



# Route based forecasting

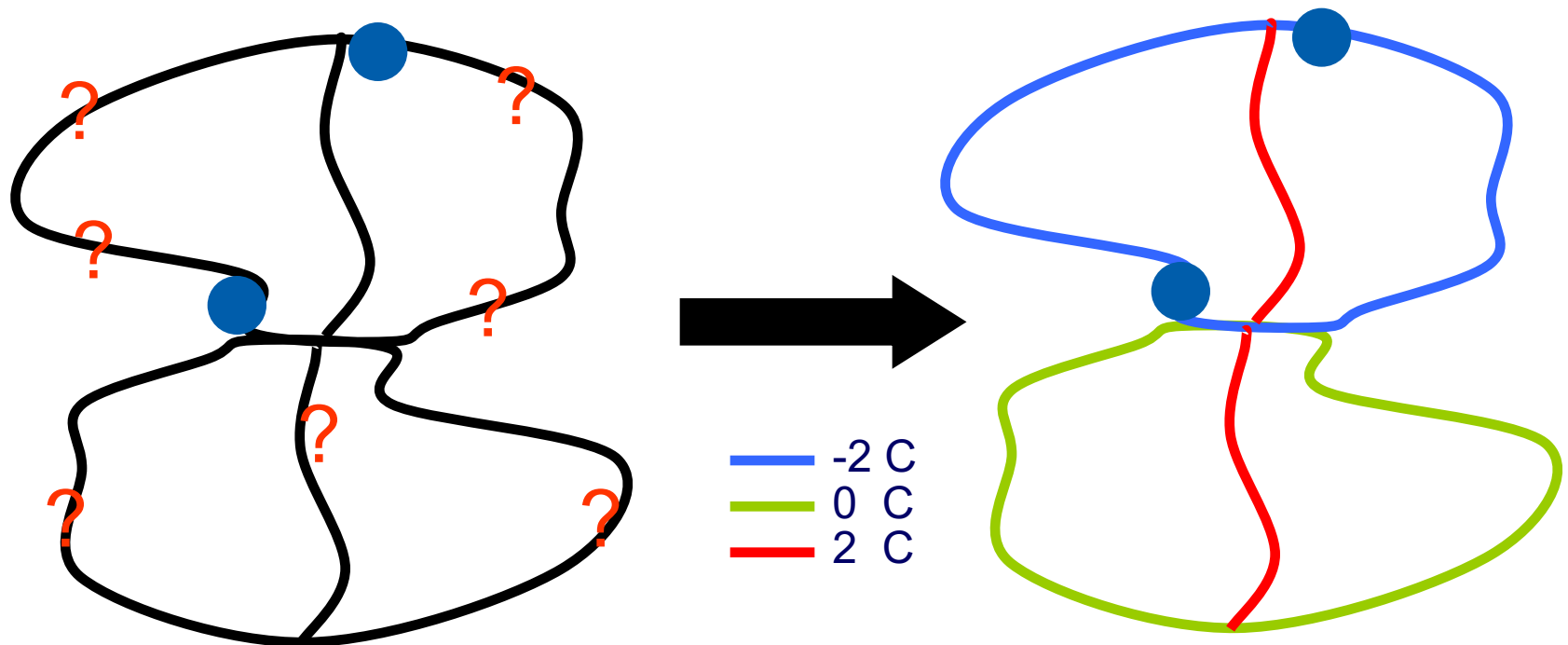
Marcel Wokke

M. Noort, J. Wisse, I. Smeding-Zuurendonk, D. van Dijke

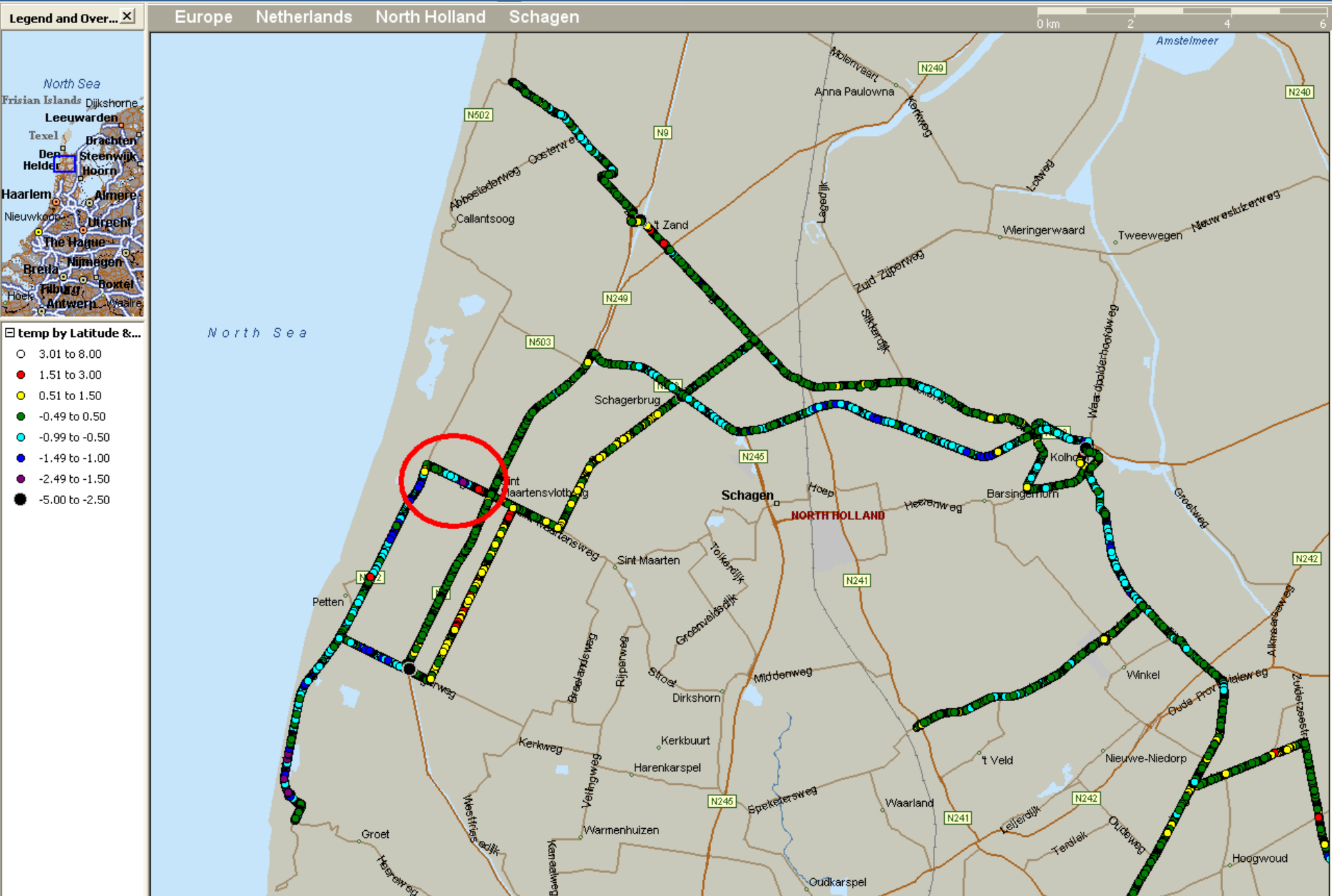
<http://research.meteogroup.com>

- Why route based forecasting?
- Requirements
- Example forecast
- Current developments!

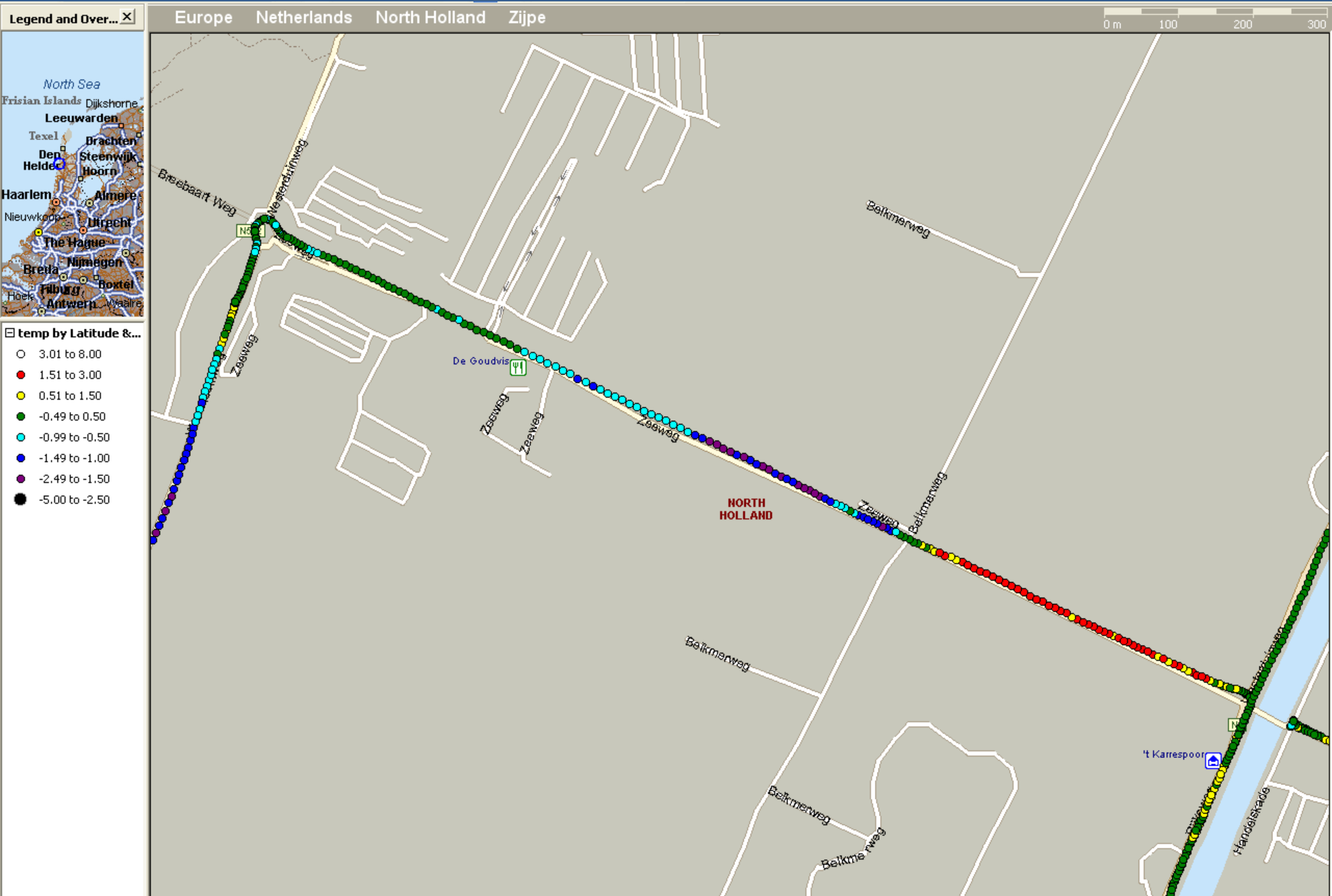
## Route based forecast instead of point forecast



