

# TRAFFIC INDEX GUIDELINES

TRAFFIC AND LIGHTING DIVISION JUNE 2002

### TRAFFIC INDEX

The calculation of the traffic index (TI) provides information necessary to design a structural section for a roadway. Basically, the TI is a measure of the deteriorating effects that truck traffic has on asphalt concrete pavement. The following procedures should be used to conduct 10- and 20-year TI calculations for County roadways.

The California method of calculating equivalent 5,000 pound wheel loads and the TI should be used.<sup>1</sup>

### PROCEDURE

### A. SITE INSPECTION AND TRAFFIC COUNTS

x Conduct field inspection of the project area and locate appropriate location(s) for 24-hour average daily traffic and truck counts.

The 24-hour truck axle breakdown (TAB) counts should be conducted with the counting machine approved by the Department *for two lane roadway (one lane each direction) only*. If 24-hour TAB counts cannot be obtained, then six-hour (7 a.m. to 1 p.m.) manual counts should be conducted. The six-hour counts can then be converted to 24-hour counts by using the following expansion factors:

| Vehicles Per Day             | Expansion Factor |  |
|------------------------------|------------------|--|
| <u>&lt;</u> 6,000            | 2.95             |  |
| > 6,000 & <u>&lt;</u> 10,000 | 3.03             |  |
| > 10,000                     | 3.01             |  |

#### B. CALCULATION

Two methods acceptable are as follows:

1. Using the County Software.

Obtain a copy of the County developed excel software (TI.xls) at a cost of \$100.

2. Manual Calculation.

Use the attached TI calculation worksheet (Exhibit A).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>. Principles of Pavement Design, Second Ed., Chapter 20

## EXHIBIT A

- A. Calculate the 10-year traffic index.
- 1. Convert the truck axel breakdown (TAB) counts to annual 5,000 pound equivalent wheel load (EWL) using the following table:

| Axle  | Existing                         |                                      | 10-Year                          |                            |                                                                  |                                    |
|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|       | (A)<br>24-Hour<br>TAB<br>Volumes | (B)<br>EWL<br>Constants <sup>2</sup> | (C)<br>Existing EWL<br>(A) x (B) | (D)<br>Ambient<br>Growth * | (E)<br>24-Hour<br>TAB Volumes<br>(A) x (1 + D/100) <sup>10</sup> | (F)<br>10 Year<br>EWL<br>(E) x (B) |
| 2     |                                  | 300                                  |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |
| 3     |                                  | 920                                  |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |
| 4     |                                  | 1320                                 |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |
| 5     |                                  | 4080                                 |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |
| TOTAL |                                  |                                      |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |

\* The ambient growth rate is a general traffic growth of the study area. The rates range from 0.5 percent for areas that are built out such as East Los Angeles to 3.0 percent for areas that have high potential for new developments as in the North County area.



2. Find TI attached Conversion of EWL to TI table (Table A).

using the

10-YEAR TI =

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>. Principles of Pavement Design, Second Ed., Chapter 20, Table 20.6, State Highways

- B. Calculate the 20-year traffic index.
- 1. Convert the truck axel breakdown (TAB) counts to annual 5,000 pound equivalent wheel load (EWL) using the following table.

| Axle  | Existing                         |                                      |                                  | 20-Year                    |                                                                  |                                    |
|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|       | (A)<br>24-Hour<br>TAB<br>Volumes | (B)<br>EWL<br>Constants <sup>3</sup> | (C)<br>Existing EWL<br>(A) x (B) | (D)<br>Ambient<br>Growth * | (E)<br>24-Hour<br>TAB Volumes<br>(A) x (1 + D/100) <sup>20</sup> | (F)<br>20 Year<br>EWL<br>(E) x (B) |
| 2     |                                  | 300                                  |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |
| 3     |                                  | 920                                  |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |
| 4     |                                  | 1320                                 |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |
| 5     |                                  | 4080                                 |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |
| TOTAL |                                  |                                      |                                  |                            |                                                                  |                                    |

\* The ambient growth rate is a general traffic growth of the study area. The rates range from 0.5 percent for areas that are built out such as East Los Angeles to 3.0 percent for areas that have high potential for new developments as in the North County area.



2. Find TI using the attached Conversion EWL to TI table (Table A).

20-YEAR TI =

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>. Principles of Pavement Design, Second Ed., Chapter 20, Table 20.6, State Highways.

