

PE 2019



Current status of European standardization in the road surface characteristic area

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The Swedish National Road and Transport Research Institute

Leif Sjögren, Research director, Infrastructure Maintenance

- conduct research and development related to infrastructure, traffic and transport.
- assignment-based authority under The Ministry of Infrastructure.
- about 200 employees and are located in Linköping (head office), Stockholm, Gothenburg, Borlänge and Lund.



www.erpug.org

The organizers of ERPUG would like to thank RPUG for inspiration and cooperation to making both RPUG and ERPUG such a success

Leif and Roger









Foto Ruth Enyedi, Unsplash

ERPUG, EUROPEAN ROAD PROFILE USERS' GROUP

20-30 presentations, 10 exhibitors, almost 100 participants from more than 25 countries around the world

Non-profit organization. The offices and the principle place of business for ERPUG is the VTI.

Serve as a forum for the exchange of information between end users, data collectors, vendors, construction and design engineers and researchers who have an interest in **road profiles, road roughness/smoothness, pavement surface textures, friction, and tire-pavement noise.**





Vienna 2020, 14-16 October

Vilnius 2019 16-18 October



Madrid 2017 Prague 2016 Budapest 2015 Brussels 2014 Copenhagen 2013, 2018

CEN, the European Committee for Standardization



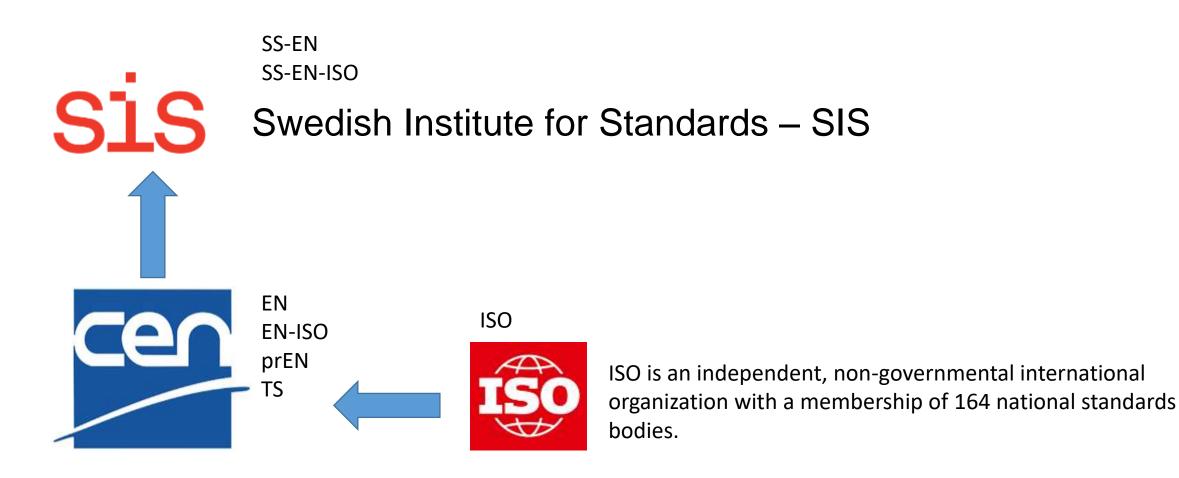
- is an association that brings together the National Standardization Bodies of 34 European countries.
- CEN is one of three European Standardization Organizations (together with CENELEC and ETSI) that have been officially recognized by the European Union and by the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) as being responsible for developing and defining voluntary standards at European level.

https://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CENWEB:5





National standards, case Sweden





CEN committee TC 227 ROAD MATERIALS <u>www.cen.eu</u>



To prepare specifications, test methods, compliance criteria for materials for construction and maintenance of roads, airfields and other trafficked areas. CEN/TC 227 started its work in 1990 and created 5 working groups:

- WG 1 "Bituminous mixture",
- WG 2 "Surface dressing, slurry surfacing",
- WG 3 "Materials for concrete roads incl joint fillers and sealants",
- WG 4 "Hydraulically bound and unbound mixtures",
- WG 5 "Pavement Surface Characteristics"





TC227 Working Group 5

Three task groups: TG1 Unevenness standards TG2 Friction /Macrotexture TG3 External noise standards



Task group 1 Unevenness standards

- Determination of longitudinal unevenness indices, EN 13036-5:2019
- Determination of transverse unevenness, prEN 13036-8:2008
- Measurement of transverse and longitudinal profiles in the evenness and megatexture wavelength ranges, prEN 13036-6:2008

