

# Validation Report

Pennsylvania, SPS-6  
Task Order 8, CLIN 2  
May 29 to 30, 2007

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## 1 Executive Summary

A visit was made to the Pennsylvania 0600 on May 29 to 30, 2007 for the purposes of conducting a validation of the WIM system located on I-80, 0.2 miles east of Milesburg near exit 158. The SPS-6 is located in the righthand, westbound lane of a four-lane divided facility. The posted speed limit at this location is 65 mph. The LTPP lane (numbered 4 on the controller) is one of two lanes instrumented at this site. The adjacent lane is instrumented for classification data collection. The validation procedures were in accordance with LTPP’s SPS WIM Data Collection Guide dated August 21, 2001.

This site is a relocation of the site originally installed at milepost 151 near Snow Shoe, Pennsylvania. An assessment of that site determined that it would not be possible to validate the installation due to vehicles missing the right wheelpath sensor.

This is the first validation visit to this location. The site was installed on April 30 to May 2, 2007 by IRD.

**This site meets all LTPP precision requirements except speed which is not considered sufficient to disqualify the site as having research quality data. The classification algorithm is not currently providing research quality classification information.**

The site is instrumented with quartz piezo WIM sensors and iSINC electronics. It is installed in asphalt concrete. The validation used the following trucks:

- 1) 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 77,240 lbs., the “golden” truck.
- 2) 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a split rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 62,460 lbs., the “partial” truck.

The validation speeds ranged from 53 to 65 miles per hour. The pavement temperatures ranged from 76 to 117 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was also achieved.

**Table 1-1 Post-Validation results – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$-4.4 \pm 5.6\%$	Pass
Single axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$-1.3 \pm 11.3\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	$\pm 15$ percent	$0.2 \pm 6.8\%$	Pass
GVW	$\pm 10$ percent	$-0.1 \pm 4\%$	Pass
<b>Speed</b>	<b><math>\pm 1</math> mph [2 km/hr]</b>	<b><math>0.2 \pm 1.9</math> mph</b>	<b>Fail</b>
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft [150mm]	$0 \pm 0.1$ ft	Pass

The pavement condition appeared to be satisfactory for conducting a performance evaluation. There were no distresses observed that would influence truck motions significantly. A visual survey determined that there is no discernable bouncing or avoidance by trucks in the sensor area. No profile information has been collected at this site since the installation of the sensors. An amended report will be submitted when profile data is available to calculate the WIMIndex values associated with this installation.

If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

**Table 1-2 Results Based on ASTM E-1318-02 Test Procedures**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Limits for Allowable Error</b>	<b>Percent within Allowable Error</b>	<b>Pass/Fail</b>
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

This site needs five years of data to meet the goal of five years of research quality data. There is insufficient information from agency validations to determine if the prior location produced research quality data.

## 2 Corrective Actions Recommended

There are no corrective actions required for this site at this time.

## 3 Post Calibration Analysis

This final analysis is based on test runs conducted May 30, 2007 during the morning and early afternoon hours at test site 420600 on I-80. This SPS-6 site is at milepost 158.2 on the westbound, righthand of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for the calibration and for the subsequent validation included:

1. 5-axle tractor-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with a standard rear tandem and air suspension loaded to 77,240 lbs., the “golden” truck.
2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a split rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 62,460 lbs., the “partial” truck.

Each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 53 to 65 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 76 to 117 degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was also achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in Table 3-1.

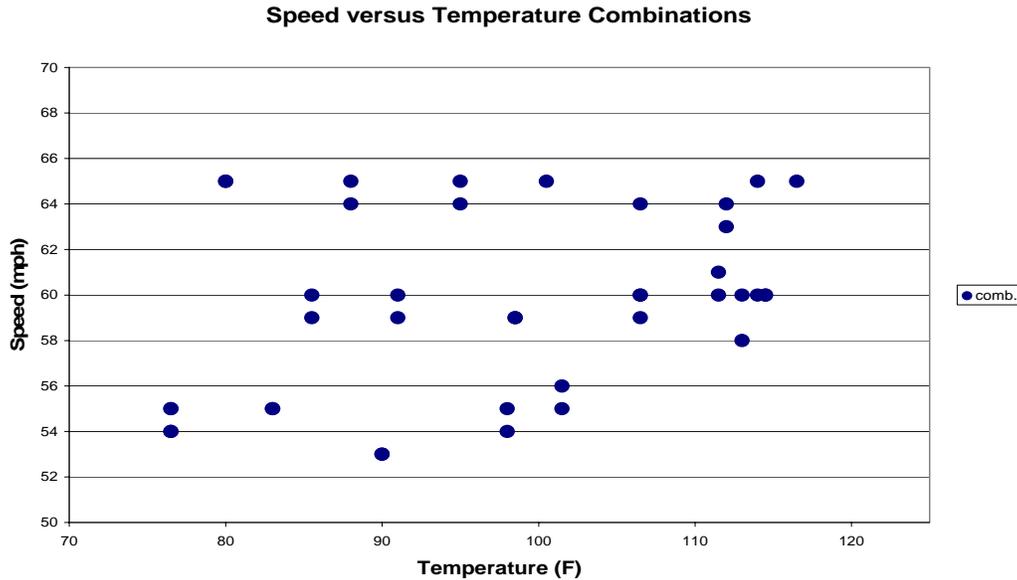
As shown in Table 3-1, the site passed all of the performance criteria except for speed.

**Table 3-1 Post-Validation Results – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

<b>SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8</b>	<b>95 %Confidence Limit of Error</b>	<b>Site Values</b>	<b>Pass/Fail</b>
Steering axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$-4.4 \pm 5.6\%$	Pass
Single axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$-1.3 \pm 11.3\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	$\pm 15$ percent	$0.2 \pm 6.8\%$	Pass
GVW	$\pm 10$ percent	$-0.1 \pm 4\%$	Pass
<b>Speed</b>	<b><math>\pm 1</math> mph [2 km/hr]</b>	<b><math>0.2 \pm 1.9</math> mph</b>	<b>Fail</b>
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft [150mm]	$0 \pm 0.1$ ft	Pass

The test runs were conducted primarily during the morning and early afternoon hours under mostly sunny conditions, resulting in a wide range of pavement temperatures. The runs were also conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the dataset was split into three speed groups and three temperature groups. The distribution of runs by speed and temperature is illustrated in Figure 3-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was achieved for this set of validation runs.

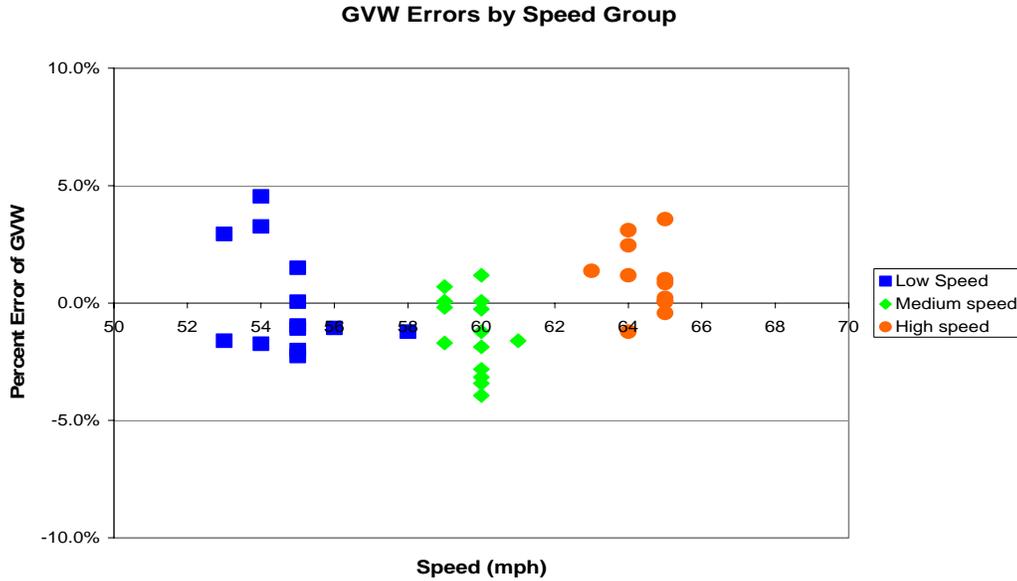
The three speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed – 53 to 58 mph, Medium speed – 59 to 62 mph and High speed – 63 + mph. The three temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 76 to 88 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature, 89 to 101 degrees Fahrenheit for Medium temperature and 102 to 117 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.



**Figure 3-1 Post-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

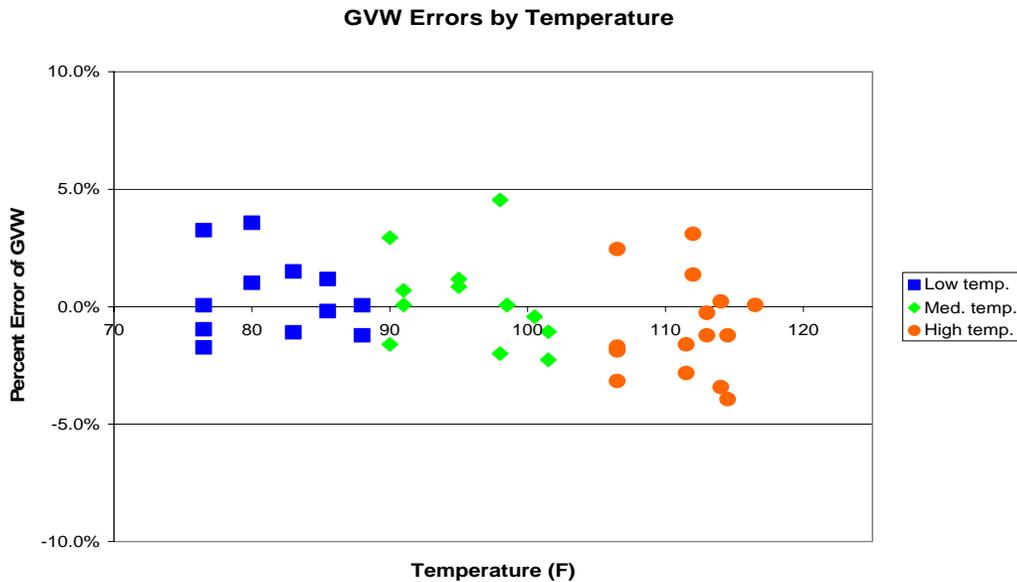
A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually any sign of a relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance. Figure 3-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole.

From the figure, it appears that the mean error of GVW estimates is generally consistent throughout the entire speed range. The equipment estimates GVW reasonably well at all speeds. Variability in error is somewhat greater at the lower speeds.



**Figure 3-2 Post-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

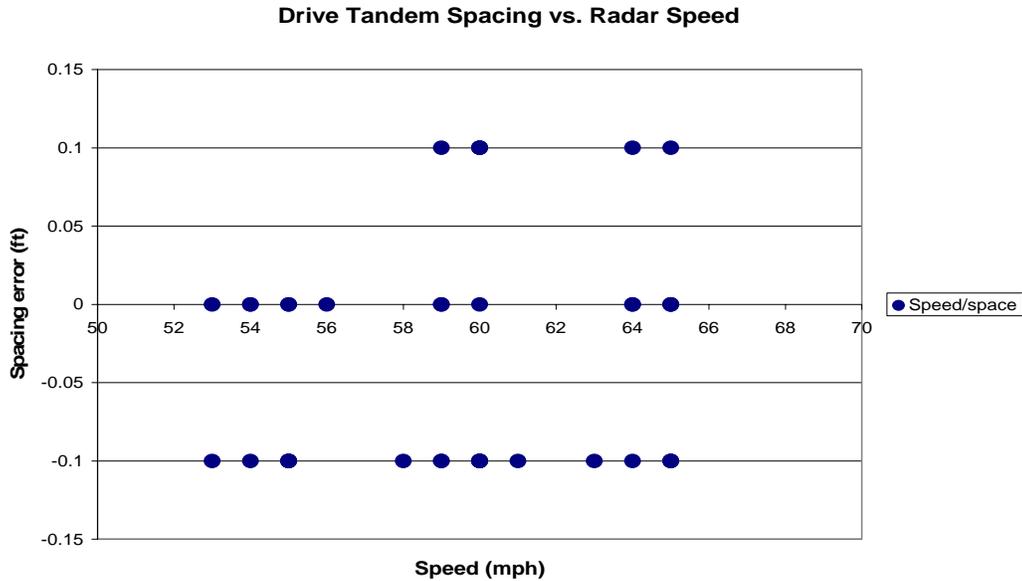
Figure 3-3 shows a slight relationship between temperature and GVW percentage error. Increasing temperatures appear to produce lower estimates of GVW.



**Figure 3-3 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

Figure 3-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the

drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for validations. The graph indicates that the errors in tandem spacings for the test trucks were not affected by changes in speed.



**Figure 3-4 Post-Validation Spacing vs. Speed – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

**3.1 Temperature-based Analysis**

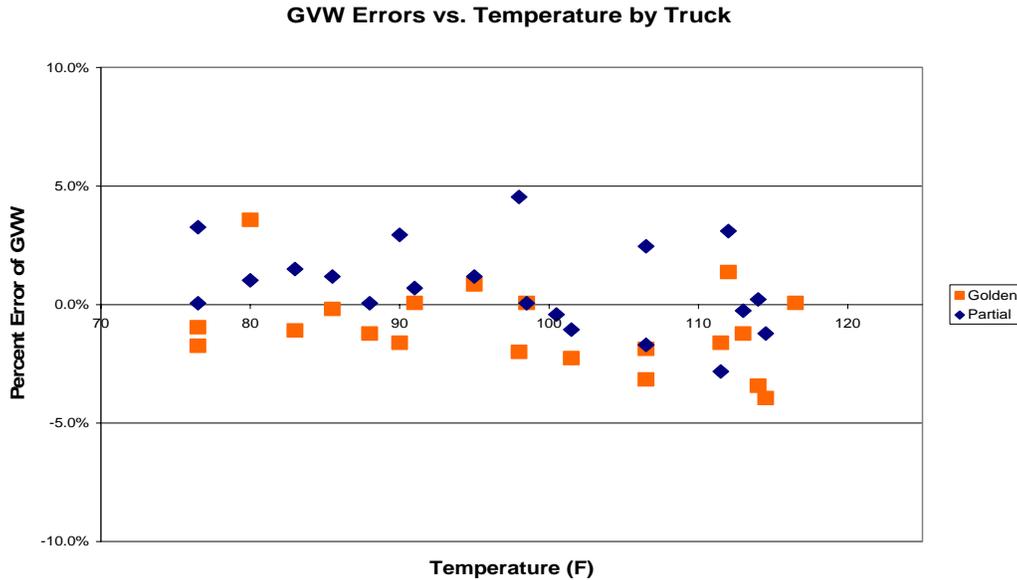
The three temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 76 to 88 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature, 89 to 101 degrees Fahrenheit for Medium temperature and 102 to 117 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

**Table 3-2 Post-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

Element	95% Limit	Low Temperature 76 to 88 °F	Medium Temperature 89 to 101 °F	High Temperature 102 to 117 °F
Steering axles	$\pm 20\%$	$-2.8 \pm 6.4\%$	$-3.9 \pm 5.7\%$	$-6.2 \pm 3.6\%$
Single axles	$\pm 20\%$	$-0.7 \pm 10.3\%$	$-0.9 \pm 11.0\%$	$-2.2 \pm 13.3\%$
Tandem axles	$\pm 15\%$	$1.1 \pm 6.9\%$	$0.7 \pm 7.4\%$	$-0.8 \pm 6.7\%$
GVW	$\pm 10\%$	$0.5 \pm 3.8\%$	$0.2 \pm 4.2\%$	$-0.9 \pm 4.5\%$
Speed	$\pm 1$ mph	$0.2 \pm 2.1$ mph	$0.7 \pm 2.2$ mph	$-0.1 \pm 1.4$ mph
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.2$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.2$ ft

From Table 3-2, it appears that for steering axle weights, the underestimation of weights increases and variability in error decreases as temperature increases. For single axle weights as a whole, underestimation of weights and variability in error increase as temperature increases. For tandem and GVW weights, estimates tend to decrease as temperatures increase. Variability of tandem and GVW estimates is fairly consistent throughout the entire temperature range.