# Infrared measurement



# Infrared measurement



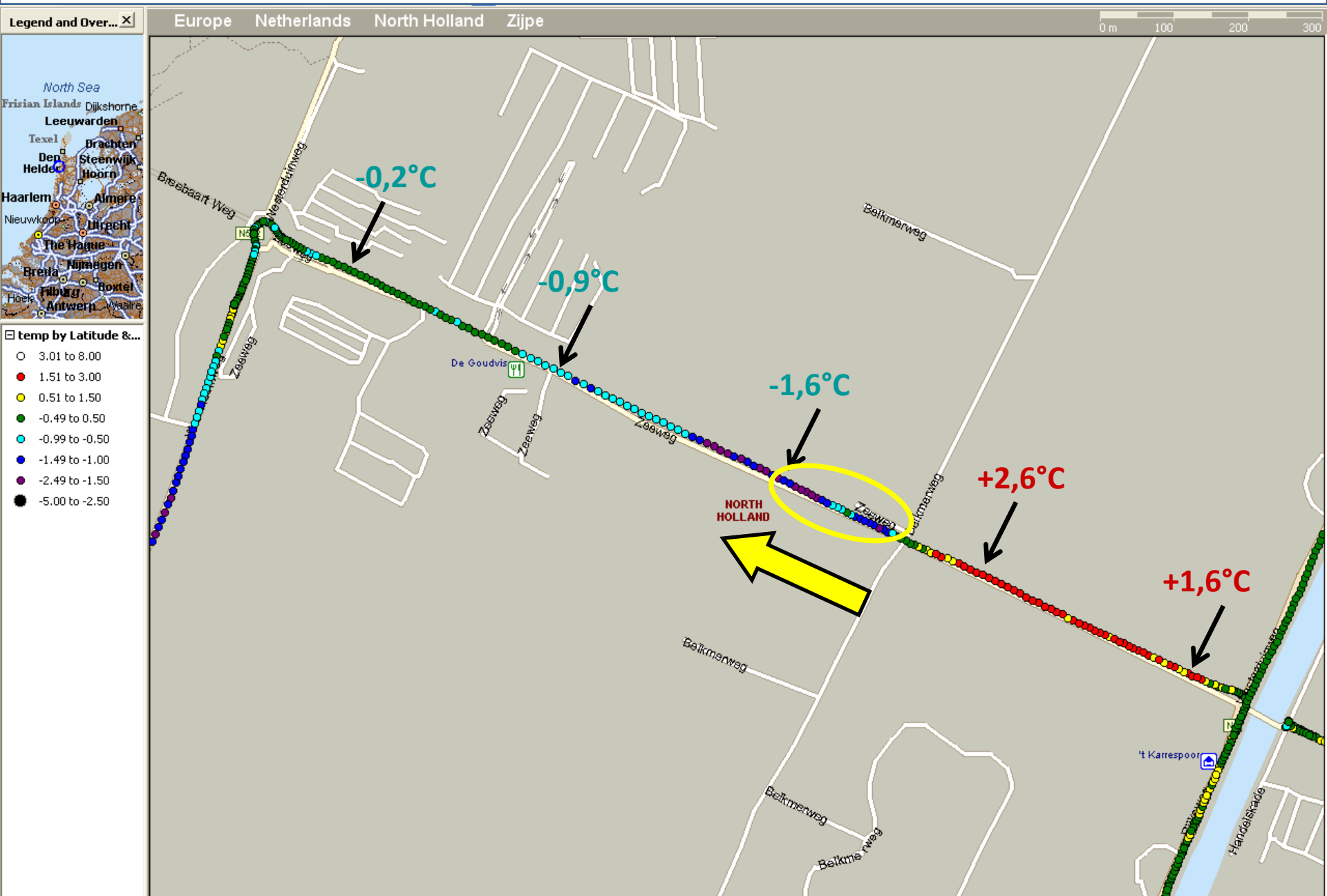








# Infrared measurement



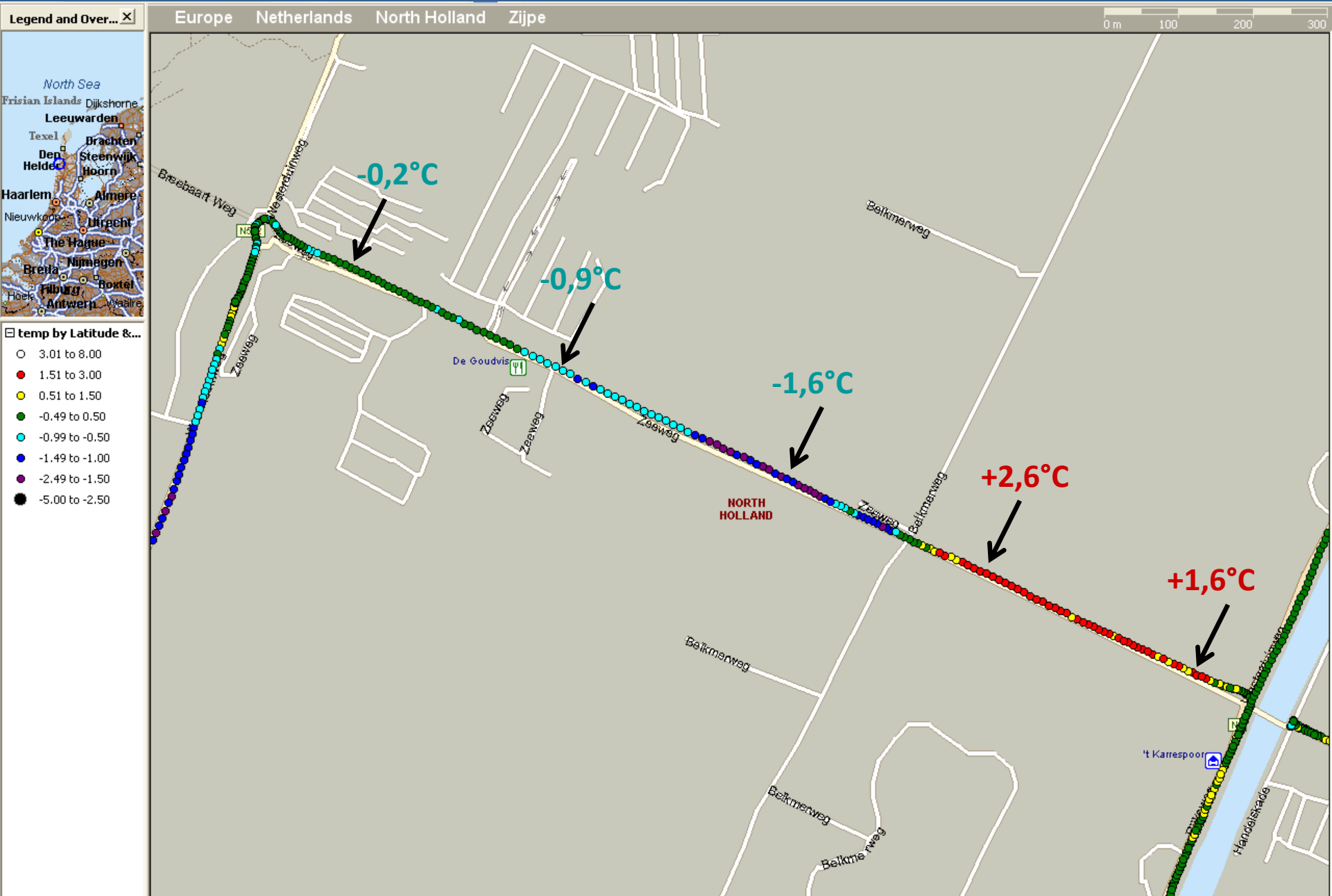








# Infrared measurement



Gritting:

The entire road section is treated in the same way



Is this useful?



Reduction possible!

Infrared measurement  
=  
observation



Infrared measurement

=

observation

Expected infrared measurement

=

Route based forecast

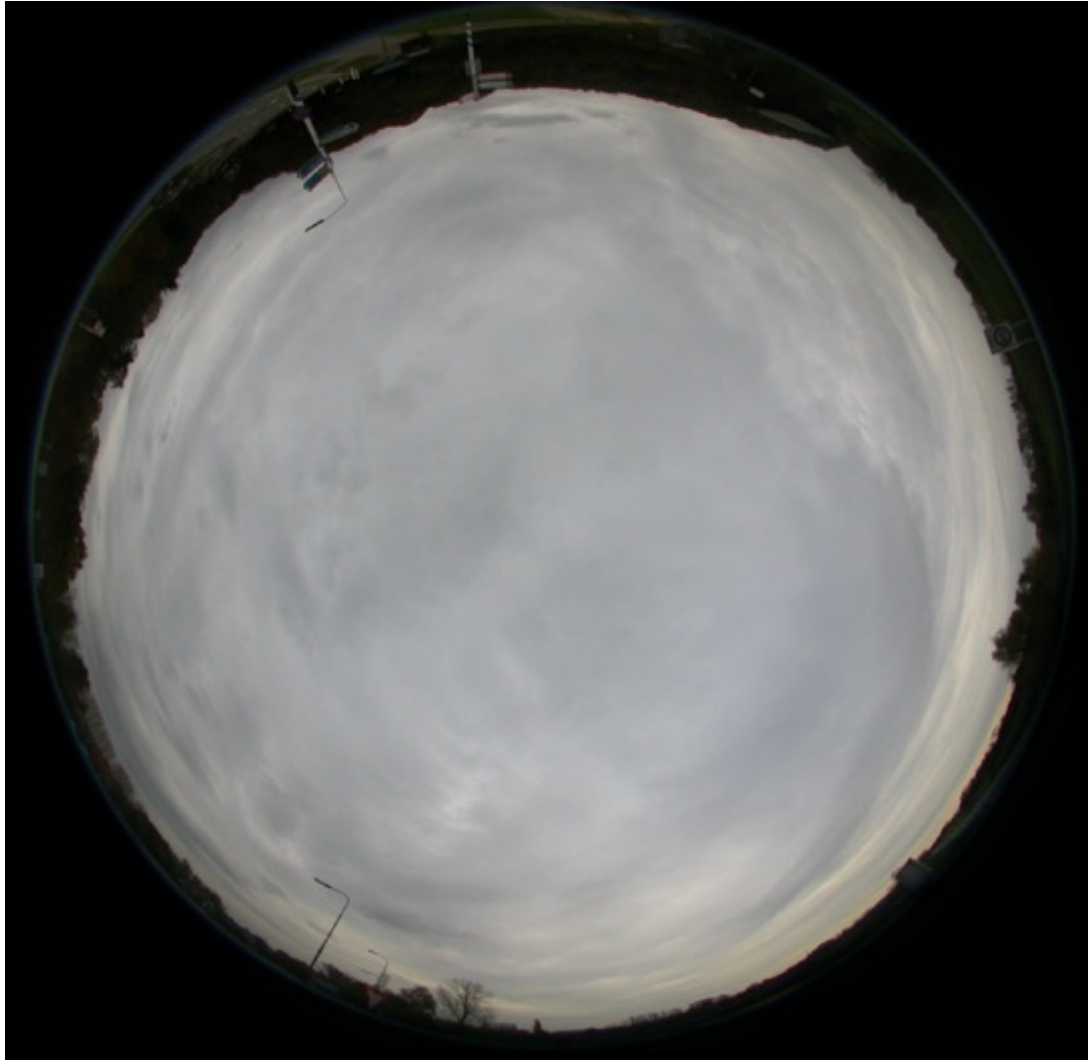
- Information about incoming and outgoing radiation

➤ Skyview measurements

## Skyview



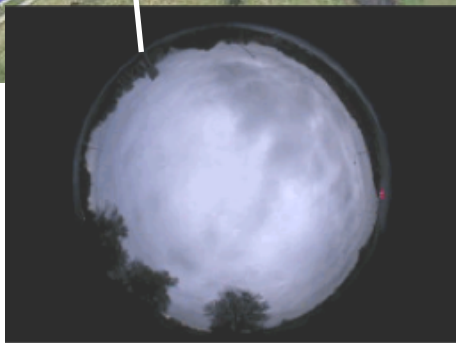
## Skyview





# Requirements

## Skyview



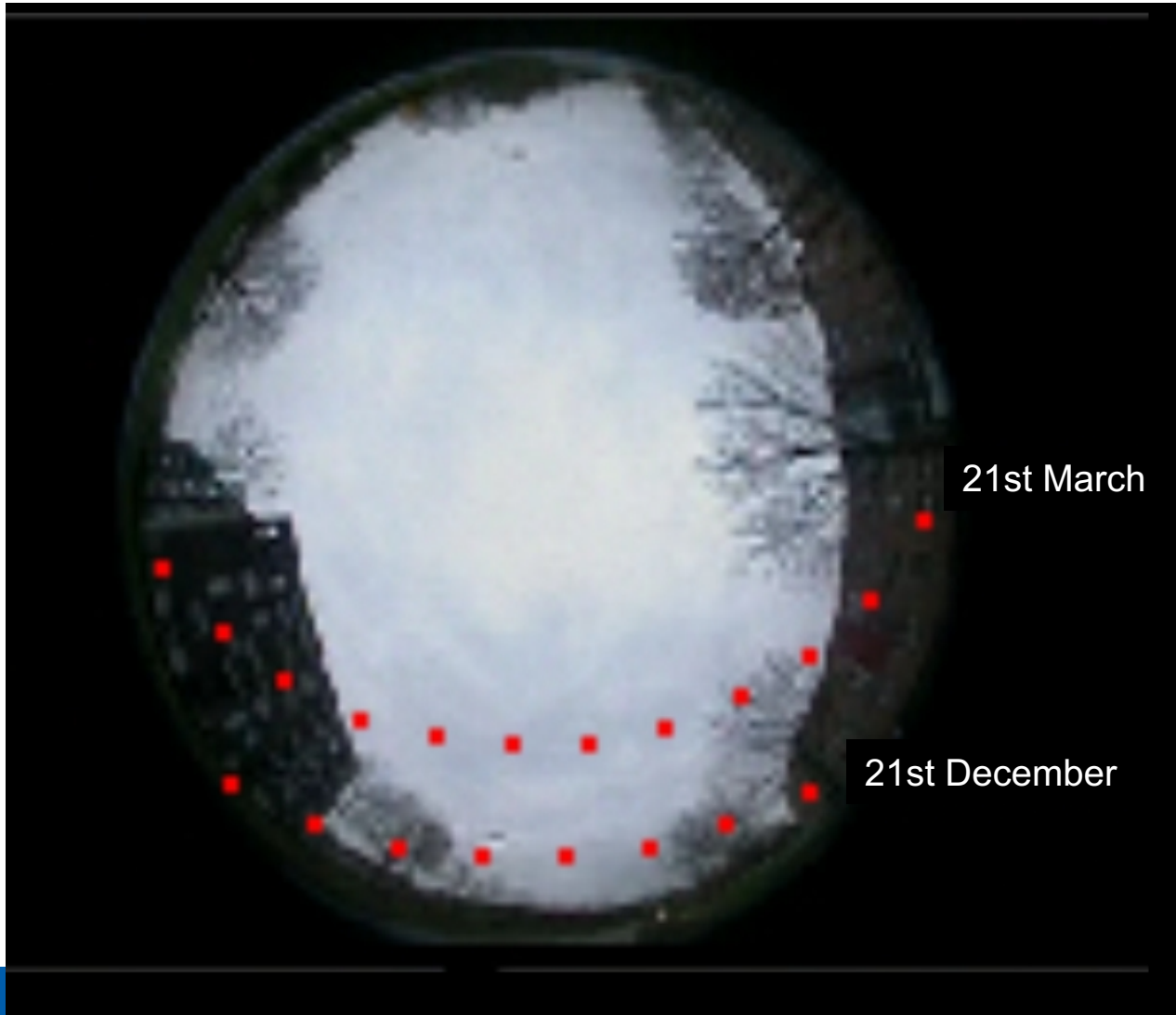
Sky view factor = 0.89



Sky view factor = 0.36

- Information about incoming and outgoing radiation
  - Skyview measurements
  - Solar view

## Solar view



What do we need?