Suggested title: Classification of equipment used for measurement of transverse and longitudinal profiles

 Irregularity measurement of pavement courses: the straight edge test, EN 13036-7:2003





Longitudinal unevenness indices EN 13036-5:2019

- IRI, International Roughness Index, Quarter car filter
- WLP, Weighted Longitudinal Profile $\rightarrow \sigma$ WLP, Δ WLP
- Waveband analyzes
 - Bi-octave bands (French)→SW, MW, LW*
 - Profile variance (UK) 3m, 10m and 30 m LPV
 - *SW=0.707-2.828
 - MW=2.828-11.312
 - LW=11.312-45.248 m



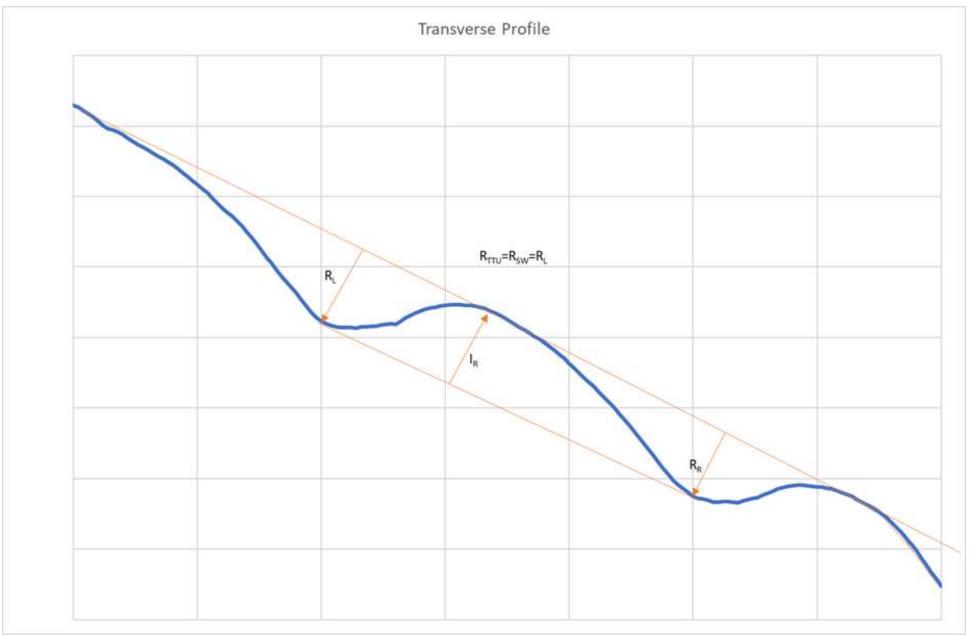
The 5 proposed transverse unevenness indicators

Total transversal unevenness Sliding wire rut depth Rut depth left Rut depth right Ridge height

transverse unevenness, prEN 13036-8:2008





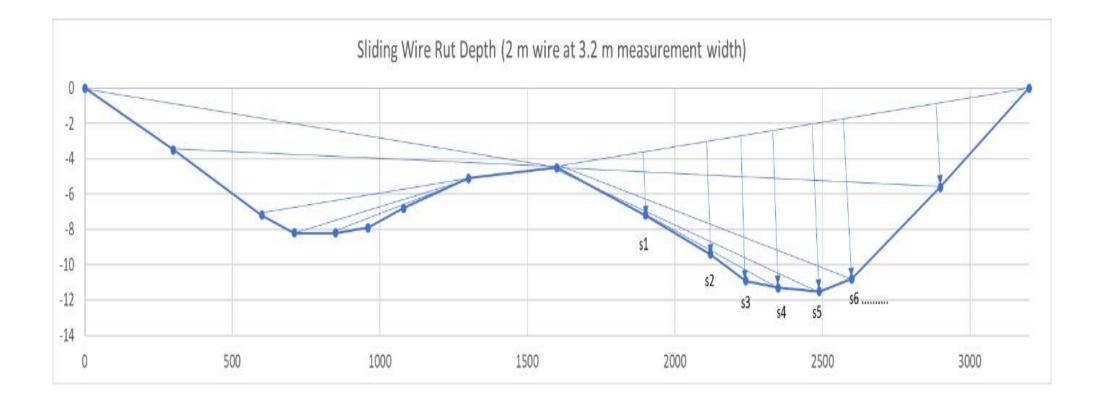


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transverse unevenness, prEN 13036-8:2008



