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# 基于项目的路面养护可持续性评价工具

Yibo Zhang\*, J.P. Mohsen

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208, USA

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## 摘要

路面需要养护,以防止其过度损坏,或使其恢复性能,然而在许多情况下,路面养护的重要性并没有得到足够的重视,它经常会被忽视或被作为低优先级处理。目前大多数的养护活动都存在预算问题,且只专注于清理损坏的路段。延期的路面养护会对环境和社会产生影响,因此可能会影响与养护相关的成本。可持续性评级工具是列举、解释和评估此类影响的好方法。目前已经为路面设计了多种评级工具,但是,路面养护与新建、扩建、改造路面等工程相比有不同的特点。本研究回顾了9种路面可持续性评级工具,但这些工具没有一个可以完全描述养护特征,或者可以直接用于评估养护项目。因而,一个新型的用于路面养护的可持续性评级工具开始发展,这个新的工具可以用来评估单独的养护项目,并且可以提高公众对于路面养护重要性的认识。本文对其细节进行了描述,并通过示例展示了其评估过程和结果。

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# 1. 引言

在解决路面建成后出现的问题时,一些运输机构或路面业主会等到路面状况不佳时才采取行动,而另一些则在路面仍然保持良好状态时就采取保护措施。这两种行为都可以看作是养护,所以养护活动可以分为两部分:积极主动的保护和反应性处理。

保护、养护和修复这些术语通常用于描述在不增加路面负荷的前提下改善路面性能和延长路面寿命。多种资料表明,对路面的保护和轻微或重大的修复可以看作是养护活动的一部分[1,2],因此,本文中的养护一词是指任何可以防止、减轻或阻止路面损坏的行为。

在传统的路面养护中, 利益相关者会遇到各种问

题,会对养护过程或结果产生负面影响。

首先,自2008年以来,可用于养护路面支出的预算一直呈下降趋势[3],与其他普通路面建筑相比,路面养护通常被作为低优先级处理。因此,目前大多数路面养护活动的预算紧张,而且通常是反应性处理,即只能去除损坏的路面部分。但是,路面养护不应该仅仅是修复损坏部分,最好是在损坏路段下找出真正导致其出现的原因,否则,尽管养护可以恢复路面性能,却不能解决导致损坏的初始原因,这可能导致重复性养护。从长远角度来说,如果路面性能一直维持在合理的水平,路面的运营养护费用将逐渐下降。

其次,路面养护项目通过能源消耗和排放影响周围 的环境。研究人员通常通过开发高效发动机或替代燃料

E-mail address: 1bo.speed@gmail.com (Y. Zhang)

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<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author.

来解决车辆的能源消耗和温室气体排放问题。但是,在运输部门,路面建设是能源的主要消费者,也是重要的排放源。此外,还有许多养护活动涉及小型或短期项目,如坑道修补和裂缝密封,然而,由于缺乏指导方针或现场勘察,小型或短期建设项目对环境的影响可能会被忽略。

第三,路面交通不仅涉及路面及其附属设施,还涉及用户和街区。据报道,在1960年以前美国建造了3545693 miles(1 mile ≈ 1.6093 km)的路面[4]。虽然一些路面已经修复或重建,但大部分的路面均已使用数十年。这些路段的街区在如此长的时间内可能已经发生了很大的变化,用户的需求也可能相应地发生变化。在一般情况下,路面养护可以通过考虑其特定需求为用户和街区提供更好的服务,且提高安全性和舒适性。

一般来说,传统的路面养护只考虑路面的损坏以及修复这些损坏所需的技术。可持续发展反映了经济、环境和社会的需求,可以用它来讨论上述3类与路面有关的问题。因此,可持续性路面养护是一个很好的解决方案,可以用来减少上述的负面影响,并对路面养护行业十分有利。

# 2. 可持续性路面养护的概念

1987年,世界环境与发展委员会的报告首先提出了可持续性的概念"我们共同的未来"。布伦特兰委员会将可持续发展定义为"在不损害子孙后代满足自身需求的能力的前提下满足当前需求的发展"。尽管目前和未来状况都被考虑在内,但这个初步的定义只强调相当广泛的需求。不过,这个定义是可持续发展的开始。

可持续性路面已成为近年来新兴的话题。路面养护 被广泛认为是可持续性路面的关键要素,这种养护涉及 使用某些技术来修复损坏路面并改善现有路面的性能, 从而延长其使用寿命。事实上,人们普遍认为路面养护 的可持续性是它的固有属性。