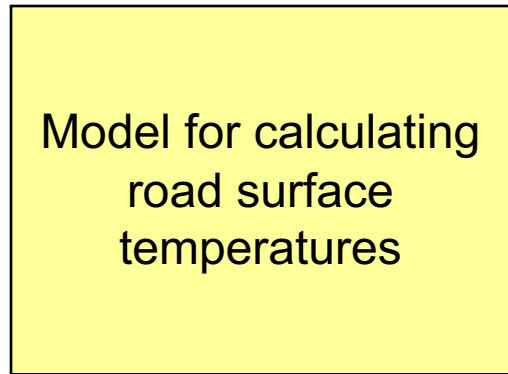
- Information about incoming and outgoing radiation
  - Skyview measurements
  - Solar view
- Meteorological information
  - Detailed weather forecast



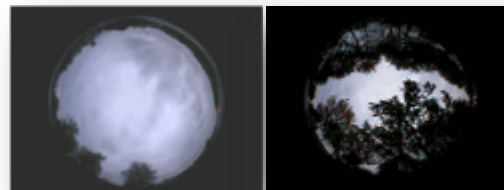
## Routbased forecast model



High resolution  
weather forecast  
(10 x10 km)  
Gridded MOS



Route based forecast

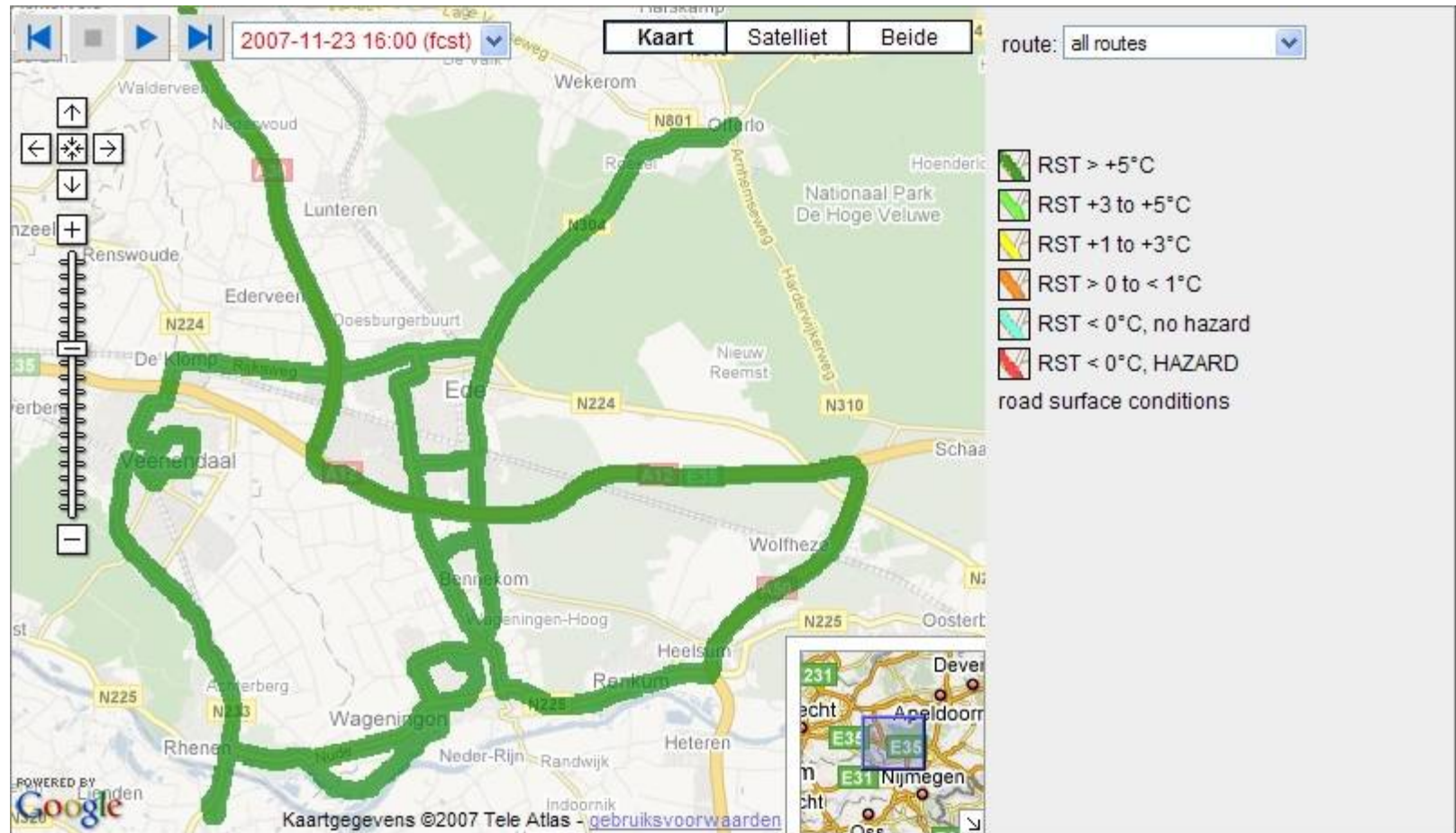


Database with for all routes:  
*sky* and *solar* view factor+  
road characteristics

