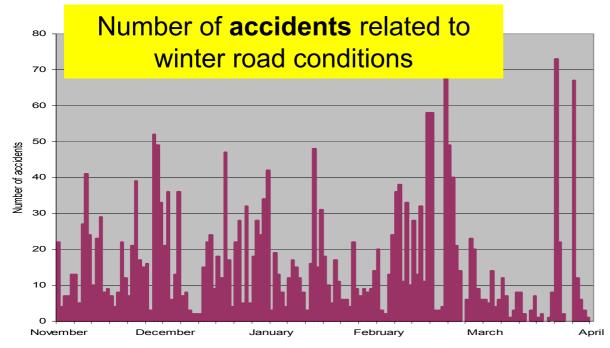
Decision Support System (DSS) for winter road conditions -trial in the Czech Republic

T. Gustavsson & J. Bogren Klimator T. Jurik & T. Pospisek Cross, Zlin

A tool for taking the right decision regarding:
When to perform activity
Where to perform activity
Type of activity

Do we need better road weather information?



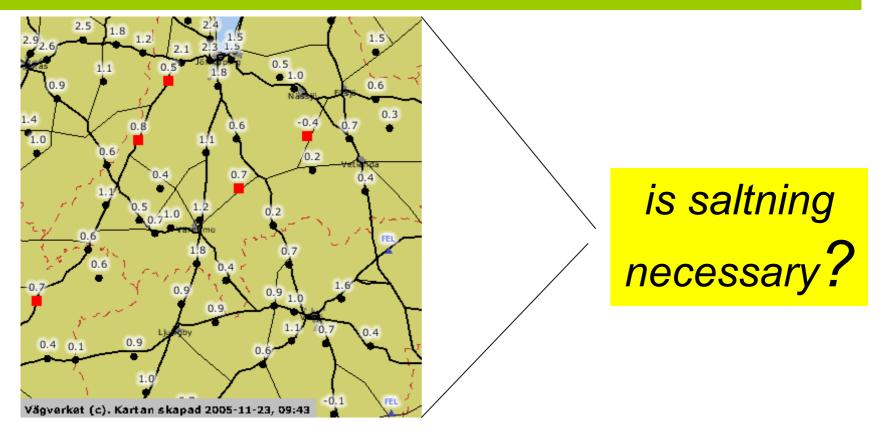
Delays

-Large costs for society

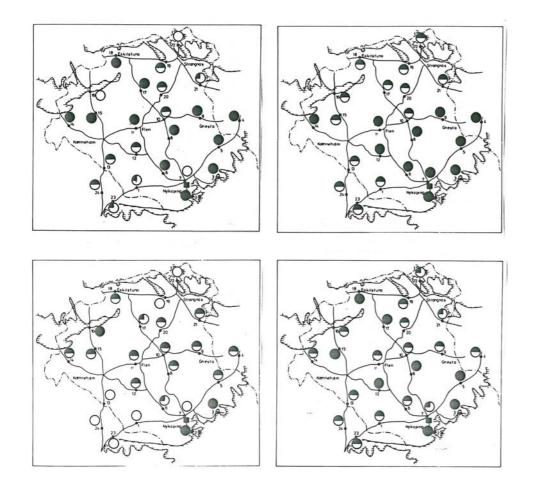
-Large effects on individuals



RWIS today – how to use all the data?



