF 1" PIAE MONITOR WELL STA 1+00, PT. 14', ASSUMED ELEV.
 100.00 METERS T.B.M. + ON EAST END OF BOX INLET & MEDIAN, STA.
 -0+12, ELEV. 99.302

INST @ 0-32 SHOULDER BREAK (10' RT)

TRIM ✓

Comments: P.K. NAILS SET @ OUTSIDE SHOULDER STRIPE + P.K. SET @ 3.75 METERS
 LT (4)

COOL, CLEAR

Test Section No. 35112
 Time 10:10
 Recorded By John P. Logan B

Date 4/6/94
 Device Used LASER PLANE LEVEL
 Employer BCE

⁽¹⁾ OWP and ML readings to be taken at FWD test locations

10/29/93

APPENDIX E

Photographs

Appendix E contains the following photographs:

- Photo E-1. Location of Instrumentation Area
- Photo E-2. Preparing for Instrumentation Installation
- Photo E-3. Placement of Instrumentation Probes
- Photo E-4. Setting Observation Well
- Photo E-5. Preparing Weather Station for Installation
- Photo E-6. Monitoring and Data Collection After Installation
- Photo E-7. Location of Benchmark
- Photo E-8. Observation Well



Photo E-1. Location of Instrumentation Area

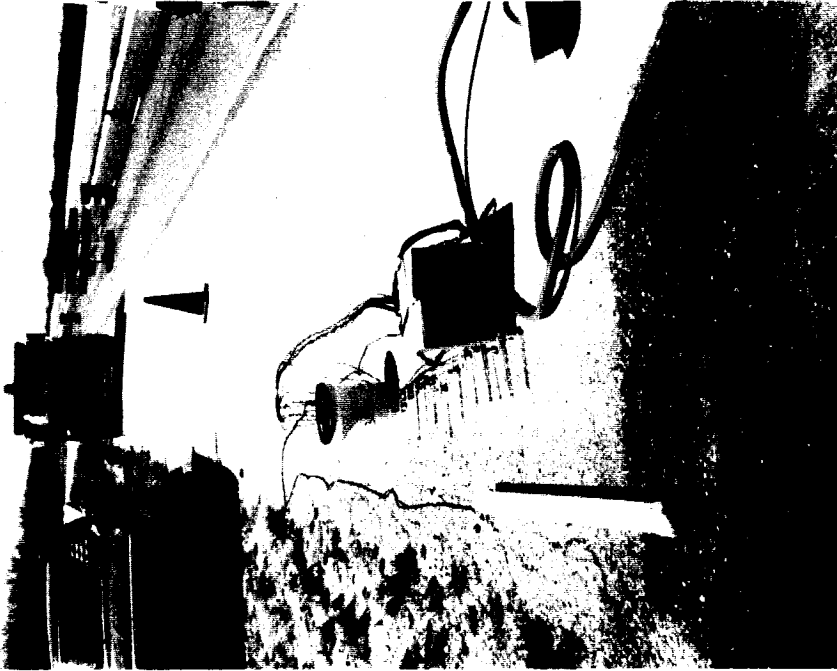


Photo E-2. Preparing for Instrumentation Installation



Photo E-3. Placement of Instrumentation Probes

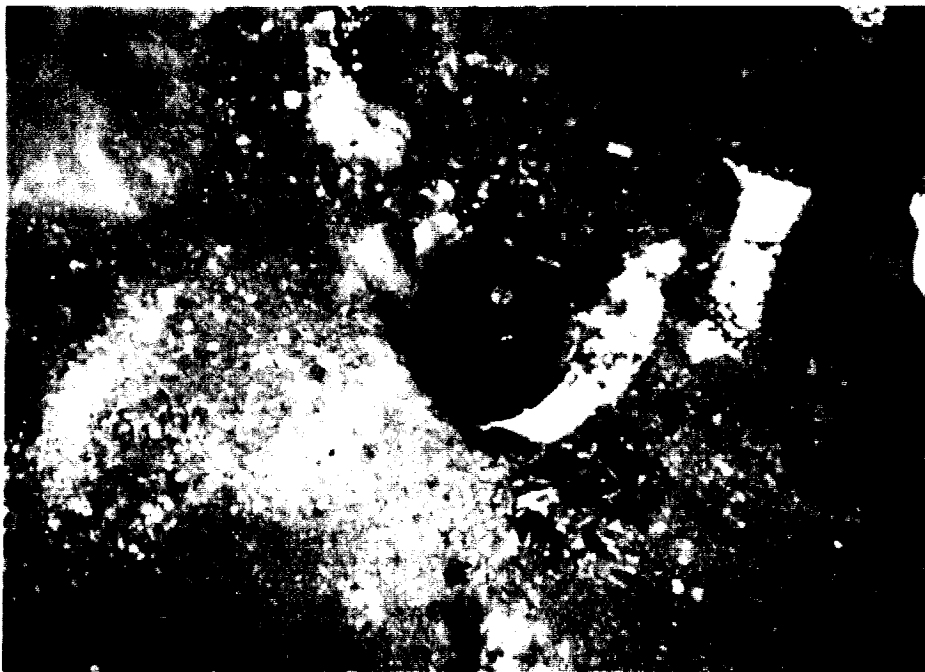


Photo E-4. Setting Observation Well



Photo E-5. Preparing Weather Station for Installation



Photo E-6. Monitoring and Data Collection After Installation

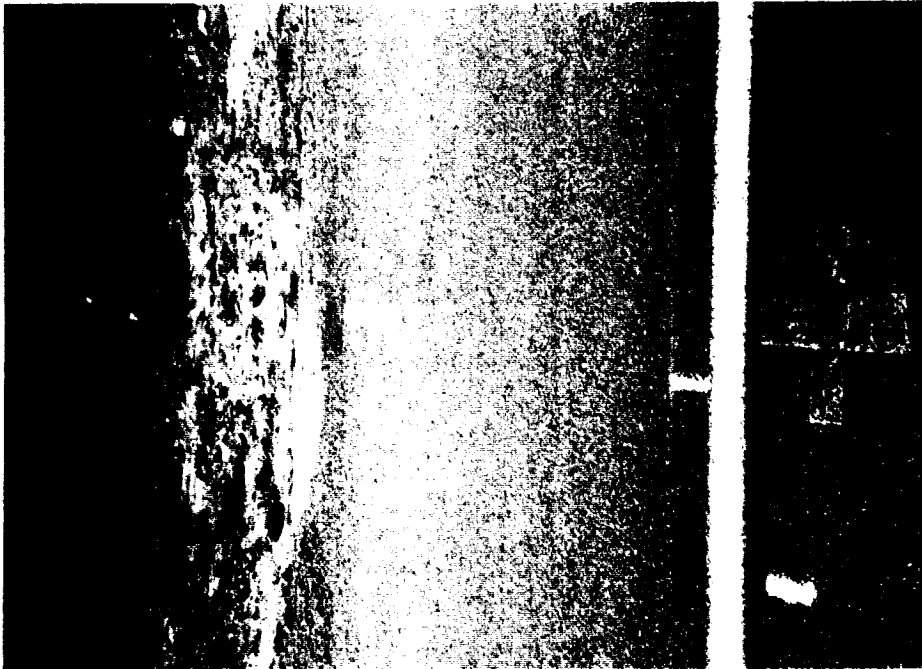


Photo E-7. Location of Benchmark

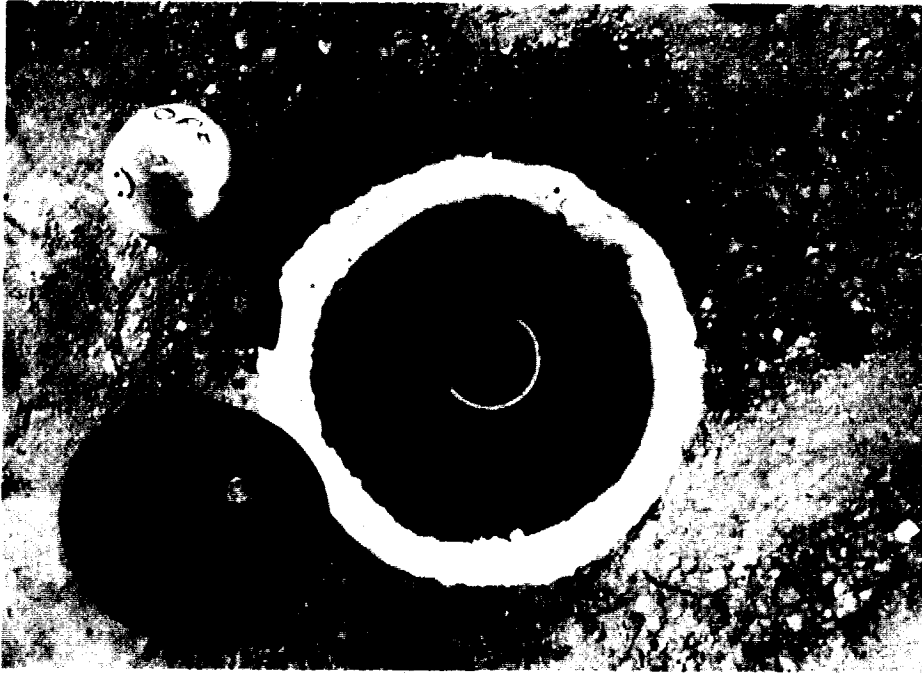


Photo E-8. Observation Well