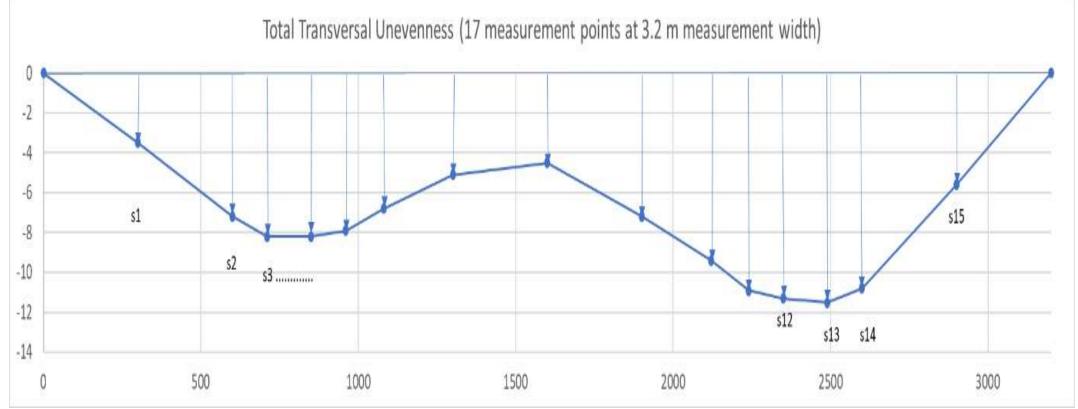
The <u>Sliding Wire Rut Depth method</u>



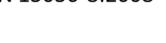
transverse unevenness, prEN 13036-8:2008



Total transversal unevenness calculated at a 3.2 m wide transversal profile



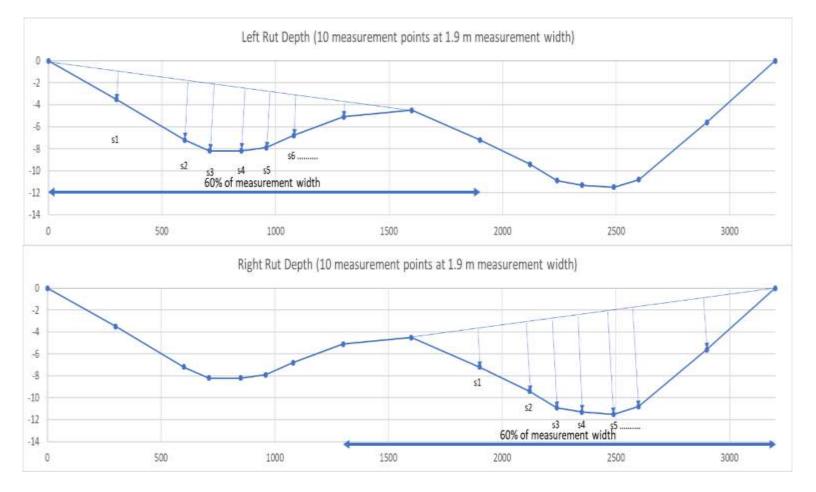
transverse unevenness, prEN 13036-8:2008



