



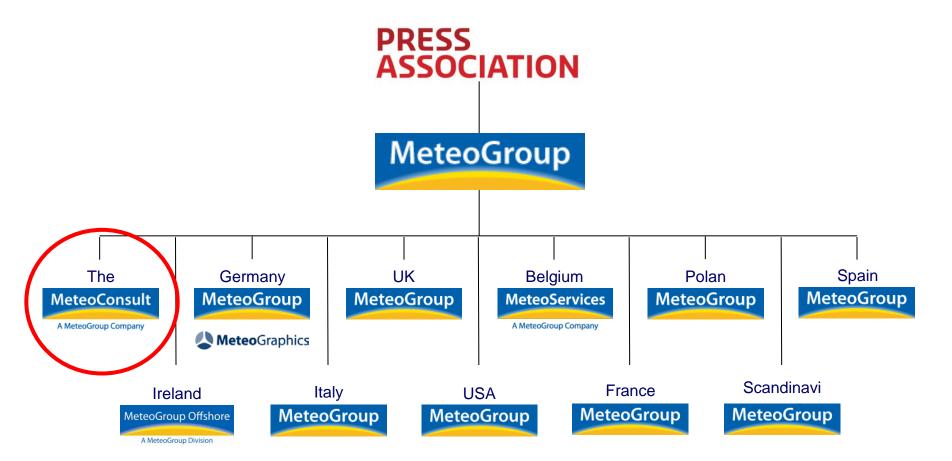
Use a route based forecast for dynamic gritting

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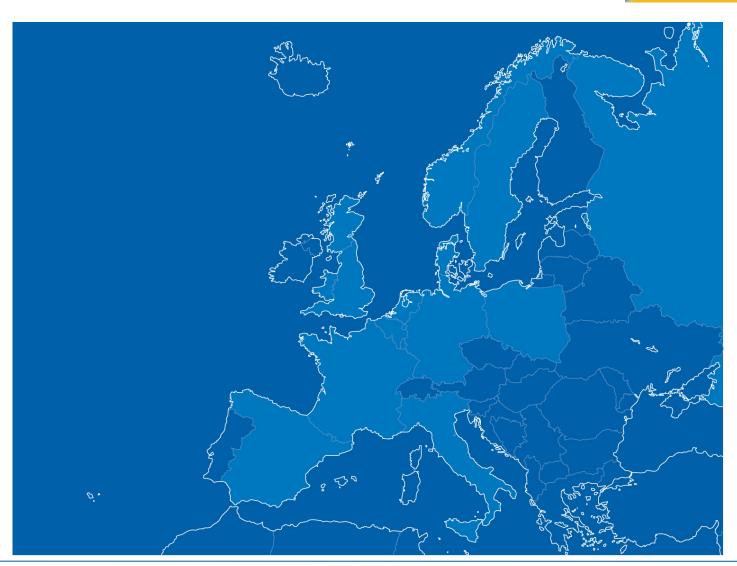
MeteoGroup offices





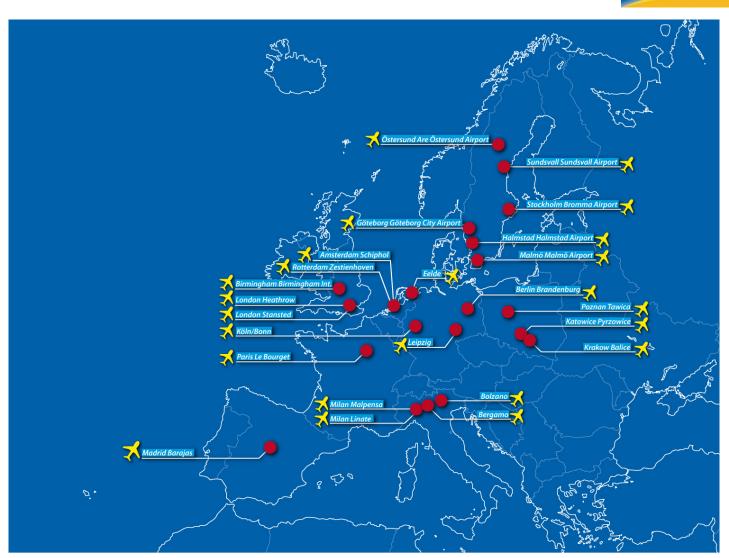
Winter clients





Airports





MRD



MRD

Meteorological Research and Development http://research.meteogroup.com

25 people

Products (examples)



