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# Weigh-in-Motion for Enforcement in Europe

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Authors:

Hans van Loo

Kalibra

[hans.van.loo@kalibra.nl](mailto:hans.van.loo@kalibra.nl)

Bernard Jacob

IFSTTAR

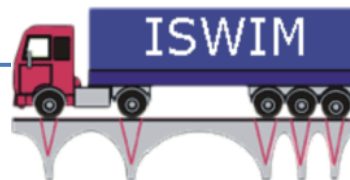
[bernard.jacob@ifsttar.fr](mailto:bernard.jacob@ifsttar.fr)

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# Table of Content

- **Developments in WIM**
- Applications for Enforcement
- Examples in Europe (Fr, NL, CZ)
- Future Developments





# What is Weigh-In-Motion

- Weighing in Motion:
  - process of estimating the gross weight of a moving vehicle, and the portion of that weight that is carried by each of its wheels or axles, by measurement and analysis of dynamic vehicle tyre forces
- WIM-System:
  - Sensors in or under the road, or attached to a bridge
  - Different sensing principles
- Additional Measurements:
  - Time, Speed, Axle Spacing, Vehicle Length, Vehicle Class

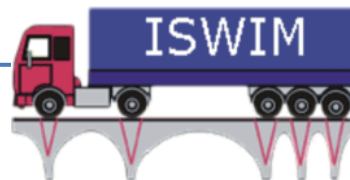




# Developments in WIM <1990



- Focus on Sensor Development
  - Different sensing principles
  - More accurate sensors
- Focus on Infrastructure Applications
  - Pavement cracking and rutting
  - Effects on bridges
- National Projects
  - France, UK, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, ...

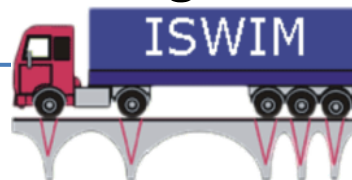




# Developments in WIM 1990-2000



- Focus on Sensor & System Development
  - More reliable sensors
  - Accuracy test for WIM systems
  - Multiple sensor (MS-)WIM and B-WIM
- First Tests for Enforcement
  - Combination with video (VID-WIM in NL)
- First International Projects
  - COST323 (Co-operative action, COST Transport)
  - WAVE (4<sup>th</sup> Framework Program Project)





# Developments in WIM >2000



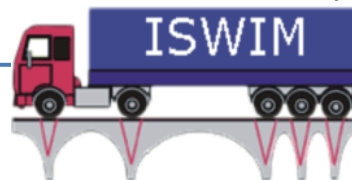
- Focus on Applications
  - Pavement and bridge loading (advanced methods)
  - Enforcement of overloading
- Development of WIM Systems
  - Further analysis of MS-WIM (array design, algorithms)
  - Bridge-WIM: commercial system marketed
- International Projects
  - Top Trial, REMOVE, FiWi
  - Foundation of ISWIM





# WIM in 2013, Status Quo

- WIM is proven Technology
  - Accurate and reliable measurements are possible
  - Good installation and maintenance are essential
  - WIM  $\neq$  No plug and play forever
- Current WIM Systems
  - National WIM Networks
  - Local, individual systems
- Main users
  - Road maintenance, enforcement, toll roads





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# Applications for Enforcement