美国联邦公路管理局(FHWA)是路面研究的权威机构,近年来一直在推动国家层面的可持续性路面和可持续性交通方面发挥主导作用,它必须考虑不同地区的情况,以便为整个国家确定适当的可持续性实践。2015年,FHWA[5]指出,可持续性路面是指"路面的系统特性,包括:①实现其建造的工程目标的能力;②保留和恢复(理想状况下)周围的生态系统的能力;③经济地使用财务、人力和环境资源的能力;④满足健康、安

全、公平、就业、舒适和幸福等基本人类需求的能力。 这句话远远超出了可持续性路面的定义,它涉及不同但 相关的学科,并提供了4条原则,任何路面都应遵循从 而使其可持续发展。

人们越来越认识到路面养护对经济、环境和社会的影响。在上述同一文件[5]中,FHWA表示了对研究路面养护的可持续性特征的兴趣:文件的一部分讨论可持续的修复设计,其中一章涵盖保护和养护技术的可持续性改进。然而,技术只是路面养护项目的一部分,可持续性路面养护不仅限于技术。

Gransberg等[6]将路面保护与路面养护活动分开,并将保护和养护的可持续性定义为"推动环保实践且对技术和经济有利的做法"。他们根据7个因素讨论了保护和养护对环境的影响:原始材料使用量、替代材料使用量、路面在役监测和管理计划、噪声、空气质量/排放量、水质量和能源使用量。因此,除了成本和技术特点之外,还可以根据这7个因素之间的相应关系为项目推荐不同的保护和养护处理。但这里没有考虑养护项目的社会影响。

为了更好地确定可持续性养护项目应考虑的事项, 我们首先要提供可持续性路面养护的明确定义。

可持续性路面养护比传统的养护的范围更广,它鼓励整个项目团队不仅限于修理损坏路面或恢复特定场地的路面养护。可持续性路面养护可以定义为在项目的协作下:①合理使用劳动力、金钱和自然资源;②减少对周围环境的负面影响;③在恢复路面性能的同时,不会对路面使用者、工作人员和社区居民的需求产生负面影响;④应该被视为整个运输系统的组成部分;⑤应符合各级要求;⑥应该随着时间的推移而完善。传统的养护只修复路面结构,而可持续性养护改善了整个路面系统。

# 3. 现有的运输或路面可持续性评估工具的文献 综述

可持续性评估与可持续性定义同样重要。美国交通研究委员会(TRB)下成立的国家合作公路研究计划(NCHRP)在研究与美国路面规划、设计、建造、运营和养护有关的问题。在2011年的一份报告中,NCHRP宣称"正确量化路面保护的环境可持续性和养护环境的评估工具是缺乏的,也是必需的"[7]。

探索可持续性路面养护的意义和益处只告诉业界这

种养护是必要和可行的,还必须考虑如何衡量路面养护项目的可持续性,以便使不同的项目在标准规模上具有可比性。

评级(即评估)工具可以用于上述这种评估目的。一般而言,评级工具列出项目或组织可能遇到的具有可持续性特征的每种情况,并评估项目或组织在每种情况下的性能。该项目或组织随后将得分作为其可持续性等级的指标。

最受欢迎的可持续性基础设施评级工具是美国绿色建筑委员会的LEED®(Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design)。许多交通或路面可持续性评级工具都受到LEED®框架的启发。最新版本的LEED®(v4)有5个模块可用于评估不同的基础设施建设。用于新土地开发项目或再开发项目的邻里发展(ND)模块[8]包含与路面建设问题有关的一些项目,如栖息地或湿地和水体的设计和修复,以及将场地干扰最小化。此外,LEED®建筑运营与维护(O+M)模块[9]专为正在进行改善工程或几乎不进行施工的现有建筑而设计,包括一些与基础设施维护相关的材料,如现有建筑调试,以及居住者舒适度调查。因此,这两个模块有助于考虑可持续性路面养护。

各种可持续性评级工具已经开发且用于路面施工。为了确定现有评级工具是否充分涵盖了路面养护活动,我们审查了9种运输或路面可持续性评级工具,具体如下:

FHWA(版本1.2)提供的最新版本的基础设施自愿评估可持续工具(INVEST)有4个模块,其中之一是运行和养护(OM)[10]。OM模块评估机构的运营和养护政策、流程、程序和计划的可持续性。在OM模块中,14个指标中有11个涉及路面养护,但这些指标的设计旨在满足运输机构的需求。因此,它是在机构层面的管理和规划上评估路面,而不是在项目层面上进行相关活动和影响的评估。

