

Prediction variation in asphalt pavement temperature during summer season in Ramadi city, Anbar Province, Iraq.

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Abstract

Asphalt pavement temperatures were estimated at surface and depth of 50 mm. Differences between estimated maximum surface temperatures and maximum air temperatures were found to be remarkably high, whereas the minimum surface temperatures were slightly different from minimum air temperatures.

Different studies showed that the maximum pavement temperatures at depth (50 mm) were less than that of the maximum surface temperatures, whereas, minimum pavement temperature at the same depth showed slightly higher readings than that of the minimum surface temperatures.

Algorithms that discussed in this research work found to produce remarkably different estimations of depth temperatures. The undergoing research work aims to cast light on the performance of these models in terms of data regarding Anbar province of Iraq.