

ILMATIETEEN LAITOS METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE



Marjo Hippi marjo.hippi@fmi.fi

Ilkka Juga

Pertti Nurmi

Finnish Meteorological Institute









Winter in Finland

- Snow and ice may exists on roads almost 6 months per year in Finland
- In north roads are covered by snow and ice most of the winter whereas in south roads are tried to keep clear of ice and snow always when possible
- Ice and snow reduce friction
- In case of low friction values risk of traffic incidents rise







Friction model :: Background

- Friction means the grip between tires and road surface
- The amount of water/ice/snow on the surface as well as an estimation of friction can be measured by Vaisala DSC111 sensor



Vaisala DSC111 sensor

- FMI has developed a statistical friction model based on observations made by DSC111 sensor
- The model is running for points installed with DSC111 sensor
- The friction model was developed to help road maintenance personnel and meteorologists
- Also, product for drivers in ROADIDEA pilot



Vaisala DSC111 sensors in Finland





Road weather classification



Classification by Finnish Road Administration





Observed friction vs. snow+ice and water on the surface

Anjala's observations winter 2007-2008



Observed friction with ice and/or snow on the surface (water content in mm)

Observed friction with water on the surface.





Developed friction model



- Own formulas for snowy/icy, wet/damp and dry situations
- Friction is a function of depth of snow/ice/water on the surface
- Small temperature dependency in case of snow/ice on the surface
- A E are coefficients
- Minimum value for friction 0.10 and maximum 0.82
- Used formulas were developed using Utti's data observed in winter 2007-2008
- Same formulas in use for all computation points





How does the friction model work?

- All input data available on FMI's road weather model
 Friction formulas included into FMI's road weather model
- Model takes into account weather parameters, precipitation, melting/freezing, evaporation/condensation, traffic wear, traffic heat, turbulence, ...
- Initialization is done by running the model with observations (48 hours)
- Forecasted values up to 48 hours



7





Simulated results :: modeled vs. observed

Simulations for Anjala's point using independent data 2008-2009



8





Implementation

- Google.maps application presents 3 hour forecast of expected road weather
 - Temperature
 - Friction
 - Road condition
- Produced in collaboration with FMI, Destia and Demis
- http://pilot.roadidea.eu/friction/





- Also, a mobile phone application available
- Information of road weather (including friction), road weather pictures, warnings given by other users
- Produced in collaboration with FMI, Destia and Logica

9





Results

- Model simulates cases of poor friction very well, but...
- Friction model produces often too low values for friction too long time
 - FMI's road weather model has too big storages for ice
 - The lack of road maintenance action
- More discussion on validation in next presentation by P. Nurmi / FMI











Problems

- Finnish road weather model has usually too much ice (and frost) on the surface → too low values for friction
 - Need to develop the wearing of ice in the model
 - Need to improve influence of traffic
- Common problem in road weather forecasts: no information about road maintenance actions available
 - Modeling presents situation if no maintenance actions have been done





Conclusions and future

- Friction model is a new and innovative product
- Results are not as good as expected, but the problems are known
- Testing, evaluating and developing is an ongoing process



 Define station specific correlations at all computation points