Greenroads评估系统适用于修复、保护和覆盖项目。但它只能用于维护道路生命的维修工程,不适用于作为现场养护活动计划的一部分(通常由公共机构及其承包商执行)。它的信用反映了养护和保护活动,并要求相关的未来计划。但是,由于Greenroads假设那些未来的计划将按照承诺执行,因此该评级工具无法长期有效监控此类活动[11]。在Greenroads的最新版本(v2)中,61个指标中只有15个明确涉及养护[12]。这15个指标中的大部分都集中在建筑活动上。Greenroads可以应用于

选定的路面养护项目,但是它:①限制了养护范围;② 仅仅是保证可持续性的计划;③仅讨论养护活动的基本 信息。

运输行业的环境可持续性绿色领导力(GreenLITES) 有4种工具[13,14],将可持续性纳入项目、工程和实践 中。无论项目是否具有计划表,甚至可能只是一个提议, GreenLITES都将这些路面养护项目包含在内,但只有一 个指标明确地提及路面养护。

伊利诺伊州的宜居和可持续性交通评估系统和指南 (I-LAST) [15]提供了每个类别下的项目要求,以使项目 的可持续性可衡量,它还提供了可以在项目层面产生可 持续性成果的实践。在I-LAST中,15个指标中有3个明 确涉及养护活动。

建设环境和经济可持续性交通-基础设施-高速公路 (BE<sup>2</sup>ST) 可用于规划和设计阶段的高速公路项目。其目的之一是鼓励在道路施工和修复中广泛采用再生材料,因此,其所有指标都仅限于与可量化的建筑材料和工艺有关的问题[16]。判断层的14个指标中有一半可以直接应用于修复项目,但没有一个指标涉及保护。

路面工程在设计、施工前、施工中和完工后可以通过VicRoads [17]提出的综合VicRoads环境可持续性工具(INVEST)进行评估,并且可以应用于新修建、养护或重建的路面。但是,48个指标中只有9个明确地考虑了路面养护活动的评估。

可持续性运输分析评估系统(STARS)通过评估运输投资来考虑未来对交通运输项目的使用,而不仅仅是评估项目的设计和施工,因此,STARS纳入了"运输项目的使用往往比其建设本身更有影响"的构想[18-20]。在STARS-Plan的21个指标中只有3个与养护活动直接相关;而在STARS-Project的12个指标中只有1个与养护活动直接相关。

可持续性交通评估等级 (STAR) [21]为可持续性增加了第4部分:项目结果的可持续性风险,即预期结果可能无法实现或维持的风险。18个STAR中只有6个直接涉及养护。

绿色路面设计评估系统(GreenPave)专注于路面组成部分和与路面相关的项目[22],如路面结构、修复策略、材料使用、路面性能以及施工期间使用的车辆和设备的类型,而不只专注于整个道路。GreenPave可以应用于项目的设计阶段和构建阶段。在14个GreenPave指标中,有11个与养护直接相关。尽管GreenPave已经宣布它可以用于新的建造和修复项目,但这些指标都没

有反映对于保护和其他养护项目的需求。

总之,与一般的路面施工活动和现有的运输或路面可持续性评级工具相比,对于养护重点项目而言,一些内容区域有相当大的不同。上面讨论的评级工具确实有直接考虑路面养护活动的类别或指标。然而,这些评级工具并没有将重点放在养护活动上,而是放在了整个运输基础设施生命周期的设计和新建上,这限制了量化养护活动可持续性的适用性。

本节的文献综述也说明了NCHRP关于建议专门设计用于路面养护的可持续性评级工具的合理性。这样的工具是必要的,既是对可持续性路面理论的补充,也有益于路面养护行业。

# 4. 养护路面可持续性指数的发展

我们新的评级工具称为养护路面可持续性指数 (PSIM),用来评估路面养护项目的可持续性。该工具将涵盖与三重底线 (TBL,指经济、环境和社会)的影响相关的项目。PSIM旨在:

- 在可持续性路面养护的概念和实践之间架起桥梁;
- 在路面养护行业中列出并确定可持续性和实用的 解决方案:
- 合理评估和量化个别路面养护项目的可持续性;
- 为用户提供一个索引,便于查看可持续性发展活动并比较不同活动或项目的可持续性;
- 根据所达到的可持续性水平建立一个奖励认证;
- 追踪和量化可持续性目标;
- 尽可能早地将所有利益相关者融入路面养修项目;
- 提高公众对可持续性养护活动的认识。

PSIM是通过以下5个步骤开发的:

- 确定评级类别;
- 确定每个类别下的评级指标;
- 确定每个类别的优先级;
- 确定每个指标下的分值;
- 确定认证等级。

## 4.1. 评级类别的确定

制定可持续性评级工具的第一步是确定评级类别。 每个类别都关注某些特定的可持续性指标。表1显示了 为PSIM确定的类别。

为PSIM确定的8个类别如下所述:

• 管理 (Mn): 反映了路面养护项目应该如何成为

- 一个系统,不仅在项目层面,而且也是整个路面系统的一部分。
- 技术 (T): 融合了与路面养护技术相关的可持续 性发展主题。
- 材料(Mt): 始终是可持续性基础设施的首要 关注点之一,因为材料需要花费大量的能源来 生产、运输、储存和处理,而其本身就是宝贵 的资源。
- 能源和水(EW): 在使用电力和燃料时考虑节能和减排,并考虑保护水资源。
- 环境(E):直接处理由于路面养护活动而对环境造成的任何形式的污染或对人造成的不良影响,并尽可能试图消除路面养护活动对周围自然环境和社区造成的负面影响。
- 安全(S):强调在路面养护项目中对在路面使用者、工作人员以及在附近社区生活或工作的人员安全方面的重要性。
- 社区(C):侧重于路面养护项目附近的社区,其中包括附近居民或工作人员、文化环境以及任何将从可持续性路面养护项目直接或间接受益的人员。
- 创新(I):评估具有创造性和实用性的观点,以 提高路面养护的可持续性,并建议将其他可持续 项目的经验融入路面养护。

## 4.2. 确定可持续性指标

指标增加了评级类别的具体细节,Jeon和Amekudzi [23]检查了16个可持续性交通框架,并且列出了评级指标以评估交通运输的可持续发展。Litman[24]还对可持续性交通规划指标进行了全面研究。另外,为了确定每个类别的指标,我们使用了LEED®模块(即ND和OM模块)的指标分布和以上讨论的运输或路面的9个评级工具作为参考。所选择的指标经过精心设计,以避免重叠。表2列出了每个类别中用于路面养护的可持续性指标的最终列表。

表1 PSIM中路面养护的评级类别输入

Input		Outunt	Od	
Abstract inputs Concrete inputs		Output	Others	
Management	Material	Environment	Innovation	
Technique	Energy and water	Safety		
		Community		

# 表2 PSIM中的评级指标

Category	Indicator	Note
Management	Project team	Everything related to the project should be reported to the project team.
	Budget plan	A budget plan is needed to determine and monitor project expenses.
	Quality management	The procedure and performance quality of the project should be guaranteed for successful delivery.
	Emergency dealing	Inappropriate reactions to unpredictable events will impair project efficiency.
	Maintenance schedule	Maintenance activities should be implemented and finished in time, and performance monitoring should be planned ahead.
	Project record	Information on previous and current maintenance activities should be conveniently retrievable.
	Work zone management	The work zone should be well defined and managed with consideration for the needs of the working crew, traffic, and neighbors.
	Crew training	The working crew should be aware of the construction procedure, equipment operation, performance requirements, and sustainability.
	Project interaction	Communication must be conducted well to reduce conflict between different construction projects in the same area.
Technique	Maintenance techniques	Reasons should be given if specific maintenance techniques are selected from multiple options.
	Material production	The sustainability of the asphalt/concrete plant should be considered.
	Distress analysis	Actual reasons leading to the distresses should be investigated and used as guide for maintenance.
	Standard procedure	A standard maintenance procedure should be followed for consistent results.
	Disturbance and repair	Any damage to the adjacent infrastructure should be repaired.
	Smoothness adjustment	An appropriate approach should be implemented to remove obvious faulting between maintained and adjacent pavements.
	Pavement uses	Pavements for different purposes should be maintained accordingly.
	Weather adaption	Maintenance projects should be planned and implemented based on the weather and climate.
	Preservation	Preservation prevents distresses and is believed to have intrinsic sustainable features.
Material	Quality certification	The quality of the construction materials should be guaranteed.
	Local materials	Construction materials should be obtained locally whenever possible.
	Materials storage	Construction materials should be appropriately protected when stored on site.
	Recycle materials	Excessive or waste materials should be recycled whenever possible.
	Alternative materials	Alternative materials are recommended if they can reasonably replace energy-intensive materials.
	Earthwork	The cut-fill balance and the stockpile of soil should be carefully considered if subgrade work is involved.
Energy and water	Efficient lighting	Renewable-energy and high-efficiency bulbs are recommended for construction and traffic lighting.
	Energy consumption I: construction	The energy used by the construction equipment and the working crew on-site should be considered.
	Energy consumption II: transport	The energy used to transport construction materials, equipment, and the working crew should be considered
	Energy consumption III: traffic	The energy used by vehicles in traffic should be considered.
	Water consumption	The water used during the project should be considered.
	Heat island alleviation	Methods of reducing the heat absorbed by or released from the asphalt pavement should be considered.
Environment	Solid waste	The processing and transportation of solid construction wastes should be considered.
	Stormwater and liquid waste	Liquid construction waste and contaminated stormwater should be considered.
	Air quality	Pollutants emitted to the air should be considered.
	Noise control	Appropriate methods should be considered to mitigate construction and traffic noise.
	Vibration control	Maintenance activities resulting in noticeable vibration should be appropriately scheduled and minimized.
	Night work	The scope and schedule of night work should be carefully determined.
	Ecology conservation	The natural environment that is disturbed by maintenance activities should be restored and protected as much as possible.
	Slope protection	Soil and rock on steep or long slopes should be stabilized or protected.
	Shoulder protection	The pavement shoulder should be kept integral or well maintained.

