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Smart Mobility, Empowering Cities

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Traffic Load Data for Compliance and Bridge Safety Assessment

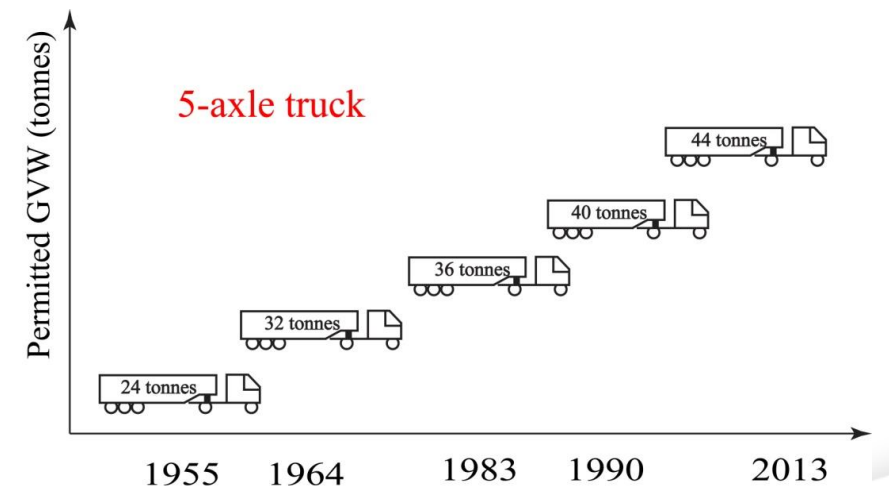
Bernard JACOB

IFSTTAR, Deputy Scientific Director

**Transforming Freight Movements
through ITS – Part I (SIS25)**

Challenges and issues

- Continuous increase of the permitted gross vehicle weights and length, and of the heavy traffic volume/flow (+1 to 2%/year in the EU)
- Ageing infrastructures, limited resources for maintenance and repair (<https://www.itf-oecd.org/policies-extend-life-road-assets>)
- Fair competition (companies/modes), EU: unique market, taxes and road pricing
- Requirements for overload monitoring/reporting: revised Directive EU 2015/719, art. 10d, e and g (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32015L0719>)

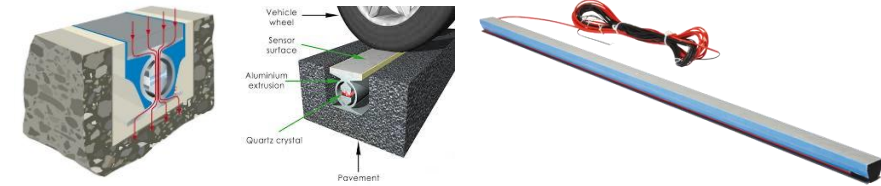


Weigh-in-motion (WIM) technologies

- Road sensors WIM

Sensors are mounted in the road (mainly in the pavement upper layer)

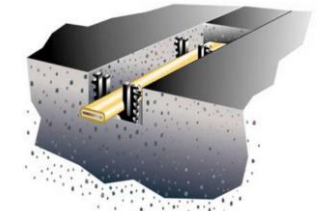
- Scales: load cells, bending plates
- Strips and bars: piezo (polymer, ceramic, quartz), fibre optics
- Mats (capacitive, fibre optics)
- Instrumented beam (using strain gauges)



Piezo-quarz (Lineas, Kistler)



Piezo-ceramic (LCPC/ECM)



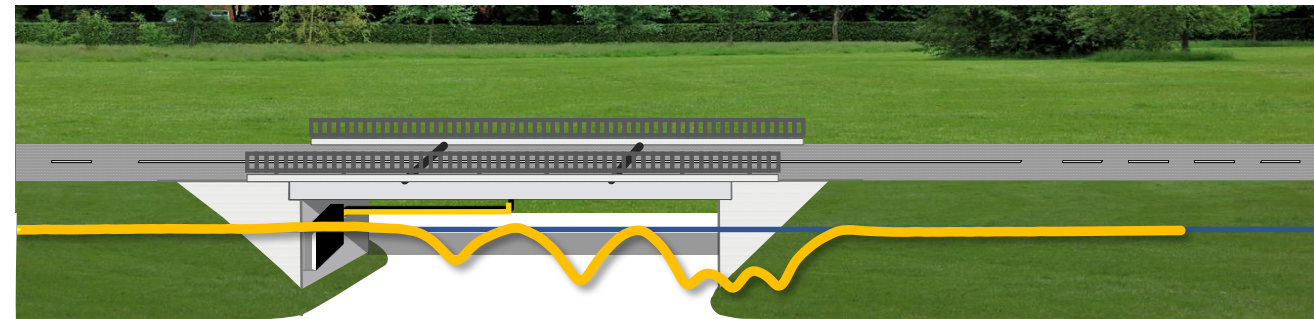
Piezo-polymer (MSI)