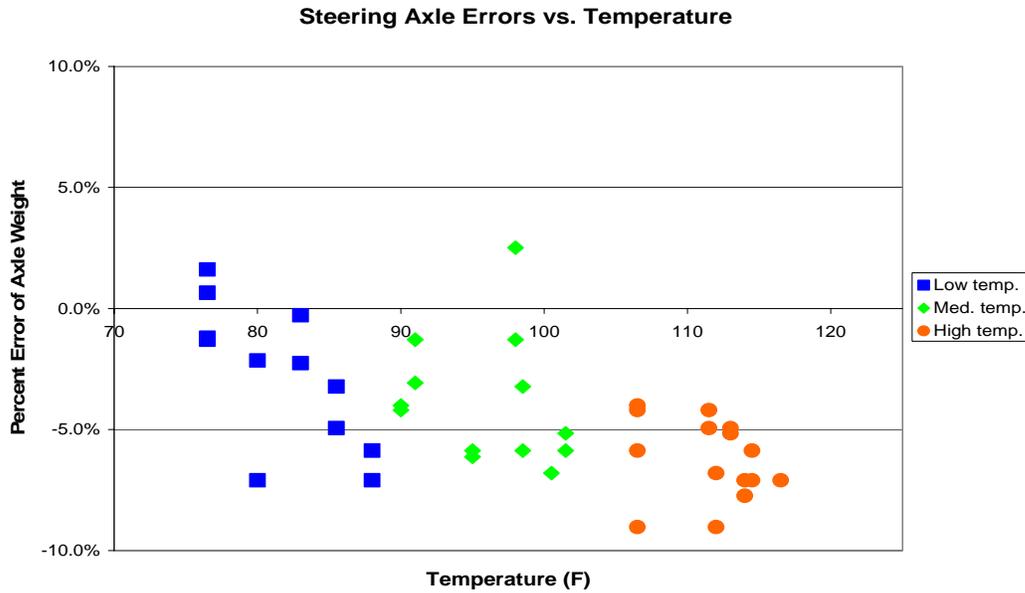
Figure 3-5 is the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck graph. From the figure, it appears that mean error trends downwards with increasing temperature for the population as a whole and for each truck independently. Variability for the partial truck (diamonds) appears slightly greater than that of the golden truck (squares) throughout the range of temperatures observed.



**Figure 3-5 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

Figure 3-6 shows the relation between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

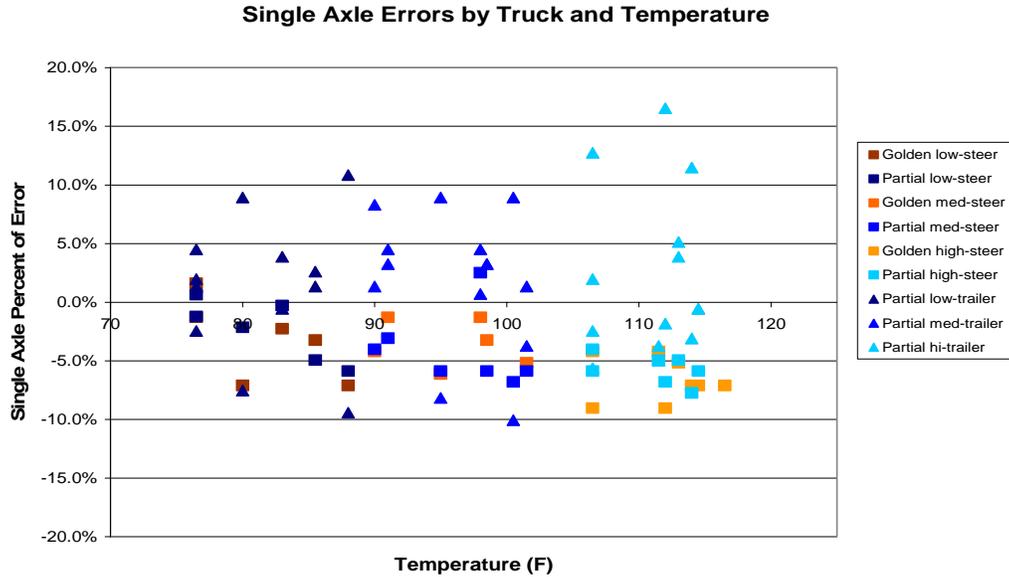
From the figure, it can be seen that the equipment has a tendency to increasingly underestimate steering axle weights as temperature increases. Variability in steering axle error appears to decrease as temperature increases.



**Figure 3-6 Post-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

Figure 3-7 shows the relation between single axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the split tandem configuration of the partial truck trailer.

From the figure, it can be seen that the equipment estimates the single axles of the partial truck trailer (diamonds) with reasonable accuracy, although variability tends to increase with temperature. For the steering axle weights (squares), underestimation of weights increases with temperature. The axles on the split tandem weigh approximately 150 percent of the steering axles.



**Figure 3-7 Post-Validation Single Axle Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck - 420600 –30-May-2007**

**3.2 Speed-based Analysis**

The three speed groups were divided using 53 to 58 mph for Low speed, 59 to 62 mph for Medium speed and 63+ mph for High speed.

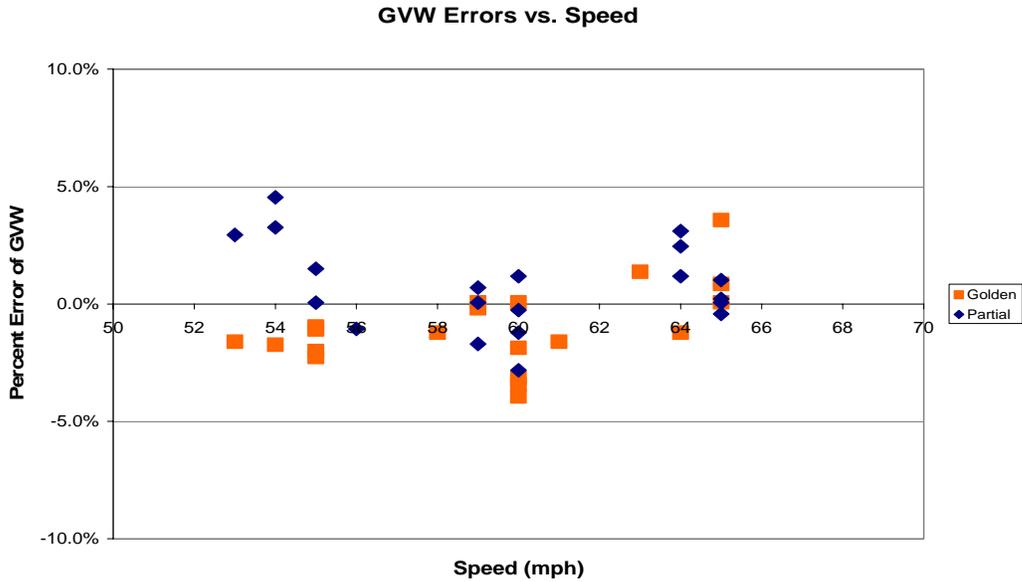
**Table 3-3 Post-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 53 to 58 mph	Medium Speed 59 to 62 mph	High Speed 63+ mph
Steering axles	±20 %	-2.0 ± 5.9%	-5.0 ± 4.1%	-6.3 ± 3.9%
Single axles	±20 %	-0.2 ± 7.2%	-2.0 ± 8.3%	-1.7 ± 17.1%
Tandem axles	±15 %	0.1 ± 7.4%	-1.2 ± 6.2%	2.4 ± 5.4%
GVW	±10 %	0.0 ± 4.9%	-1.2 ± 3.4%	1.0 ± 3.2%
Speed	±1 mph	0.5 ± 2.5 mph	0.2 ± 1.7 mph	0.0 ± 1.9 mph
Axle spacing	± 0.5 ft	-0.1 ± 0.1 ft	0.0 ± 0.2 ft	0.0 ± 0.2 ft

From Table 3-3, it can be seen that for steering axle weights, underestimation increases and variability decreases with increases in speed. For the single axle population as a whole estimation of weights is reasonably accurate and variability in error increases as speeds increase. GVW and tandem weights are estimated reasonably well at all speeds. Variability in error for GVW and tandem weights decreases as speed increases.

Figure 3-8 illustrates the tendency for the system to estimate GVW accurately for the population as a whole over the entire speed range with a slight overestimation for both trucks at the higher speeds. For the partially loaded truck (diamonds), GVW is generally overestimated at low speeds while GVW for the golden truck (squares) is underestimated at the low speeds. Variability appears to be greater at lower speeds due to opposing

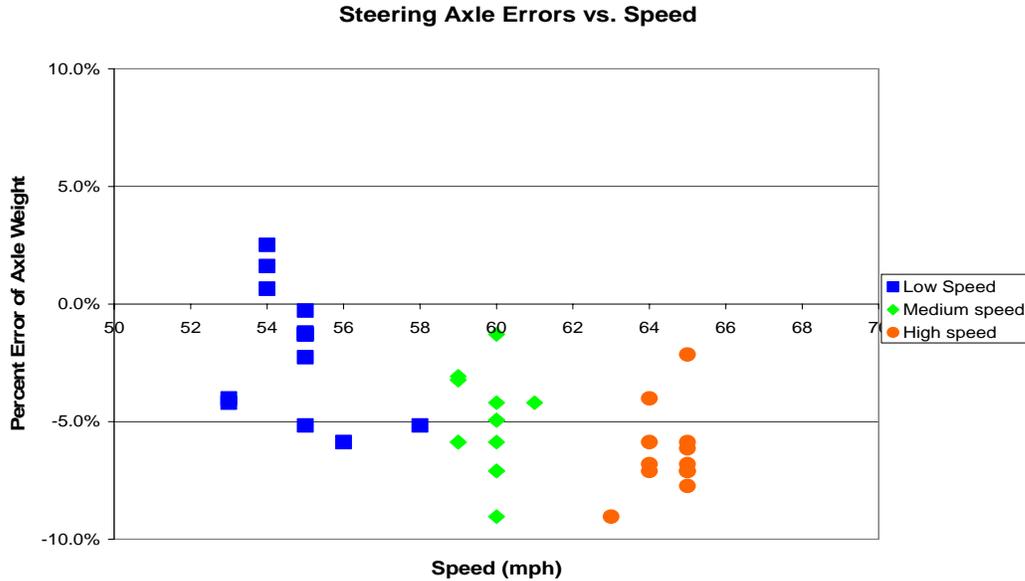
tendencies for estimation of GVW for each truck independently. As the majority of the trucks at this location are running at speeds in excess of 60 mph by the post-validation speed check, the divergence at the low end of the speed range is not particularly important.



**Figure 3-8 Post-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed by Truck – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

Figure 3-9 shows the relation between steering axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for auto-calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

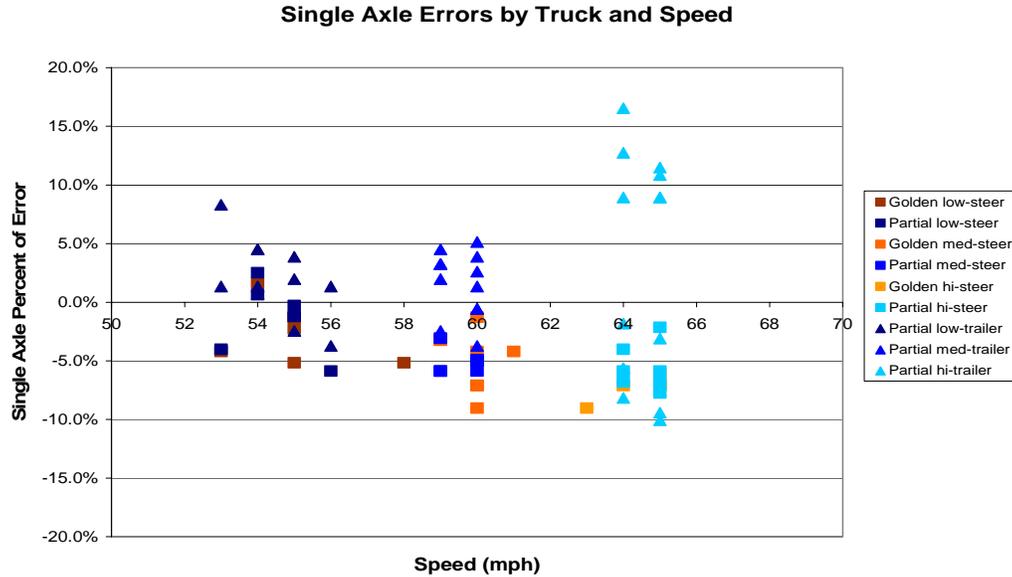
From the figure, the WIM equipment increasingly underestimates steering axle weights as speed increases. The variability of error appears to decrease as speed increases.



**Figure 3-9 Post-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed by Group – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

Figure 3-10 shows the relation between single axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the split tandem configuration of the “partial” truck.

From the figure, it appears that the WIM equipment estimates the single axle weight population as a whole with reasonable accuracy. For steering axle weights, the equipment increasingly underestimates the weight as speed increases. For the partial truck trailer single axles, the weights are estimated with reasonable accuracy; however, variability in error is significantly higher at the high speeds where trucks typically operate.



**Figure 3-10 Post-Validation Single Axle Percent Error vs. Speed Group by Truck - 420600 – 30-May-2007**

### 3.3 Classification Validation

This LTPP installed site uses the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme and the LTPP Mod 3 classification algorithm. Classification 15 has been added to define unclassified vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of 100 trucks was collected at the site. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are zero percent unknown vehicles and zero percent unclassified vehicles.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications. Table 3-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is 5.8 percent. This is the results of problems differentiating between types of single unit trucks and between single unit trucks and passenger vehicles.

**Table 3-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 420600 – 30-May-2007**

Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error
4	100	5	17	6	40
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	N/A

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations with at least one Class 9 and only six of them are matches, the error rate is 25 percent. The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

**Table 3-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 420600 – 30-May-2007**

Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference
4	UNK	5	-17	6	-40
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	0
11	0	12	0	13	N/A

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between -1 and -100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual “hundred observed”. Classes marked Unknown (UNK) are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen by the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer. There appears to be a classification problem at this site where Class 6 vehicles are identified as Class 4s and Class 5s are identified as Class 3s by the equipment.

### **3.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria**

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

**Table 3-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria**

Characteristic	Limits for Allowable Error	Percent within Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

## **4 Pavement Discussion**

The pavement condition did not appear to influence truck movement across the sensors.

#### **4.1 Profile Analysis**

There has been no profile data collected at this location since the installation of the site. An amended report will be submitted when profile data is available to compute the WIMIndex values for this location.

#### **4.2 Distress Survey and Any Applicable Photos**

During a visual survey of the pavement no distresses that would influence truck movement across the WIM scales were noted.

#### **4.3 Vehicle-pavement Interaction Discussion**

A visual observation of the trucks as they approach, traverse and leave the sensor area did not indicate any visible motion of the trucks that would affect the performance of the WIM scales. Trucks appear to track down the wheel path and daylight cannot be seen between the tires of any of the sensors for the equipment.

### **5 Equipment Discussion**

The traffic monitoring equipment at this location includes quartz piezo and iSINC. These sensors are installed in an asphalt concrete pavement.

#### **5.1 Pre-Evaluation Diagnostics**

A complete electronic and electrical check of all system components including in-road sensors, electrical power, and telephone service were performed immediately prior to the evaluation. All sensors and system components were found to be within operating parameters.

#### **5.2 Calibration Process**

The equipment required one-iteration of the calibration process between the initial 40 runs and the final 40 runs to improve the performance of the equipment and diminish the discernable bias in weights provided by the equipment at the low and medium speeds.

##### **5.2.1 Calibration Iteration 1**

For this equipment, there are 5 speed designated weight compensation factors for each sensor that are adjusted to directly affect the weight reported by the WIM equipment. To reduce overestimation of weights these factors are reduced by the same percentage of the overestimation, and if the weights are underestimated, these factors are increased by the same percentage as the mean error.

The beginning compensation factors for this validation were:

	Left	Right
Speed point	sensors 1/3	sensors 2/4
80 kph (50 mph)	3071	3245
88 kph (55 mph)	3040	3213
96 kph (60 mph)	3024	3196
104 kph (65 mph)	3024	3196
112 kph (70 mph)	3040	3213

Based on the results from the Pre-Validation, which produced a mean GVW error range of -7.5% to +2.9%, the compensation factors were adjusted to compensate for underestimations of GVW at the low and medium speeds. The new factors and changes made are shown below.

Speed point	Left sensors 1/3	Right sensors 2/4
80 kph (50 mph)	3182	3372
88 kph (55 mph)	3150	3329
96 kph (60 mph)	3024	3196
104 kph (65 mph)	3024	3196
112 kph (70 mph)	3040	3213

The results of the calibration verification runs are shown in Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1. As illustrated, as a result of the calibration, GVW was estimated with reasonable accuracy at all speeds. As a result, further calibrations were not required and 30 additional test runs were conducted to complete the required 40 run Post-Validation data set.