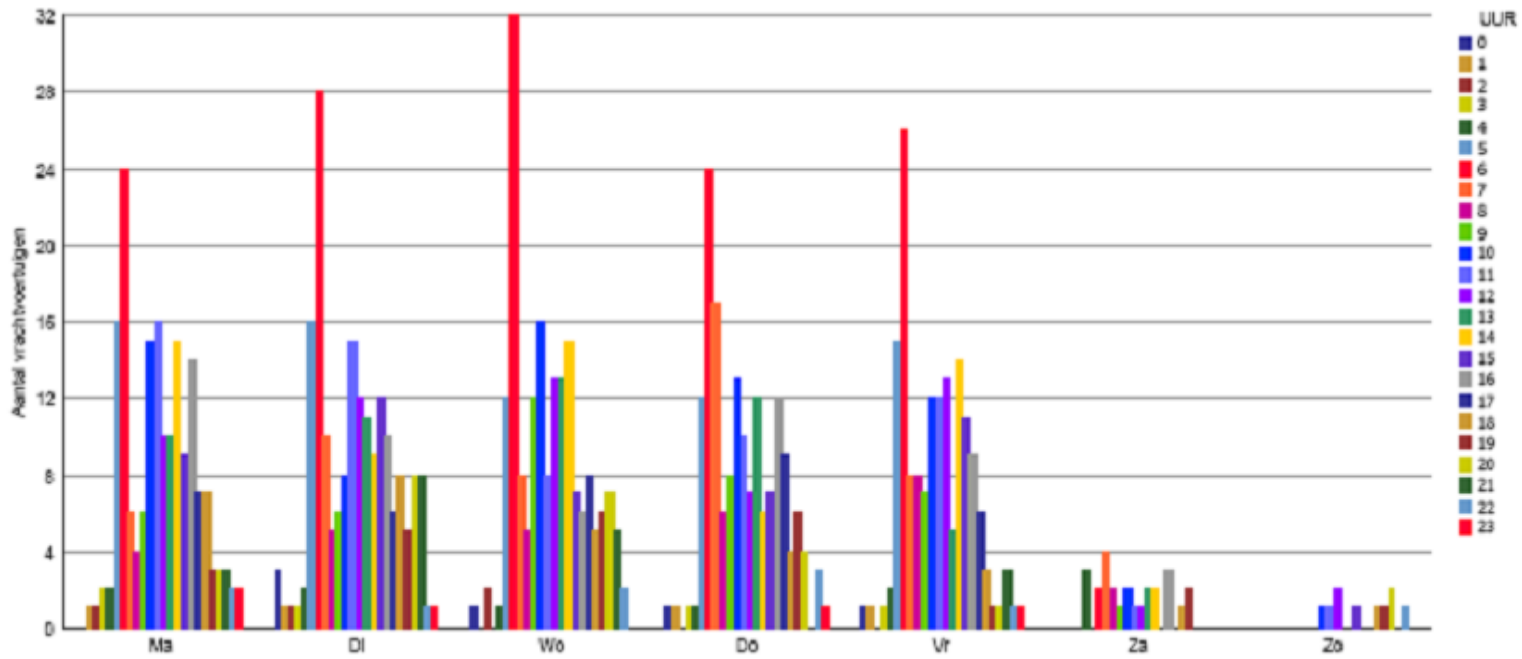
- “Manual” Selection





# Applications for Enforcement

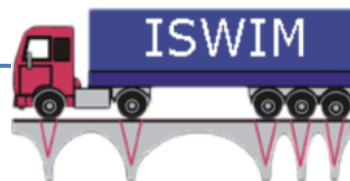
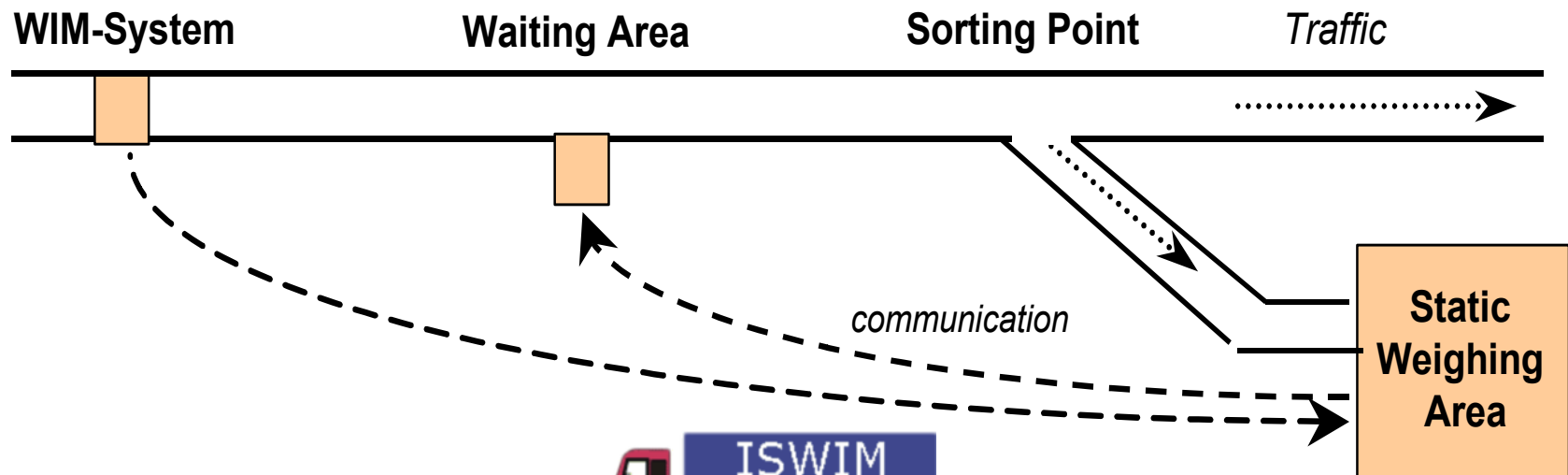
- Manual Selection
- Statistics & Planning