Category	Indicator	Note
Safety	Traffic control	Appropriate and reasonable traffic control should be planned and implemented.
	Construction safety	Safety issues affecting the working crew and construction equipment should be considered.
	Roadway and roadside safety	Safety structures and devices for pavement users and neighbors should be considered.
	Pedestrian and bicyclists	The needs of pedestrians and bicyclists should be considered.
	Drainage	The drainage system should be protected or well maintained.
	Snow/ice removal	The activities and materials involved in snow/ice removal should be considered.
	Traffic marking	Traffic marking should be restored after being disturbed.
	Glare control	Appropriate methods should be implemented to mitigate glare from construction lighting and vehicle headlights.
Community	Road access I: users	Different pavement users should have convenient access to the infrastructure.
	Road access II: infrastructure	The junction area between the pavement and other infrastructure requires additional consideration.
	Landscape design	The aesthetic design and related safety issues of the adjacent vegetation should be considered.
	Aesthetic design	The aesthetic design and related safety issues of adjacent human-made objects should be considered.
	Culture conservation	Any cultural elements within the pavement system should be considered.
	Stakeholders involvement	An effective channel should be established for stakeholders to express their opinions.
	Notification	Basic information about the project should be delivered to stakeholders or any other interested people.
	Ease of use	Any approach to improve the comfort of pavement users should be considered.
	Community adaption	Maintenance activities should be planned and implemented by considering the characteristics of the neighborhood.
	Sustainability promotion	The concept of sustainable pavement maintenance should be recommended to more people.
Innovation	Creative ideas	Any creative techniques that can improve the sustainability of the pavement maintenance project should be considered.
	Sustainability representative	It is recommended that an individual who is familiar with sustainable infrastructure be involved in the project.
	Certified sustainable pavement	Extra points can be earned if the existing pavement was certified by a sustainable transportation/pavement program.

## 4.3. 类别优先级的确定

使用层次分析法(AHP)来确定每个PSIM类别的权重。HP由Thomas Saaty于20世纪70年代初开发,是对不同因素进行排序并做出决定的主观方法。AHP已被公认为行业标准,并被广泛应用于不同领域[25,26]。它使用成对比较法来生成比率数据,其结果显示一个项目优先于另一个项目的程度,而不是按重要性顺序提供列表。AHP首先将决策问题分解为一系列子问题的层次结构,然后利用专业人员或利益相关者的判断确定每个子问题的优先级,最后,它为整个层次结构提供数值权重。

每个类别都邀请了一个具有代表性的小组来确定它 的优先级,该小组包括:

- •运输机构和养护公司的员工;
- •工作人员(包括工程师和技术人员);
- •参与至少一门与可持续性设计有关的课程的土木工程的老师和学生;
- 经过路面养护项目的驾驶者、行人和自行车骑 行者;

## • 经养护路面所在社区的居民和工人。

该团队的意见由一个名为Expert Choice的AHP软件进行处理,以便计算8个类别的优先级。随后对个体结果的平均值进行计算和标准化以获得最终的优先级。结果(表3)显示,安全性(0.274)排名第一,后面依次是管理层(0.148)、环境(0.139)、技术(0.109)、材料(0.106)、社区(0.099)、能源和水资源(0.080)、创新(0.045)。

表3 PSIM中各类别所占比例分布

Category	Normalized priority	Points distribution
Management	0.148	29
Technique	0.109	22
Material	0.106	21
Energy and water	0.080	16
Environment	0.139	28
Safety	0.274	55
Community	0.099	20
Innovation	0.045	9
Total points		200