**Table 5-1 Calibration Iteration 1 Results – 420600 – 30-May-2007 (08:42 AM)**

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$-3.2 \pm 6.4\%$	Pass
Single axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$-1.0 \pm 10.5\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	$\pm 15$ percent	$1.0 \pm 7\%$	Pass
GVW	$\pm 10$ percent	$0.3 \pm 3.7\%$	Pass
<b>Speed</b>	<b><math>\pm 1</math> mph</b>	<b><math>0.2 \pm 2.1</math> mph</b>	<b>Fail</b>
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.2$ ft	Pass



### 5.4 Projected Maintenance/Replacement Requirements

As a part of the SPS Pooled Fund contract under which this site was installed semi-annual maintenance activities will be conducted. No additional maintenance requirements have been identified as a result of this visit.

## 6 Pre-Validation Analysis

This pre-validation analysis is based on test runs conducted May 29, 2007 during the morning and afternoon hours at 420600 on 0.2 miles east of Milesburg near exit 158. This SPS-6 site is at milepost 158.2 on I-80 in the westbound, righthand of a four-lane divided facility. No auto-calibration was used during test runs. The two trucks used for initial validation included:

1. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer combination with a tractor having an air suspension and trailer with standard rear tandem and an air suspension loaded to 77,330 lbs.
2. 5-axle tractor semi-trailer with a tractor having an air suspension and a trailer with a split rear tandemand an air suspension loaded to 62,490 lbs., the “partial” truck.

For the initial validation each truck made a total of 20 passes over the WIM scale at speeds ranging from approximately 49 to 65 miles per hour. The desired speed range was achieved during this validation. Pavement surface temperatures were recorded during the test runs ranging from about 104 to 120degrees Fahrenheit. The desired 30 degree Fahrenheit temperature range was not achieved. The computed values of 95% confidence limits of each statistic for the total population are in Table 6-1.

As seen in Table 6-1, the site passed all of the performance criteria for research quality data except speed. As a result of the Pre-Validation, a bias was observed for both test trucks at the low and medium speeds, and it was determined that additional adjustment could further improve the overall quality of the data.

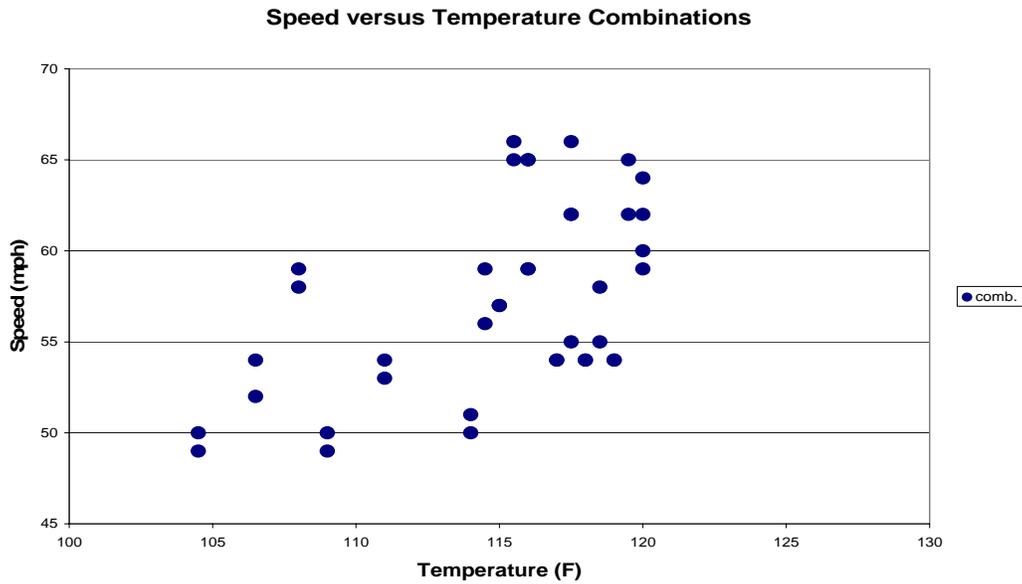
**Table 6-1 Pre-Validation Results – 420600 – 29-May-2007**

SPS-1, -2, -5, -6 and -8	95 %Confidence Limit of Error	Site Values	Pass/Fail
Steering axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$-5.0 \pm 3.9\%$	Pass
Single axles	$\pm 20$ percent	$-2.7 \pm 8.9\%$	Pass
Tandem axles	$\pm 15$ percent	$-2.6 \pm 7.4\%$	Pass
GVW	$\pm 10$ percent	$-2.3 \pm 5.2\%$	Pass
<b>Speed</b>	<b><math>\pm 1</math> mph [2 km/hr]</b>	<b><math>-0.1 \pm 1.5</math> mph</b>	<b>Fail</b>
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft [150mm]	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	Pass

The test runs were conducted primarily during the late morning and afternoon hours under generally sunny conditions, resulting in a range of pavement temperatures. The runs were also conducted at various speeds to determine the effects of these variables on the performance of the WIM scale. To investigate these effects, the dataset was split into three speed groups and two temperature groups. The distribution of runs within these

groupings is illustrated in Figure 6-1. The figure indicates that the desired distribution of speed and temperature combinations was not achieved for this set of validation runs. In addition to the small temperature range, it was not possible to obtain “low” temperature high speed runs.

The three speed groups were divided into 49 to 54 mph for Low speed, 55 to 60 mph for Medium speed and 61+ mph for High speed. The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 104 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 113 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.



**Figure 6-1 Pre-Validation Speed-Temperature Distribution – 420600 – 29-May-2007**

A series of graphs was developed to investigate visually for any sign of any relationship between speed or temperature and the scale performance.

Figure 6-2 shows the GVW Percent Error vs. Speed graph for the population as a whole. The figure illustrates the tendency for the equipment to underestimate GVW at low and medium speeds. Variability appears to be greater at the low and medium speeds when compared with the high speeds.

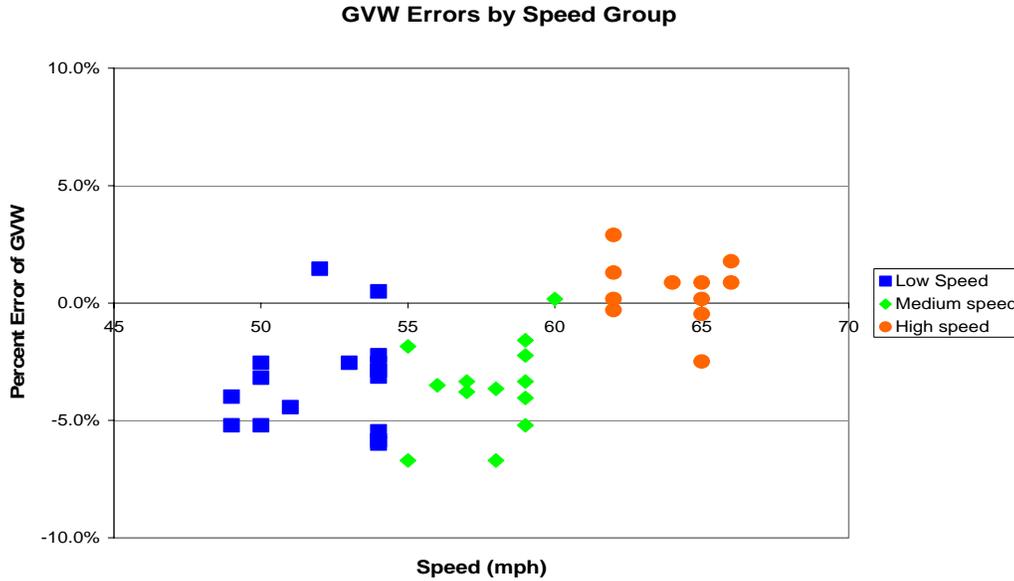


Figure 6-2 Pre-validation GVW Percent Error vs. Speed – 420600 – 29-May-2007

Figure 6-3 shows the relationship between temperature and GVW percentage error. From the figure, it appears that the GVW is measured reasonably accurately over the entire temperature range. The unequal size of the temperature groups makes it difficult to comment on the variability as a function of temperature group.

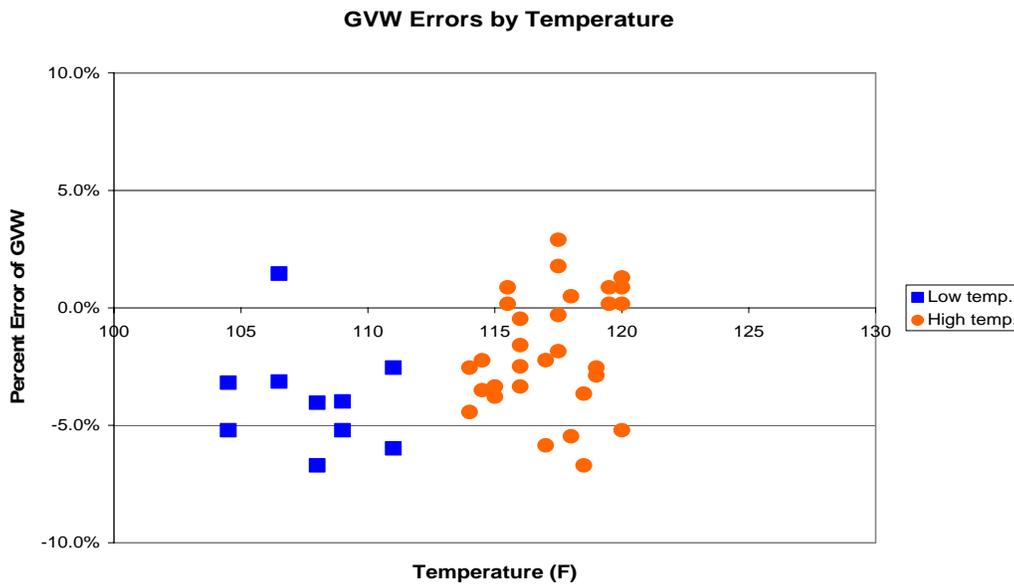


Figure 6-3 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature – 420600 – 29-May-2007

Figure 6-4 shows the relationship between the drive tandem spacing errors in feet and speeds. This graph is used as a potential indicator of classification errors due to failure to correctly identify spacings on a vehicle. Since the most common reference value is the drive tandem on a Class 9 vehicle, this is the spacing evaluated and plotted for validations. The graph indicates that the errors in tandem spacings for the test trucks were not affected by changes in speed.

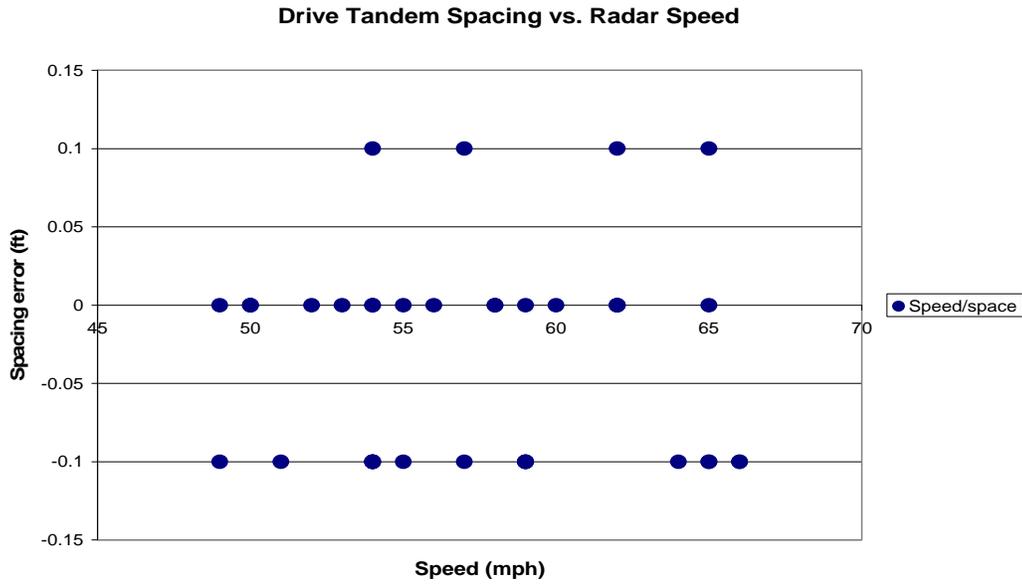


Figure 6-4 Pre-Validation Spacing vs. Speed - 420600 – 29-May-2007

**6.1 Temperature-based Analysis**

The two temperature groups were created by splitting the runs between those at 104 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit for Low temperature and 113 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit for High temperature.

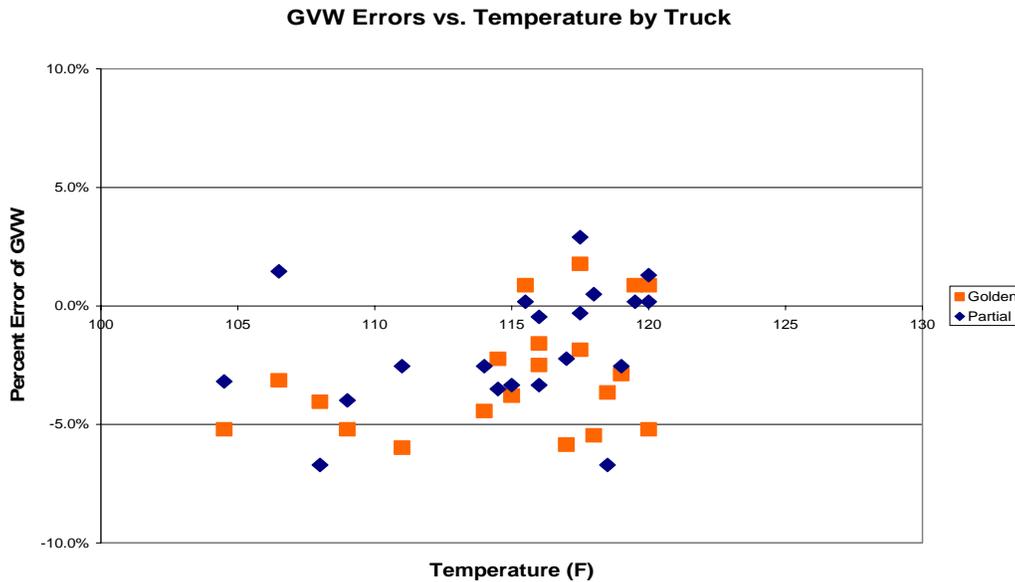
Table 6-2 Pre-Validation Results by Temperature Bin – 420600 – 29-May-2007

Element	95% Limit	Low Temperature 104 to 112 °F	High Temperature 113 to 120 °F
Steering axles	$\pm 20\%$	$-5.1 \pm 4.7\%$	$-5.0 \pm 3.9\%$
Single axles	$\pm 20\%$	$-4.0 \pm 5.3\%$	$-2.3 \pm 9.8\%$
Tandem axles	$\pm 15\%$	$-4.2 \pm 7.7\%$	$-2.0 \pm 7.3\%$
GVW	$\pm 10\%$	$-3.9 \pm 5.2\%$	$-1.8 \pm 5.1\%$
Speed	$\pm 1$ mph	$0.0 \pm 1.5$ mph	$-0.1 \pm 1.6$ mph
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft

From Table 6-2, it can be seen that all weights are underestimated throughout the entire temperature range. Variability also appears to be reasonably consistent throughout the

temperature range for steering, GVW and tandem weights while variability in the single axle weight population appears to increase with temperature.

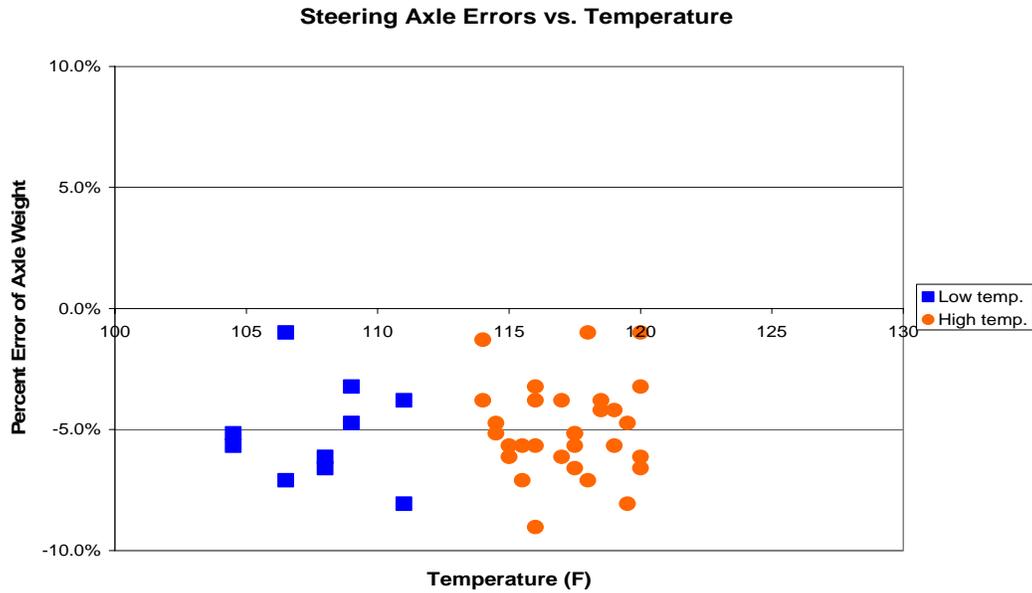
Figure 6-5 shows the distribution of GVW Errors versus Temperature by Truck. The equipment appears to produce a generally accurate estimation of the partial truck (diamonds) GVW over the observed temperature range. For the golden truck (squares), the equipment appears to underestimate GVW at the lower temperatures. The variability in error for the golden truck appears to be greater at the higher temperatures while variability in GVW error for the partial appears to remain consistent over the entire temperature range.