# Applications for Enforcement

- Manual Selection
- Statistics & Planning
- Screening & Pre-selection





# Applications for Enforcement



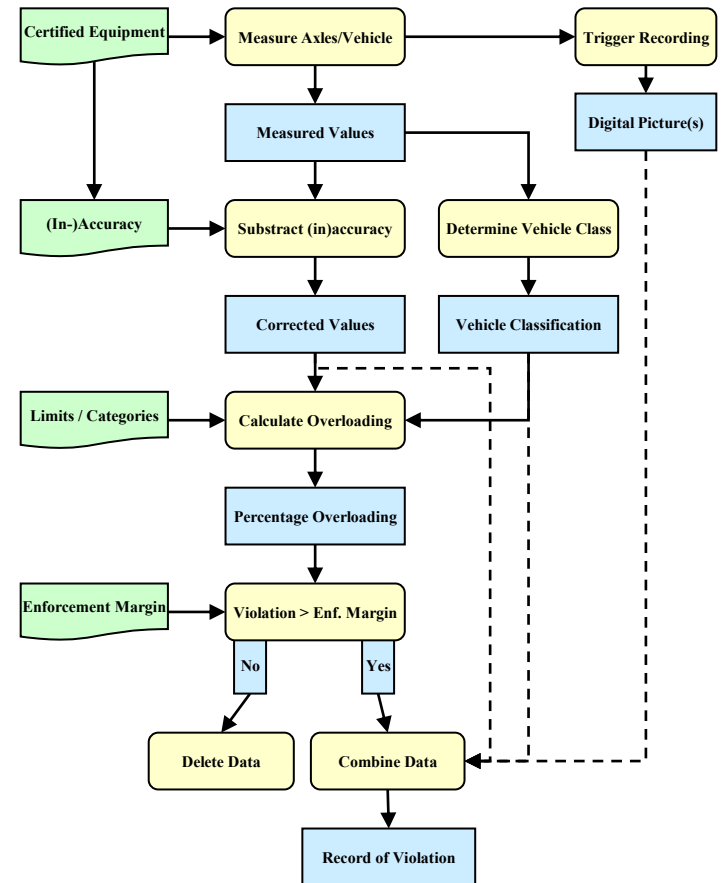
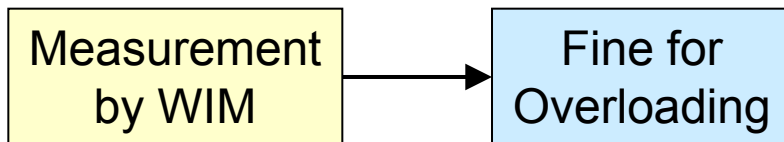
- Manual Selection
- Statistics & Planning
- Screening & Pre-selection
- Preventive Actions
  - Company profiling
  - In company checks





# Applications for Enforcement

- Manual Selection
- Statistics & Planning
- Screening & Pre-selection
- Preventive Actions
- Direct Enforcement





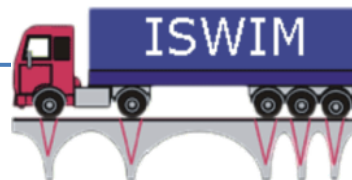
# Applications for Enforcement

Direct Enforcement	Other Applications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Quality of each <u>individual</u> measurement<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Max. permissible error</li><li>- 100% of measurements (used)</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Quality of <u>average</u> measurement<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mean error</li><li>- Standard deviation</li></ul></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <u>Evidence</u> of vehicle identification</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <u>Indication</u> of vehicle(s) involved</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Performance certified by a notified body<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Type approval + Initial verif.</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Performance agreed between vendor &amp; buyer<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Acceptance test</li></ul></li></ul>



