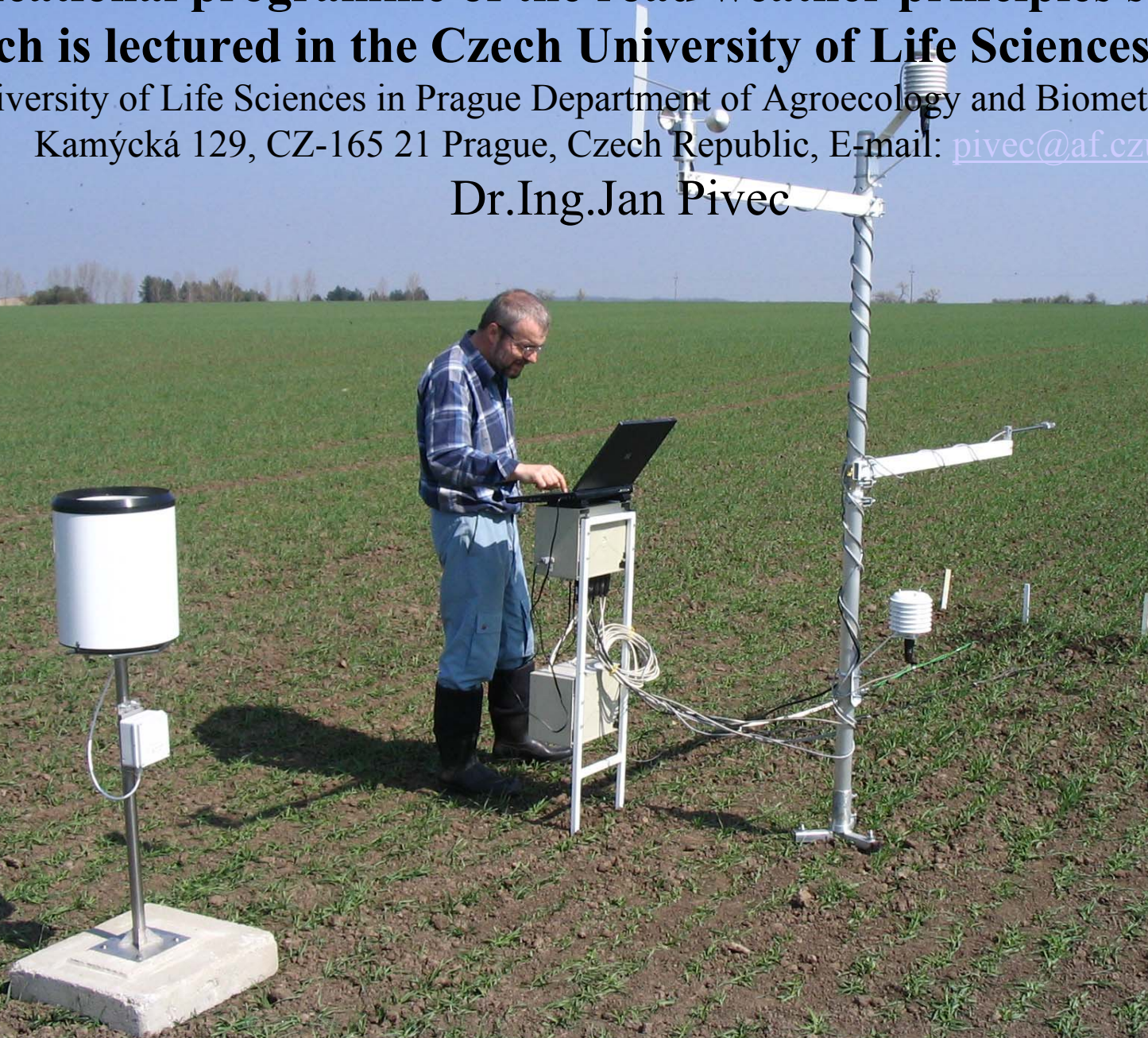


# **Educational programme of the road weather principles subject which is lectured in the Czech University of Life Sciences Prague**

University of Life Sciences in Prague Department of Agroecology and Biometeorology,  
Kamýcká 129, CZ-165 21 Prague, Czech Republic, E-mail: [pivec@af.czu.cz](mailto:pivec@af.czu.cz)

**Dr.Ing.Jan Pivec**





The Faculty of Engineering offers its prospective students three year Bachelor degree courses and two year Master degree courses within the scope of two-stage study plans. The Master degree course graduates are offered three year postgraduate courses among others in the field of Road transportation and city traffic.