- MOS and downscaling
- Energy forecasts: wind and solar power
- Run WRF
- Road forecasts
- Leaf fall model
- Consultancies

Road model



Input elements:

Air temperature (MOS)

Cloudiness

Dewpoint (MOS)

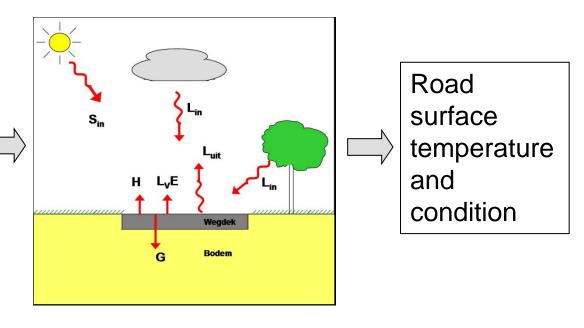
Precipitation

Windspeed

Soil temperature

Road type (bridge?)



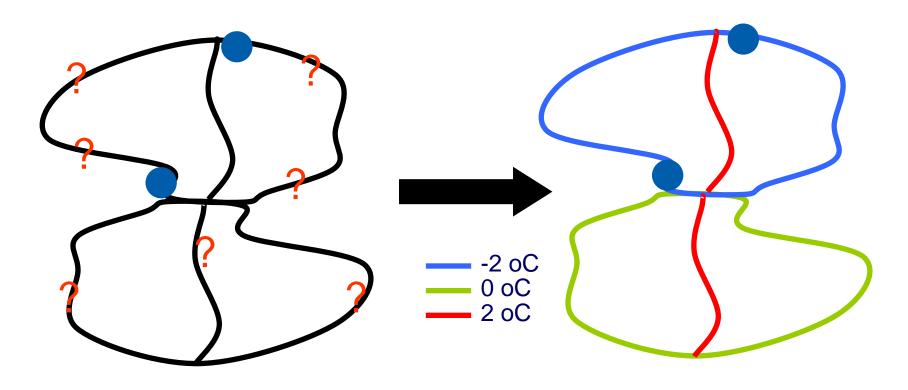


Combined physical and statistical model

Route based forecasting

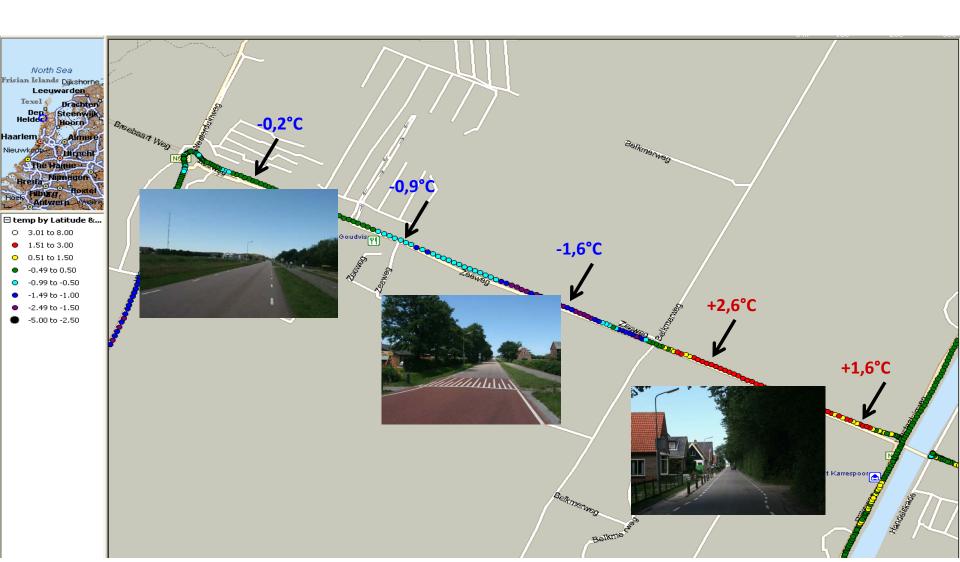


Route based forecast instead of point forecast



Infrared measurement





Gritting



RWIS often in coldest part. Entire road section is treated in the same way.