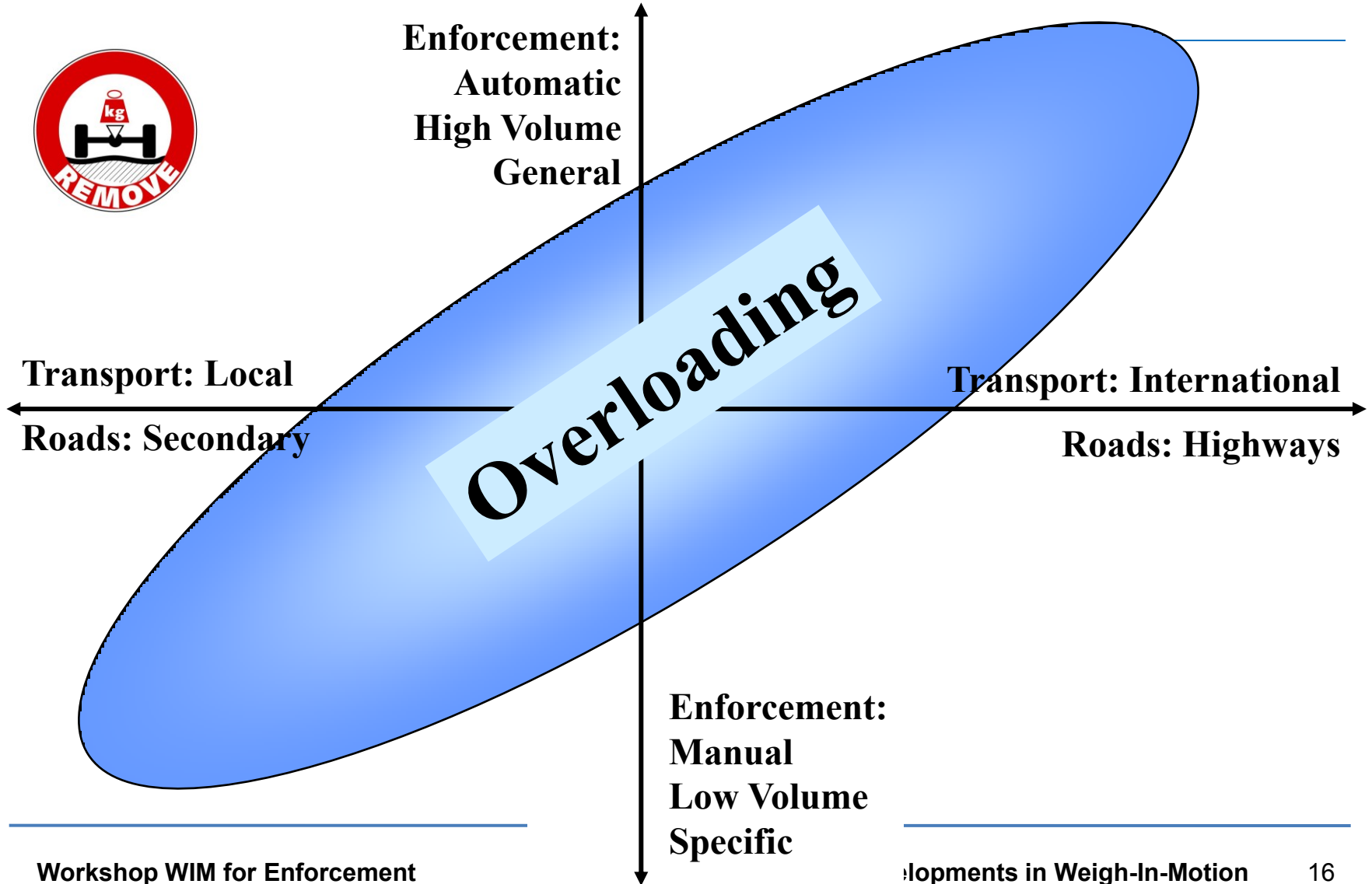
# Aspects of Overloading

- What is the overloading problem? (axle loads / gross vehicle weights)
- Which vehicles are overloaded? (Local / international / container / bulk materials / liquid tanks)
- Where does overloading occur? (highways / local roads)
- When are the peaks? (morning, evening, nights / week days or week-end)
- Who is responsible? (driver / transport company / shipper)
- Why is a truck overloaded? (by accident / structural)
- Etc...