Within the subject of road transportation and city traffic we provide essential knowledge about the Earth's atmosphere and physical processes which determine its properties and behaviour; atmospheric composition and energy, water in the atmosphere and air circulation (global, synoptic and local scales). The Course continues in the description of the climate in the World. Special emphasis is put on the problems of transport meteorology, a guide to the road weather systems and SIRWEC suggestions



1. Meteorology and Climate Science in Czech Republic, World Meteorological Organization, World Meteorological Organization.
2. The Earth's atmosphere, air composition, vertical and horizontal structure, ICAO atmosphere.
2. Time - UTC, LMT, GMT, IAT. Sunrise, sunset, twilights. Phases of Moon.
3. Pollutants in the atmosphere, sources, emission, standards, ecotoxicology.
3. Atmospheric pressure. Instruments, barometric hypsometry, reduction of pressure.
4. Barometric pressure, relations to the synoptic, altitude.
4. Radiation, sunshine, illumination. Instruments, standards.
5. Radiation of the Earth and atmosphere, heat balance. Greenhouse effect.
5. Air, water, soil and road surface temperature. Instruments, characteristics. Completion of the
6. Air, water, soil and roadway, surface temperature - diurnal and annual course. missing temperature's data.
7. Water in the atmosphere, evaporation, condensation. Air moisture. Cloudiness and fog.
6. Air moisture. Instruments, characteristics, computational procedure. Condensation effects.
8. Hydrometeors and shipping, air and overland transport.
7. Cloudiness, wind, refrigeration. Instruments, characteristics. Standards.
9. General circulation. Ocean circulation. ITCS. Trade winds, monsoons, westerlies.
8. Fog. Technical and meteorological visibility. Estimation of the freezing depth of pavement.
10. Cyclone and anticyclone. Air masses and fronts. Regional winds - breezes, foehn, heat island,
9. RWIS system of data processing and collection. Characteristics, computational procedure. tornado.
10. Synoptic charts, information of meteorological satellites and radiolocators, meteorological films.
11. World Weather Watch. Synoptic meteorology, weather information - charts, radiolocators,
11. Classification of synoptic situation, fronts, air masses, meteorological elements and their symbols and codes.
12. Meteorology and transport. Weather forecast.
12. Climate evaluation of selected sites in Czech Republic, climatological standards, methodology.
13. Road meteorology. SIRWEC Standing International Road Weather Commission. SERWEC (European).
13. Climate (Giffith- Taylor, Walter-Lieth, Köppen classification.
14. Transport climatography of the World.

# Road Weather Information Systems around the World

Roads are set up by sensors, installed into the pavement or runways for their temperature and humidity, wind speed and direction measurements, precipitation characteristics and visibility. Measured data are transmitted by wireless technology to the processing places, than to the end-users.

Country	Road Weather Outstations	State
Australia	10	
Austria	280	
Belgium	100	
<a href="#">Canada</a>	155	01-2002
Czech Republic	49	
<a href="#">Denmark</a>	310	09-2003
Estonia	50	06-2004
<a href="#">Finland</a>	326	09-2003
France	650	08-2002
<a href="#">Germany</a>	780	05-2007
Holland	330	08-2002
Hungary	30	
Iceland	10	
Republic of Ireland	54	04-2004
Iran	5	08-2002
Italy	100	
Japan*	1014	08-2002
Latvia	22	
Lithuania	38	06-2004
Luxembourg	20	
New Zealand	7	08-2002
Norway	217	09-2003
Poland	70	
Russia	10	
<a href="#">Slovenia</a>	22	09-2003
Spain	10	
<a href="#">Sweden</a>	720	09-2005
<a href="#">Switzerland</a>	610	09-2003
United Kingdom	> 800	09-2003
United States	1250	08-2002
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>&gt;7891</b>	