## 4.4. 点分布的确定

大多数现有的交通运输或路面可持续性评级工具是根据评级工具的开发者或用户的主观判断在每个指标下分配分值(也称为指标权重)。PSIM将使用统计方法作为客观加权法来分配每个指标下的分值。

首先,从PSIM可能获得的最大可能分值设置为200,如表3所示,根据之前获得的类别优先级,每个类别下的可能分值按比例计算。

通过评估8个州(加利福尼亚州、科罗拉多州、佛罗里达州、明尼苏达州、纽约州、俄勒冈州、华盛顿州和肯塔基州)交通部门(DOT)的实践,发布了与每个指标相关的分值。这些州DOT被认为具有最佳的可持续性发展实践[27]或者有效提高整个美国交通基础设施的可持续性[28]。

下面显示了通过审查州DOT的做法来确定每个指标下的分值的程序。

- (1) 从州DOT网站收集有关路面养护工程的手册。
- (2) 查看手册并确定哪些手册/章节/段落讨论PSIM

指标(收集并审阅了300多份手册)。

- (3) 将手册/章节/段落列为相应指标下州DOT的"实践"。有3个级别来说明所涉及手册/章节/段落的数量(级别1:少数;级别2:一些;级别3:很多)。
- (4) 确定"实践"是否已准备好应用于路面养护实践。准备状态将通过3个系数(3分:准备好;2分:部分准备好;1分:未准备好;0:未讨论)来评价。
- (5) 将"水平"乘以"系数"以获得州DOT的实践评分(评分范围从0到9)。
- (6) 根据涉及的TBL指标的部门数量,对8个州的DOT的实践计算出每个指标下的平均实践分值进行 微调。
- (7) 修改后的实践分值就是每个指标下的PSIM分值,表4显示了点分布的最终结果。

#### 4.5. 确定认证等级

在PSIM框架内对路面养护项目进行评估之后,将 为该项目颁发一个名为"路面可持续性指数(PSI)"的

表4 PSIM中分值的分布

Category	Indicator	Average	Category priority	Initial points distribution	TBL sectors involved	Modified points distribution
Management	Project team	2.375	29	2	3	2
	Budget plan	2.875		3	2	2
	Quality management	5.125		5	3	5
	Emergency dealing	4.125		4	3	4
	Maintenance schedule	2.875		3	2	2
	Project record	5.125		5	3	5
	Work zone management	4.25		4	3	4
	Crew training	2.875		3	3	3
	Project interaction	2		2	3	2
Technique	Maintenance techniques	0.25	22	0	3	2
	Material production	1.5		2	3	2
	Distress analysis	2.75		3	3	3
	Standard procedure	7.875		10	3	6
	Disturbance and repair	1.625		2	3	2
	Smoothness adjustment	0.5		1	3	2
	Pavement uses	1.875		2	1	2
	Weather adaption	0.5		1	2	1
	Preservation	1.125		1	3	2
Material	Quality certification	7.875	21	8	1	5
	Local materials	1.25		1	2	2
	Materials storage	1.75		2	3	3
	Recycle materials	3		3	2	4
	Alternative materials	1.125		1	2	3
	Earthwork	4.5		5	2	4

Category	Indicator	Average	Category priority	Initial points distribution	TBL sectors involved	Modified points distribution
Energy and water	Efficient lighting	3.25	16	6	2	4
	Energy consumption I: construction	3		6	2	4
	Energy consumption II: transport	1.5		3	2	3
	Energy consumption III: traffic	0		0	2	2
	Water consumption	0.75		1	2	2
	Heat island alleviation	0		0	1	1
Environment	Solid waste	4.75	28	4	2	4
	Stormwater and liquid waste	5.875		5	1	4
	Air quality	4.5		4	1	4
	Noise control	4		3	2	2
	Vibration control	1		1	2	2
	Night work	0.625		1	2	2
	Ecology conservation	6.375		5	2	5
	Slope protection	5.375		4	3	3
	Shoulder protection	2.125		2	3	2
Safety	Traffic control	8.25	55	12	3	10
	Construction safety	5.75		8	1	8
	Roadway and roadside safety	5.625		8	1	10
	Pedestrian and bicyclists	4.125		6	1	6
	Drainage	6.125		9	2	8
	Snow/ice removal	3.25		5	2	5
	Traffic marking	4.625		7	2	6
	Glare control	0.375		1	1	2
Community	Road access I: users	3.875	20	2	2	2
	Road access II: infrastructure	4.375		2	2	2
	Landscape design	7.25		4	2	4
	Aesthetic design	3.25		2	1	2
	Culture conservation	4.25		2	2	2
	Stakeholders involvement	4.625		3	2	3
	Notification	2.25		1	1	1
	Ease of use	2		1	1	1
	Community adaption	4.125		2	2	2
	Sustainability promotion	0.75		0	1	1
Innovation	Creative ideas	1.5	9	5	3	4
	Sustainability representative	1.25		4	3	3
	Certified sustainable pavement			0	3	2