# Enforcement Mix







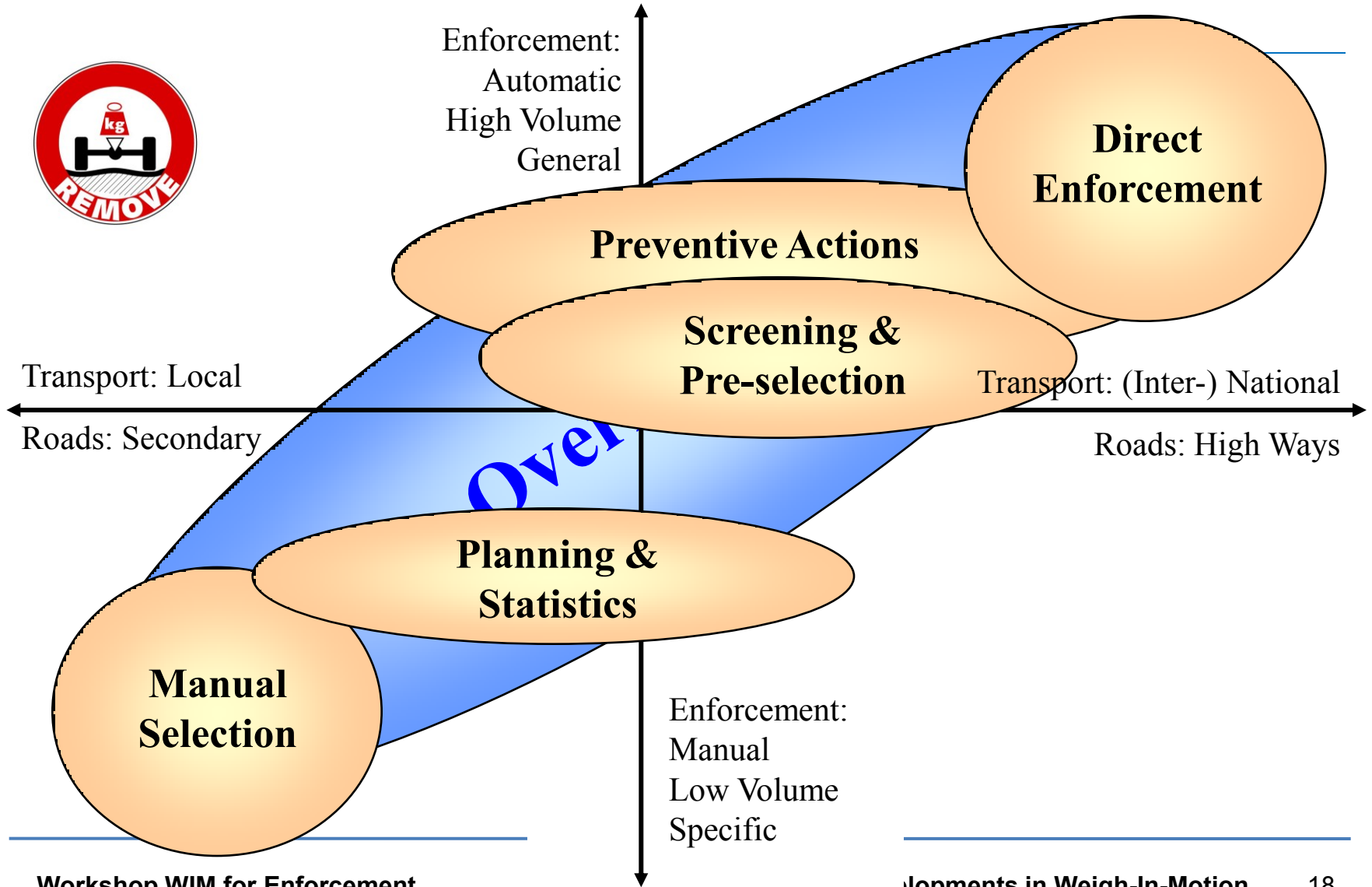
# Applications of WIM

Application	Pro's	Con's
Manual Selection	Flexibility for special situations	Low efficiency
Statistics & Planning	More effective controls	No identification of violators
Screening & Pre-selection	Efficient controls, Hit rate > 95%	Only local effects, Evasion possible
Preventive Actions	Focus on compliance + Cheat companies	New way of working
Direct Enforcement	Highly efficient High traffic volumes	Expensive systems, Not (yet) accepted





# Enforcement Mix

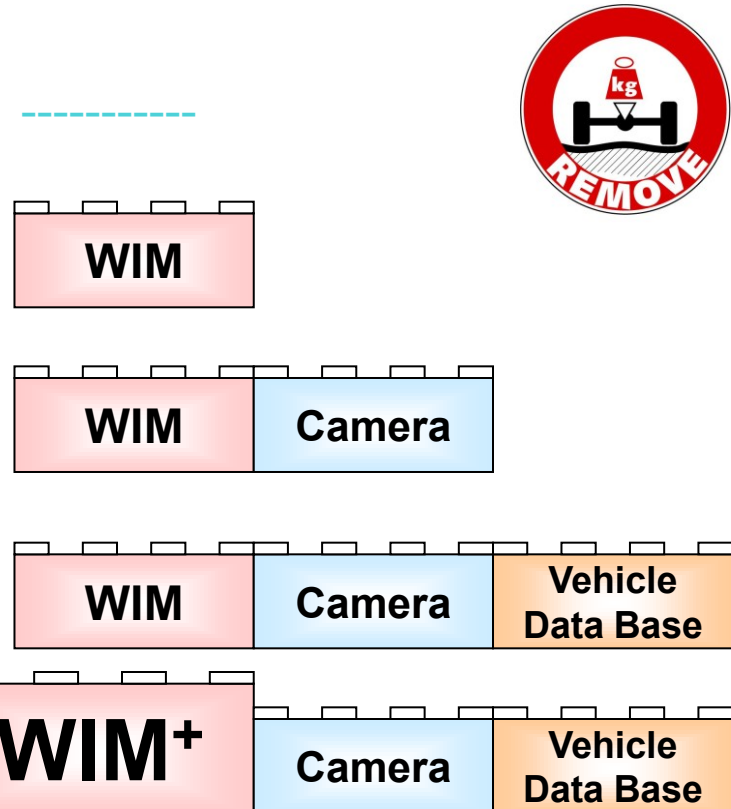




# LEGO Approach



- Manual Selection
- Statistics & Planning
- Pre-selection
- Problem Solving
- Direct Enforcement