Is this useful?

Reduction possible!

Route based forecast





Route based forecast

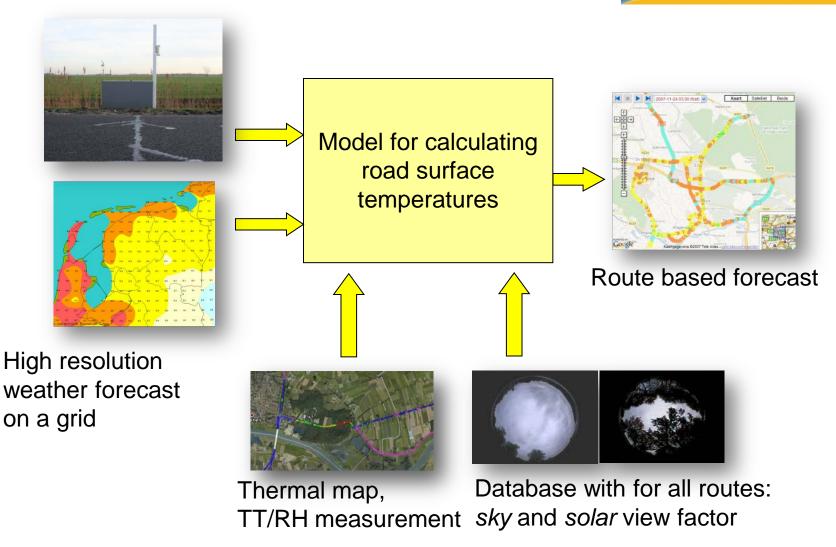


What do we need?

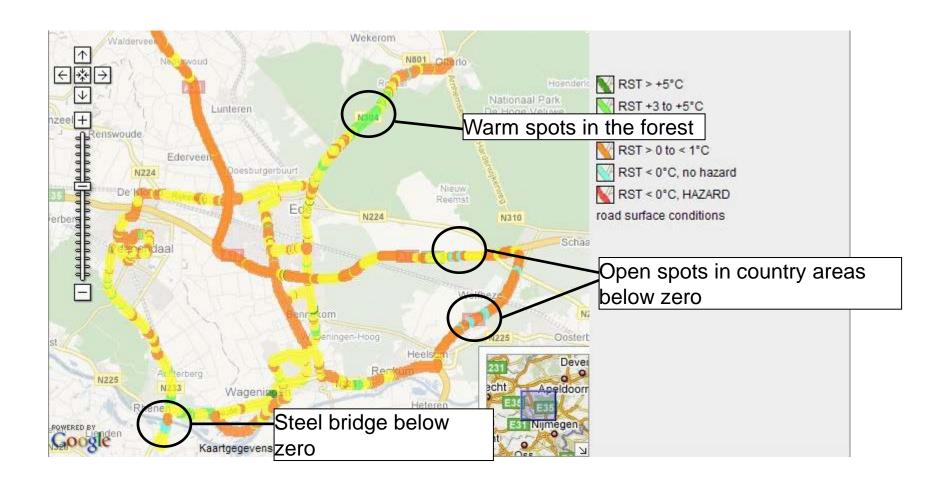
- Information about incoming and outgoing radiation
 - Skyview measurements
 - ➤ Solar view
- Meteorological information
 - Detailed weather forecast
 - RWIS site
 - (Air temperature / humidity measurement)
- Environmental information
 - > (Thermal map)