## 评分,用来反映其可持续性成果。

现有的用于路面或交通的可计算每个指标下的项目 或计划所获得的总分值可持续性评级工具会作为认证的 基础。但是,路面养护项目可能并不包括所有指标,因 为每个项目有独特的背景,并且项目的规模之间可能会 有很大差异。因此,通过同时考虑涵盖指标和获得的分

## 数, PSI反映相关指标下的评估。

一个典型的PSI是由两部分组成的: 所涉指标的数量和所涉指标所获得的分数的百分比。例如,如果一个项目的PSI为20%/50%,则表示该项目涉及20个PSIM指标,并且已经获得了这20个指标所能获得的最高点数的一半。

为了展示不同路面养护项目的可持续性成果,经过评估和PSI计算,项目应给予合理的认证等级。根据指标数量和近似得分率,如表5所示,有3种认证等级。根据其PSI,一个项目将获得1~3个PSIM星。

# 5. 评估过程的演示

为了检验PSIM在实际路面养护项目中的适用性,选择了城市地区常用的路面养护活动,即实用切割修复,作为研究案例来展示评估过程。路面系统的主要功能是运输,然而,它也作为为企业和住宅提供水、气、电、下水道和其他公用设施的基础设施的走廊。在这些基础设施系统上进行安装、维修或改造往往需要通过切断道路来进入地下空间,这对路面的预期寿命产生了不利影响。PSIM评估报告的典型内容(即评估结果)如下:

- 实际的、可实现的PSI和认证(如果适用);
- 逐项指标解释:
- 优势(可持续发展成果)和弱项(潜在改进空间) 的清单:
- 需要创新点的活动的说明(如果适用)。

在肯塔基州路易斯维尔的Fern Valley Road和Shepherdsville Road的沥青路面上的公共设施切割修复项目被选为第一个案例研究。路易斯维尔水务公司(LWC)计划在2015年6月17日因水主管道中断而进行路面挖掘,并要求承包商在次日进行沥青路面修复。施工现场位于Fern Valley Road和Shepherdsville Road交叉口西北角处的一个大型停车场。当地承包商于2015年6月18日开挖路面,修复了主破碎区并对沟槽进行回填,随后于同一日完成了约60 ft×24 ft(1 ft= 0.3048 m)的薄热混合沥青(HMA)覆盖层的加铺以恢复路面切割区域。2015年6月18日天气晴朗,2015年6月19日黄昏时有大雨。

使用不同的资源获取项目信息,包括来自LWC的日常工作任务报告、实地考察、工作人员访谈、与LWC官员和谷歌地图的沟通(电子邮件和定期会议)。如果无法得到某个指标所需的信息,则根据观察结果做出决

定,否则在该指标下不会获得任何分值。

表6列出了本项目涉及的PSIM指标及其相应的解释。

该项目在33个PSIM指标下共获得37分,因此,该项目的PSI为33%/32.5%。正如PSIM所定义的那样,这个评级意味着此项目是不可持续的。

根据可持续性发展评估结果,该公共设施切割修复项目的优势包括工期短、交通管理良好、施工设备停放合理;该项目的弱点包括固体废物的收集和处理、竣工日期的现场通知的提供以及空气质量控制。

# 6. 结论

路面基础设施对国家来说是一笔宝贵的财富,每年都要付出大量的努力,包括劳动力、资金和其他资源,以养护路面系统并为用户服务。近年来,由于人们意识到路面施工对周围环境和社区有负面影响,因此可持续性路面和可持续性交通得到了更多关注[29],相信可持续性将成为现代路面行业的一个很好的解决方案。一个潜在的共识表明,可持续性是路面养护的内在特征,因为适当的养护可以保证路面的可用性并延长其使用寿命。

本文对路面养护,尤其是路面施工过程进行了研究 以讨论其可持续性,并提供了可持续性路面养护的描述 性定义。为了使不同的路面养护项目在可持续性的基础 上具有可比性,并更好地推广可持续性路面养护的概 念,分5个步骤开发了用于路面养护的可持续性评级工 具。PSIM评级工具有8个类别、60个指标和200个可能 的分值,以有效评估修复任何损坏路面的养护项目的可 持续性。与现有的评级工具相比,PSIM采用独特的方 法衡量每个评级指标并确定认证等级,如果他们的PSI 通过相应的要求,路面养护项目可以获得相应的分值 和认证。