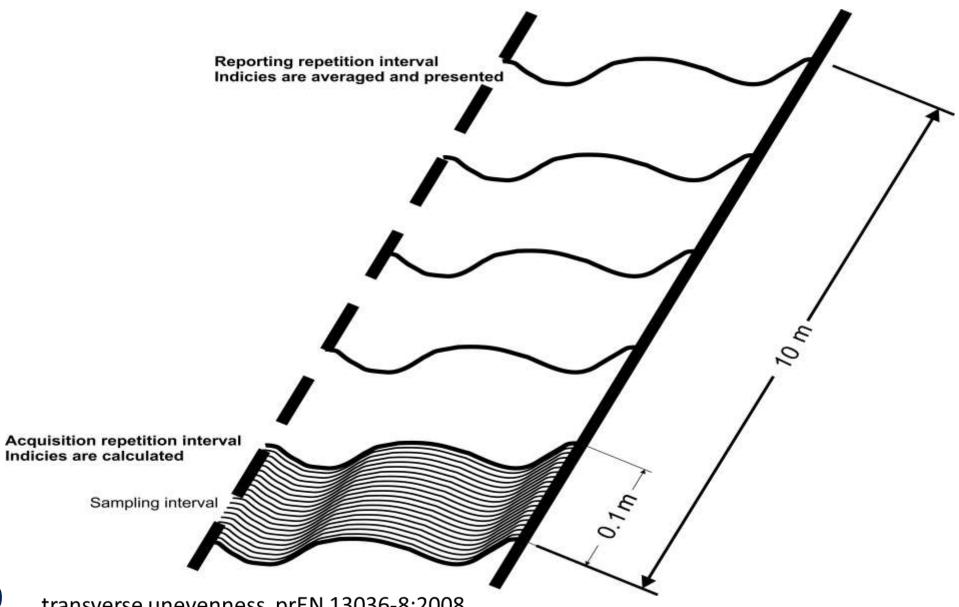




Left and right rut depth calculated at a 3.2 m wide transversal profile









Character position	Description	Example
1	Class of travelled distance accuracy	1
2	Longitudinal profiling	L
3	Class of longitudinal vertical resolution	1
4	Class of longitudinal sampling interval	1
5	Class of longitudinal acquisition repetition interval	2
6	Class of large wavelength cut-off	1
7	Class of longitudinal profile measurement accuracy	2
8	Transverse profiling	Т
9	Class of transversal vertical resolution	2
10	Class of transversal acquisition sampling interval (sensor spacing)	1
11	Class of transversal sampling interval	2
12	Class of transversal acquisition repetition interval	1
13	Class of transversal reporting repetition interval	2
14	Class of transverse profile measurement accuracy	1
15	Class of transverse gradient measurement accuracy (crossfall)	2
E 2019	p	rEN 13036-6:2008



Classification example

3.3 Vertical sensor resolution of longitudinal profiling

- Class 1 \leq 0,2 mm;
- Class 2 > 0,2 mm but ≤ 0,5 mm;
- Class 3 > 0,5 mm but \leq 1,5 mm.
- 3.9 Acquisition sampling interval of transverse profiling (transversally)
- Class 0 $\leq 25 \text{ mm}$
- Class 1 > 25 mm but \leq 75 mm;
- Class 2 > 75 mm but \leq 150 mm;
- Class 3 > 150 mm but \leq 350 mm.



Task group 2 Friction/macrotexture

Working on future friction standard, prEN 13036-2/SFC and LFC:

- Transvers friction, Side Force Coefficient, SFC and longitudinal friction, Longitudinal Force Coefficient, LFC.
- Currently 15 technical specifications, EN TS 15901-1 to 15



Task group 2 Friction/ macrotexture

- Measurement of pavement surface macrotexture depth by using a volumetric patch technique, EN 13036-1:2010
- Assessment of the skid resistance of a road pavement surface by the use of dynamic measuring systems, CEN/TS 13036-2
- Measurement of pavement surface horizontal drainability, EN 13036-3:2002
- Method for measurement of slip/skid resistance of a surface the pendulum test, EN 13036-4:2011



Task group 2 Friction/ macrotexture

• ISO/TS13474-4, Characterization of pavement texture by use of surface profiles: Spectral analysis of surface profiles

The next work is to lift the TS to a full standard.

- ISO 13473-6, Verification procedure for contactless sensors: This will be published as PAS (Publicly availably specification)
- EN ISO 13473-1:2019, Determination of mean profile depth



Task group 2 Friction/ macrotexture

- Characterization of pavement texture by use of surface profiles — Part 5: Determination of megatexture, ISO/FDIS 13473-5
- Characterization of pavement texture by use of surface profiles — Part 6: Verification of the performance of laser profilometers used for pavement texture measurements, WD for DPAS 13473-6 (2017)



Task group 3 External noise standards

- Acoustics Measurement of the influence of road surfaces on traffic noise:
- EN ISO 11819-1:2001,- Part 1: Statistical Pass-By method. Updated version close to finished
- EN ISO 11819-2:2017, Part 2: The close-proximity method



Conclusions

Lessons learned: Aim at enough accuracy, lower ambitions What we need to work on:

- Dynamic monitoring of road strength
- Surface defects including cracks

Future challenges:

- Include environmental indicators (noise, rolling resistance, particulates)
- How to include new innovations
- Bicycle path condition indicators

But most important put focus and effort on Data management and data quality!





Thank you for listening



Transverse profile, Rut Depth, Crossfall Cross Profile Scanner: VTI XPS

Trailer with 7 synchronized LMI Gocators 2375 sensors to measure the profile. OXTS Survey+ to measure the crossfall and get position Longitudinal spacing = 100 mm Transverse spacing = 1 mm