- •Difficult to take the right decision
- A lot of data confusing for non experts
- •Very stressful / large responsibility for the maintenance staff



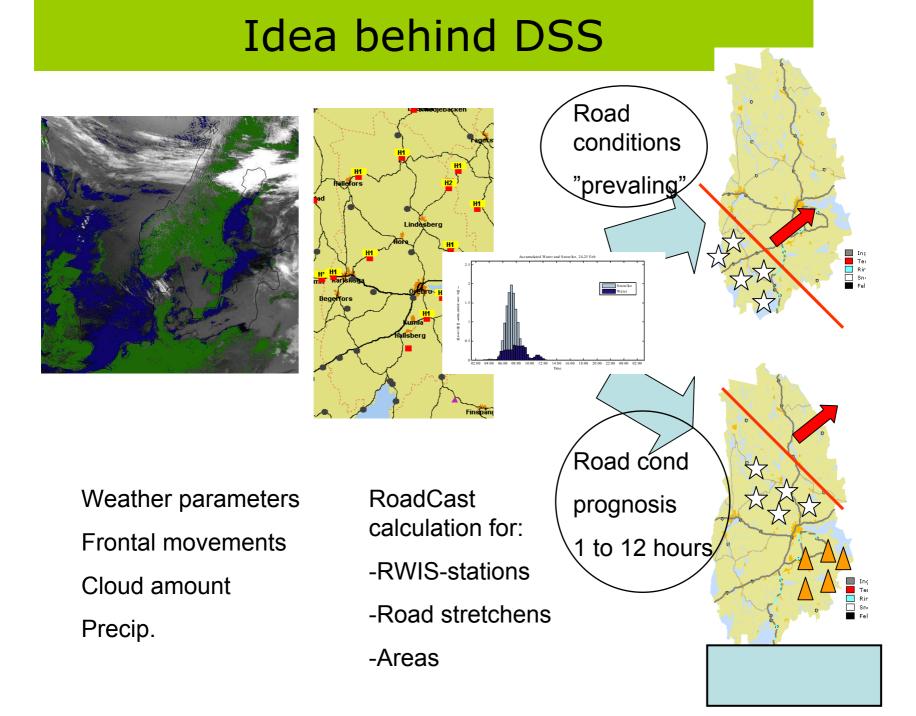
Variation in slipperiness intensity and extension (*Gustavsson, 1985*)

Our background

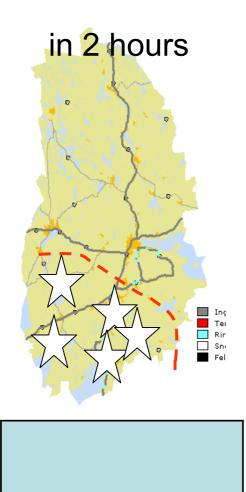
Dealing with Road Climatology since the mid 1980ths

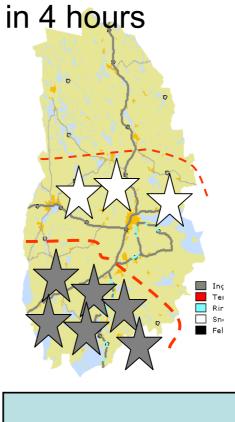
Developed models for:

- Local temperature and slipperiness forecast (RoadCast)
- 2) Temperature and slipperiness variations along roads (LCM)
- Weather model for calculation of slipperiness severity
- 4) Road slipperiness distribution (RSDM)