**Figure 6-5 Pre-Validation GVW Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck – 420600 – 29-May-2007**

Figure 6-6 shows the relation between steering axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the frequent use of steering axle weights of Class 9 vehicles for auto-calibration. This site does not use auto-calibration. The steering axles in this graph are associated only with Class 9 vehicles.

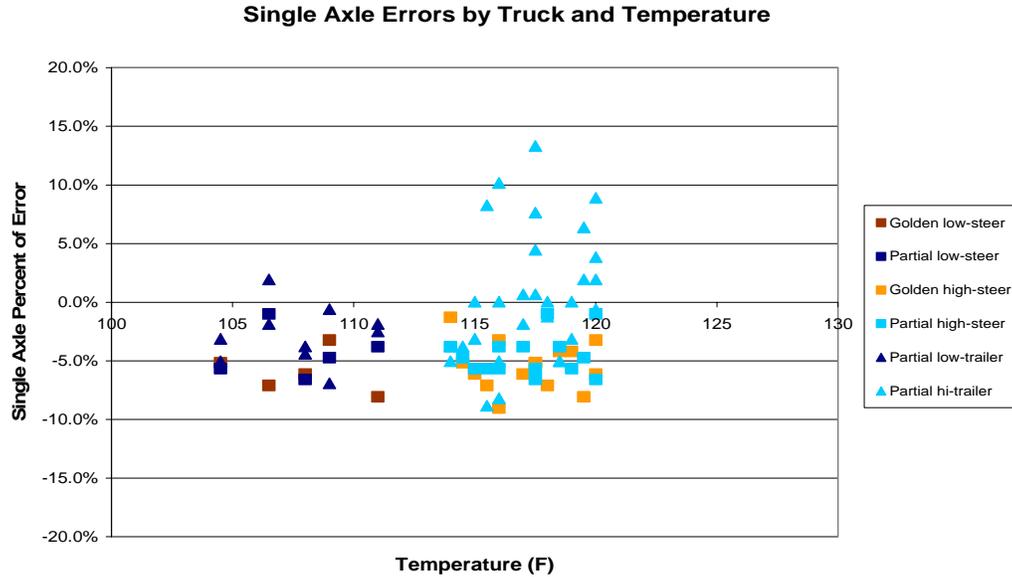
The figure shows that steering axle weights are consistently underestimated by the equipment over the temperature range. Variability in error appears to also be consistent over the entire temperature range.



**Figure 6-6 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Error vs. Temperature by Group – 420600 – 29-May-2007**

Figure 6-7 shows the relationship between single axle errors and temperature. This graph is included due to the split tandem configuration of the partial truck trailer

The figure shows that steering axle weights are consistently underestimated by the equipment over the temperature range while the partial truck trailer axles are generally estimated with reasonable accuracy. Variability in error appears to be consistent over the entire temperature range for the steering axle weights but is much greater for the single axle weights of the partial truck trailer at the higher temperatures.



**Figure 6-7 Pre-Validation Single Axle Percent Error vs. Temperature by Truck - 420600 –29-May-2007**

**6.2 Speed-based Analysis**

The speed groups were divided as follows: Low speed – 49 to 54 mph, Medium speed – 55 to 60 mph and High speed – 61+ mph.

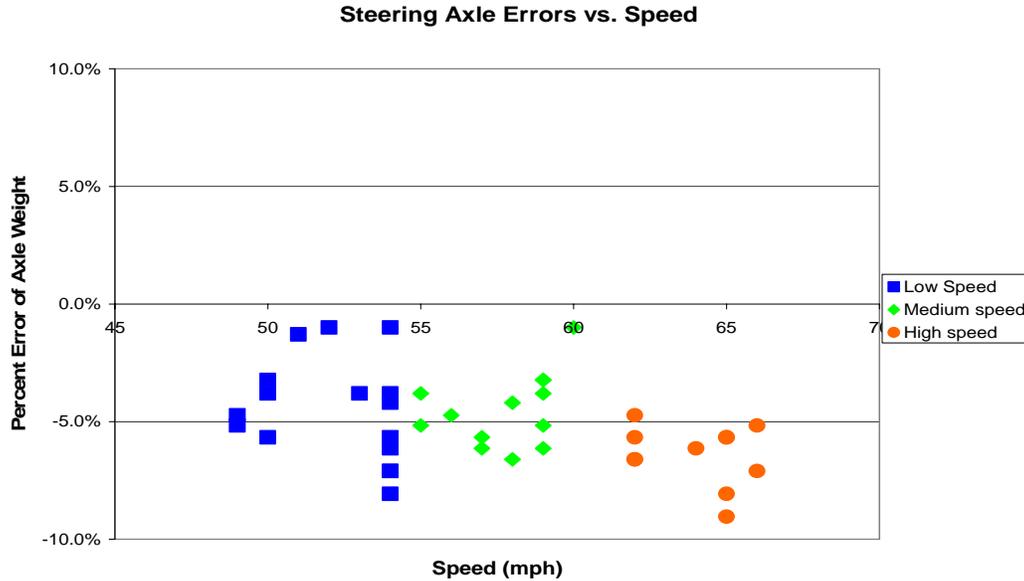
**Table 6-3 Pre-Validation Results by Speed Bin – 420600 – 29-May-2007**

Element	95% Limit	Low Speed 49 to 54 mph	Medium Speed 55 to 60 mph	High Speed 61+ mph
Steering axles	$\pm 20\%$	$-4.5 \pm 4.6\%$	$-4.5 \pm 3.4\%$	$-6.4 \pm 2.8\%$
Single axles	$\pm 20\%$	$-3.3 \pm 5.1\%$	$-3.7 \pm 4.5\%$	$-0.9 \pm 15.0\%$
Tandem axles	$\pm 15\%$	$-3.4 \pm 6.5\%$	$-3.9 \pm 7.7\%$	$0.5 \pm 6.0\%$
GVW	$\pm 10\%$	$-3.3 \pm 4.5\%$	$-3.5 \pm 4.2\%$	$0.5 \pm 3.1\%$
Speed	$\pm 1$ mph	$-0.1 \pm 1.2$ mph	$0.2 \pm 2.2$ mph	$-0.3 \pm 1.4$ mph
Axle spacing	$\pm 0.5$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.1$ ft	$0.0 \pm 0.2$ ft

From Table 6-3, it can be seen that Tandem and GVW weights are underestimated at the low and medium speeds. Steering and single axle weights are underestimated at all speeds. Variability tends to decrease as speed increases except for single axle weights at high speeds, where variability in error is much greater.

Figure 6-8 illustrates the tendency of the equipment to generally underestimate GVW for each truck independently and for the truck population as a whole at low and medium speeds. Variability appears to slightly decrease as speed increases. Both trucks follow similar trends in GVW estimation with speed.

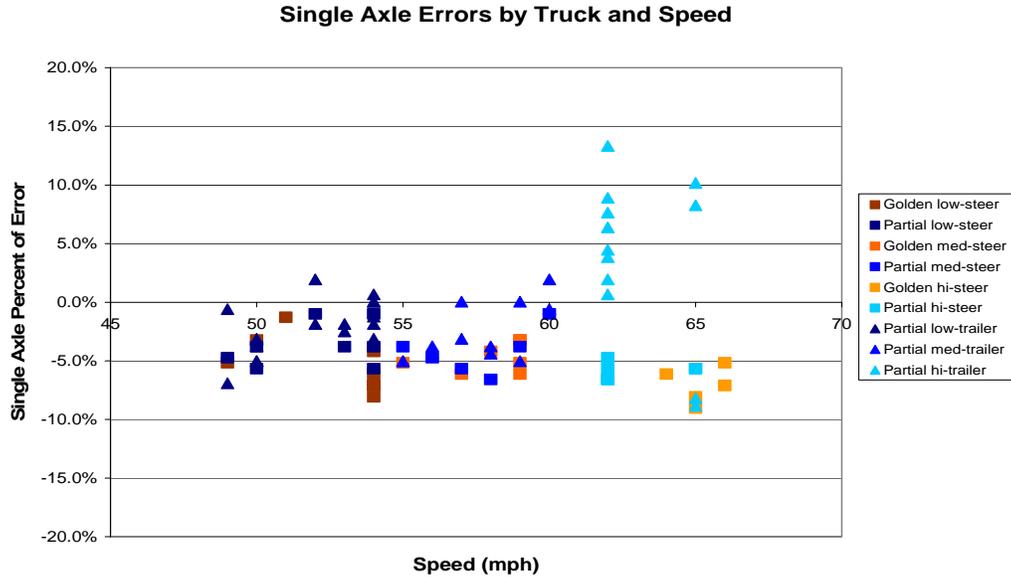




**Figure 6-9 Pre-Validation Steering Axle Percent Error vs. Speed Group - 420600 – 29-May-2007**

Figure 6-10 shows the relation between single axle errors and speed. This graph is included due to the split tandem configuration of the partial truck.

From the figure, it appears that the equipment generally underestimates single axle weights at low and medium speeds. At the higher speeds, the equipment overestimates the partial truck axle weights on the split tandem (diamonds), which increases variability of single axle weights at the high speeds.



**Figure 6-10 Pre-Validation Single Axle Percent Error vs. Speed Group by Truck - 420600 –29-May-2007**

**6.3 Classification Validation**

This LTPP installed site uses the FHWA 13-bin classification scheme and the LTPP Mod 3 classification algorithm. Classification 15 has been added to define unclassified vehicles.

The classification validation is intended to find gross errors in vehicle classification, not to validate the installed algorithm. A sample of 100 trucks was collected at the site. The classification identification is to identify gross errors in classification, not validate the classification algorithm. Video was taken at the site to provide ground truth for the evaluation. Based on a 100 percent sample it was determined that there are zero percent unknown vehicles and zero percent unclassified vehicles. There appears to be a classification problem at this site where Class 6 vehicles are identified as Class 4s and Class 5s are identified as Class 3s by the equipment.

The second check is the ability of the algorithm to correctly distinguish between truck classes with no more than 2% errors in such classifications. Table 6-4 has the classification error rates by class. The overall misclassification rate is 5.8 percent.

**Table 6-4 Truck Misclassification Percentages for 420600 – 29-May-2007**

Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error	Class	Percent Error
4	100	5	50	6	50
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	N/A
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	0

The misclassification percentage is computed as the probability that a pair containing the class of interest does NOT include a match. Thus if there are eight pairs of observations with at least one Class 9 and only six of them are matches, the error rate is 25 percent. The percent error and the mean differences reported below do not represent the same statistic. It is possible to have error rates greater than 0 with a mean difference of zero.

**Table 6-5 Truck Classification Mean Differences for 420600 – 29-May-2007**

Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference	Class	Mean Difference
4	UNK	5	-50	6	-50
7	0				
8	0	9	0	10	N/A
11	N/A	12	N/A	13	0

These error rates are normalized to represent how many vehicles of the class are expected to be over- or under-counted for every hundred of that class observed by the equipment. Thus a value of 0 means the class is identified correctly on average. A number between -1 and -100 indicates at least that number of vehicles either missed or not assigned to the class by the equipment. It is not possible to miss more than all of them or one hundred out of one hundred. Numbers 1 or larger indicate at least how many more vehicles are assigned to the class than the actual “hundred observed”. Classes marked Unknown (UNK) are those identified by the equipment but no vehicles of the type were seen the observer. There is no way to tell how many vehicles of that type might actually exist. N/A means no vehicles of the class were recorded by either the equipment or the observer.

**6.4 Evaluation by ASTM E-1318 Criteria**

The ASTM E-1318 criteria for a successful validation of Type I sites is 95% of the observed errors within the limits for allowable errors for each of the relevant statistics. If this site had been evaluated using ASTM E-1318-02 it would have met the conditions for a Type I site exclusive of wheel loads. LTPP does not validate WIM performance with respect to wheel loads.

**Table 6-6 Results of Validation Using ASTM E-1318-02 Criteria**

Characteristic	Limits for Allowable Error	Percent within Allowable Error	Pass/Fail
Single Axles	± 20%	100%	Pass
Axle Groups	± 15%	100%	Pass
GVW	± 10%	100%	Pass

**7 Data Availability and Quality**

As of May 29, 2007 this site does not have at least 5 years of research quality data. Research quality data is defined to be at least 210 days in a year of data of known calibration meeting LTPP’s precision requirements.

Data that has validation information available has been reviewed in light of the patterns present in the two weeks immediately following a validation/calibration activity. A determination of research quality data is based on the consistency with the validation pattern. Data that follows consistent and rational patterns in the absence of calibration information may be considered nominally of research quality pending validation information with which to compare it. Data that is inconsistent with expected patterns and has no supporting validation information is not considered research quality.

There is insufficient data for this SPS-6 project prior to the installation of this site to qualify for one or more years of research quality data.

GVW graphs and characteristics associated with them are used as data screening tools. As a result classes constituting more than ten percent of the truck population are considered major sub-groups whose evaluation characteristics should be identified for use in screening. The typical values to be used for reviewing incoming data after a validation are determined starting with data from the day after the completion of a validation.

Only Class 9s constitute more than 10 percent of the truck population. Based on the data collected from the end of the last calibration iteration the following are the expected values for these populations. The precise values to be used in data review will need to be determined by the RSC on receipt of the first 14 days of data after the successful validation. For sites that do not meet LTPP precision requirements, this period may still be used as a starting point from which to track scale changes. Table 7-1 is generated with a column for every vehicle class 4 or higher that represents 10 percent or more of the truck (class 4-20) population. In creating Table 7-1 the following definitions are used:

- o Class 9 overweights are defined as the percentage of vehicles greater than 88,000 pounds
- o Class 9 underweights are defined as the percentage of vehicles less than 20,000 pounds.
- o Class 9 unloaded peak is the bin less than 44,000 pounds with the greatest percentage of trucks.
- o Class 9 loaded peak is the bin 60,000 pounds or larger with the greatest percentage of trucks.

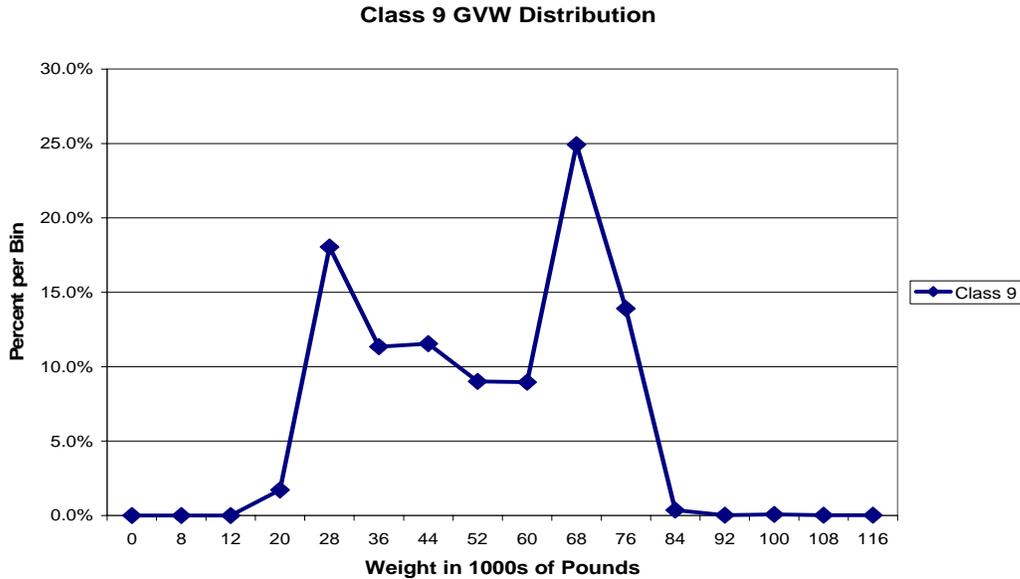
There may be more than one bin identified for the unloaded or loaded peak due to the small sample size collected after validation. Where only one peak exists, the peak rather than a loaded or unloaded peak is identified. This may happen with single unit trucks. It is not expected to occur with combination vehicles.