# TABLE A: COVERSION OF EWL TO TRAFFIC INDEX<sup>4</sup>

| EWL           | *TI  | EWL       | ТІ  |
|---------------|------|-----------|-----|
| 1,320,000,000 |      | 9,420,000 |     |
|               | 15.5 |           | 8.5 |
| 1,000,000,000 |      | 5,750,000 |     |
|               | 15.0 |           | 8.0 |
| 759,000,000   |      | 3,400,000 |     |
|               | 14.5 |           | 7.5 |
| 568,000,000   |      | 1,940,000 |     |
|               | 14.0 |           | 7.0 |
| 420,000,000   |      | 1,060,000 |     |
|               | 13.5 |           | 6.5 |
| 308,000,000   |      | 558,000   |     |
|               | 13.0 |           | 6.0 |
| 223,000,000   |      | 277,000   |     |
|               | 12.5 |           | 5.5 |
| 159,000,000   |      | 129,000   |     |
|               | 12.0 |           | 5.0 |
| 112,000,000   |      | 55,600    |     |
|               | 11.5 |           | 4.5 |
| 77,900,000    |      | 21,800    |     |
|               | 11.0 |           | 4.0 |
| 53,100,000    |      | 7,620     |     |
|               | 10.5 |           | 3.5 |
| 35,600,000    |      | 2,290     |     |
|               | 10.0 |           | 3.0 |
| 23,400,000    |      | 562       |     |
|               | 9.5  |           | 2.5 |
| 15,000,000    |      | 104       |     |
|               | 9.0  |           |     |
| 9,420,000     |      |           |     |

JHC:ce T-2/TIGUIDE 02/17/99

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Principles of Pavement Design, Second Ed., Chapter 20, Table 20.6
\* For local streets, use minimum TI of 5.0.

| Class 1: Motorcycle                            | 5.6 feet  | <b>67</b> 0                  |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Class 2: Passenger car                         | 17.4 feet | 0                            |
| Class 3: 2-axle, 4-tire single units           | 19.1 feet | 0 0                          |
| Class 4: Buses                                 | 41.7 feet | 0 0                          |
| Class 5: 2-axle, 6-tire single units           | 29.0 feet |                              |
| Class 6: 3-axle single units                   | 34.0 feet | <b>.</b>                     |
| Class 7: 4+ axle single units                  | 51.2 feet | <b>-</b>                     |
| Class 8: 4 or less axle single trailers        | 48.0 feet |                              |
| Class 9: 5-axle single trailer trucks          | 62.4 feet | <b>.</b>                     |
| Class 10: 6 or more axle single trailer trucks | 71.2 feet | 0 <mark>00 -000</mark> .     |
| Class 11: 5 or less axle multi trailer trucks  | 70.0 feet | <mark>61</mark> 0 <u>0</u> 0 |
| Class 12: 6-axle multi-trailer trucks          | 77.5 feet | <mark>, 00 00 00 00</mark>   |
| Class 13: 7 or more axle multi-trailer trucks  | No Data   | 6 <mark>000-00</mark> 0-0    |
| Class 14: Class 2 + trailer                    | 27.4 feet | 0-0                          |
| Class 15: Class 3 + trailer                    | 39.1 feet | 0 0 0                        |
| Class 16: Class 5 + trailer                    | 44.0 feet | 0 0                          |
| Class 17: Class 6 + trailer                    | 63.0 feet | 00 00                        |
| Class 18: Loaded auto carrier                  | 83.1 feet |                              |

# Vehicle Classifications and Lengths

| Class 19: Empty auto carrier          | 80.0 feet | 000       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Class 20: Bobtail tractor             | 24.0 feet | <b>00</b> |
| Class 21: Combination tractor-trailer | 64.4 feet | <b>00</b> |
| Class 22: 30-foot bus                 | 32.4 feet | •         |
| Class 23: 20-foot bus                 | 24.0 feet | •••       |

These individual vehicle classifications are grouped into Caltrans-specified categories based on the number of axles, as shown below. These categories are used for the display on the GUI.

| Passenger vehicles     | Class : 2, 3, 14, 15                      |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 2-axle                 | Class : 4, 5, 16, 20, 22, 23              |
| 3-axle                 | Class : 6 , 8                             |
| 4-axle                 | Class : 7                                 |
| 5 or more axle         | Class : 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21 |
| Others                 | Class : 1                                 |
| Unknown/unclassifiable | Class : 24                                |

JHC:ce T-2/TIGUIDE 2002.wpd 06/11/02