# Example: 23/24 November 2007

16:00 h t=0

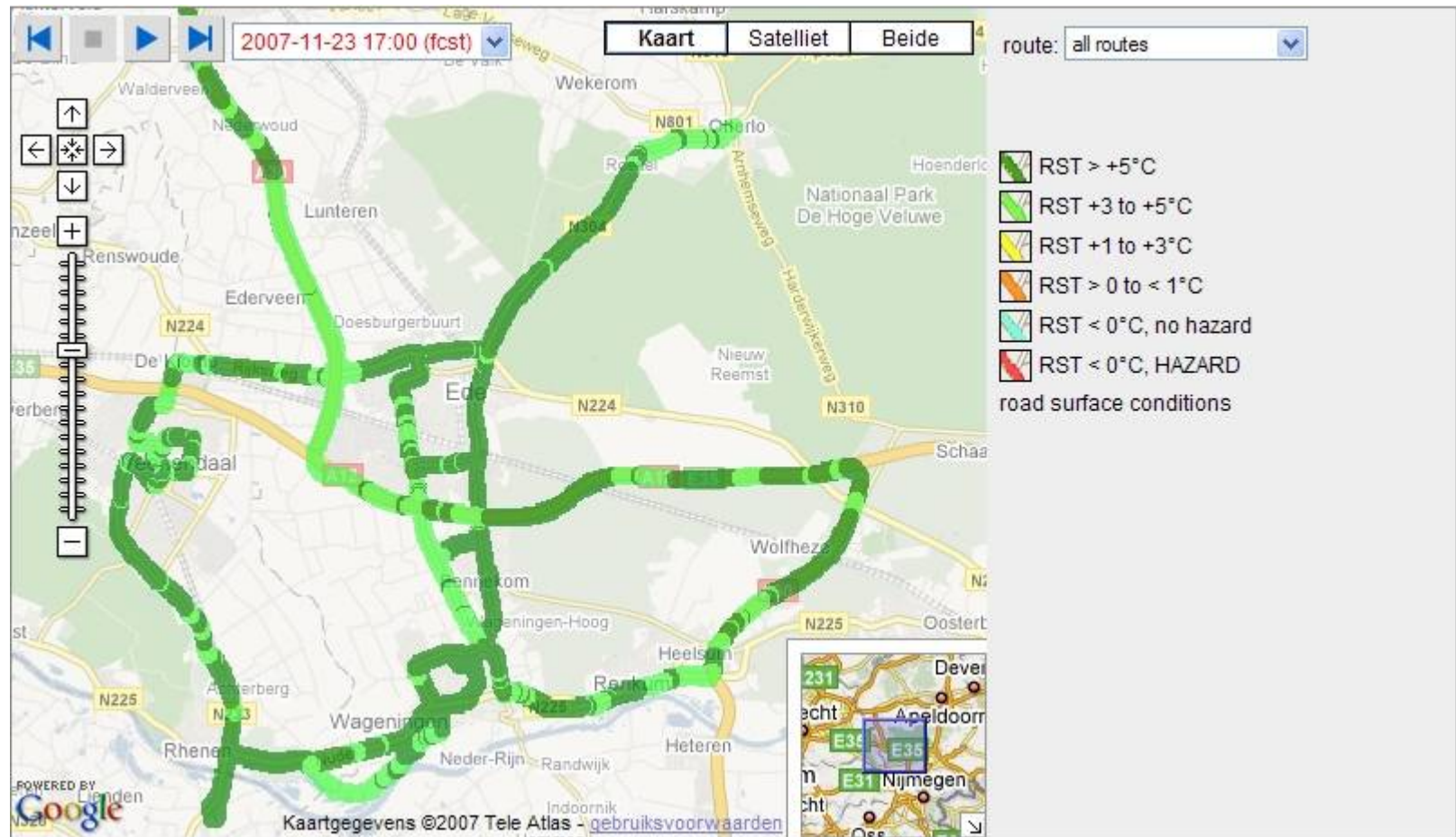
all roads warmer than 5 degrees



# Example: 23/24 November 2007

17:00 h t+1

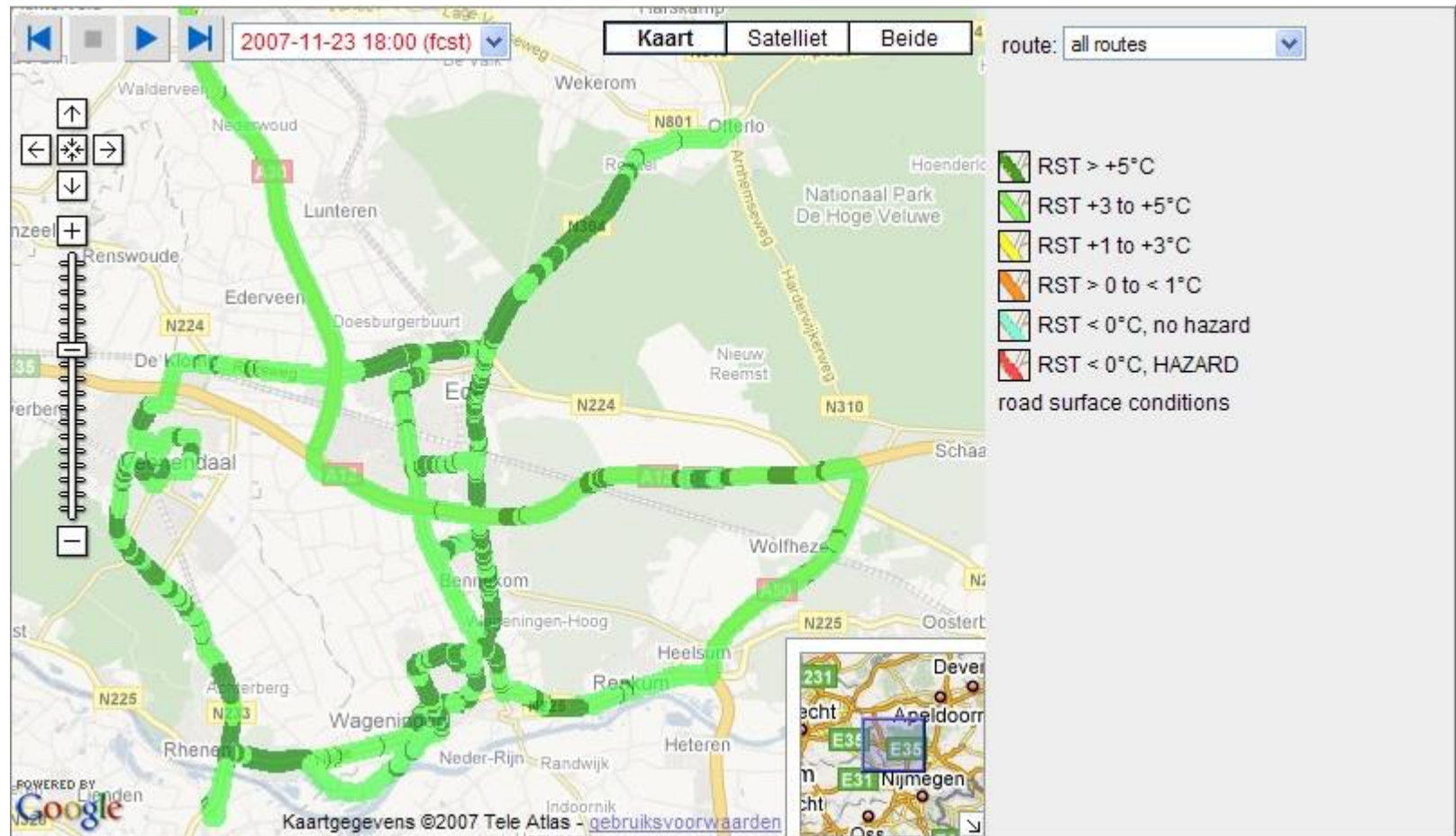
first roads below 5 degrees





# Example: 23/24 November 2007

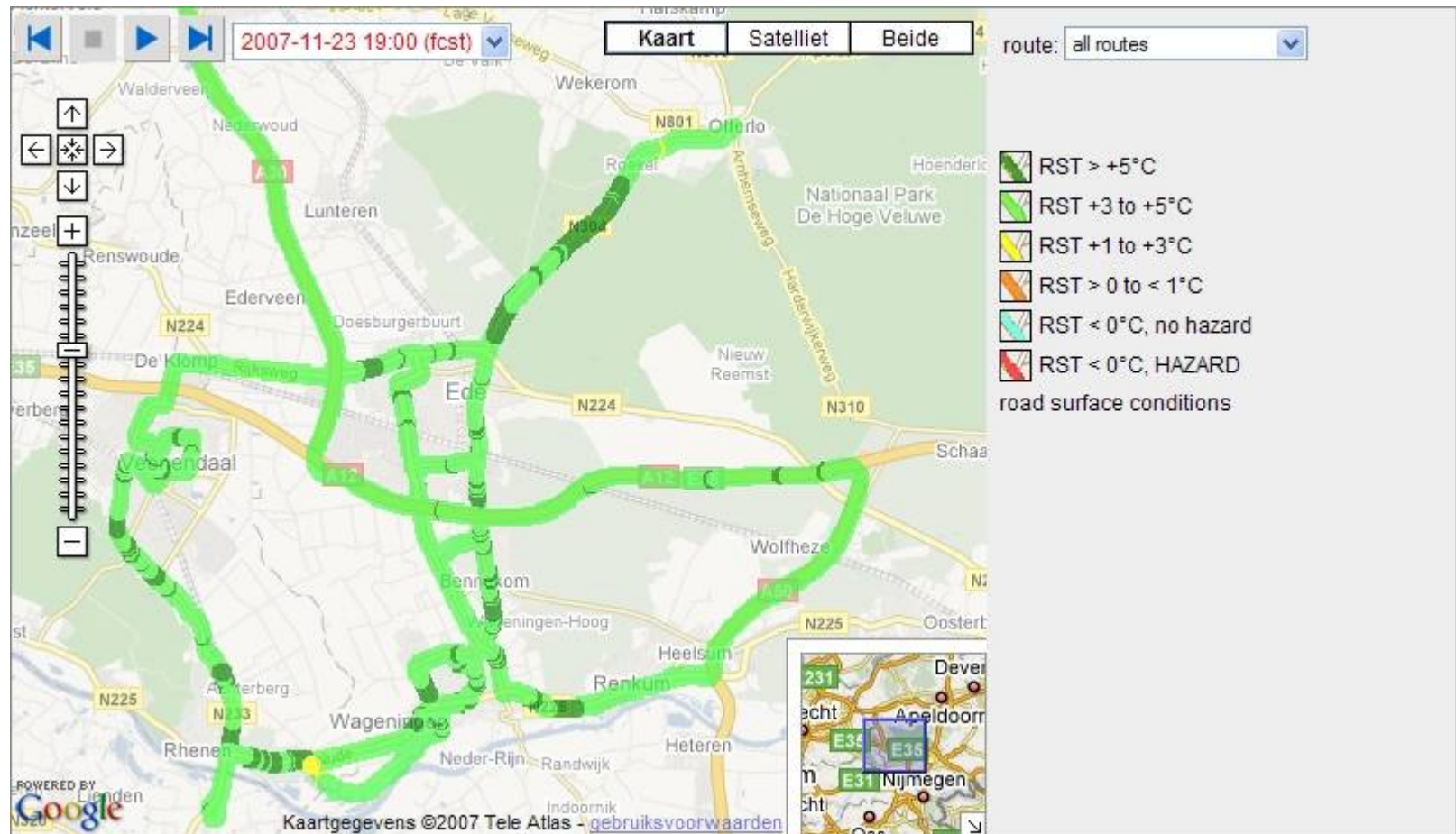
18:00 h t+2



# Example: 23/24 November 2007

19:00 h t+3

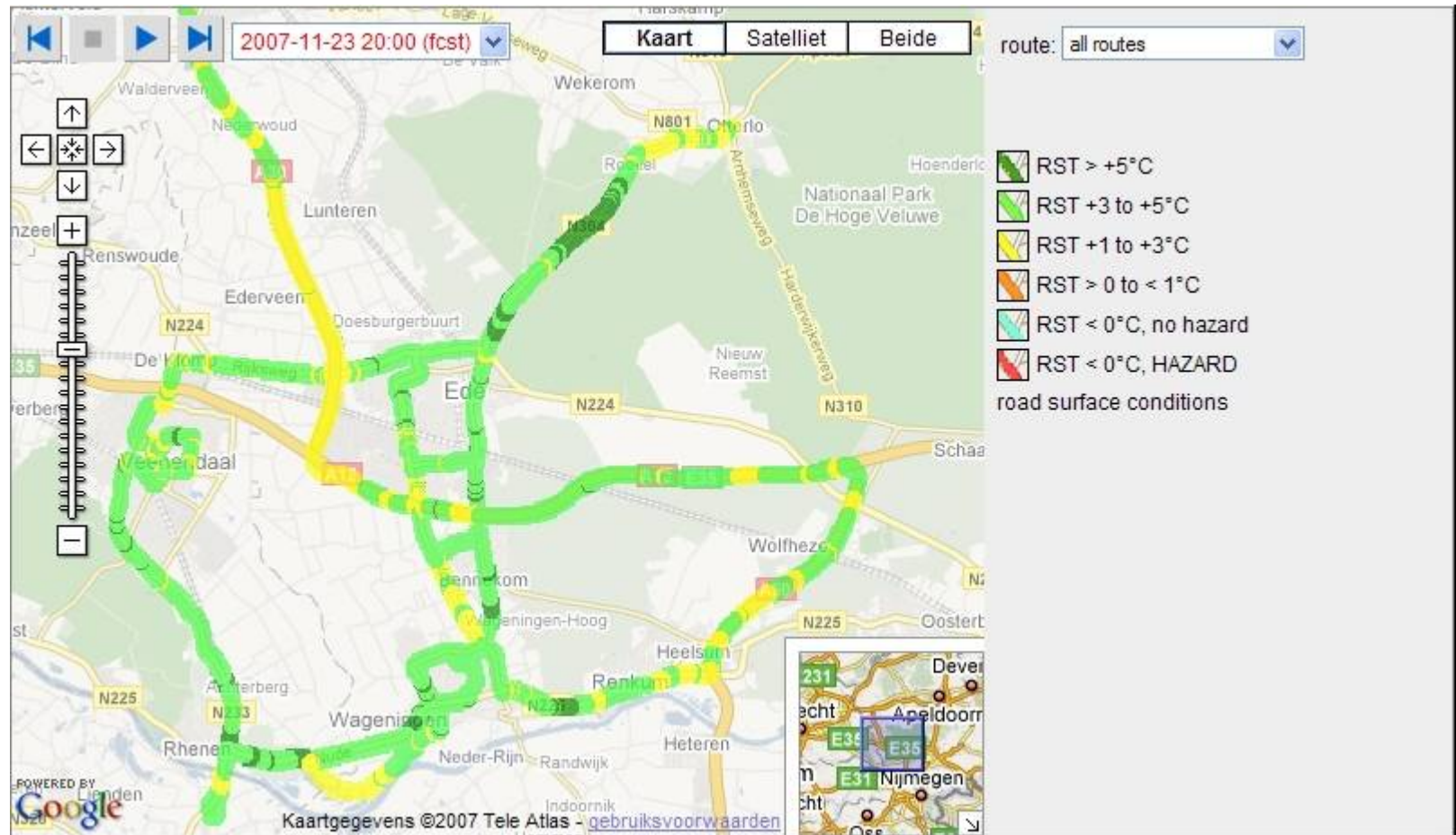
first roads below 3 degrees



# Example: 23/24 November 2007

20:00 h t+4

more roads below 3 degrees