**Table 7-1 GWV Characteristics of Major sub-groups of Trucks – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

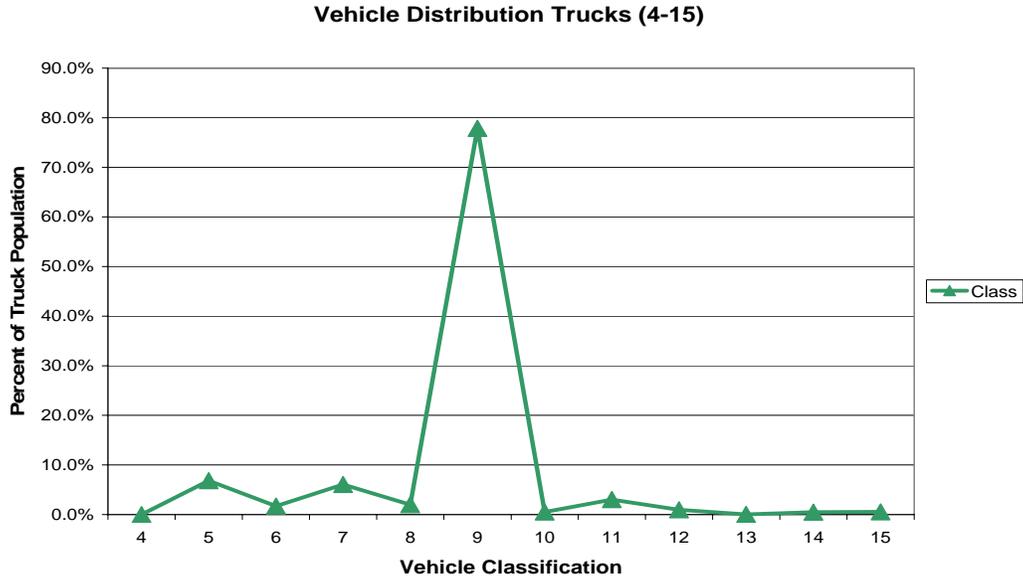
Characteristic	Class 9
Percentage Overweights	0.1%
Percentage Underweights	1.7%
Unloaded Peak	28,000 kips
Loaded Peak	68,000 kips

The expected percentage of unclassified vehicles is 0.3%. This is based on the percentage of unclassified vehicles in the post-validation data download.

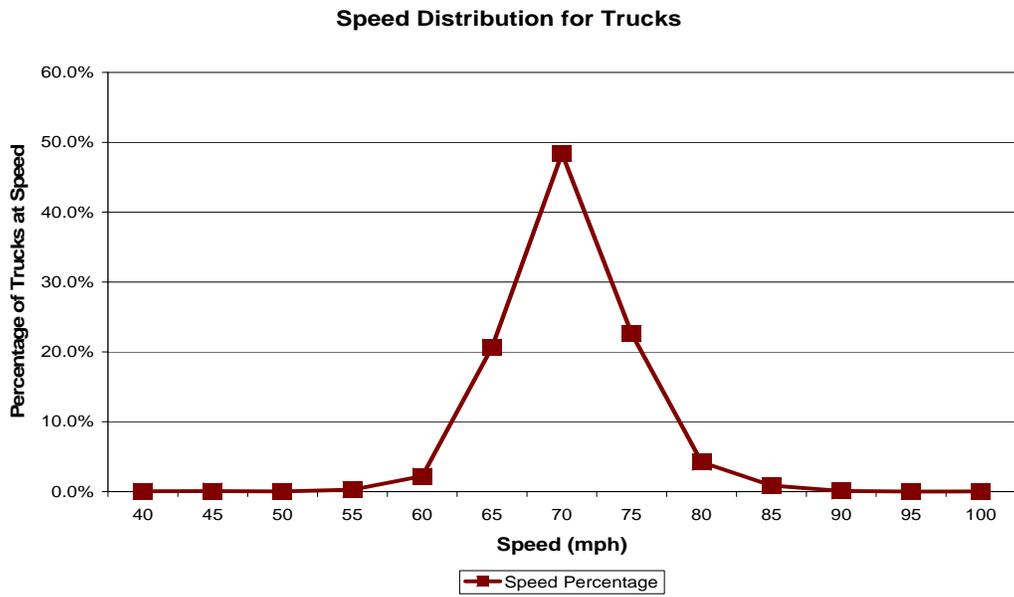
The graphical screening comparison figures are found in Figure 7-1 through Figure 7-3. These are based on data collected immediately after the validation and may not be wholly representative of the population at the site. They should however provide a sense of the statistics expected when SPS comparison data is computed for the post-validation Sheet 16.



**Figure 7-1 Expected GWV Distribution Class 9 – 420600 – 30-May-2007**



**Figure 7-2 Expected Vehicle Distribution – 420600 – 30-May-2007**



**Figure 7-3 Expected Speed Distribution – 420600 – 30-May-2007**

## **8 Data Sheets**

The following is a listing of data sheets incorporated in Appendix A.

Sheet 19 – Truck 1 – 3S2 loaded air suspension (4 pages)

Sheet 19 – Truck 2 – 3S2 partial loaded air suspension; split-tandem tractor (4 pages)

Sheet 20 – Speed and Classification verification – Pre-Validation (2 pages)

Sheet 20 – Speed and Classification verification – Post-Validation (2 pages)

Sheet 21 – Pre-Validation (3 pages)

Sheet 21 – Calibration Iteration 1 (1 page)

Sheet 21 – Post-validation (2 pages)

Calibration Iteration 1 Worksheets – (1 page)

Test Truck Photographs (7 pages)

LTPP Mod 3 Classification Scheme (1 page)

Final System Parameters (1 page)

## **9 Updated Handout Guide and Sheet 17**

A copy of the handout has been included following this page. It includes a current Sheet 17 with all applicable maps and photographs.

## **10 Updated Sheet 18**

A current Sheet 18 indicating the contacts, conditions for assessments and evaluations has been attached following the updated handout guide.

## **11 Traffic Sheet 16(s)**

Sheet 16s for the Pre-Validation and Post-Validation conditions are attached following the current Sheet 18 information at the very end of the report.

**POST-VISIT HANDOUT GUIDE FOR SPS  
WIM VALIDATION**

**STATE: Pennsylvania**

**SHRP ID: 0600**

1. General Information.....	1
2. Contact Information.....	1
3. Agenda.....	1
4. Site Location/ Directions.....	2
5. Truck Route Information.....	3
6. Sheet 17 – Pennsylvania (420600).....	5

Figures

Figure 4-1 – Section 420600 near Milesburg, Pennsylvania.....	2
Figure 5-1 – Scale Location for 420600 in Pennsylvania.....	3
Figure 5-2 – Test Truck Route for 420600 in Pennsylvania.....	4
Figure 6-1 – Site Map of 420600 in Pennsylvania.....	8

## 1. General Information

SITE ID: 420600

LOCATION: I-80 West, milepost 158.2, near Milesburg, PA

VISIT DATE: May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007

VISIT TYPE: Validation

## 2. Contact Information

POINTS OF CONTACT:

**Validation Team Leader:** Dean J. Wolf, 301-210-5105, [djwolf@mactec.com](mailto:djwolf@mactec.com)

**Highway Agency:** Gaye Liddick, 717-787-5983, [galiddick@state.pa.us](mailto:galiddick@state.pa.us)

**FHWA COTR:** Debbie Walker, 202-493-3068, [deborah.walker@fhwa.dot.gov](mailto:deborah.walker@fhwa.dot.gov)

**FHWA Division Office Liaison:** Zahur Siddiqui, 717-221-3410,  
[zahur.siddiqui@fhwa.dot.gov](mailto:zahur.siddiqui@fhwa.dot.gov)

LTPP SPS WIM WEB PAGE: <http://www.tfhrcc.gov/pavement/ltpspstraffic/index.htm>

## 3. Agenda

BRIEFING DATE: Not requested for this visit.

ON-SITE PERIOD: Beginning May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007 at 8:00 am.

TRUCK ROUTE CHECK: Completed during installation calibration, May, 2007.

#### 4. Site Location/ Directions

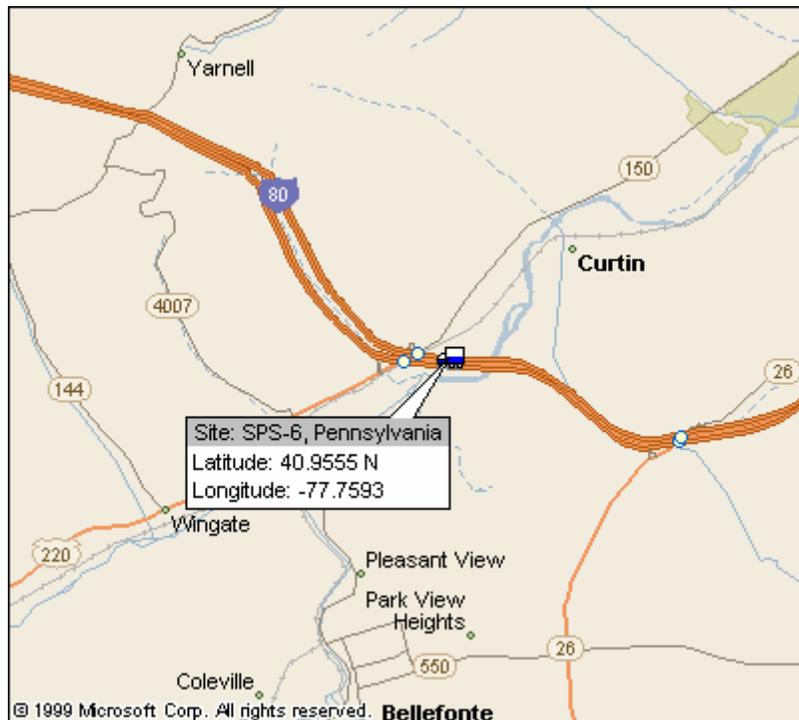
NEAREST AIRPORT: *Pittsburgh International Airport, Pittsburgh, PA*

DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE: *Approximately .5 miles east of I-80, Exit 158.*

MEETING LOCATION: *On site beginning at 8:00 am.*

WIM SITE LOCATION: *I -80, milepost 158.2, Latitude: 40.9555° N, Longitude: -77.7593° W, near Milesburg, PA*

WIM SITE LOCATION MAP: *See Figure 4.1*

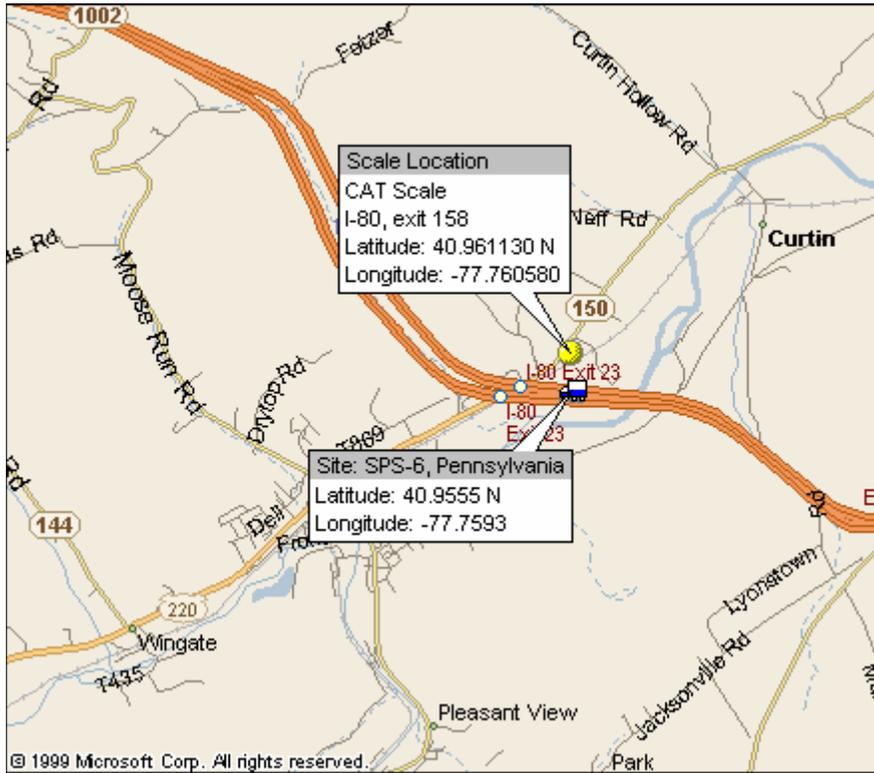


**Figure 4-1 – Section 420600 near Milesburg, Pennsylvania**

## 5. Truck Route Information

ROUTE RESTRICTIONS: *None*

SCALE LOCATION: *TA Milesburg, I 80, exit 158 in Milesburg, PA (approximately .5 west of the site). Open 24 hours. Cost is \$8.50 per weigh.*



**Figure 5-1 – Scale Location for 420600 in Pennsylvania**



**6. Sheet 17 – Pennsylvania (420600)**

1.\* ROUTE \_\_\_\_\_ I-80\_\_\_ MILEPOST \_\_158.2\_\_ LTPP DIRECTION - N S E W

2.\* WIM SITE DESCRIPTION - Grade \_\_< 1%\_\_ % Sag vertical Y / N  
Nearest SPS section upstream of the site \_\_unknown\_\_  
Distance from sensor to nearest downstream SPS Section \_\_\_\_\_ ft

3.\* LANE CONFIGURATION

Lanes in LTPP direction \_\_2\_\_

Lane width \_1\_2\_ ft

Median - 1 – painted  
2 – physical barrier  
3 – grass  
4 – none

Shoulder - 1 – curb and gutter  
2 – paved AC  
3 – paved PCC  
4 – unpaved  
5 – none

Shoulder width \_1\_2\_ ft

4.\* PAVEMENT TYPE \_\_\_asphalt\_\_\_\_\_

5.\* PAVEMENT SURFACE CONDITION – Distress Survey

Date \_\_5/29/2007\_ Photo – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Downstream\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_5/29/2007\_ Photo – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Upstream\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Photo\_\_\_\_\_

6. \* SENSOR SEQUENCE \_\_\_\_\_ loop – quartz piezo – quartz piezo loop\_\_\_\_\_

7. \* REPLACEMENT AND/OR GRINDING \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

REPLACEMENT AND/OR GRINDING \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

REPLACEMENT AND/OR GRINDING \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

8. RAMPS OR INTERSECTIONS

Intersection/driveway within 300 m upstream of sensor location Y / N  
distance \_\_\_\_\_

Intersection/driveway within 300 m downstream of sensor location Y / N  
distance \_\_\_\_\_

Is shoulder routinely used for turns or passing? Y / N

9. DRAINAGE (*Bending plate and load cell systems only*)

1 – Open to ground

2 – Pipe to culvert

3 – None

Clearance under plate \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ in

Clearance/access to flush fines from under system Y / N

10. \* CABINET LOCATION

Same side of road as LTPP lane Y / N Median Y/N Behind barrier Y  
/ N

Distance from edge of traveled lane 9 1 ft

Distance from system 1 0 8 ft

TYPE 3R

CABINET ACCESS controlled by LTPP / STATE / JOINT ?

Contact - name and phone number Gaye Liddick (717) 787-5983

Alternate - name and phone number Roy Czinku (306) 653-6627

11. \* POWER

Distance to cabinet from drop 3 ft Overhead / underground / solar /  
AC in cabinet?

Service provider \_\_\_\_\_ Phone number  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. \* TELEPHONE

Distance to cabinet from drop 0 ft Overhead / under ground / cell?

Service provider \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

13.\* SYSTEM (software & version no.)- \_\_\_\_\_

Computer connection – RS232 / Parallel port / USB / Other \_\_\_\_\_

14. \* TEST TRUCK TURNAROUND time 12 minutes DISTANCE 4.5  
mi.