## Links to other Road Weather Sites

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### National / Regional Systems:

[www.balticroads.net](http://www.balticroads.net)  
[Danish Road- and Weather Info](#)  
[Finnish Road Administration: Road Weather Conditions](#)  
[Finnish Road Administration: Finnra Today](#)  
[Iceland](#)  
[Rep.of Ireland National Road Authority](#)  
[Lithuanian Road Administration](#)  
[Road Weather USA](#)  
[Road Maintenance USA](#)  
[COST 309](#)  
[Winterterm Glossary COST 344](#)  
[Swedish Roadinfo](#)  
[Swiss Weatherinfo](#)

<http://www.ssiweather.com/>

### RWIS Companies:

[AerotechTelub ITS Technology, Sweden](#)  
[Boschung, Switzerland](#)  
[Coastal Evironmental Systems, USA](#)  
[Entice Technology Ltd](#)  
[Findlay Irvine, UK](#)  
[LAB-EL, Poland](#)  
[Lufft, Germany](#)  
[Optical Scientific, USA](#)  
[ScanMatic, Norway](#)  
[Surface Systems, USA](#)  
[Vaisala](#)

### Other Commercial Companies / Organizations:

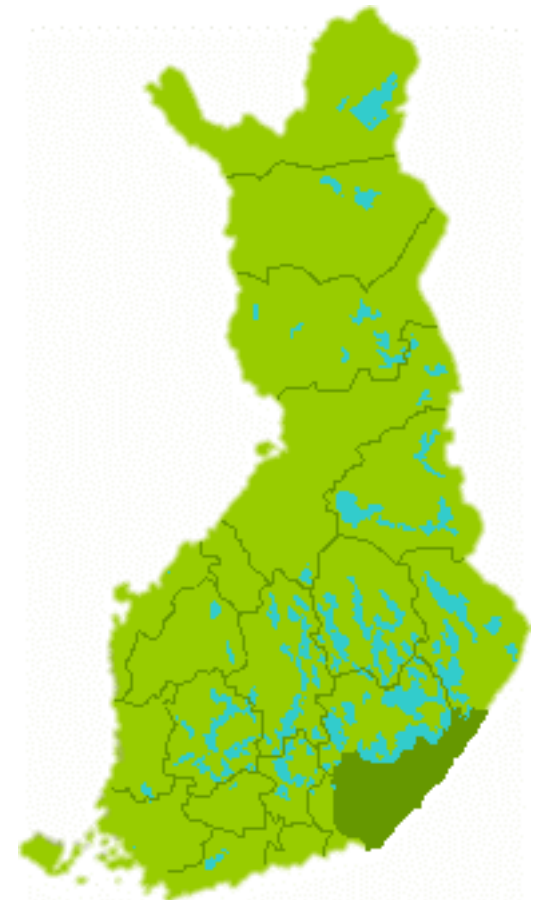
[Axicon \(BiTaD\), Norway](#)  
[Campbell Scientific](#)  
[Cryotech, USA](#)  
[Davis Instruments, USA](#)  
[Ilkka Lilja Oy, Finland](#)  
[Mark F. Pinet & Associates Limited, Canada](#)  
[micKS, Germany](#)  
[Odin Consultants, USA](#)  
[R.M. Young Company](#)  
[Salt Institute, USA](#)  
[Traffic Tecnology 2000](#)  
[Weather Solutions Consultants, USA](#)