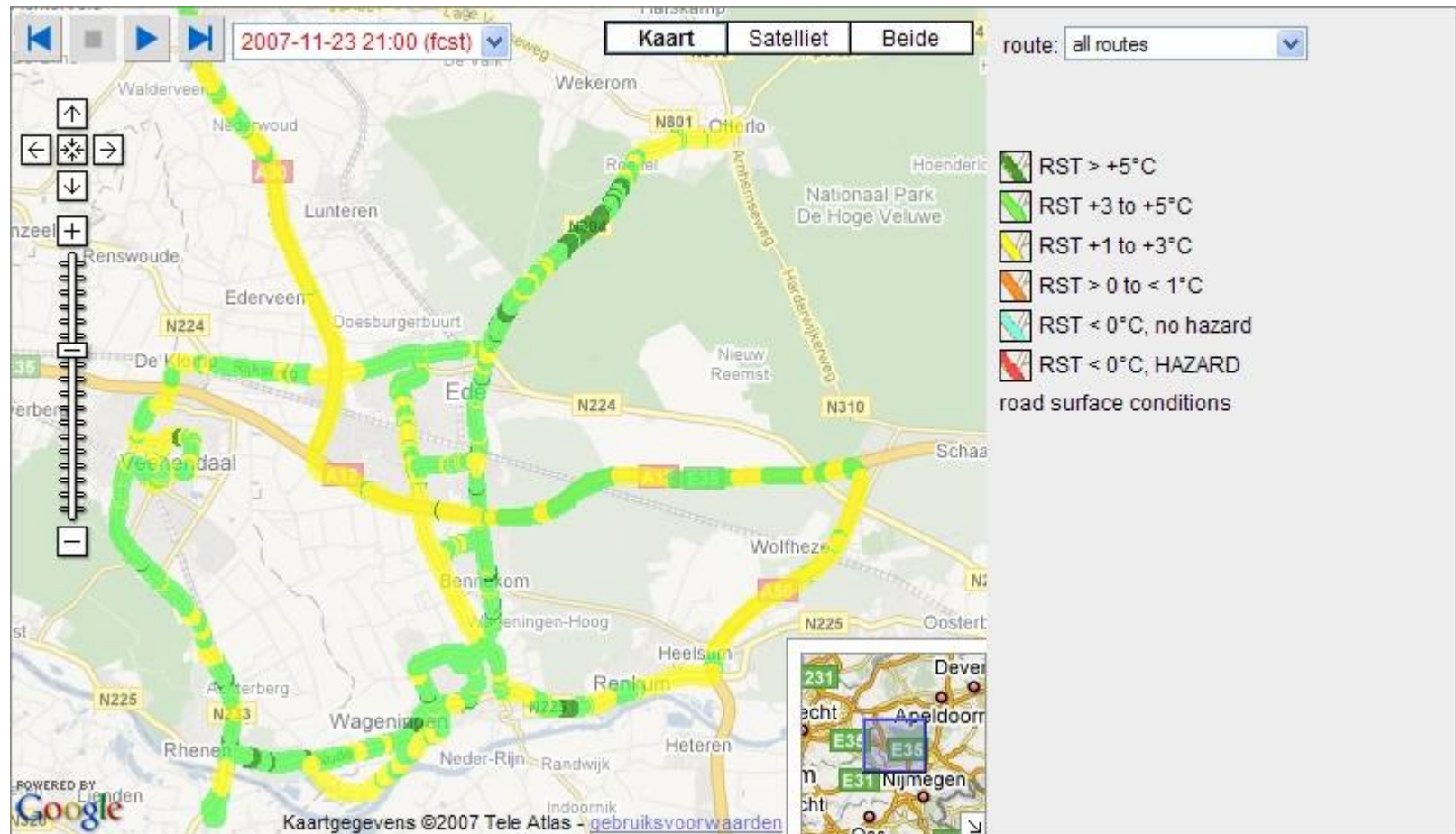




# Example: 23/24 November 2007

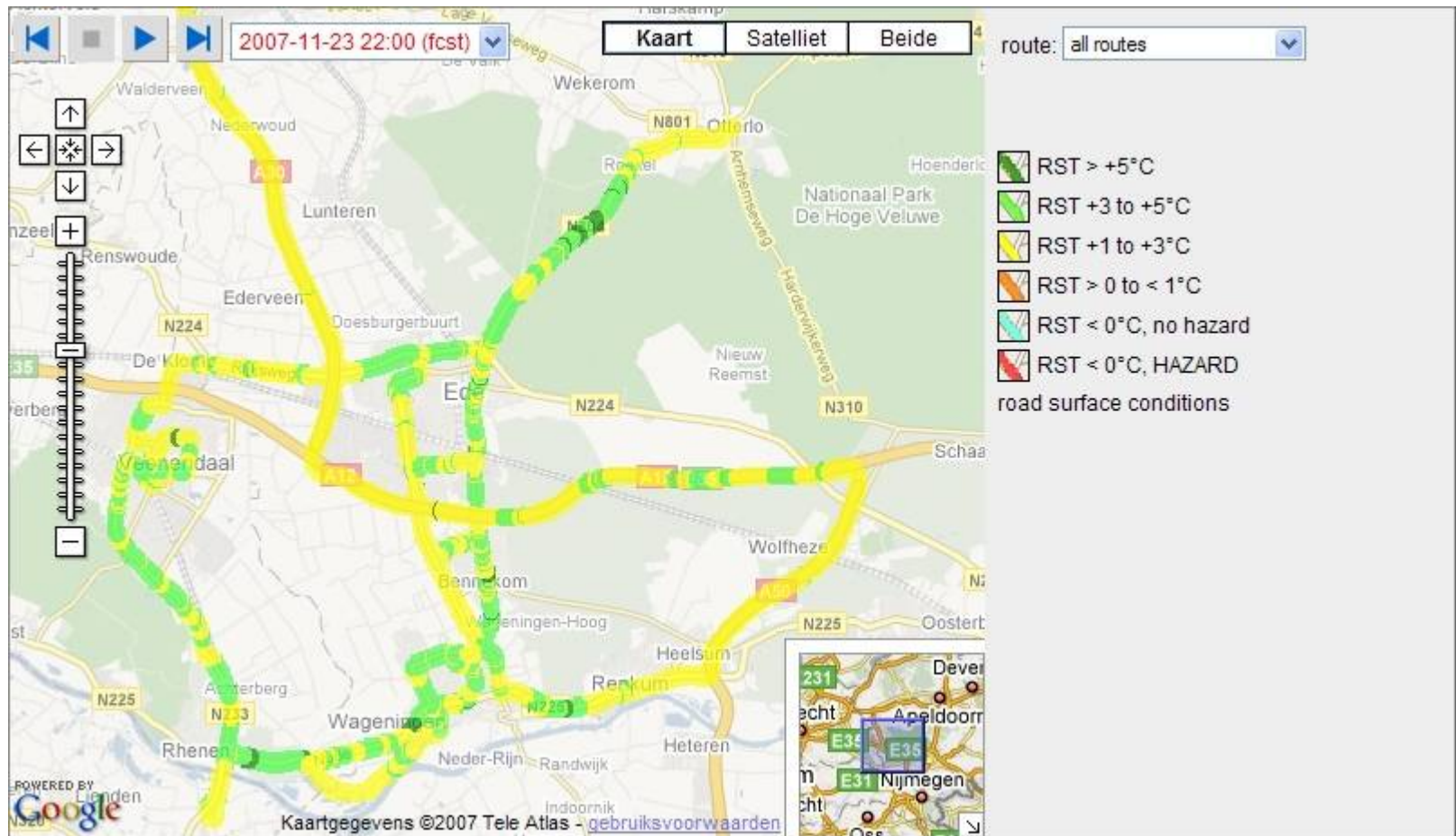
21:00 h t+5

more roads below 3 degrees



# Example: 23/24 November 2007

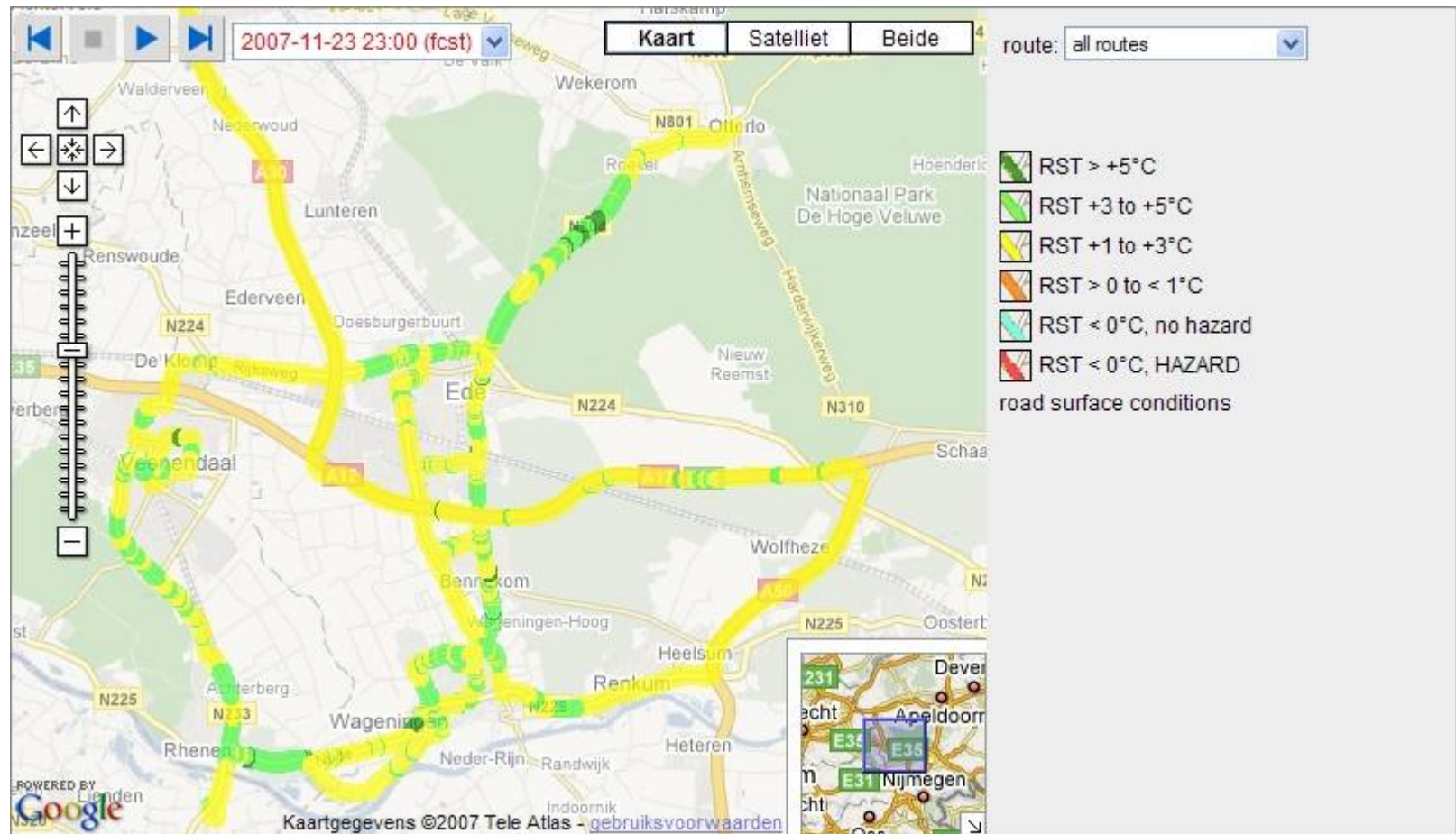
22:00 h t+6





# Example: 23/24 November 2007

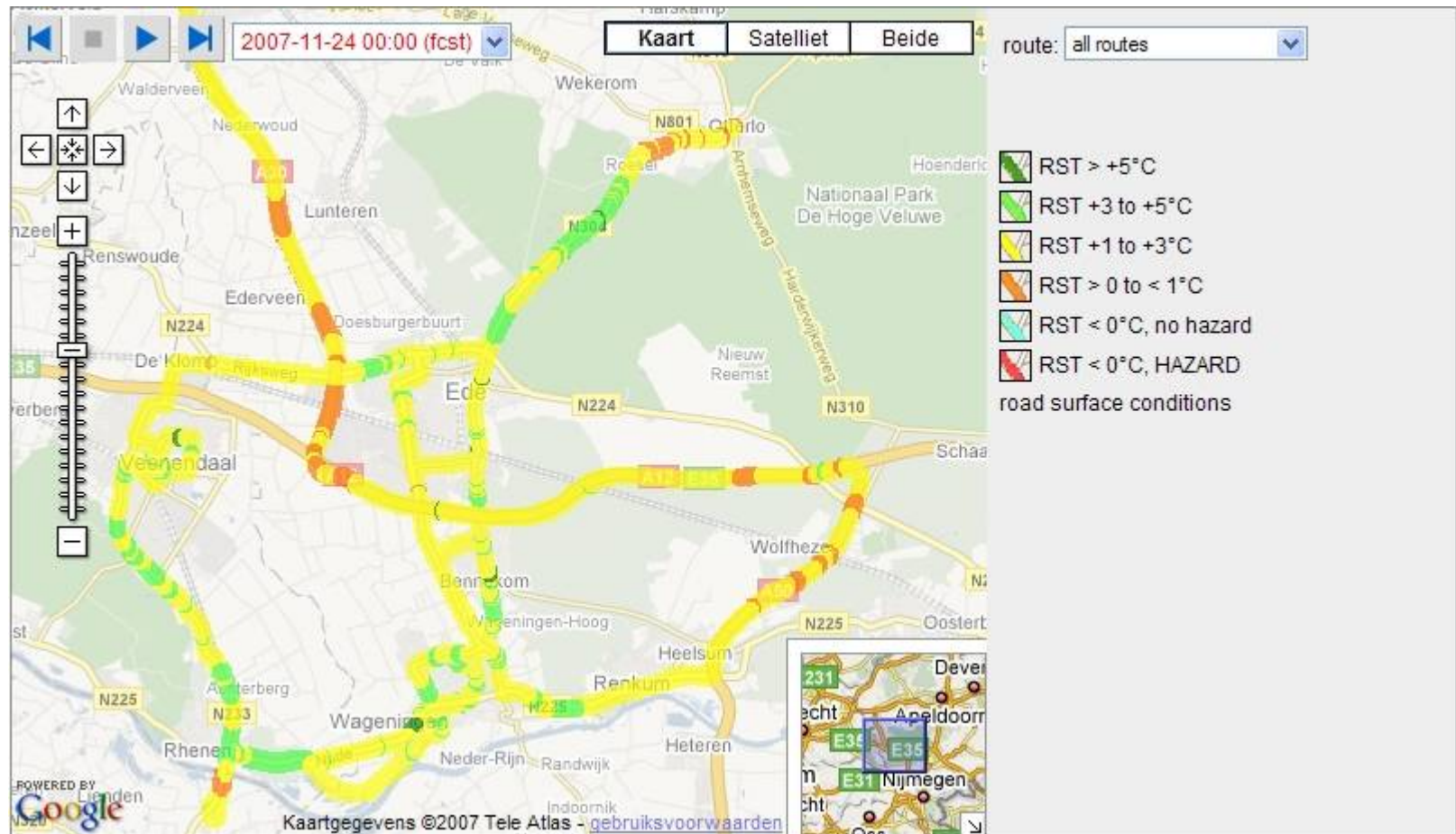
23:00 h t+7



# Example: 23/24 November 2007

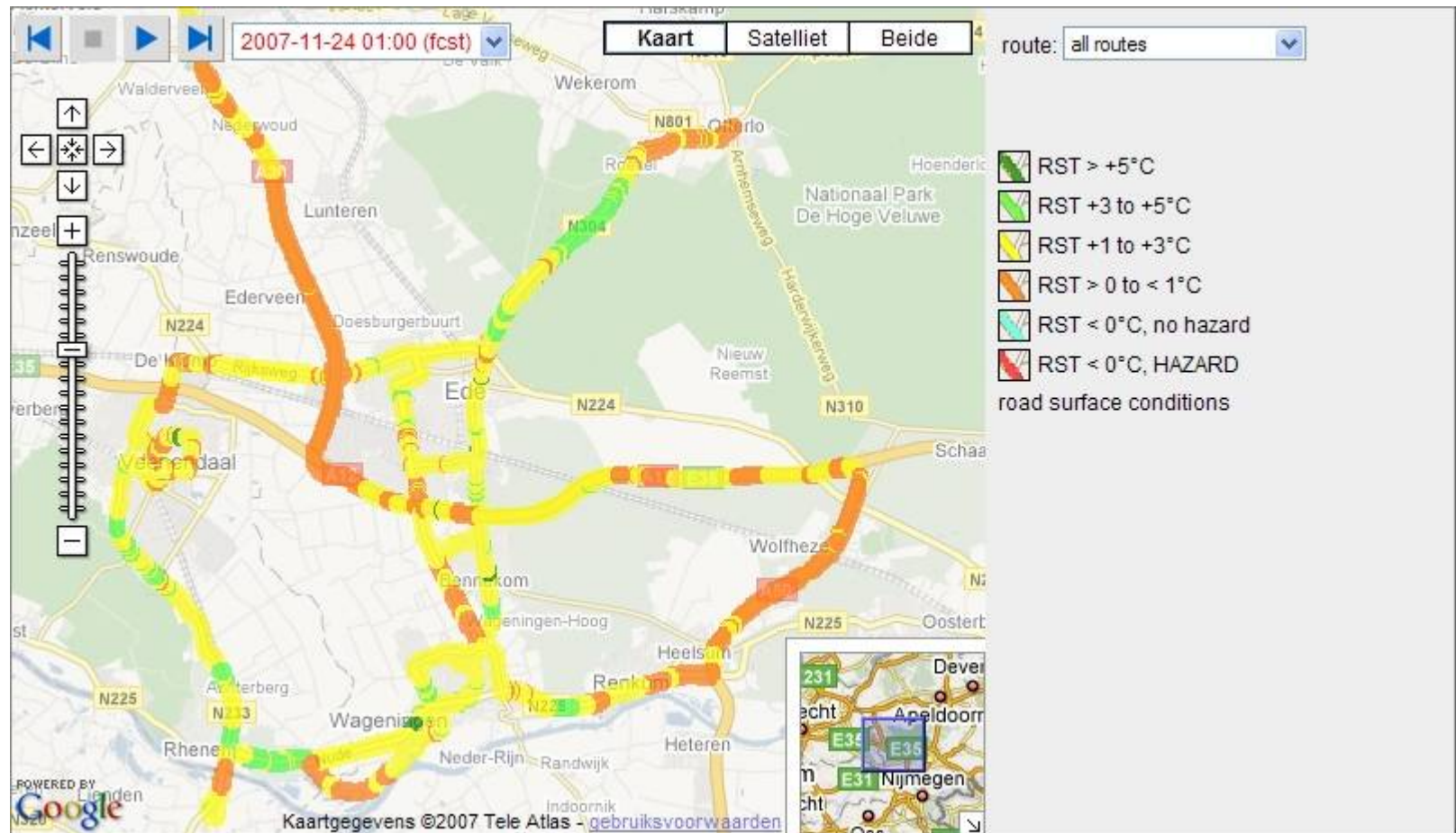
00:00 h t+8

first roads below 1 degree



# Example: 23/24 November 2007

01:00 h t+9