15. PHOTOS

FILENAME

Power source 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Solar\_Panels.JPG \_\_\_\_\_

420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Service\_Mast.JPG \_\_\_\_\_

Phone source 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Cell\_Modem.JPG \_\_\_\_\_

Cabinet exterior 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Cabinet\_Exterior.JPG \_\_\_\_\_

Cabinet interior 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Cabinet\_Interior\_Front.JPG \_\_\_\_\_

420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Cabinet\_Interior\_Back.JPG \_\_\_\_\_

Weight sensors 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Leading\_Quartz\_Sensor.JPG \_\_\_\_\_

420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Trailing\_Quartz\_Sensor.JPG \_\_\_\_\_

Classification sensors \_\_\_\_\_

Other sensors Loops \_\_\_\_\_

Description 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Leading\_Loop.JPG \_\_\_\_\_

420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Trailing\_Loop.JPG

Downstream direction at sensors on LTPP lane 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Downstream.JPG

Upstream direction at sensors on LTPP lane 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Upstream.JPG

COMMENTS

Mile post is 158 + 1013'

GPS 40.9555 N -77.7593 W

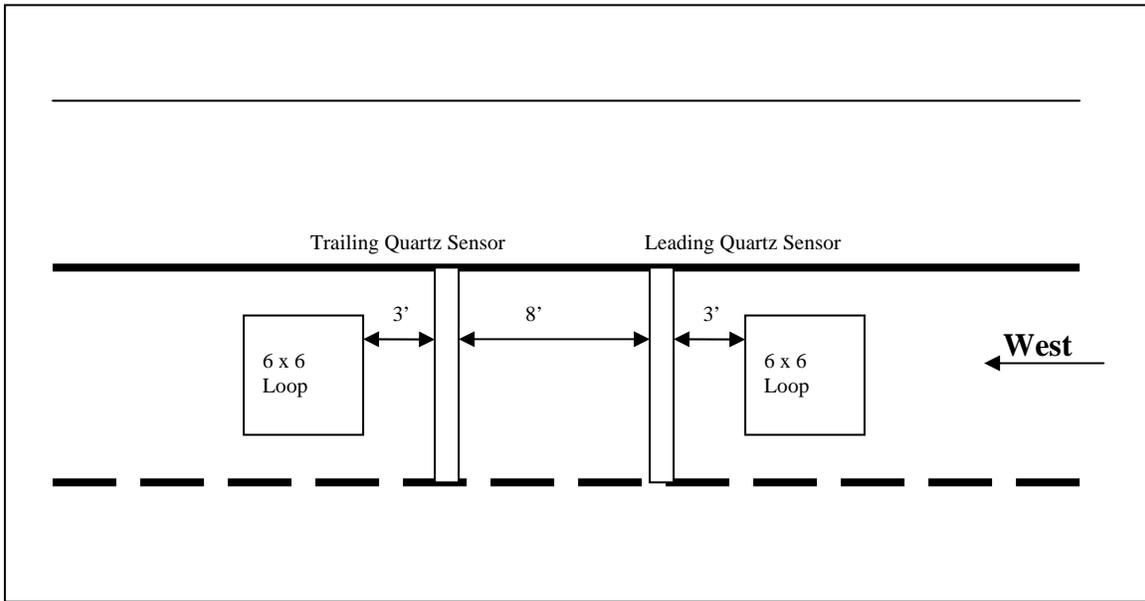
Truck route west 2600 ft (turn around, exit 158), east (exit 161) 9130 ft

Old site 36260' from new site to the west \_\_\_\_\_

COMPLETED BY Dean J. Wolf. \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE 301-210-5105 \_\_\_\_\_ DATE COMPLETED 0\_5 /\_2\_9\_ / 2\_0\_0\_7

Sketch of equipment layout



### Site Map

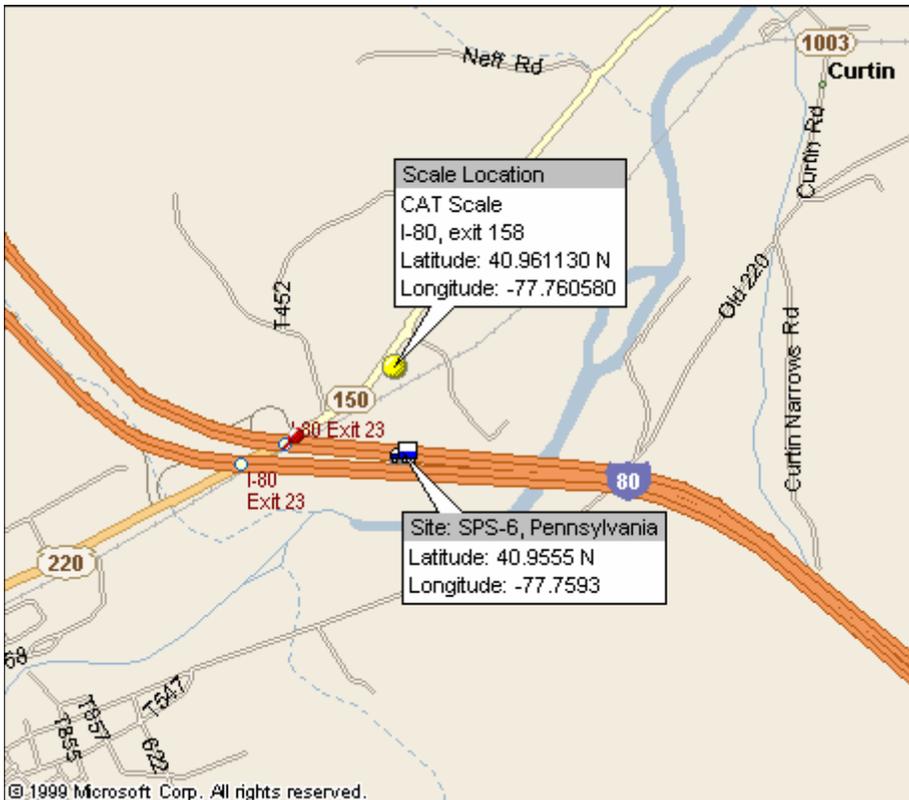


Figure 6-1 – Site Map of 420600 in Pennsylvania



**Figure 6-2 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Downstream.JPG**



**Figure 6-3 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Upstream.JPG**



**Figure 6-4 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_WIM\_Site.JPG**



**Figure 6-5 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Leading\_Loop.JPG**



**Figure 6-6 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Leading\_Quartz\_Sensor.JPG**



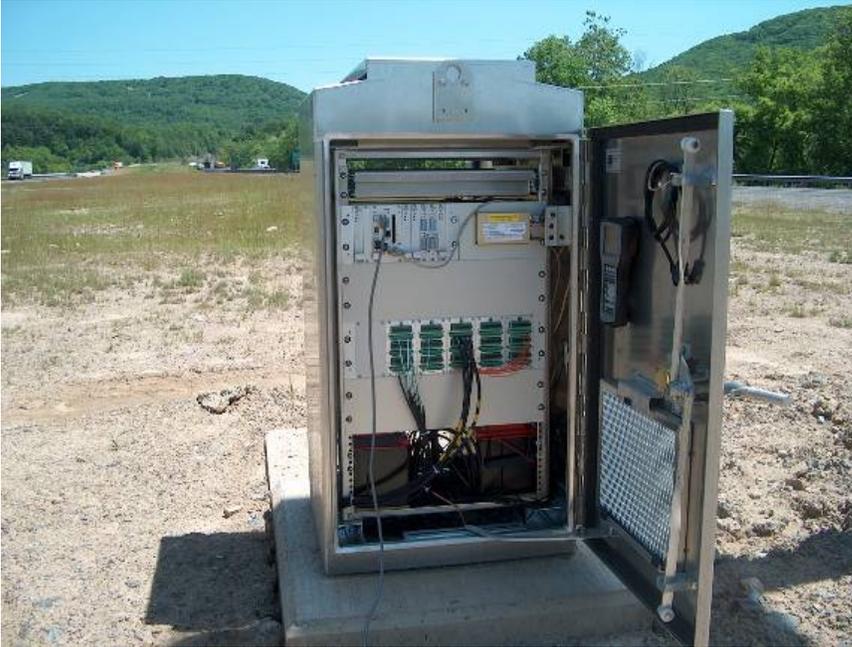
**Figure 6-7 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Trailing\_Quartz\_Sensor.JPG**



**Figure 6-8 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Trailing\_Loop.JPG**



**Figure 6-9 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Cabinet\_Exterior.JPG**



**Figure 6-10 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Cabinet\_Interior\_Front.JPG**



**Figure 6-11 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Cabinet\_Interior\_Back.JPG**



**Figure 6-12 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Service\_Mast.JPG**



Figure 6-13 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Solar\_Panels.JPG



Figure 6-14 – 420600\_2007\_05\_29\_Cell\_Modem.JPG

<b>SHEET 18</b>	STATE CODE [ 42]
<b>LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA</b>	SPS PROJECT ID [ 0600]
<b>WIM SITE COORDINATION</b>	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) <u>5/29/2007</u>

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1. DATA PROCESSING –

a. Down load –

- State only
- LTPP read only
- LTPP download
- LTPP download and copy to state

b. Data Review –

- State per LTPP guidelines
- State –  Weekly  Twice a Month  Monthly  Quarterly
- LTPP

c. Data submission –

- State –  Weekly  Twice a month  Monthly  Quarterly
- LTPP

2. EQUIPMENT –

a. Purchase –

- State
- LTPP

b. Installation –

- Included with purchase
- Separate contract by State
- State personnel
- LTPP contract

c. Maintenance –

- Contract with purchase – Expiration Date 5 years from installation
- Separate contract LTPP – Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_
- Separate contract State – Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_
- State personnel

d. Calibration –

- Vendor
- State
- LTPP

e. Manuals and software control –

- State
- LTPP

f. Power –

i. Type –

- Overhead
- Underground
- Solar

ii. Payment –

- State
- LTPP
- N/A

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g. Communication –

i. Type –

- Landline
- Cellular
- Other

ii. Payment –

- State
- LTPP
- N/A

3. PAVEMENT –

a. Type –

- Portland Concrete Cement
- Asphalt Concrete

b. Allowable rehabilitation activities –

- Always new
- Replacement as needed
- Grinding and maintenance as needed
- Maintenance only
- No remediation

c. Profiling Site Markings –

- Permanent
- Temporary

4. ON SITE ACTIVITIES –

a. WIM Validation Check - advance notice required \_\_\_\_\_  days  weeks

b. Notice for straightedge and grinding check - \_\_\_\_\_  days  weeks

i. On site lead –

- State
- LTPP

ii. Accept grinding –

- State
- LTPP

c. Authorization to calibrate site –

- State only
- LTPP

d. Calibration Routine –

- LTPP –  Semi-annually  Annually
- State per LTPP protocol –  Semi-annually  Annually
- State other – \_\_\_\_\_

<b>SHEET 18</b>	STATE CODE [ 42]
<b>LTPP MONITORED TRAFFIC DATA</b>	SPS PROJECT ID [ 0600]
<b>WIM SITE COORDINATION</b>	DATE: (mm/dd/yyyy) <u>5/29/2007</u>

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e. Test Vehicles

i. Trucks –

- 1st – Air suspension 3S2     State     LTPP
- 2nd – 3S2 different weight/suspension     State     LTPP
- 3rd – \_\_\_\_\_     State     LTPP
- 4th – \_\_\_\_\_     State     LTPP

ii. Loads –

State     LTPP

iii. Drivers –

State     LTPP

f. Contractor(s) with prior successful experience in WIM calibration in state:

\_\_\_\_\_

g. Access to cabinet

i. Personnel Access –

- State only
- Joint
- LTPP

ii. Physical Access –

- Key
- Combination

h. State personnel required on site –     Yes     No

i. Traffic Control Required –     Yes     No

j. Enforcement Coordination Required –     Yes     No

5. SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS –

a. Funds and accountability – \_\_\_\_\_

b. Reports – \_\_\_\_\_

c. Other – \_\_\_\_\_

d. Special Conditions – \_\_\_\_\_

6. CONTACTS –

a. Equipment (operational status, access, etc.) –

Name: Roy Czinku

Phone: (306) 653-6627

Agency: IRD

<b>SHEET 18</b>	STATE CODE [ 42]
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b. Maintenance (equipment) –

Name: Roy Czinku

Phone: (306) 653-6627

Agency: IRD

c. Data Processing and Pre-Visit Data –

Name: Roy Czinku

Phone: (306) 653-6627

Agency: IRD

d. Construction schedule and verification –

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

e. Test Vehicles (trucks, loads, drivers) –

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

f. Traffic Control –

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

g. Enforcement Coordination –

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

h. Nearest Static Scale

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_





## **APPENDIX A**

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE	42
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0600
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 1	* DATE	5/29/07

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PART I.

TRUCK 42  
TRAILER 453

1.\* FHWA Class 9      2.\* Number of Axles 5

AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg

	3. Empty Truck Axle Weight	4.* Pre-Test Average Loaded Axle Weight <i>Day 1</i>	5.* Post-Test Average Loaded Axle Weight <i>Day 1</i>	6.* Measured D)irectly or C)alculated?
A	_____	<u>10367</u>	<u>10300</u>	(D) / C
B	_____	<u>15960</u>	<u>15870</u>	(D) / C
C	_____	<u>15960</u>	<u>15870</u>	(D) / C
D	_____	<u>17593</u>	<u>17570</u>	(D) / C
E	_____	<u>17593</u>	<u>17570</u>	(D) / C
F	_____	_____	_____	D / C

GVW (same units as axles)

7. a) Empty GVW <u>0</u>	*b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight	<u>77367</u> <i>Day 2</i>	<u>77473</u> <i>Day 1</i>
	*c) Post Test Loaded Weight	<u>77120</u>	<u>77180</u>
	*d) Difference Post Test - Pre-test	<u>-247</u>	<u>-293</u>

GEOMETRY

8 a) \* Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over Engine / Conventional      b) \* Sleeper Cab? Y/N

9. a) \* Make: PETERBILT      b) \* Model: 377

10.\* Trailer Load Distribution Description:

STEEL BEAMS LOADED DOWN CENTER OF TRAILER (SLIGHTLY RIGHT)  
BACK TO REAR AXLE

11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

b). Trailer Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

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12. \* Axle Spacing – units m / feet and inches / feet and tenths

A to B 16.5      B to C 4.4      C to D 36'  
D to E 4.1      E to F 0

Wheelbased (measured A to last) \_\_\_\_\_ Computed \_\_\_\_\_

13. \*Kingpin Offset From Axle B (units) ( + 1.7' )  
(+ is to the rear)

**SUSPENSION**

Axle	14. Tire Size	15. * Suspension Description (leaf, air, no. of leaves, taper or flat leaf, etc.)
A	<u>11R24.5</u>	<u>2 LEAF STRINGS</u>
B	<u>11R24.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
C	<u>11R24.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
D	<u>80R22.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
E	<u>80R22.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
F	_____	_____

16. Cold Tire Pressures (psi) – from right to left

Steering Axle	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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PART II

Table 1. Axle and GVW computations - pre-test

Axle A		Axle B		Axle C		Axle D		Axle E		GVW	
I		II		III		IV		V		V	
		-I		-II		-III		-IV			
V		VI-		VII-		VIII-		IX		X	
-VI		VII		VIII		IX					
										XI	
Avg.											

Table 2. Raw Axle and GVW measurements

Axes	Meas.	Pre-test Weight			Post-test Weight
A	I				
A + B	II				
A + B + C	III				
A + B + C + D	IV				
A + B + C + D + E (1)	V				
B + C + D + E	VI				
C + D + E	VII				
D + E	VIII				
E	IX				
A + B + C + D + E (2)	X				
A + B + C + D + E (3)	XI				

Table 3. Axle and GVW computations - post -test

Axle A		Axle B		Axle C		Axle D		Axle E		GVW	
I		II		III		IV		V		V	
		-I		-II		-III		-IV			
V		VI-		VII-		VIII-		IX		X	
-VI		VII		VIII		IX					
										XI	
Avg.											

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Table 4 . Axle and GVW computations -

Axle A		Axle B		Axle C		Axle D		Axle E		GVW	
I		II		III		IV		V		V	
		-I		-II		-III		-IV			
V		VI-		VII-		VIII-		IX		X	
-VI		VII		VIII		IX					
										XI	
Avg.											