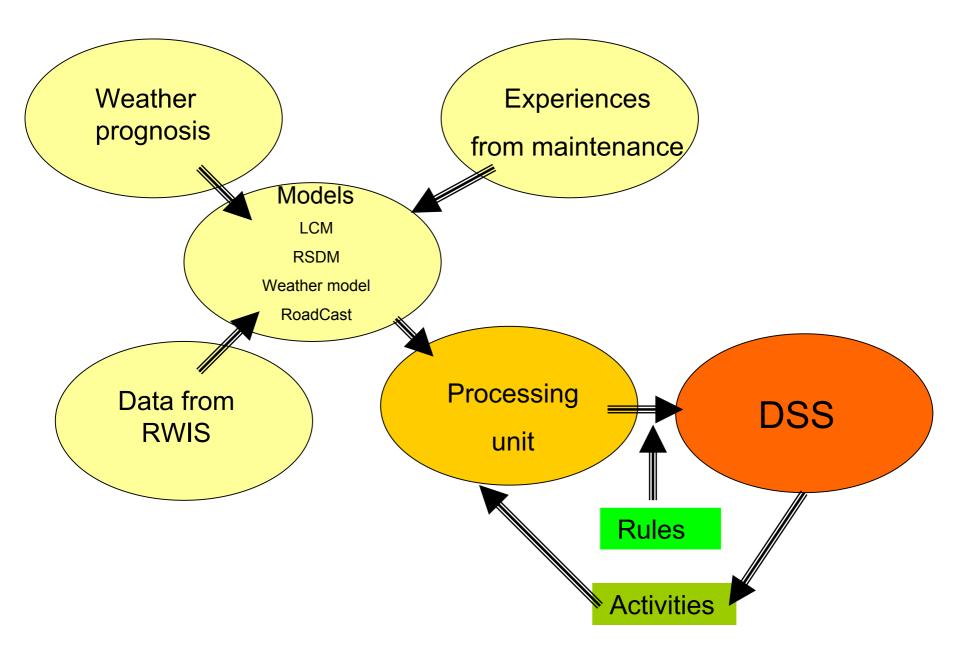


Intensity of slipperiness

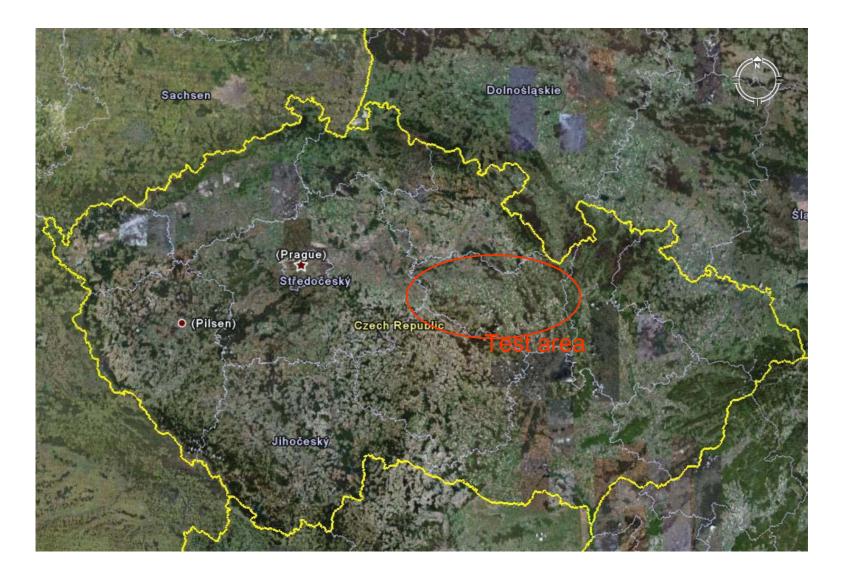




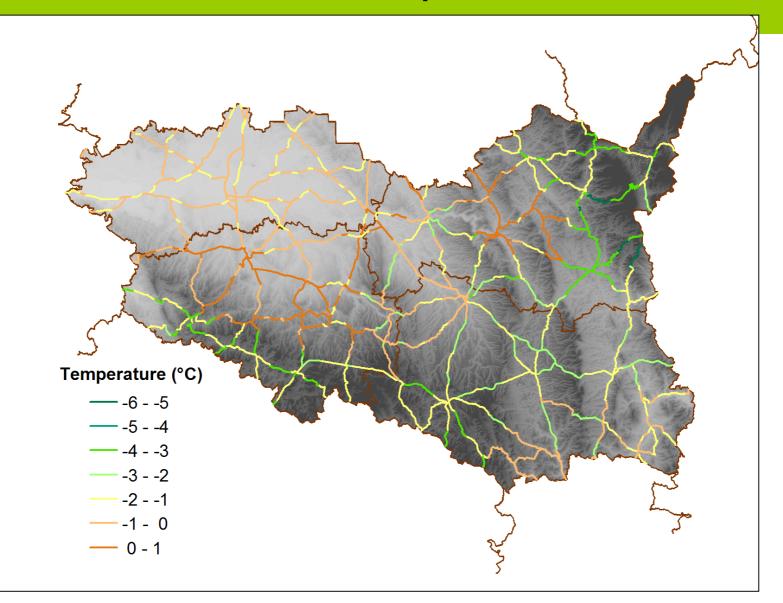


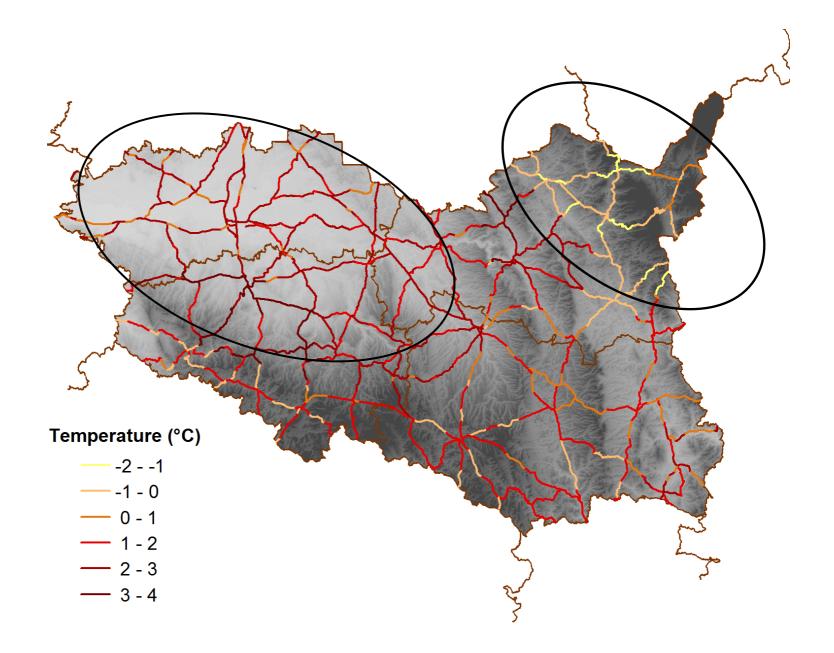


Test area in the Czech republic

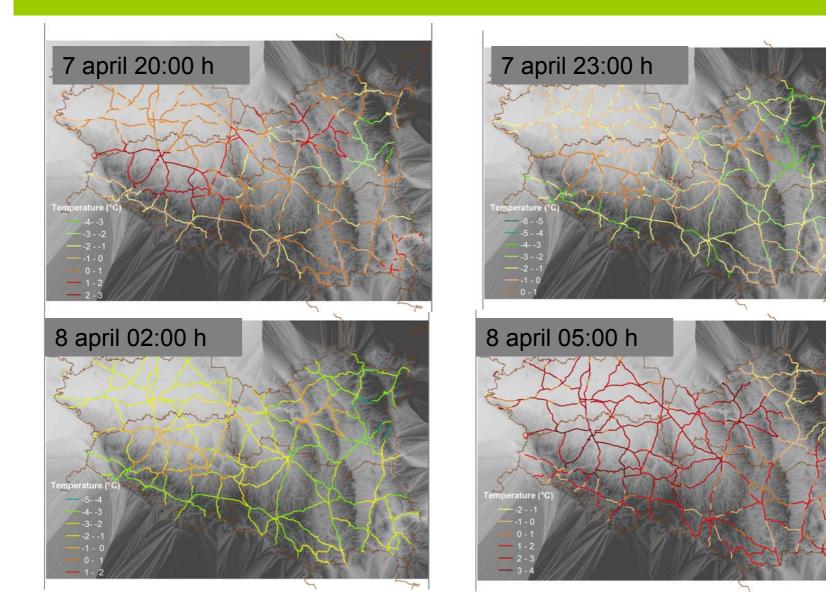


Surface temperature



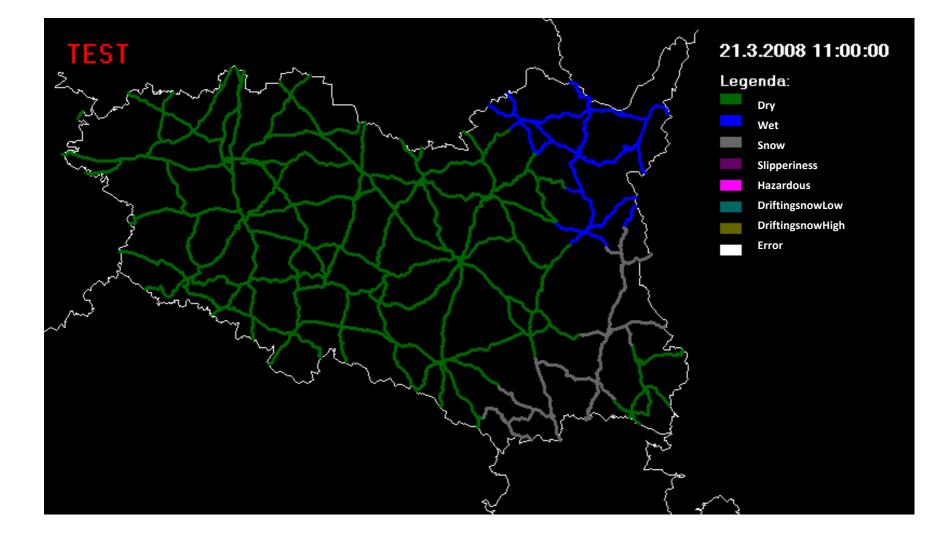


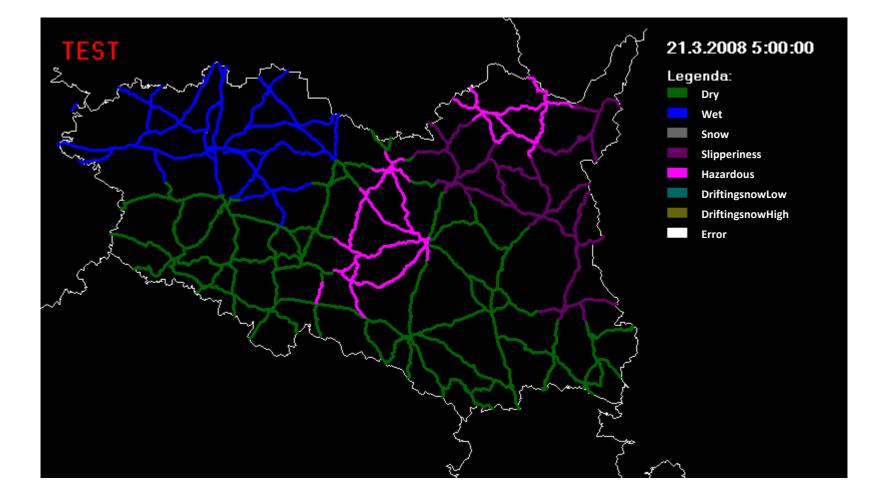
Surface temp. development



to

Road conditions





Implementation of the DSS-model

- Geographical parameters
 - Elevation
 - Topographical information
 - Land use
- Climatological information
 - Thermal mapping
 - Climatological subdivision of areas
 - Field survey
 - Classification of RWIS
- Infrastructure
 - Road network
 - Type of roads, traffic volume
- Maintenance
 - "Rules" of practice
 - Local knowledge by experience

Conclusions from the trial last winter

- An ordinary RWIS can be improved by use of a DSS
- Gives information about
 - Surface temperature in the entire surveillance area
 - Road conditions in the area
- Present situation and forecast for the coming 12 hours helps in planning

Thank you for your attention