Route based forecast

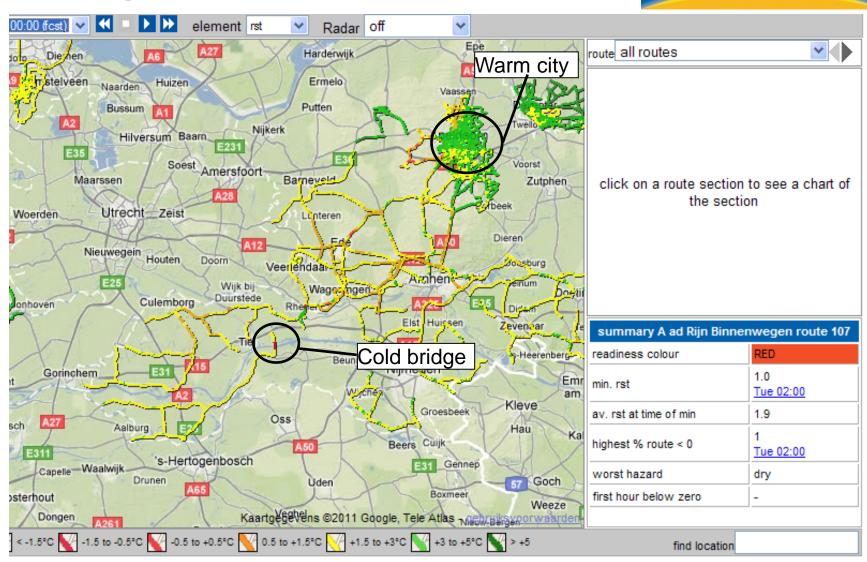






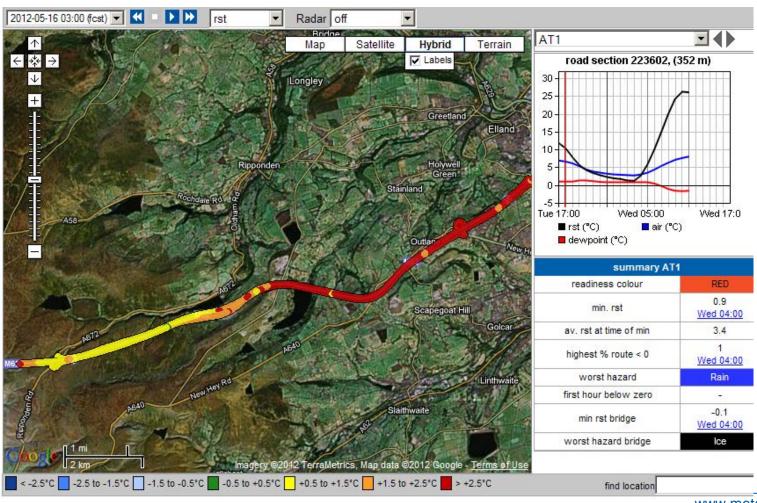




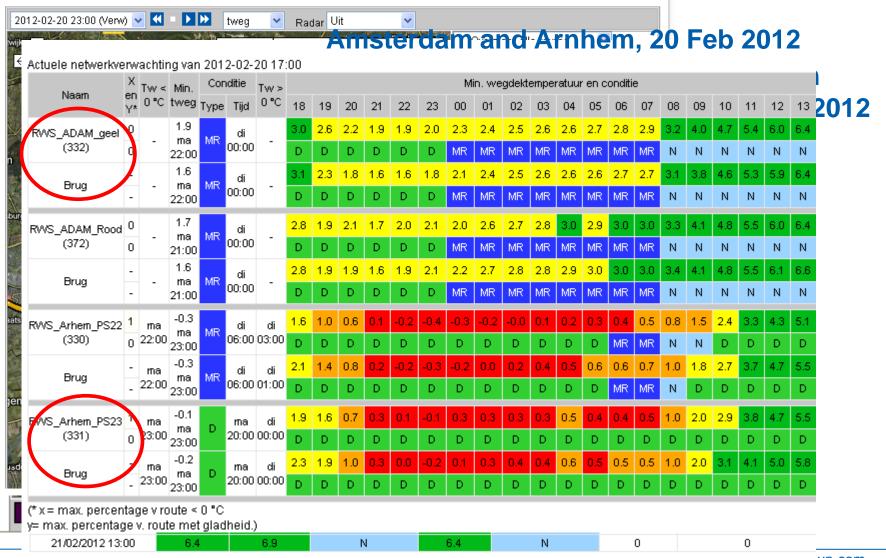




UK Yorkshire 16-05-2012







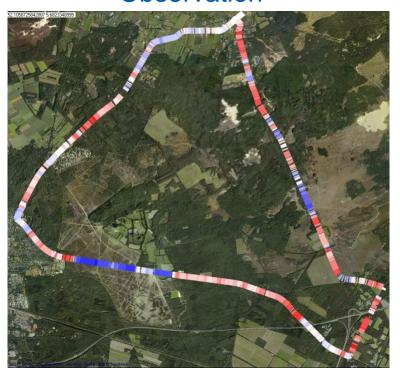
Verification

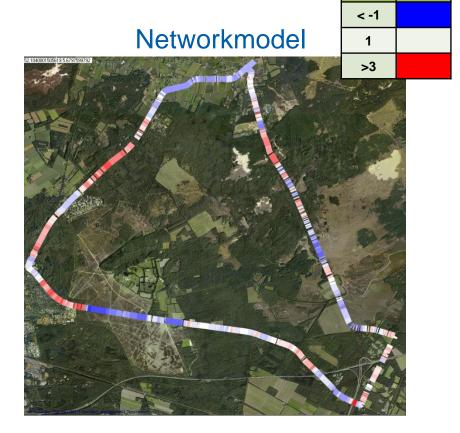


RST

17 February 2011, Ede – Otterlo - Arnhem

Observation





Verification



17 February 2011, Ede – Otterlo - Arnhem



Observation Networkmodel

Communication to gritting machine







Road temperature and condition

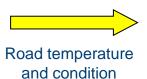




Communication to gritting machine









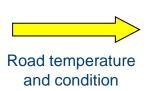


For extra safety: measure actual road surface temperature to check forecast