Table 5. Raw data – Axle scales – pre-test - day 1 pm

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10400	15940	15940	17600	17600		77480
2	10320	15980	15980	17590	17590		77460
3	10380	15960	15960	17590	17590		77480
Average	10367	15960	15960	17593	17593		77470
Post	10300	15870	15870	17570	17570		

Table 6. Raw data – Axle scales –

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1							
2							
3							
Average							

Table 7. Raw data – Axle scales – post-test Pre day 2

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10380	15910	15910	17580	17580		77360
2	10380	15920	15920	17580	17580		77380
3	10340	15930	15930	17580	17580		77360
Average	10367	15920	15920	17580	17580		77367
Post	10300	15830	15830	17580	17580		77120

Measured By DJW Verified By \_\_\_\_\_

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LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0600
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2	* DATE	5.29.07

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PART I.

truck 1635/006  
trailer 1635/004

1.\* FHWA Class 9      2.\* Number of Axles 5

AXLES - units - lbs / 100s lbs / kg

	3. Empty Truck Axle Weight	4.* Pre-Test Average Loaded Axle Weight	5.* Post-Test Average Loaded Axle Weight	6.* Measured D)irectly or C)alculated? D / C
A	_____	_____	_____	D / C
B	_____	day 1 table 5	day 1 line between table 5 & 6	D / C
C	_____	"	"	D / C
D	_____	"	"	D / C
E	_____	"	"	D / C
F	_____	_____	_____	D / C

GVW (same units as axles)

7. a) Empty GVW _____	*b) Average Pre-Test Loaded weight	Day 2 <u>62587</u>	Day 1 62600
	*c) Post Test Loaded Weight	<u>62340</u>	62380
	*d) Difference Post Test - Pre-test	<u>-247</u>	-220

GEOMETRY

8 a) \* Tractor Cab Style - Cab Over Engine / Conventional      b) \* Sleeper Cab? Y/N

9. a) \* Make: FREIGHTLINE      b) \* Model: C120064ST

10.\* Trailer Load Distribution Description:

STEEL BEAMS WIDED CENTERLINE ALONG ENTIRE TRAILER

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

11. a) Tractor Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

b). Trailer Tare Weight (units): \_\_\_\_\_

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE	42
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0600
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK #2	* DATE	5-29-07

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12. \* Axle Spacing – units m / feet and inches / feet and tenths

A to B 15.1      B to C 4.3      C to D 30.6  
D to E 10.2      E to F 0

Wheelbased (measured A to last) \_\_\_\_\_ Computed \_\_\_\_\_

13. \*Kingpin Offset From Axle B (units) ( + 2.2 )  
(+ is to the rear)

**SUSPENSION**

Axle	14. Tire Size	15. * Suspension Description (leaf, air, no. of leaves, taper or flat leaf, etc.)
A	<u>11R22.5</u>	<u>3 SPRING LEAF</u>
B	<u>11R22.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
C	<u>11R22.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
D	<u>70R22.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
E	<u>70R22.5</u>	<u>AIR</u>
F	_____	_____

16. Cold Tire Pressures (psi) – from right to left

Steering Axle	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0600
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK # 2	* DATE	8-24-07

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PART II

Table 1. Axle and GVW computations - pre-test

Axle A		Axle B		Axle C		Axle D		Axle E		GVW	
I		II		III		IV		V		V	
		-I		-II		-III		-IV			
V		VI-		VII-		VIII-		IX		X	
-VI		VII		VIII		IX					
										XI	
Avg.											

Table 2. Raw Axle and GVW measurements

Axles	Meas.	Pre-test Weight			Post-test Weight
A	I				
A + B	II				
A + B + C	III				
A + B + C + D	IV				
A + B + C + D + E (1)	V				
B + C + D + E	VI				
C + D + E	VII				
D + E	VIII				
E	IX				
A + B + C + D + E (2)	X				
A + B + C + D + E (3)	XI				

Table 3. Axle and GVW computations - post -test

Axle A		Axle B		Axle C		Axle D		Axle E		GVW	
I		II		III		IV		V		V	
		-I		-II		-III		-IV			
V		VI-		VII-		VIII-		IX		X	
-VI		VII		VIII		IX					
										XI	
Avg.											

Sheet 19	* STATE CODE	42 <i>A</i>
LTPP Traffic Data	* SPS PROJECT ID	0600
*CALIBRATION TEST TRUCK #2	* DATE	5-29-07

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Table 4 . Axle and GVW computations -

Axle A		Axle B		Axle C		Axle D		Axle E		GVW	
I		II		III		IV		V		V	
		-I		-II		-III		-IV			
V		VI-		VII-		VIII-		IX		X	
-VI		VII		VIII		IX					
										XI	
Avg.											

Table 5. Raw data – Axle scales – pre-test - day 1 *pre*

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10300	10110	10110	15790	15790		62600
2	10760	10130	10130	15790	15790		62600
3	10760	10110	10110	15810	15810		62600
Average	10773	10117	10117	15797	15797		62600
<i>Post</i>	10640	10080	10080	15790	15790		62380

Table 6. Raw data – Axle scales –

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1							
2							
3							
Average							

Table 7. Raw data – Axle scales – ~~pre~~-test *day 2 pre*

Pass	Axle A	Axle B	Axle C	Axle D	Axle E	Axle F	GVW
1	10820	10100	10100	15780	15780		62580
2	10780	10100	10100	15800	15800		62580
3	10800	10090	10090	15810	15810		62600
Average	10800	10097	10097	15797	15797		62587
<i>Post</i>	10660	10060	10060	15780	15780		62340

Measured By

*DJW*

Verified By

Sheet 20	* STATE CODE	42
LTPP Traffic Data	*SPS PROJECT ID	0600
Speed and Classification Checks * 1 of* 2	* DATE	05/29/2007

Rev. 08/31/2001....

WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
59	9	33862	59	9	64	9	34149	66	9
74	9	33878	74	9	65	9	151	65	9
68	9	33885	67	9	67	9	171	68	9
63	9	33910	70 <sup>65</sup>	9	69	5	174	69	5
68	9	33916	68	9	64	9	181	65	9
70	9	33925	69	9	65	9	184	65	9
68	9	33934	69	9	66	9	187	67	9
65	9	33942	65	9	59	9	196	61	9
65	9	33954	44	9	62	9	208	64	9
65	9	33960	65	9	72	9	217	71	9
64	9	33972	66	9	64	9	225	64	9
65	9	33984	64	9	72	4	232	69	6
64	9	993	64	9	65	9	236	65	9
67	9	34013	70	9	66	9	241	68	9
65	9	027	65	9	64	9	257	70	9
67	4	032	67	5	68	9	267	67	9
70	9	057	68	9	65	9	275	67	9
68	9	077	65	9	65	9	283	65	9
69	9	085	70	9	90	9	299	70	9
67	9	102	68	9	65	9	306	65	9
62	8	113	63	8	66	9	325	66	9
63	9	34122	63	9	65	9	352	67	9
69	9	125	71	9	67	7	355	65	7
70	9	134	71	9	63	9	357	63	9
65	9	140	65	9	65	9	374	65	9

\*26.6  
4.4

4.1\*

Recorded by LV Direction W Lane 4 Time from 4:50 to 5:24

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WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
67	9	34397	67	9	64	9	34599	65	9
62	9	407	<del>63</del>	<del>9</del>	70	9	600	71	9
68	9	408	67	9	65	9	608	65	9
65	9	34416	66	9	68	9	612	70	9
60	9	422	62	9	64	9	654	69	9
64	9	432	64	9	70	9	655	67	9
72	9	446	71	9	68	9	668	66	9
63	9	449	63	9	63	9	668	68	9
63	9	449	66	9	67	9	683	69	9
63	9	454	63	9	64	9	689	65	9
65	9	458	69	9	70	9	694	68	9
68	6	467	72	6	65	9	697	64	9
72	9	474	65	9	65	9	700	65	9
64	8	481	66	8	72	9	711	71	9
67	9	496	66	9	63	9	718	63	9
70	9	507	70	9	68	9	722	71	9
65	9	510	66	9	68	9	728	65	9
64	9	521	68	9	64	9	734	65	9
67	13	34545	64	13	66	9	738	66	9
64	9	559	64	9	66	9	34754	67	9
65	4	567	68	5	73	9	757	70	9
70	9	577	69	9	67	9	780	67	9
70	9	584	71	9	61	9	784	62	9
66	9	590	66	9	68	5	787	68	5
62	9	591	59	9	60	9	794	64	9

Recorded by ldc Direction W Lane 4 Time from 5:25 to 5:51

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LTPP Traffic Data	*SPS PROJECT ID	0600
Speed and Classification Checks * 1 of* 2	* DATE	05/30/2007

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WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
72	12	41453	72	12	67	9	41705	68	9
60	6	458	59	6	70	9	820	72	9
65	9	466	65	9	60	10	822	60	10
65	12	470	66	12	66	9	833	66	9
65	9	572	64	9	75	9	834	75	9
65	5	574	64	5	67	9	847	68	9
62	11	578	63	11	64	9	850	65	9
61	9	582	62	9	61	5	851	61	5
64	9	620	67	9	65	4	932	65	6
62	4	621	63	6	60	4	942	58	5
65	9	626	69	9	65	9	942	67	9
65	9	635	67	9	67	5	947	68	5
64	7	636	65	7	73	12	955	71	12
58	9	646	60	9	70	12	962	72	12
65	9	642	64	9	64	9	963	63	9
64	9	645	65	9	72	9	975	70	9
64	9	650	63	9	71	9	977	72	9
64	7	41 659	67	7	62	9	981	64	9
55	9	662	56	9	67	7	986	68	7
73	10	668	73	10	67	5	989	69	5
65	11	676	66	11	72	9	991	71	9
65	9	684	68	9	64	9	999	64	9
67	11	692	69	11	66	11	42001	66	11
65	9	695	66	9	70	9	086	70	9
68	9	700	70	9	69	7	094	72	7

4.8 \*  
4.3

\*22.3  
4.3  
\*23.0

Recorded by ldv Direction W Lane 4 Time from 8:30 to 9:54

Sheet 20	* STATE CODE	42
LTPP Traffic Data	*SPS PROJECT ID	0600
Speed and Classification Checks * 2 of* 2	* DATE	05/30/2007

Rev. 08/31/2001....

WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class	WIM speed	WIM class	WIM Record	Obs. Speed	Obs Class
67	9	42105	69	9	69	9	412	<del>70</del>	9
68	9	113	66	9	60	9	413	59	9
64	6	120	67	6	65	9	462	65	9
63	9	123	64	9	63	9	464	62	9
66	9	125	66	9	57	9	477	55	9
69	9	145	69	9	63	9	479	61	9
67	9	147	66	9	61	11	482	63	11
69	9	151	65	9	68	9	487	68	9
60	9	152	60	9	63	9	42491	62	9
67 <del>8</del>	9	239	66	9	68	9	493	64	9
69	9	242	69	9	69	10	494	70	10
61	9	246	64	9	65	9	495	69	9
63	9	247	65	9	60	9	496	58	9
68	9	254	66	9	68	9	503	67	9
71	9	268	71	9	65	7	505	64	7
67	9	273	67	9	60	8	506	60	8
70	9	275	70	9	63	9	522	63	9
67	8	285	67	8	69	9	523	68	9
64	<del>8</del> 9	358	<del>67</del>	9	68	7	526	67	7
64	<del>8</del> 9	362	68	9	62	9	527	61	9
68	9		68	9	65	9	537	66	9
68	9	399	68	8	70	6	539	68	6
64	9	403	67	9	64	9	545	65	9
62	9	408	62	9	65	9	549	65	9
60	9	409	67	9	62	5	550	63	5

Recorded by ldr Direction W Lane 4 Time from 9:54 to 10:34

LTPP Traffic Data

\* SPS PROJECT ID 0600

WIM System Test Truck Records 1 of 3

\* DATE 05/29/2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight.	GVW	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space
104.5	50	2	1	11:33	29319	50	5.2/4.9	4.7/5.7	9.7/4.7	8.7/6.3	8.8/6.5		60.5	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.0	
104.5	49	1	1	11:34	29321	50	4.7/5.1	9.3/6.5	7.3/7.1	8.9/7.5	7.1/7.7		73.3	16.5	4.3	35.9	4.0	
106.5	52	2	2	11:45	29454	52	5.3/5.3	5.0/6.1	5.3/4.9	9.1/7.0	8.8/7.3		63.4	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.1	
106.5	54	1	2	11:45	29454	55	4.0/5.1	9.2/6.7	9.0/7.6	9.5/7.6	9.2/7.5		74.9	16.6	4.3	36.1	4.0	
108.0	58	2	3	11:52	29600	57	4.9/5.1	4.5/4.9	4.5/4.1	8.9/7.6	8.9/7.0		58.3	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.0	
108.0	59	1	3	11:54	29601	59	4.7/5.0	9.2/6.4	7.4/6.9	9.9/7.6	9.9/7.3		74.2	16.5	4.3	35.9	4.0	
109	47	2	4	12:20	29852	46	5.2/5.0	4.3/5.0	5.0/4.4	8.6/6.1	8.6/7.1		60.0	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.0	
109	50	1	4	12:20	29854	50	4.5/5.2	9.1/6.4	7.2/7.2	9.3/7.1	9.5/7.0		73.3	16.6	4.4	36.0	4.0	
111	53	2	5	12:34	30016	53	5.4/4.9	4.7/6.5	4.9/4.6	9.9/6.4	8.4/6.9		60.9	15.2	4.3	30.3	10.0	
111	54	1	5	12:34	30018	54	4.7/4.8	9.1/6.3	7.2/7.0	9.4/7.3	9.3/7.6		72.7	16.5	4.3	35.8	4.0	
114.5	56	2	6	12:48	30211	57	5.2/5.0	4.7/5.8	4.9/4.2	8.7/6.4	8.9/7.2		60.3	15.3	4.3	30.3	10.0	
114.5	59	1	6	12:48	30213	60	4.7/5.1	9.1/6.4	7.1/7.2	10.3/8.0	10.1/7.5		75.6	16.6	4.3	36.0	4.1	
115.5	65	2	7	1:00	30360	65	5.1/5.0	5.1/6.0	5.1/4.8	8.2/6.2	9.2/7.9		62.6	15.3	4.3	30.5	10.0	
115.5	65	1	7	1:00	30361	65	4.6/5.0	9.4/6.8	3.0/7.7	10.2/7.7	10.5/7.1		78.0	16.6	4.3	36.0	4.1	
114	50	2	8	13:11	30502	50	5.2/5.1	4.7/6.5	5.0/4.8	9.0/6.2	8.4/6.6		60.9	15.2	4.3	30.3	10.0	
114	51	1	8	13:11	30504	50	4.9/5.3	9.4/6.4	7.5/6.7	9.6/7.0	9.7/7.4		73.9	16.6	4.3	35.8	4.0	

Recorded by LV

Checked by [Signature]

Rev. 08/31/2001

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight.	GW	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space
117	54	2	9	13:25	30658	54	5.3/5.0	4.2/5.4	4.9/4.8	8.8/6.7	8.9/7.0		61.1	15.4	4.4	30.6	10.1	
117	54	1	9	13:25	30690	54	4.7/5.0	9.2/6.9	7.0/7.2	9.4/7.5	8.9/6.9		72.8	16.6	4.3	36.0	4.1	
115	57	2	10	13:38	30867	58	5.1/5.0	4.6/5.6	4.7/4.4	9.1/6.7	8.3/7.0		60.4	15.3	4.4	30.4	10.0	
115	57	1	10	13:38	30869	58	4.7/5.0	9.3/6.5	7.0/7.1	8.8/7.9	9.7/7.3		74.4	16.5	4.3	36.0	4.0	
116	65	2	11	13:51	31053	65	5.2/4.9	5.0/5.8	9.8/4.5	8.2/6.3	9.5/7.9		62.2	15.4	4.4	30.6	10.1	
116	65	1	11	13:51	31054	65	4.5/4.9	9.4/6.7	4.9/7.9	9.5/7.7	9.4/7.7		75.4	16.6	4.3	36.0	4.0	
118	54	2	12	14:02	31220	54	5.4/5.2	4.8/5.9	5.3/4.4	8.9/6.7	8.6/7.2		62.8	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.0	
118	54	1	12	14:02	31224	54	4.6/5.0	9.4/6.5	7.0/7.1	9.4/7.5	9.2/7.4		73.1	16.6	4.3	36.1	4.1	
117.5	62	2	13	14:26	31576	62	5.0/5.0	5.0/5.0	8.9/4.6	8.8/7.1	9.0/8.0		62.3	15.3	4.3	30.5	10.1	
117.5	66	1	13	14:26	31577	64	4.7/5.1	7.6/6.8	8.1/7.7	10.4/9.0	10.4/7.9		78.7	16.6	4.3	36.1	4.0	
119	54	2	14	14:37	31752	53	5.3/4.8	4.4/5.4	5.3/4.7	9.2/6.6	8.6/6.7		60.9	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.0	
119	54	1	14	14:37	31755	54	4.7/5.2	9.3/6.5	7.3/6.9	10.1/7.5	9.6/8.2		75.1	16.6	4.3	36.9	4.1	
118.5	55	2	15	14:48	31932	56	5.1/5.2	3.9/5.1	4.8/4.2	8.5/6.5	8.2/6.8		58.3	15.3	4.3	30.3	10.0	
118.5	58	1	15	14:49	31933	59	4.8/5.1	9.1/6.6	6.9/7.2	9.5/7.4	9.3/8.4		74.5	16.7	4.4	36.1	4.1	
120	64	2	16	15:04	32156	62	5.2/4.8	4.9/5.7	4.9/4.3	9.4/7.8	9.4/7.8		63.3	15.2	4.3	30.3	10.0	
120	64	1	16	15:05	32159	64	4.8/4.9	10.9/6.4	3.3/7.3	10.4/7.2	10.7/7.9		78.0	16.5	4.3	36.9	4.0	