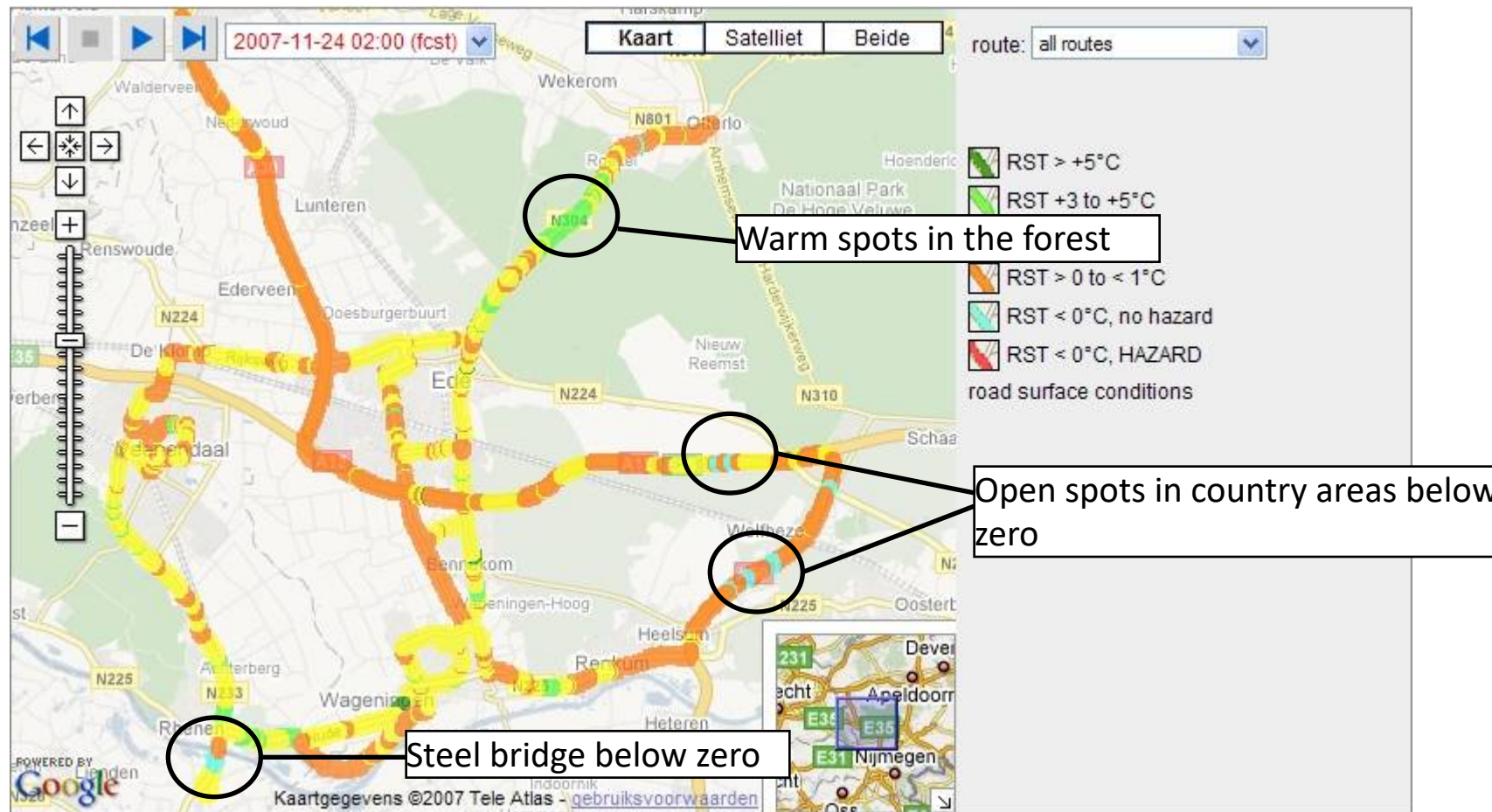




# Example: 23/24 November 2007

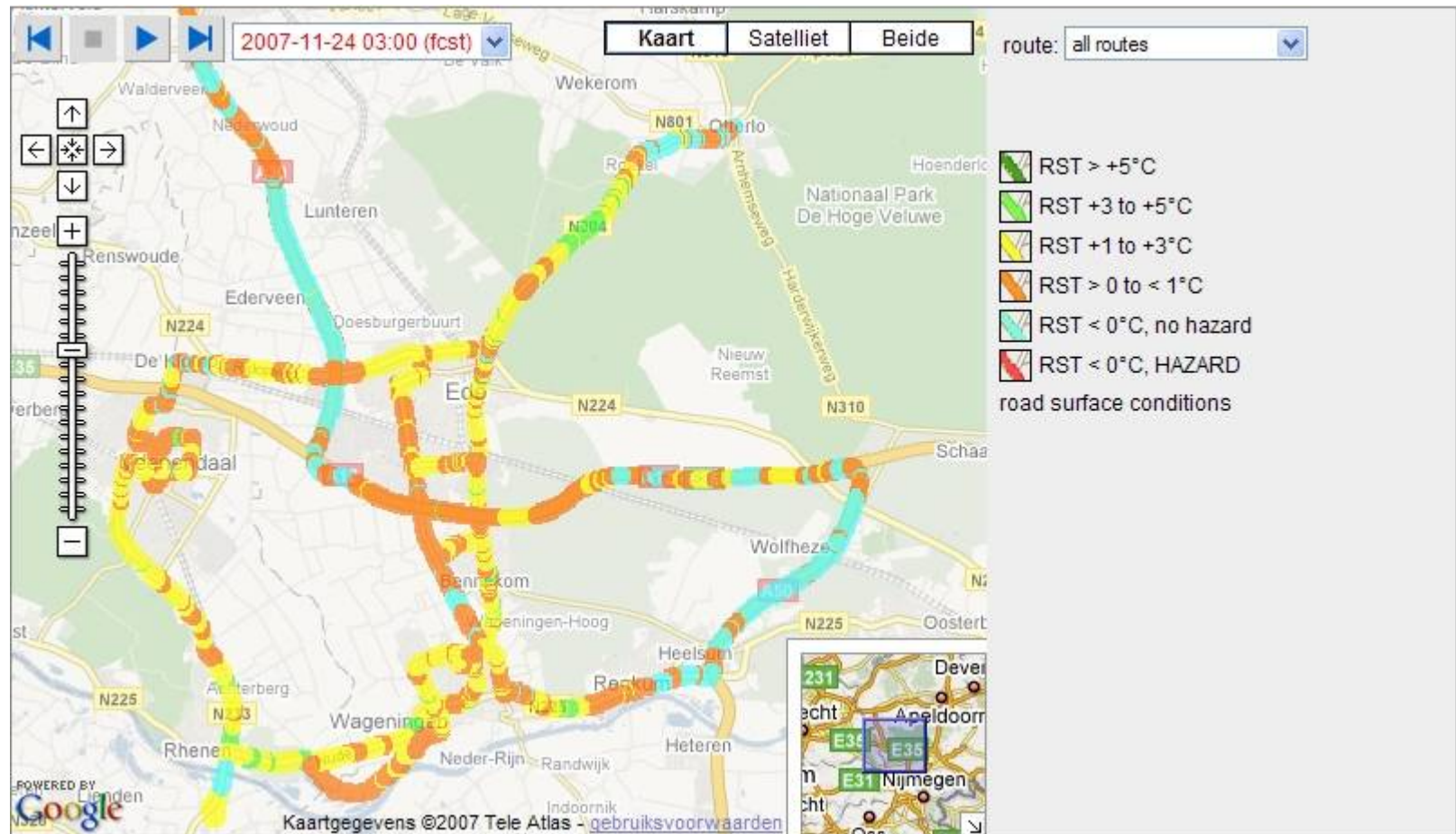
02:00 h t+10

more roads below 1 degree



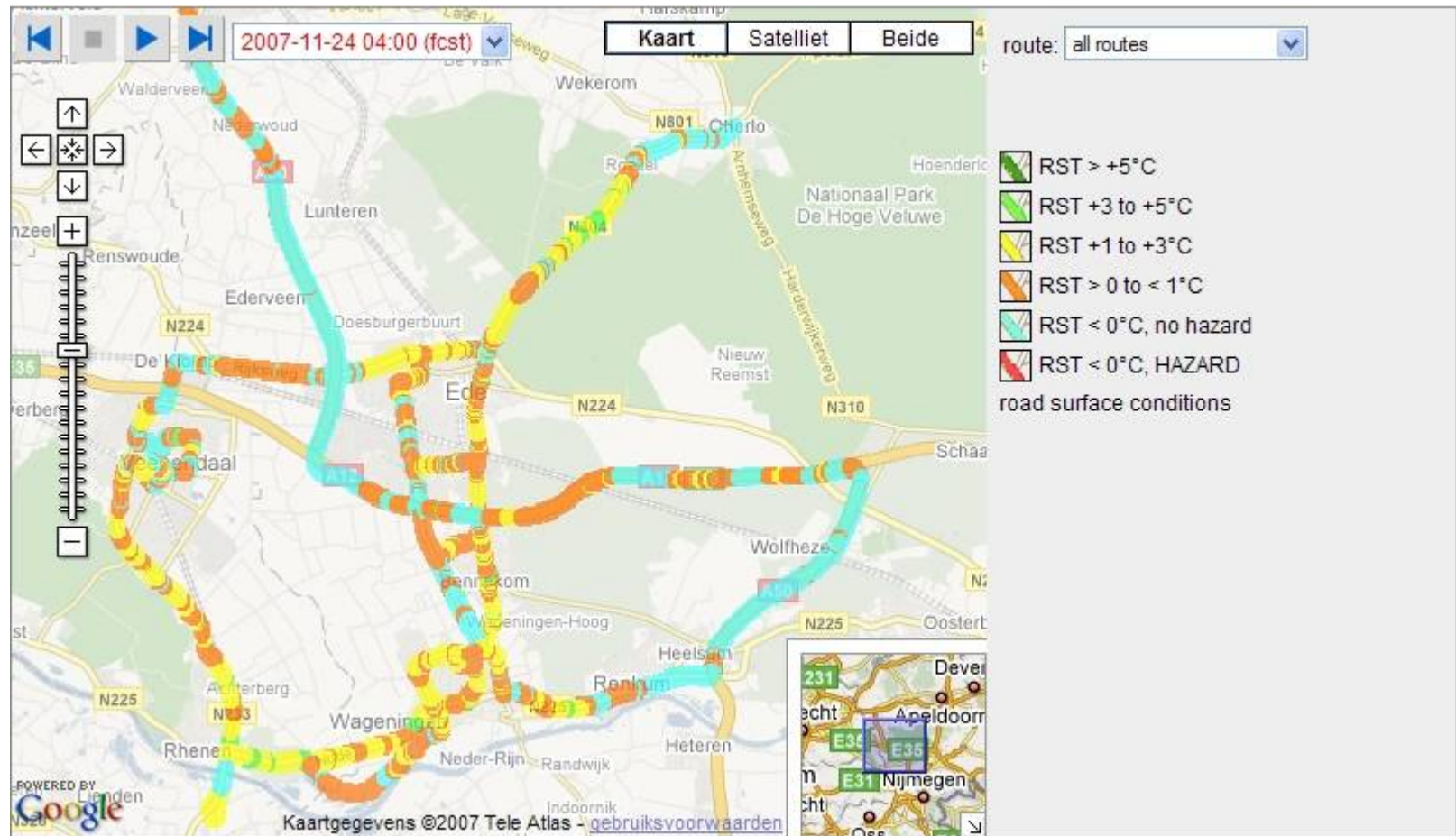
# Example: 23/24 November 2007

03:00 h t+11



# Example: 23/24 November 2007

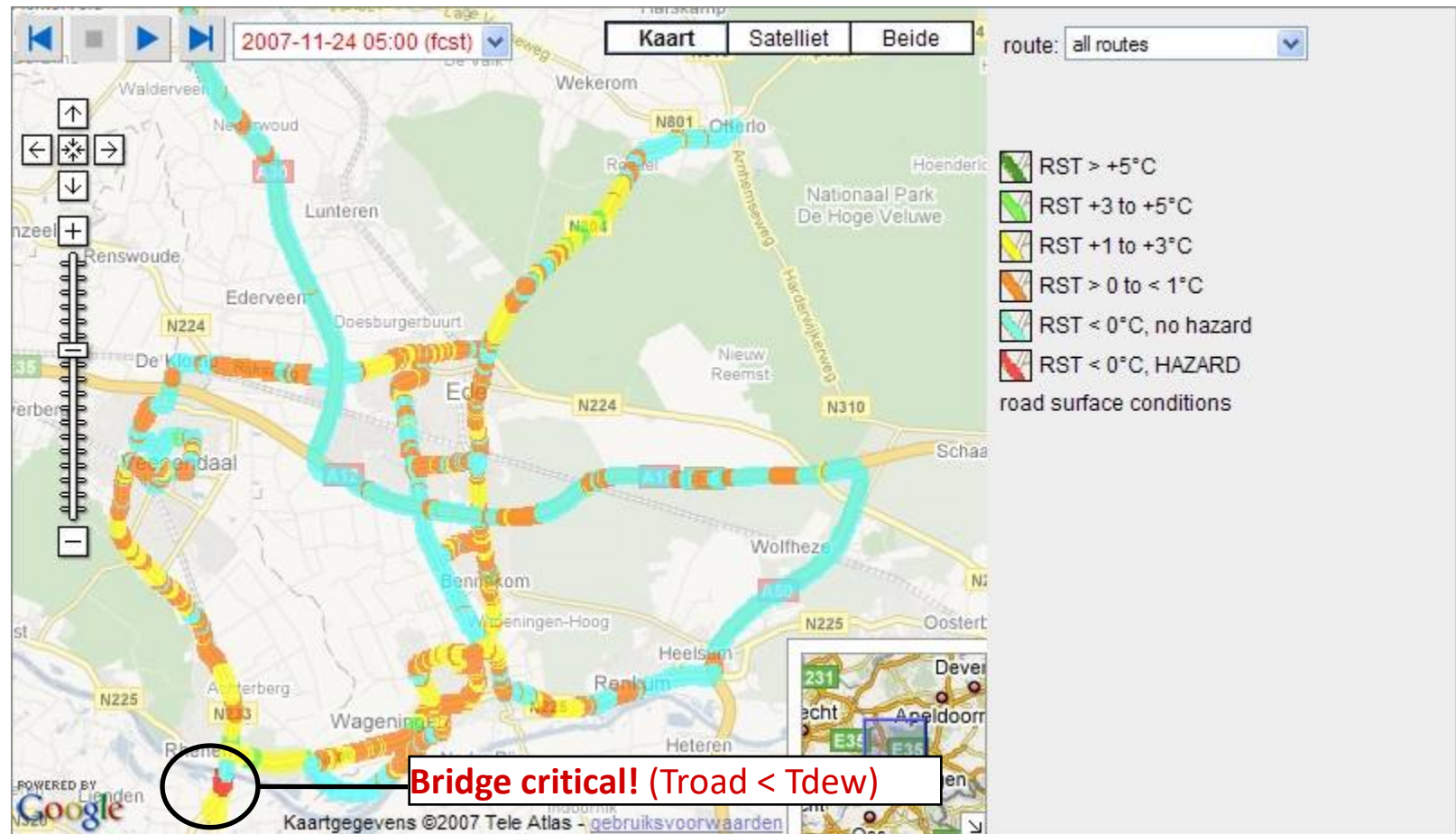
04:00 h t+12





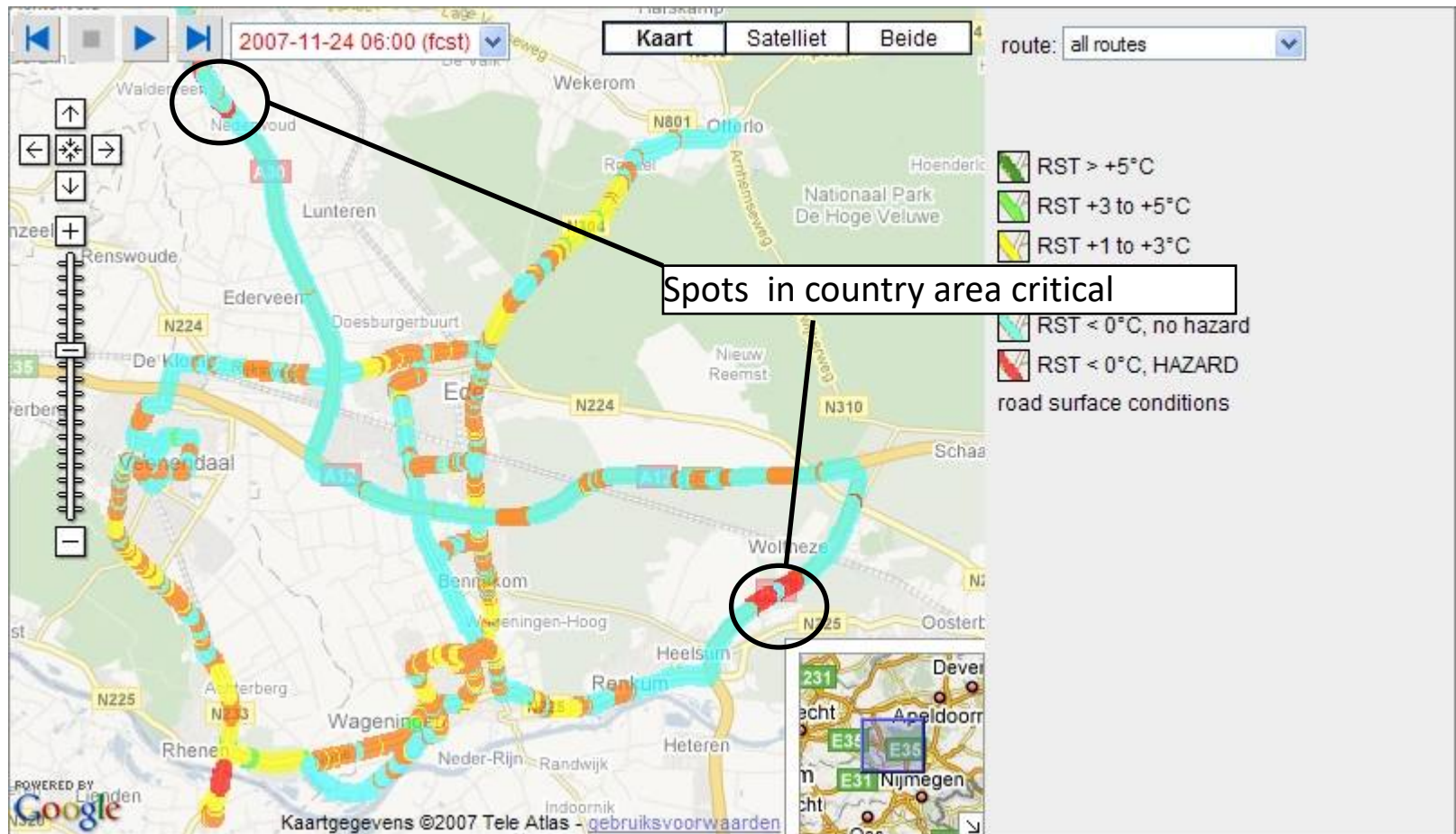
# Example: 23/24 November 2007

05:00 h t+13



# Example: 23/24 November 2007

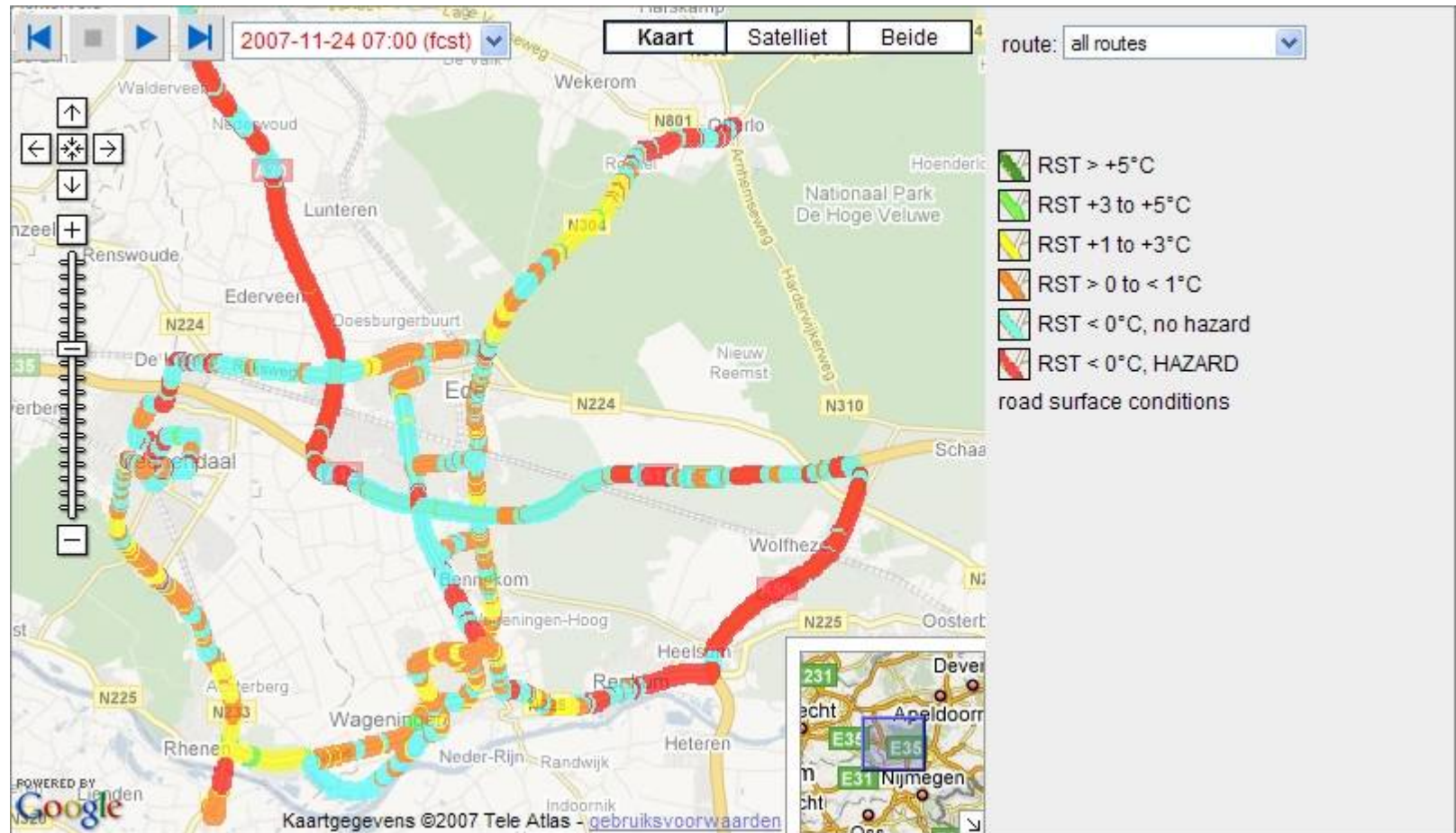
06:00 h t+14





