which does not comply with these terms.

119

Errata: Communications - Scientific Letters of the University of Zilina, 21(1), 2019, Passsenger Ride Comfort and International Roughness Index Specifications in the Slovak Republic, p. 15-22.

Authors have identified incorrect results in their paper [1]. Trend removal of measured acceleration signal in Matlab code was *inadvertently* not turned on. This caused incorrect and overstated acceleration RMS values after acceleration data processing (predominantly on the seat surface). Further, the correct multiplying factors in Equation (1) should be  $k_{\rm sx} = k_{\rm sy} = 1.4$ . Presented incorrect results of total vibration  $a_{\rm v}$  in [1] were substantially higher than the correct values. The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Corrected text, figure and tables should read as follows:

## 6. Whole-body vibration and IRI road classes

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Median  $a_{\rm v}$  value (P50) exceeds the lower bound of expected "fairly uncomfortable" human reaction ( $a_{\rm v}=0.5~{\rm m/s^2}$ , Table 1) for two IRI road classes (#2 and #3) and motorways and three IRI road classes (#3-#5) for the 1st and 2nd class roads (Table 4). For IRI road class #3 and motorways and IRI road class #3-#5 and the 1st and 2nd class roads a lower bound of "uncomfortable" level ( $a_{\rm v}=0.8~{\rm m/s^2}$ ) was exceeded by the 90th percentile (P90) of  $a_{\rm v}$  (Table 4).

The median values of  $a_{\rm v}$  are shown in Figure 3. Comparison shows higher vibration total value  $a_{\rm v}$  by 16 %, 20 % and 9 % for motorways in the same IRI road class.

On motorways, 27.1% of processed segments induced passenger's vibrations higher than the lower bound of expected "fairly uncomfortable" human reaction (0.5 m/s²) and 2.9 % segments exceeded the lower bound of "uncomfortable" level. On the  $1^{st}$  and  $2^{nd}$  class roads it was 55.8 % ("fairly uncomfortable") and 22.8% ("uncomfortable").

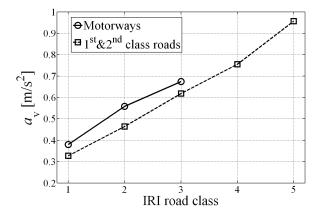


Figure 3 Median of the passenger vibration total value  $a_v$  as a function of IRI road class and road category

Results in Table 5 may be commented as follows:

Negligible portion of sections falls in the worst comfort likely reaction levels "very uncomfortable" and "extremely uncomfortable".

**Table 3** Fitting parameters of function IRI = f(a, y) [Equation (2)] as a function of road category

Road category	N	Length (km)	$b_1$	$b_2$	$b_3$	RMSE	R	$R^2$
Motorways	3808	380.8	2.099	-0.0056	1.226	0.50	0.538	0.290
1st class roads	4684	468.4	4.237	-0.0377	3.886	1.01	0.719	0.517
2 <sup>nd</sup> class roads	5462	546.2	3.664	-0.0368	5.210	1.42	0.545	0.297
1st and 2nd class roads	10146	1014.6	4.605	-0.0445	4.675	1.34	0.682	0.465

Table 4 Vibration total value statistics as a function of IRI road classes and road category

N Length (km)	Length	IRI	ν		IRI (mm/m)			Vibration total value							
	road	(km/h)		iki (ilili/ili)			$a_{v}(m/s^2)$								
	(KIII)	class	mean	std	min	max	mean	std	mean	std	P10	P25	P50	P75	P90
Motorways															
2940	294	1	118.3	14.4	0.65	1.89	1.2	0.32	0.405	0.124	0.281	0.321	0.380	0.461	0.560
837	83.7	2	118.5	14.5	1.9	3.28	2.3	0.34	0.561	0.167	0.345	0.442	0.558	0.672	0.771
31	3.1	3	111.5	14.0	3.31	4.31	3.7	0.38	0.643	0.321	0.274	0.313	0.674	0.883	1.096
3808	380.8	All	118.3	14.4	0.65	4.31	1.5	0.60	0.441	0.153	0.287	0.332	0.403	0.518	0.654
	1st and 2nd class roads														
601	60.1	1	81.1	14.7	0.71	1.88	1.5	0.28	0.339	0.098	0.229	0.270	0.327	0.392	0.465
2604	260.4	2	76.7	16.9	1.9	3.29	2.6	0.40	0.484	0.142	0.323	0.381	0.464	0.562	0.678
3468	346.8	3	71.8	18.1	3.3	4.99	4.2	0.49	0.644	0.209	0.400	0.497	0.619	0.766	0.909
3375	337.5	4	68.2	19.1	5	9.94	6.2	1.02	0.770	0.274	0.423	0.575	0.755	0.942	1.122
98	9.8	5	48.7	10.1	10.03	16.47	11	0.95	0.877	0.320	0.399	0.658	0.957	1.102	1.224
10150	1015	All	72.2	18.5	0.71	16.47	4.4	1.84	0.629	0.254	0.343	0.438	0.586	0.779	0.970