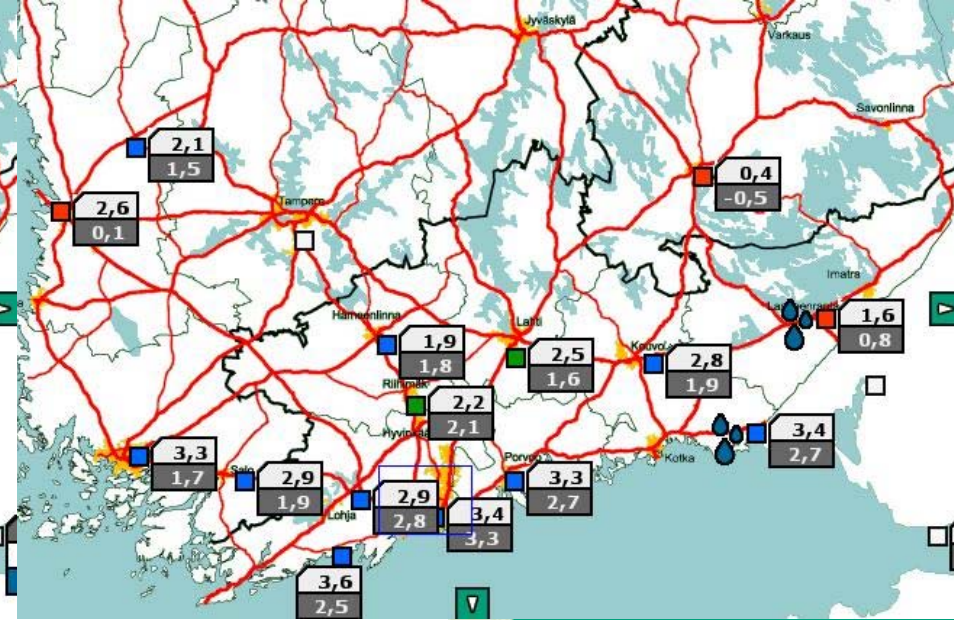
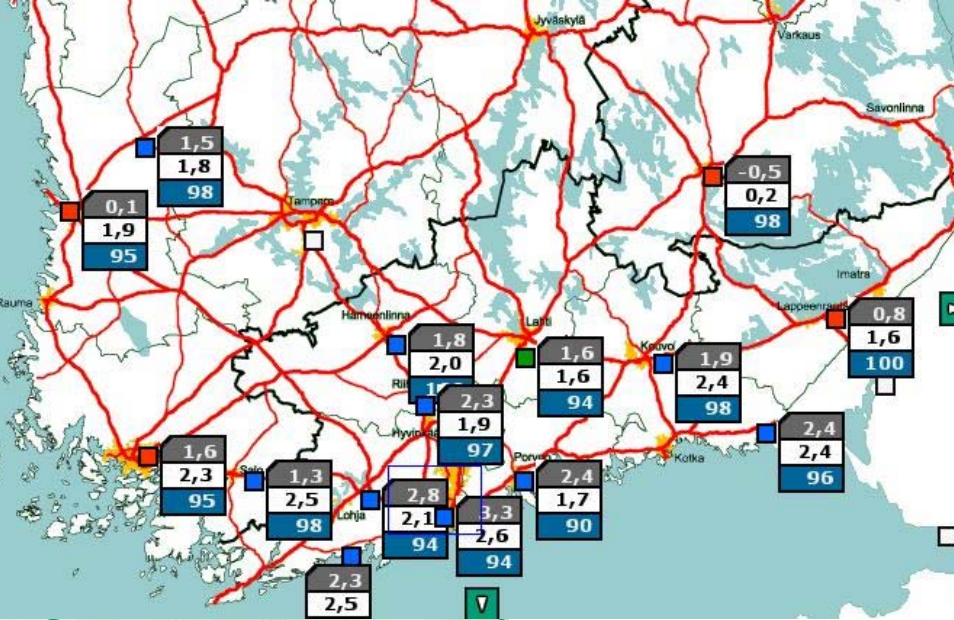
## Road Weather in South Karelia

Updated: 07.12.2004 21:05

Station	Time	Air	Road surf.	Precipit.	Road cond.
Road 6; Luumäki, Taavetti	20:49	2.0	1.1	No rain	Wet
Road 6; Lappeenranta	20:50	1.7	0.7	No rain	Wet
Road 6; Imatra	20:49	1.4	0.2	No rain	Wet
Road 6; Parikkala	20:57	0.3	-0.6	No rain	Snow on the road
Road 13; Savitaipale	20:50	1.2	-0.5	No rain	Wet
Road 13; Suomenniemi, Kauriansal	20:51	1.9	0.0	No rain	Frost
Road 62; Puumala	20:46	0.7	-0.5	No rain	Frost