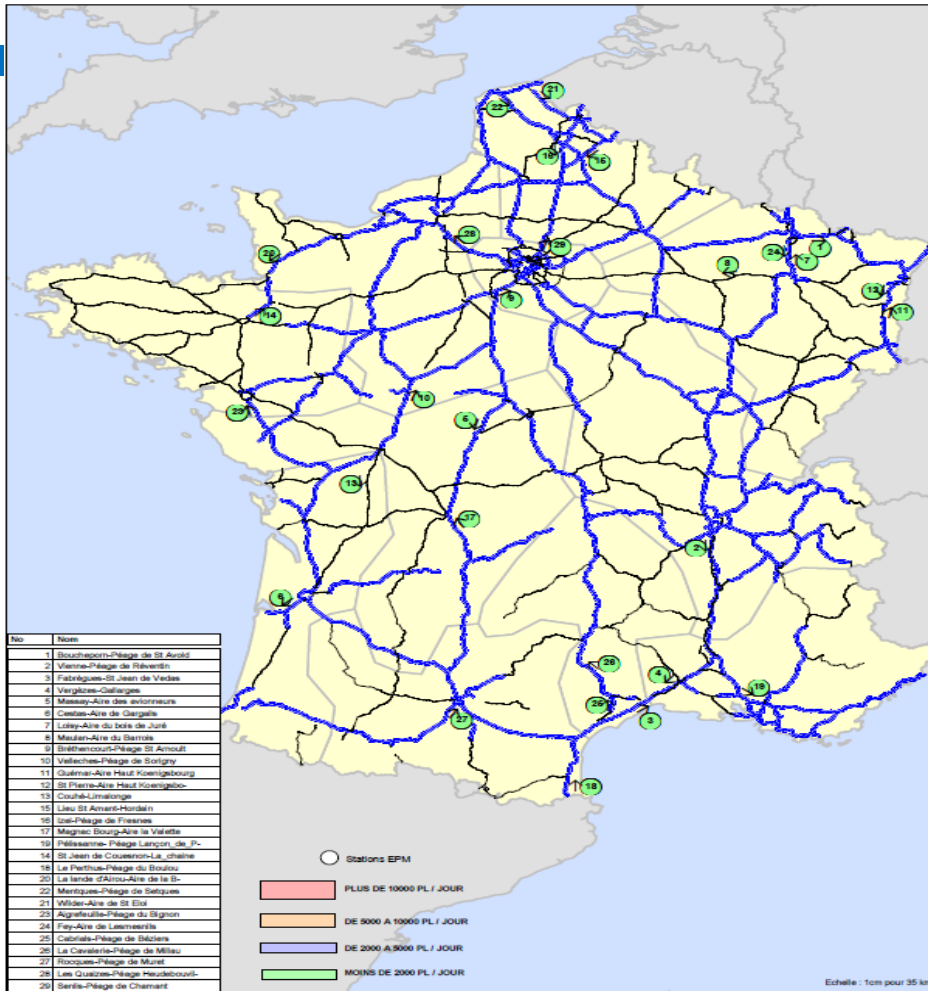


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- Developments in WIM
- Applications for Enforcement
- Enforcement Mix
- **Examples in Europe (Fr, NL, CZ)**
- Future Developments



# WIM in France

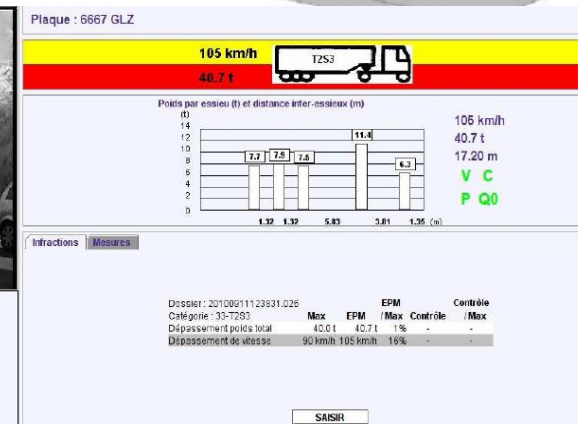
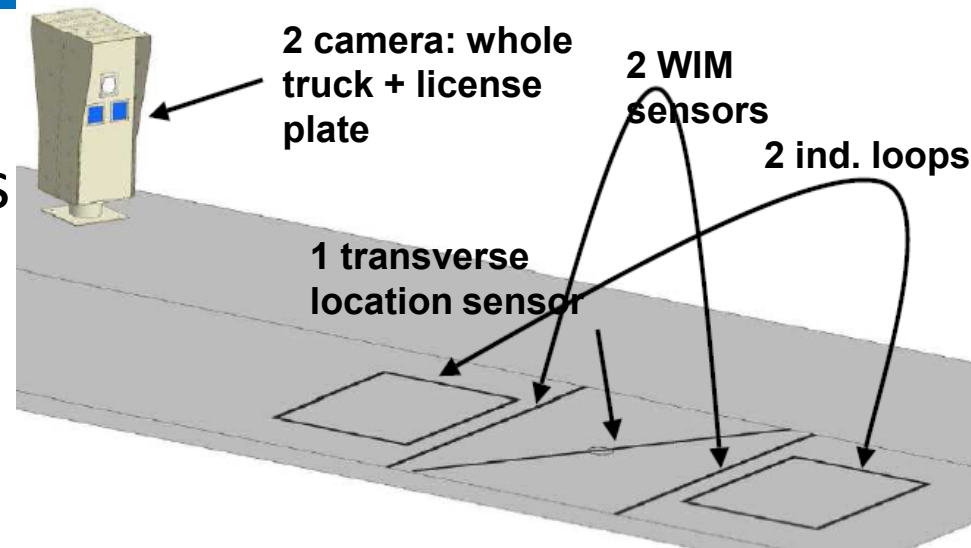