120 ERRATA

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IRI		$a_{_{\mathrm{v}}}$ (m/s <sup>2</sup> )										
(mı	m/m)	< 0.315	0.315-0.63	0.5-1	0.8-1.6	1.25-2.5	> 2					
road ————————————————————————————————————	may	not	a little	fairly	un comfortable	very	extremely					
	IIIax	uncomfortable	uncomfortable	uncomfortable	unconnortable	uncomfortable	uncomfortable					
Motorways												
0	1.9	22.4	72.3	17.1	1.2	0.1	0					
1.9	3.3	6	60.6	61.3	7.8	0	0					
3.3	5	29	16.1	48.4	32.3	6.5	0					
0.65	4.31	18.9	69.2	27.1	2.9	0.1	0					
1st and 2nd class roads												
0	1.9	46.6	52.2	6.3	0.2	0	0					
1.9	3.3	8.4	77.2	38.9	3.1	0	0					
3.3	5	2.1	49.8	68.9	20.4	0.7	0					
5	10	2.5	29.6	64.8	43.4	4.6	0.1					
10	-	2	22.4	35.7	64.3	8.2	0					
	0 1.9 3.3 0.65	(mm/m) min max  0 1.9 1.9 3.3 3.3 5 0.65 4.31  0 1.9 1.9 3.3 3.3 5 5 10	(mm/m)         < 0.315           min         max         not uncomfortable           0         1.9         22.4           1.9         3.3         6           3.3         5         29           0.65         4.31         18.9           0         1.9         46.6           1.9         3.3         8.4           3.3         5         2.1           5         10         2.5	(mm/m)         < 0.315         0.315-0.63           min         max         not uncomfortable         a little uncomfortable           0         1.9         22.4         72.3           1.9         3.3         6         60.6           3.3         5         29         16.1           0.65         4.31         18.9         69.2           0         1.9         46.6         52.2           1.9         3.3         8.4         77.2           3.3         5         2.1         49.8           5         10         2.5         29.6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					

55.8

Table 5 Percentage of travelled sections in comfort level according to the ISO 2631-1 as a function of IRI road classes for motorways

Comfort levels "a little uncomfortable" and "fairly uncomfortable" prevailed for all road categories.

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Higher percentage of road segments in the same IRI road class corresponds to "fairly uncomfortable" (by 28.7%) and "uncomfortable" (by 19.9%) levels for the  $1^{st}$  and  $2^{nd}$  class roads than for motorways. The comparison is influenced with an unequal number of segments N in groups and higher mean speed by 30 to 40 km/h on motorways on the section of the same road class.

Road class #1 for motorways and road class #2 for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class roads indicate similar percentage of acceleration response in "uncomfortable" category (1.2 % vs. 3.1 %).

Road class #3 for motorways and road class #4 for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class roads indicate similar percentage of acceleration response in "uncomfortable" category (32.3 % vs. 43.4 %).

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0.71

All

16.47

Using Equation (2) to compare IRI thresholds, the correction factor in relation IRI(130) = f(IRI(90)) would be lower at about 0.30-0.35.

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## 7. Conclusions

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- 3. Indication of comfort levels "very uncomfortable" and "extremely uncomfortable" was very rare. Comfort levels "a little uncomfortable" and "fairly uncomfortable" prevailed. About fifty percent of all the processed sections exceeded a lower bound of expected "fairly uncomfortable" reaction  $(a_v = 0.5 \text{ m/s}^2)$ . About 1.9 % of all the processed sections of the 1st and 2nd road class exceeded a "very uncomfortable" level.
- 4. Different passenger's WBV was identified for the same IRI road classes between motorways and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class roads. For the same IRI road class, the median total passenger vibration was about 10-20 % higher on motorways.

## References

[1] MUCKA, P., STEIN, G. J., TOBOLKA, P. Passenger ride comfort and International Roughness Index specifications in the Slovak Republic. *Communications - Scientific Letters of the University of Zilina* [online]. ISSN 1335-4205, 2019, **21**(1), p. 15-22. ISSN 1335-4205/eISSN 2585-7878. Available from: http://komunikacie.uniza.sk/index.php/communications/issue/view/36