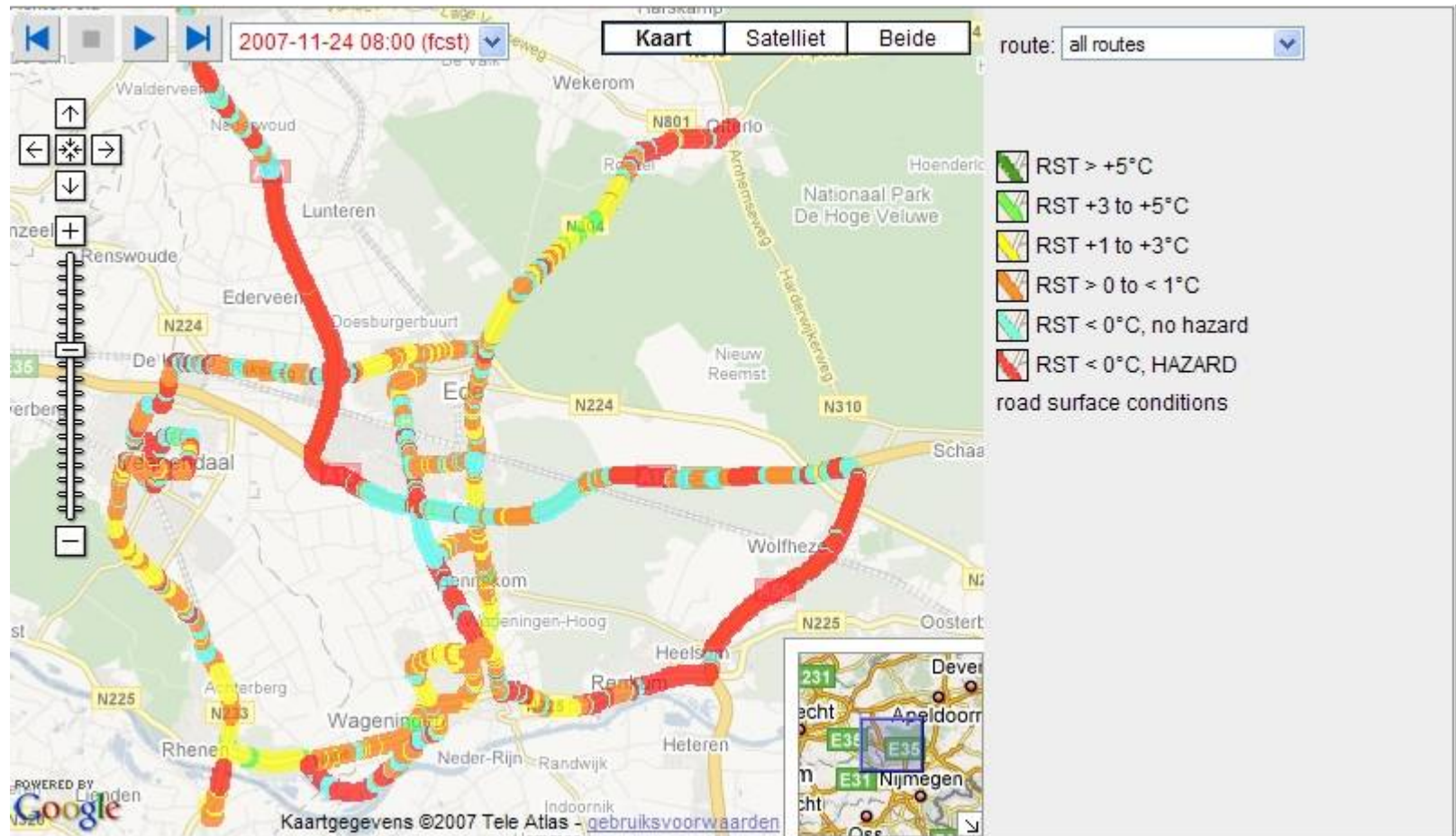
# Example: 23/24 November 2007

07:00 h t+15



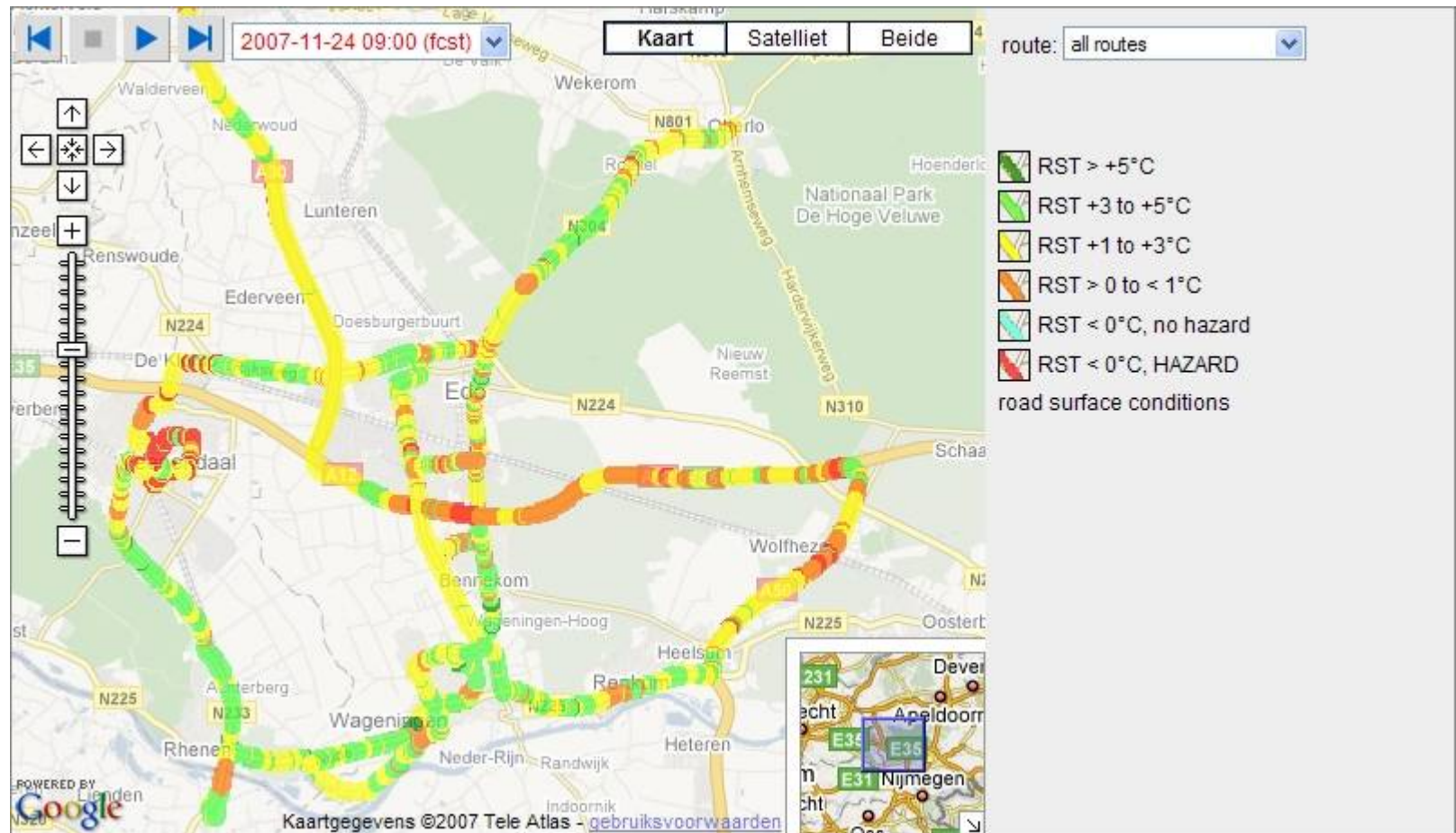
# Example: 23/24 November 2007

08:00 h t+16



# Example: 23/24 November 2007

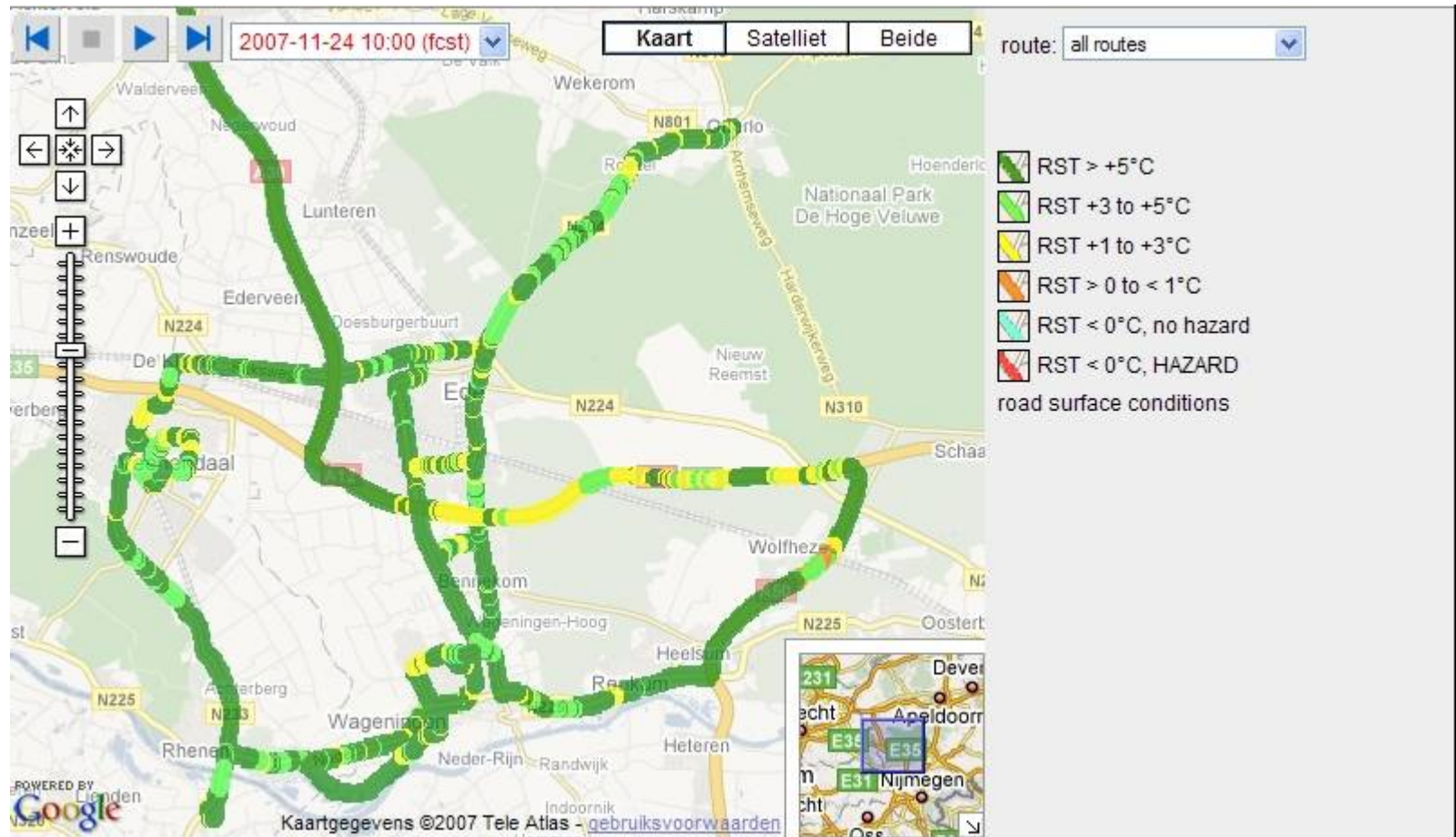
09:00 h t+17





# Example: 23/24 November 2007

10:00 h t+18



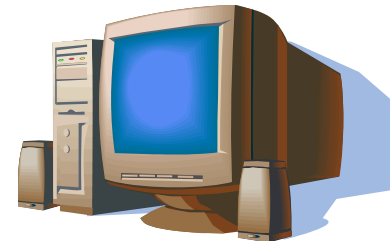
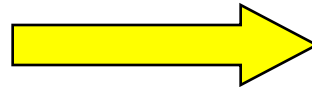
### New gritting methods

- Dynamical gritting
  - Variable salt amount
- Dynamical routes
  - Temperature based route