- Bridge WIM

- The bridge deck (or some girders) is instrumented with strain gauges/extensometers, inverse problem: strains \Rightarrow wheel/axle/vehicle loads

- On-Board WIM

- Vehicle body/suspension/wheels are equipped with various types of sensors + a software which calculate the wheel dynamic impact forces



WIM Data Required by Application (1)

- Infrastructure assessment (pavement, bridge)
 - Pavements: traffic aggressiveness, cracking & rutting assessment → axle and group of axle loads and spacing, statistics (histograms)
 - Bridges assessment, extreme loads, fatigue, safety margins, damage mitigation: axle, group of axles and GVW, transverse and longitudinal location, multiple presence... Detailed data (per vehicle)
 - Accuracy: COST323 B(10)-C(15)
- Overloads screening
 - Screening/preselection + company profiling, WIM coupled with cameras/video,
 - Periodical calibration and checks, quality assurance, off-scale detection
 - Axle, group of axles and GVW per vehicle, AVI/LPR, category of vehicle, speed, lane
 - Accuracy: COST323 B+(7)-B(10)

WIM Data Required by Application (2)

- **Direct enforcement**

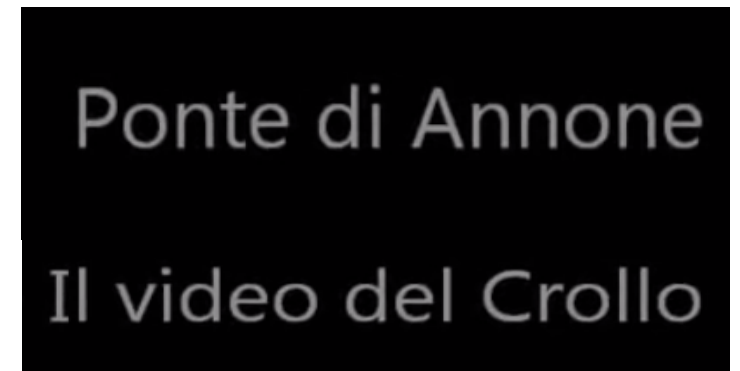
- Axle, group of axles and GVW per vehicle, category of vehicle, speed, lane + max. permitted loads/mass per vehicle + vehicle owner (LPR + registration database)
- Legal metrology: type approval + initial and in-service verifications
- Accuracy: OIML 5 or 10 (> COST323 A(5))

- **New main challenge to ensure the compliance with regulations**

- Increase of heavy vehicle flow, safety of interception is questionable
- Lack of human resources (police, weighing officers...) and of space (in the EU)
- To limit check avoidance → 24/24 and 7/7 controls
- In developing countries: may reduce corruption/higher rate of fine recovering
- Czech Republic pioneered in 2011-2015, Belgium, France, Germany are actively working on that

Bridge Safety

- Higher traffic flow and heavier vehicles, on existing/ageing bridges
- Lighter bridges → increase of the ratio live loads/dead loads → higher sensitivity of the design and maintenance to the live (traffic) loads
- Requirement to extend the life of road asset, to reduce the maintenance costs and to avoid disasters due to overloads...
- ITS solutions, V2I + I2V communication for bridge and traffic monitoring: IAP and SIAP (cf. CEDR/FALCON project in the EU)



Perspectives and Discussion

- **Policies of WIM data collection and use for compliance**
 - Which policy and means allocated to implement WIM systems, collect WIM data and use them for enforcement?
 - Which legal obligation or incentive to do that?
 - Does direct enforcement by WIM become an objective and how to achieve it?
- **Policies to extend the life of bridges and avoid collapses**
 - How is bridge monitoring coupled with traffic load assessment?
 - How are the existing/ageing bridges monitored and re-assessed?
 - Which measures are undertaken or planned to extend the life of bridges?

The background features three stylized trees with canopies that resemble network diagrams. The trees are rendered in a light red color against a darker red background. The canopies are composed of numerous thin, white lines that form a complex, interconnected web, symbolizing smart mobility or urban infrastructure. The trees are positioned on the left, center, and right sides of the frame, with the central one being smaller than the two flanking it.

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