选择在肯塔基州路易斯维尔进行的公用设施切割修 复项目来演示PSIM评估过程和结果。结果表明,PSIM 已成功应用于公共设施切割后的路面修复工程。尽管根

表5 PSIM认证等级

A	Quantity of indicators					
Approximate scoring rate	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 60			
0% to 40%	Not sustainable	*	**			
41% to 50%	*	**	***			
51% to 60%	**	***	★★★ (also promoted as "demonstration project")			

表6 对肯塔基州路易斯维尔的一个公用设施切割修复项目的PSIM评估结果

Category	Indicator <sup>a</sup>	Maximum points	Actual points	Explanation
Management	Project team	2	2	People at the three utility agencies were designated to be in charge of utility cut restorations; they have relationships with contractors.
	Budget plan	2	0	N/A
	Quality management	5	2	Both backfilling and pavement restoration were visually checked.
	Emergency dealing	4	0	N/A
	Maintenance schedule	2	2	Tight schedule; digging started one day before pavement restoration; pavement was restored within one day and was completed before the rainfall.
	Project record	5	2	Only the project log from LWC was available.
	Work zone management	4	2	Equipment, vehicles, and tools were well organized at the nearby parking lot, but there were no guidelines about work zone management.
	Crew training	3	1	An experienced working crew was working on site but did not know about sustainable pavement maintenance.
Technique	Material production	2	0	HMA was used.
	Standard procedure	6	1	Pavement restoration followed the standard procedure from contractor, but performed no trench backfilling. Louisville Metro is seeking standard pro-
				cedures for trench backfilling, and the project is under progress at the time of this project.
	Pavement uses	2	0	Asphalt pavement for different uses all followed the same restoration procedure.
Material	Quality certification	5	0	N/A
	Local materials	2	0	N/A
	Materials storage	3	0	There was no protection for the construction materials.
	Earthwork	4	0	Compaction of backfill was not observed.
Energy and water	Energy consumption I: construction	4	0	Traditional construction equipment was used.
	Energy consumption II: transport	3	1	Carpooling was observed.
	Energy consumption III: traffic	2	2	Traffic speed was not decreased while passing the work zone.
	Heat island alleviation	1	0	No such treatment was applied.
Environment	Solid waste	4	1	The pavement surface and the shoulder between lanes and curb were clean, but not all of the asphalt waste was removed from the site. The destination of the wastes was unknown.
	Air quality	4	0	N/A
	Noise control	2	0	N/A
	Vibration control	2	0	N/A
	Ecology conservation	5	2	Existing plants were not disturbed, but some asphalt mixture waste was left on the lawn alongside the pavement.
Safety	Traffic control	10	8	This was well designed and effective. Traffic control was initiated before digging. Traffic cones were removed from the pavement after construction but were not removed from the site. No guideline for traffic control was observed.
	Construction safety	8	4	There were no accidents, but the working crew did not wear reflective safety vests. No guideline for construction was observed.
	Traffic marking	6	4	All traffic markings that were destroyed during construction were restored, but the source of the marking material was unknown.
Community	Road access I: users	2	2	The project did not affect the people entering or exiting the parking lot.
-	Stakeholders involvement	3	1	LWC and the contractors were observed to be the stakeholders involved.
	Notification	1	0	N/A
	Sustainability promotion	1	0	N/A

Category	Indicator <sup>a</sup>	Maximum points	Actual points	Explanation
Innovation	Sustainability representative	3	0	N/A
	Certified sustainable pave-	2	0	N/A
	ment			
Total points		114	37	
Percentage earned		32.5%		
Certification level		Not sustainable		

N/A: Information not available.

据PSIM评估,所选择的公共设施修复项目是不可持续的,但仍对提高类似路面养护项目的可持续性提出了一些建议,包括固体废物的现场处理、在施工期间竣工日期的提交和扬尘的控制。一旦这些建议被未来的类似项目所采用,这些项目将获得更高的PSI,从而提高类似项目的可持续性。PSIM揭示了提高路面养护项目可持续性的机会,包括应该考虑什么以及如何考虑的建议。

今后,应邀请更多参与者进行评级类别的优先级确定。另外应在各种项目上长期测试PSIM的性能,随后可以根据应用结果对PSIM框架进行改进。

# Compliance with ethics guidelines

Yibo Zhang and J. P. Mohsen declare that they have no conflict of interest or financial conflicts to disclose.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> This project includes 33 indicators.