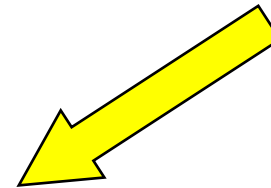




Weather- and road forecasting on routes



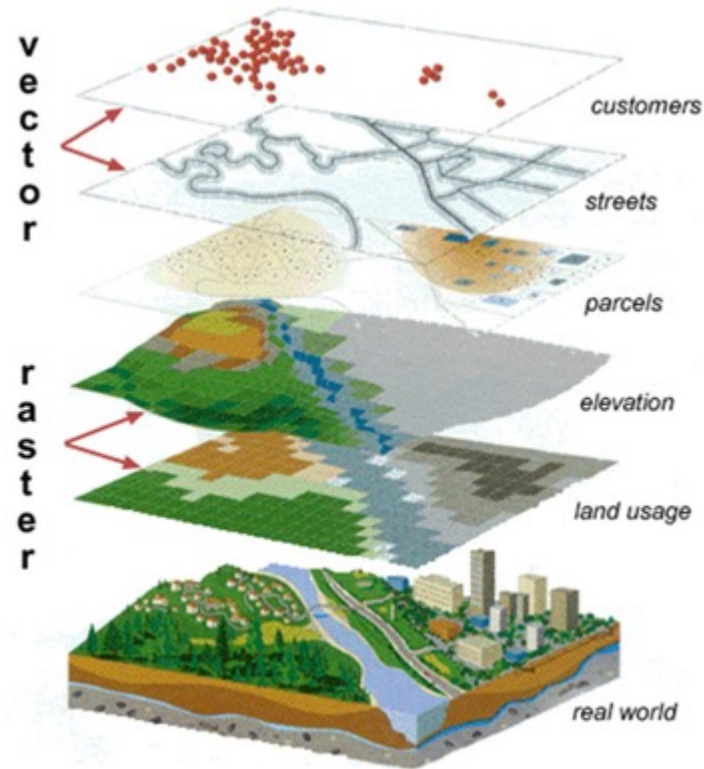
Optimize route- and salt dosage



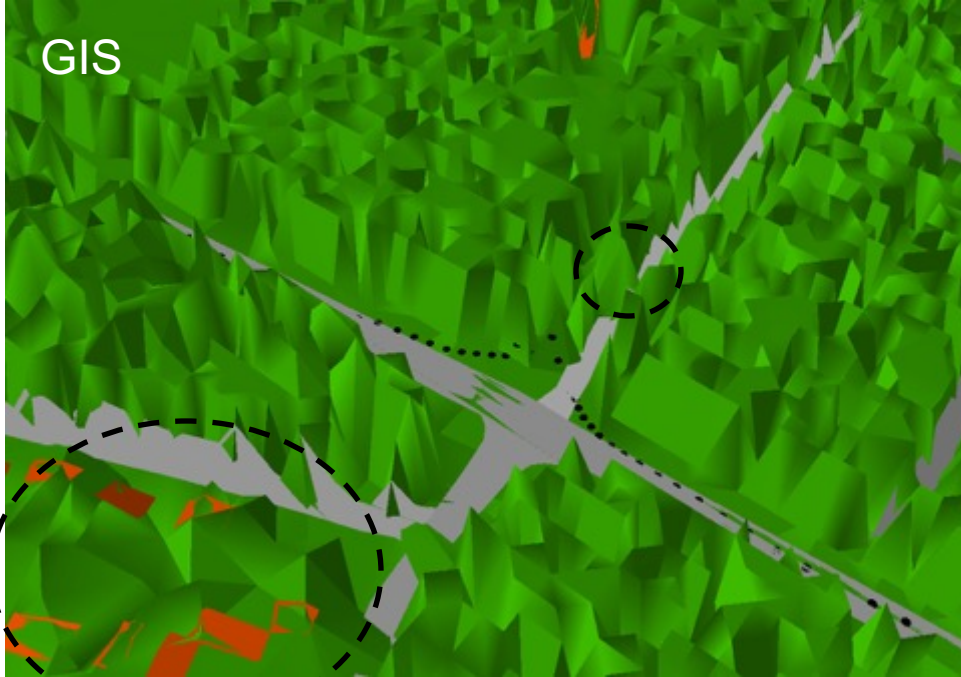
Local control

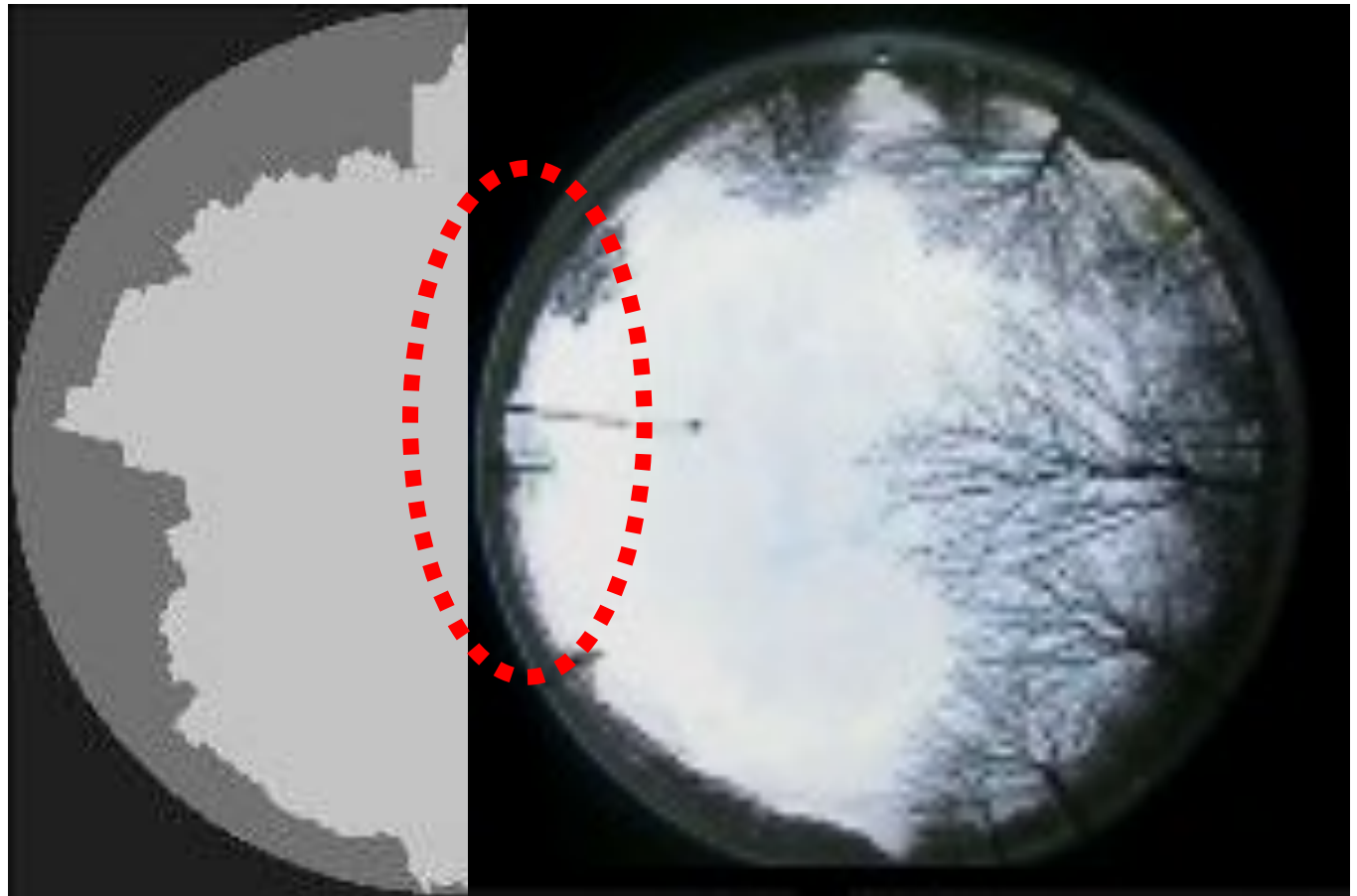


# GIS derived skyview and solar view



# Current developments





## Tree leaves

**GIS can be useful but there are still many challenges!**



Possibility: Vary the transparency of trees throughout the winter season to simulate leaf fall and growth!



The end

MeteoGroup