- For pre-selection + company profiling
- **30 systems** installed
- motorways + highways
- balanced by region
- most > 2000 trucks/day
- accuracy  $\geq C(15)$
- 85 k€/system



# WIM in France

- 22 silhouettes of trucks
- axle loads and gross weights
- Speed (if implemented: mean speed)
- Axle distances + total length
- Pictures of vehicles + license plates (presumed violators only)
- All recorded data (statistical + violators') → MoT (safe telecom network)

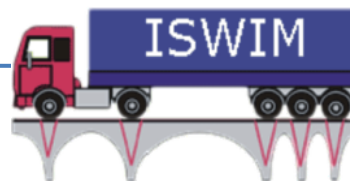




# WIM in France

## Main users

- Enforcement departments of DREALs
- Police, gendarmerie, customs
- Ministry of Transport: DGITM/DST/TR4
- Road and infrastructure
  - Inter-regional road directorates: DIR
  - Motorway concessionary
- Research and technical public organizations
  - IFSTTAR (ex LCPC)
  - CETE, SETRA





# WIM in the Netherlands



## WIM-NL Network

- 20 WIM systems
- Highways only
- National coverage
- Upgraded in 2012
- Registration of:
  - Loads + Weights
  - Vehicle Class
  - Licence Plates

WIM Monitor RW12;km41.8;noordbaan;Woerden

Bestand Verbinding Tools Help

Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat  
Rijkswaterstaat

00:19:18

Mode: Handmatig

Datum: 10-10-2001

Tijd: 16:56:39

Voertuig #: 85117

Rijstrook: Rechter rijstrook

Sub Categorie: T1103

Snelheid (km/uur): 88

Totaal gewicht (ton): 54,5

Lengte (m): 14,92

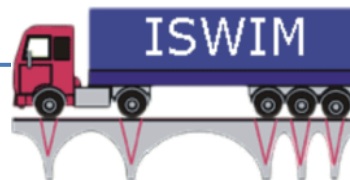
Aantal assen: 5

Kenteken: BB-NB-27

As	Asdruk (ton)	Afstand (m)
As 1	8,4	-
As 2	13,2	3,87
As 3	11,0	5,49
As 4	11,2	1,33
As 5	10,7	1,35

Geen G.S. uitname beschikbaar

Aantal nog te verwerken registraties: 0

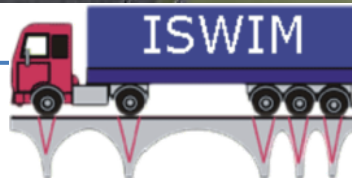




# WIM-NL System



Geproduceerd door Rijkswaterstaat Directie Utrecht  
© 2001 Inland Weig- en Waterloekunde





# WIM in the Netherlands

Users	Application
Rijkswaterstaat (RWS)	Pavement Loading Design & Maintenance
Transport Inspectorate (IL&T)	Pre-Selection Company Profiling
Vehicle Authority (RDW)	Special Transports
Tax & Customs Administration	International Transports





# WIM in the Czech Republic



## HS-WIM for Direct Enforcement

- 2011, Tested by Czech Metrology Institute
- Specification based on OIML, COST, ASTM, FiWi;
- e.g. Max. errors
  - Axle (group) Loads 11%
  - Total Vehicle Mass 5%
- Tests for EMC, Physical robustness and Environmental influences
- 2012, Type Approved according to CZ-law (MoT)



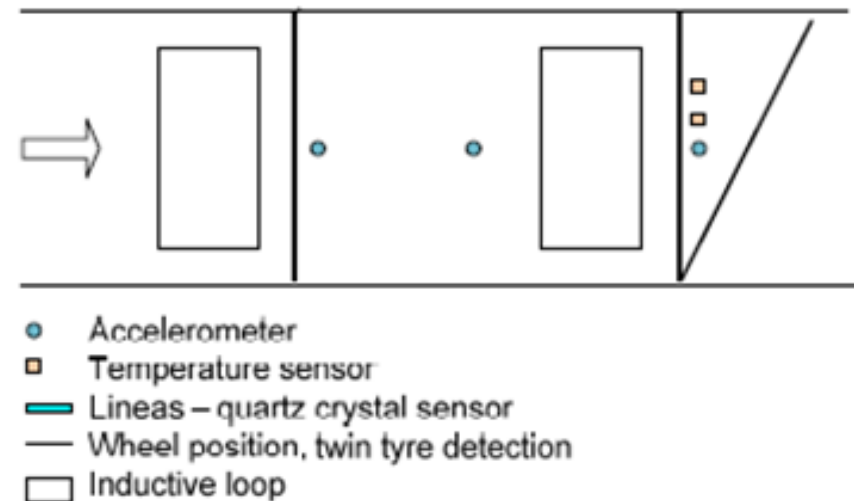


# WIM in the Czech Republic



## System Design

- 2 rows of Kistler Lineas WIM sensors;
- 2 Induction Loops;
- 3 Accelerometers;
- 2 Temperature sensors
- 1 Piezo sensor for detection of:
  - Wheel position
  - Twin Tyres
- Used for Validation of measurement
  - If validation number too low  $\Rightarrow$  rejection for enforcement