Communication to gritting machine









Two ways to optimize gritting:

- 1. Dynamic gritting
- 2. Dynamic routes

1: Dynamic gritting



Use a variable amount of salt

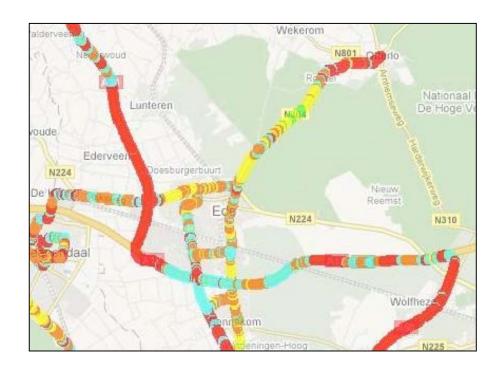
Example:

Critical: 7 g/m²

RST < 0° C: 3 g/m²

 $0 < RST < 1^{\circ}C$: $3 g/m^2$

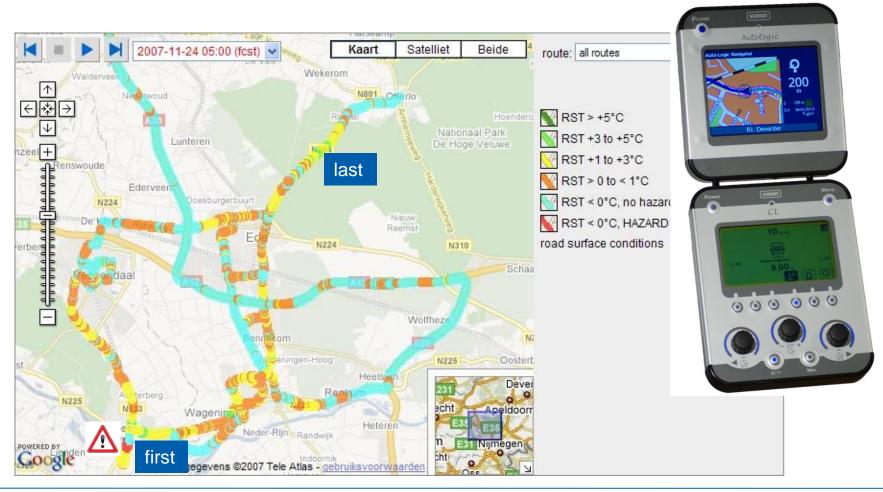
Rest: 0 g/m^2



2: Dynamic routes



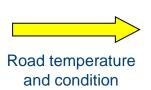
Optimize routes to treat critical places first.



Efficiency









Types of slipperiness:

- Precipitation → Dynamic routes possible
- •Black ice —
- Condensation → Dynamic gritting possible
- Last (snowy) winter in 20% of cases dynamic gritting could have been applied.
- ➤ Normal winter: > 50% of cases can be dynamic.