Recorded by ldv

Checked by [Signature]

Rev. 08/31/2001

\* STATE CODE 42

\* SPS PROJECT ID 0600

\* DATE 05/29/2007

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight	GW	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space
120	60	2	17	15:18	32357	58	56/50	53/50	53/46	73/64	73/77	73/77	62.6	15.3	4.3	30.5	10.0	
120	59	1	17	15:18	32360	58	48/52	53/50	70/68	97/77	92/77	92/77	73.3	16.6	4.3	35.9	4.0	
119.5	62	2	18	15:30	32532	62	52/50	48/53	48/49	90/71	91/77	91/77	62.6	15.4	4.3	30.5	10.0	
119.5	65	1	18	15:30	32533	60	45/52	46/53	80/74	104/81	104/77	104/77	78.0	16.6	4.3	36.0	4.1	
116	59	2	19	15:43	32730	59	53/50	47/53	50/43	92/81	92/81	92/81	60.4	15.4	4.3	30.4	10.0	
114	59	1	19	15:43	32732	59	49/51	48/51	76/69	102/97	102/97	102/97	76.1	16.6	4.3	35.9	4.0	
117.5	62	2	20	15:58	32987	62	51/50	52/53	49/45	96/69	96/83	96/83	64.3	15.4	4.4	30.5	10.0	
117.5	55	1	20	15:59	32991	55	48/50	49/47	75/68	101/75	101/77	101/77	75.9	16.6	4.3	35.9	4.0	

Recorded by LN Checked by SSW

Rev. 08/31/2001

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight	GWV	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space	
76.5	54	2	1	8:42	41331	54	56/52	51/60	54/47	917/163	9.3/7.2		64.5	15.3	4.3	30.3	9.9		
<del>68.2</del>																			
76.5	55	1	1	8:42	41332	54	49/63	90/70	75/74	10.1/7.9	9.8/7.7		76.5	16.5	4.3	35.9	4.0		
76.5	55	2	2	8:54	414	57	53/53	47/67	51/62	8.7/16.7	8.5/7.6		62.5	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.0		
76.5	54	1	2	8:54	415	54	52/54	92/66	74/72	10.1/7.7	9.8/7.4		75.9	16.7	4.3	36.1	4.1		
80	65	2	3	9:18	41711	65	53/52	49/60	51/49	8.4/6.2	9.1/8.1		63.1	15.3	4.4	30.4	10.0		
80	65	1	3	9:18	41712	65	44/50	96/72	82/76	10.5/8.2	10.8/8.2		80	16.6	4.3	36.0	4.0		
83	55	2	4	9:31	857	55	53/54	43/65	51/48	8.9/6.9	8.5/7.6		63.4	16.3	4.3	30.5	10.1		
83	55	1	4	9:31	858	54	49/52	92/69	72/74	9.8/8.1	9.8/7.8		76.4	16.6	4.3	36.1	4.1		
85.5	60	2	5	9:46	42008	60	53/49	46/64	52/45	9.0/7.0	8.8/7.4		63.2	15.4	4.4	30.5	10.0		
85.5	59	1	5	9:46	42009	60	49/51	95/66	74/71	10.2/7.7	10.2/8.5		77.1	16.6	4.3	35.9	4.0		
88	65	2	6	9:59	42153	66	51/50	47/59	53/48	8.4/5.9	9.5/8.0		62.5	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.0		
88	64	1	6	9:59	42156	64	44/52	94/66	78/72	10.0/8.3	10.0/7.5		76.3	16.5	4.3	36.1	4.1		
			7																
			7																

Recorded by ldv

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_

LTPP Traffic Data

WIM System Test Truck Records 2 of 3

Rev. 08/31/2001

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight.	GVW	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space
90	53	2	7	10:11	42289	56	5.1/4.9	5.1/6.1	4.8/4.7	9.4/6.6	2.1/9.0		64.3	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.0	
90	53	2	7	10:11	42290	54	4.8/5.1	9.3/6.9	9.3/2.7	9.6/8.1	9.3/8.0		76.0	16.5	4.3	36.0	4.0	
91	59	2	8	10:23	42413	60	6.4/8.0	4.7/5.6	4.9/4.5	9.5/7.0	9.0/7.3		62.9	15.4	4.4	30.6	10.1	
91	60	1	8	10:23	42415	60	5.0/5.2	9.5/6.5	8.0/6.8	10.6/8.0	6.5/7.4		77.3	16.5	4.3	35.9	4.0	
95	64	2	9	10:35	42553	64	5.2/4.9	4.5/6.4	5.3/5.2	8.3/6.2	9.3/7.9		63.2	15.4	4.3	30.5	10.0	
95	65	1	9	10:35	554	64	4.6/5.1	9.7/7.3	7.8/7.8	9.5/7.9	9.8/8.5		77.9	16.6	4.3	36.0	4.0	
98	54	2	10	10:47	42685	55	5.5/5.5	5.4/6.2	5.5/4.9	9.7/6.6	9.0/7.5		65.3	15.2	4.3	30.3	10.0	
98	55	1	10	10:47	42686	56	5.0/5.2	9.1/6.6	7.5/6.9	10.1/7.6	6.0/7.6		75.7	16.5	4.3	35.9	4.0	
98.5	59	2	11	10:58	42618	60	5.1/5.0	4.9/5.4	5.1/4.4	9.3/7.0	8.8/7.8		62.8	15.3	4.3	30.4	10.0	
98.5	59	1	11	10:58	42521	59	4.8/5.2	9.7/6.5	7.6/7.2	10.3/7.3	10.1/7.9		77.3	16.6	4.3	36.0	4.0	
100.5	65	2	12	11:13	43206	65	5.1/4.9	4.7/6.0	9.6/5.0	9.6/6.1	9.8/8.2		62.2	16.3	4.3	30.4	10.0	
100.5	42	1	12	11:13	43209	42	4.7/5.1	9.4/7.2	7.5/7.9	9.5/7.7	9.4/8.2		77.1	16.5	4.3	35.9	4.0	
101.5	56	2	13	11:25	43138	56	5.1/5.0	4.5/5.6	5.2/5.1	8.6/6.6	8.0/8.0		61.8	15.2	4.3	30.4	10.0	
101.5	55	1	12	11:25	43139	55	4.8/5.0	9.3/6.9	7.3/7.2	9.6/8.1	9.5/7.9		75.5	16.5	4.3	36.0	4.1	
106.5	59	2	14	11:36	43295	60	5.1/5.0	4.3/5.8	5.0/4.8	9.2/6.9	8.1/7.3		61.4	15.3	4.3	30.5	10.0	
106.5	60	1	13	11:36	43296	60	4.7/5.2	9.1/7.0	7.2/7.6	9.9/7.7	9.3/8.0		75.8	16.6	4.3	36.1	4.0	

Recorded by ldv

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_

see Cal 1 for first 12 runs of post-val

421 810 828

LTPP Traffic Data

WIM System Test Truck Records 3 of 3

\* STATE CODE 42

\* SPS PROJECT ID 0603

\* DATE 05/16/2007

Rev. 08/31/2001

Pvmt temp	Radar Speed	Truck	Pass	Time	Record No.	WIM Speed	Axle A weight.	Axle B weight.	Axle C weight.	Axle D weight.	Axle E weight.	Axle F weight.	GWV	A-B space	B-C space	C-D space	D-E space	E-F space	
106.5	64	2	15	11:47	43433	64	5.2/5.1	4.9/4.1	5.4/4.7	7.4/6.3	9.7/8.1		64.0	15.3	4.3	30.3			
106.5	60	1	14	11:47	43436	60	4.8/4.9	7.2/6.4	7.3/7.1	10.1/7.9	9.7/7.8		74.8	16.6	4.3	36.0		4.1	
111.5	60	2	16	11:58	43564	59	5.1/5.1	4.9/5.9	4.8/4.6	8.7/6.5	7.7/7.3		60.7	15.3	4.3	30.0		10.0	
111.5	61	1	15	11:59	43567	61	4.7/3.2	9.3/6.6	7.5/7.3	10.1/8.1	9.5/7.7		76.0	16.5	4.3	35.8		4.0	
112	64	2	17	12:11	43710	64	5.2/4.8	4.9/5.9	4.9/4.8	8.7/6.8	10.2/8.2		64.4	15.3	4.4	30.6		10.0	
112	63	1	16	12:11	43712	64	4.5/4.9	9.5/6.4	8.4/7.5	10.8/7.3	10.7/7.8		78.3	16.6	4.3	36.9		4.0	
113	60	2	18	12:23	43844	55	5.3/4.9	4.0/5.4	4.7/4.0	9.5/6.9	9.2/7.4		62.3	15.4	4.4	30.5		10.0	
113	58	1	18	12:23	43848	58	4.7/5.1	9.3/6.6	7.4/6.9	10.2/7.9	10.2/8.1		76.3	16.6	4.3	36.0		4.0	
114	65	2	19	12:33	43976	64	5.1/4.8	4.2/4.0	4.8/4.4	9.1/6.2	9.9/7.4		62.6	15.3	4.3	30.5		10.1	
114	60	1	18	12:33	43978	60	4.5/5.1	9.0/6.6	7.2/6.8	9.7/8.2	9.3/8.1		74.6	16.5	4.3	36.0		4.1	
114.5	60	2	20	12:47	44119	60	5.1/5.0	4.7/6.1	4.9/4.2	8.9/6.8	8.0/7.7		61.7	15.3	4.4	30.4		10.0	
114.5	60	1	20	12:47	44121	59	4.7/4.9	9.1/6.7	7.2/7.1	9.8/8.1	8.3/7.4		74.2	16.5	4.3	35.9		4.0	
116.5	65	1	20	12:56	44279	64	4.7/4.9	9.3/6.8	7.8/7.4	10.0/7.4	10.0/8.9		77.3	16.6	4.3	35.9		4.0	

Recorded by lcv Checked by \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.9.1. Iteration 1 Worksheet

Date 5/29/07

**Beginning factors:**

Speed Point (mph)	Name	Value
Overall		1/3 / 2/4
Front Axle		
1-(80) 50	speed point 1	3071 / 3245
2-(88) 55	2	3040 / 3213
3-(96) 60	3	3024 / 3196
4-(105) 65	4	3024 / 3196
5-(112) 70	5	3040 / 3213

**Errors (Pre-Validation):**

	Speed Point 1 (50)	Speed Point 2 (55)	Speed Point 3 (60)	Speed Point 4 (65)	Speed Point 5 (70)
F/A	-4.0	-4.5	-5.0	-6.5	-7.5
Tandem	-3.5	-3.5	0	+2	+3
GVW	+3.5	-3.5	<del>0</del>	0	0

**Adjustments:**

	Raise	Lower	Percentage
Overall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Front Axle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Speed Point 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.62%
Speed Point 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.62%
Speed Point 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Speed Point 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Speed Point 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

**End factors:**

Speed Point (mph)	Name	Value
Overall		1/3 / 2/4
Front Axle		4
1-(80) 50	speed point 1	3182 / 3372
2-(88) 55	2	3150 / 3329
3-(96) 60	3	3024 / 3196
4-(105) 65	4	3024 / 3196
5-(112) 70	5	3040 / 3213

Task Leader Initials: 

**TEST VEHICLE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR  
SPS WIM VALIDATION**

**May 29 and 30, 2007**

**STATE: Pennsylvania**

**SHRP ID: 420600**

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**Photo 1 - Truck\_1\_Tractor\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**



**Photo 2 - Truck\_1\_Trailer\_Load\_1\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**



**Photo 3 - Truck\_1\_Suspension\_1\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**



**Photo 4 - Truck\_1\_Suspension\_2\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**



**Photo 5 - Truck\_1\_Suspension\_3\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**



**Photo 6 - Truck\_2\_Tractor\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**



**Photo 7 - Truck\_2\_Trailer\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**



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**Photo 9 - Truck\_2\_Suspension\_2\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**



**Photo 10 - Truck\_2\_Suspension\_3\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**



**Photo 11 - Truck\_2\_Suspension\_4\_TO\_8\_42\_2.47\_0600\_05\_29\_07.JPG**

ETG LTPP CLASS SCHEME, MOD 3

Class	Vehicle Type	No. Axles	Spacing 1	Spacing 2	Spacing 3	Spacing 4	Spacing 5	Spacing 6	Spacing 7	Spacing 8	Gross Weight Min-Max	Axle 1 Weight Min *
1	Motorcycle	2	1.00-5.99								0.10-3.00	
2	Passenger Car	2	6.00-10.10								1.00-7.99	
3	Other (Pickup/Van)	2	10.11-23.09								1.00-7.99	
4	Bus	2	23.10-40.00								12.00 >	
5	2D Single Unit	2	6.00-23.09								8.00 >	2.5
2	Car w/1 Axle Trailer	3	6.00-10.10	6.00-25.00							1.00-11.99	
3	Other w/1 Axle Trailer	3	10.11-23.09	6.00-25.00							1.00-11.99	
4	Bus	3	23.10-40.00	3.00-7.00							20.00 >	
5	2D w/1 Axle Trailer	3	6.00-23.09	6.30-30.00							12.00-19.99	2.5
6	3 Axle Single Unit	3	6.00-23.09	2.50-6.29							12.00 >	3.5
8	Semi, 2S1	3	6.00-23.09	11.00-45.00							20.00 >	3.5
2	Car w/2 Axle Trailer	4	6.00-10.10	6.00-30.00	1.00-11.99						1.00-11.99	
3	Other w/2 Axle Trailer	4	10.11-23.09	6.00-30.00	1.00-11.99						1.00-11.99	
5	2D w/2 Axle Trailer	4	6.00-26.00	6.30-40.00	1.00-20.00						12.00-19.99	2.5
7	4 Axle Single Unit	4	6.00-23.09	2.50-6.29	2.50-12.99						12.00 >	3.5
8	Semi, 3S1	4	6.00-26.00	2.50-6.29	13.00-50.00						20.00 >	5.0
8	Semi, 2S2	4	6.00-26.00	8.00-45.00	2.50-20.00						20.00 >	3.5
3	Other w/3 Axle Trailer	5	10.11-23.09	6.00-25.00	1.00-11.99	1.00-11.99					1.00-11.99	
5	2D w/3 Axle Trailer	5	6.00-23.09	6.30-35.00	1.00-25.00	1.00-11.99					12.00-19.99	2.5
7	5 Axle Single Unit	5	6.00-23.09	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.29	2.50-6.30					12.00 >	3.5
9	Semi, 3S2	5	6.00-30.00	2.50-6.29	6.30-65.00	2.50-11.99					20.00 >	5.0
9	Truck+FullTrailer (3-2)	5	6.00-30.00	2.50-6.29	6.30-50.00	12.00-27.00					20.00 >	3.5
9	Semi, 2S3	5	6.00-30.00	16.00-45.00	2.50-6.30	2.50-6.30					20.00 >	3.5
11	Semi+FullTrailer, 2S12	5	6.00-30.00	11.00-26.00	6.00-20.00	11.00-26.00					20.00 >	3.5
10	Semi, 3S3	6	6.00-26.00	2.50-6.30	6.10-50.00	2.50-11.99	2.50-10.99				20.00 >	5.0
12	Semi+Full Trailer, 3S12	6	6.00-26.00	2.50-6.30	11.00-26.00	6.00-24.00	11.00-26.00				20.00 >	5.0
13	7 Axle Multi's	7	6.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00			20.00 >	5.0
13	8 Axle Multi's	8	6.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00		20.00 >	5.0
13	9 Axle Multi's	9	6.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	3.00-45.00	20.00 >	5.0

Spacings in feet  
Weights in kips (Lbs/1000)  
\* Suggested Axle 1 minimum weight threshold if allowed by WIM system's class algorithm programming

System Operating Parameters

Pennsylvania SPS-6 (Lane 4)

Validation Visit – 30 May, 2007

Calibration factor for sensors #1 and 3 (left side):

80 kph:	3182
88 kph:	3150
96 kph:	3024
104 kph:	3024
112 kph:	3040

Calibration factor for sensor #2 and 4 (right side):

80 kph:	3372
88 kph:	3329
96 kph:	3196
104 kph:	3196
112 kph:	3213