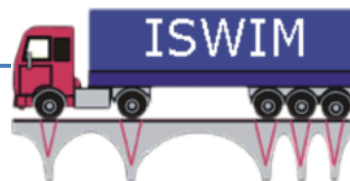
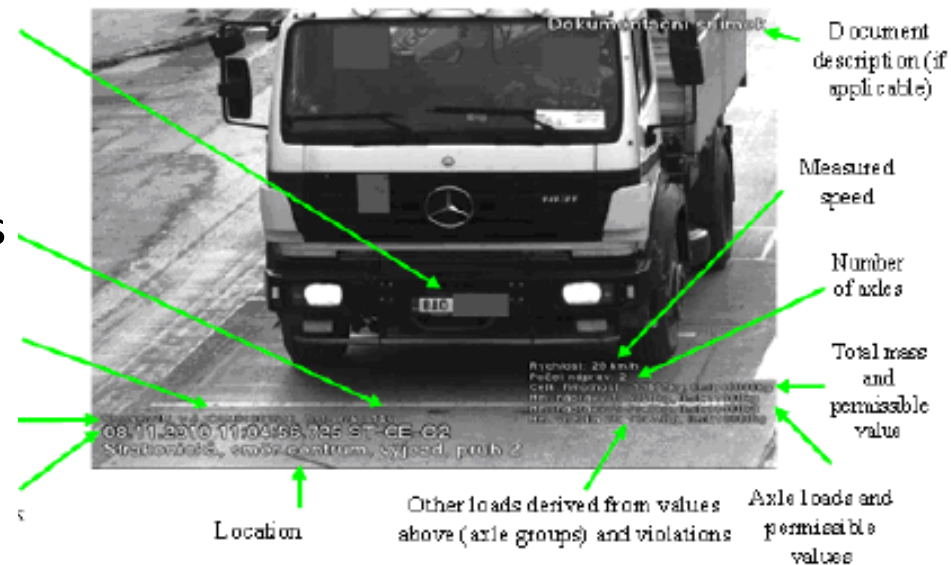


# WIM in the Czech Republic



## Registration of:

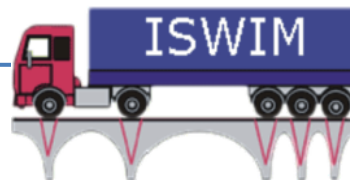
- Location
- Type and number of sensor
- Axle Loads, Axle Group Loads and Total Mass
  - Measured and Permitted values
- Number of Axles
- Speed
- Licence Plate
- Registration number





# Table of Content

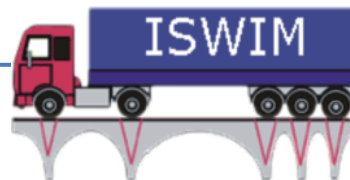
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# Needs for the Future

- Overloading is an global issue
- Enforcement needs to be Regional/International (EU)
- Need for International data exchange (EU)
- International acceptance of WIM data
- Need for International harmonization
  - Specifications & Test procedures
  - Data format
  - Certification & Legal Acceptance
- Need for direct/automated enforcement?

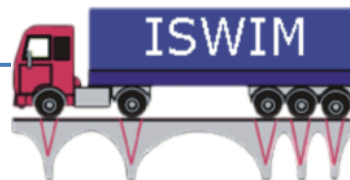






# Needs for the Future

- Benefits are global
- Research is time consuming and expensive
- Resources are limited
- Need for International cooperation
  - Coordination of research
  - Data exchange
  - Exchange of experience
  - International Standard







# Needs for the Future

Issue	Advantage	Challenge
Stronger, more robust Sensors	Longer life span	Sensor development
Guaranteed quality of WIM data	Allows International exchange of data	EU Standard in process
Multiple applications and users	Sharing of required investments	Cooperation between organisations
Preventive actions / Company profiling	Focus on compliance	Introduction of a new way of working
Direct enforcement	Highly efficient controls	EU Standard and procedures to be done





# Needs for the Future

Issue	Challenge	Main Actors
Stronger, more robust sensors	Sensor development	WIM Industry
Guaranteed quality of WIM data	EU Standard and procedures	Certification bodies + Technical centers
Multiple applications and users	Cooperation between organisations	Users (Enforcement + road maintenance)
Preventive actions / Company profiling	Introduction of a new way of working	Governments, enforcement officers
Direct enforcement	EU Standard and procedure tbd	Certification bodies + Technical centers