**Road temperature**  
**Dew point**  
**Relative humidity %**

- Not available
- Dry
- Wet
- Possibly slippery

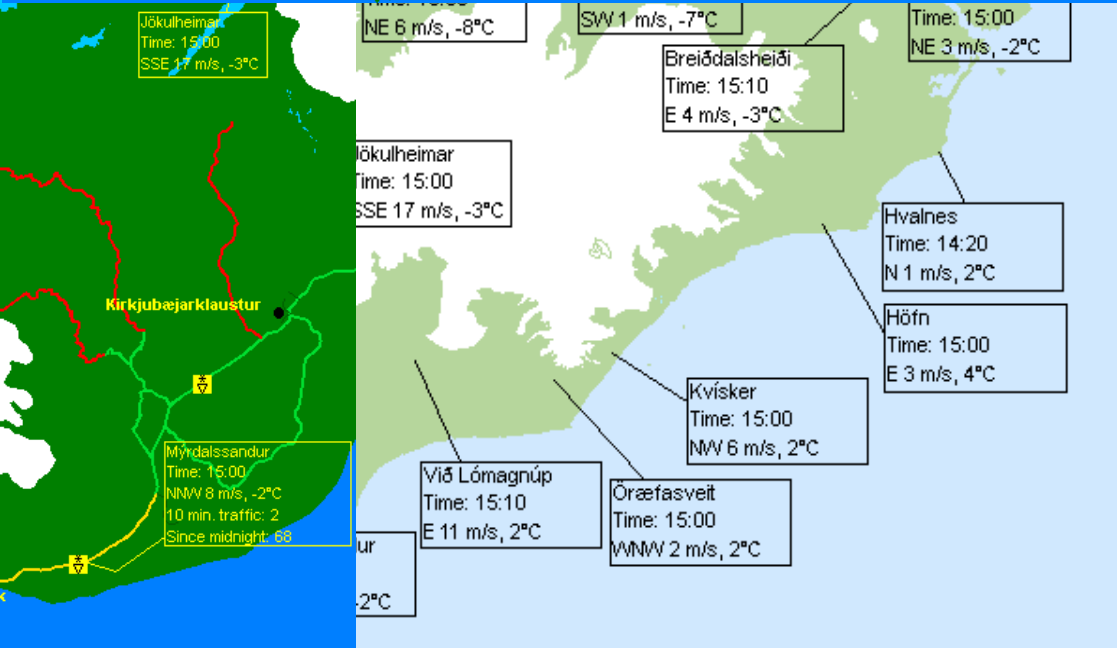
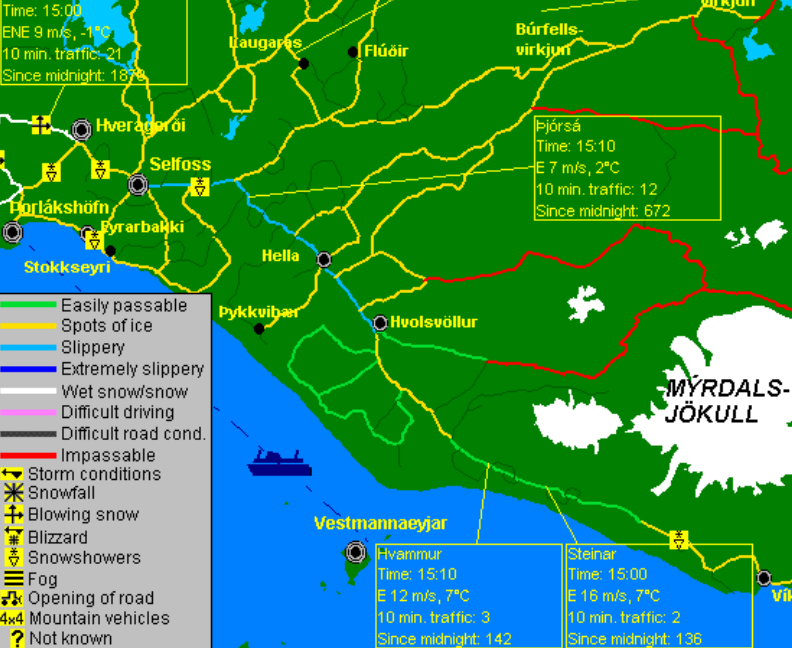
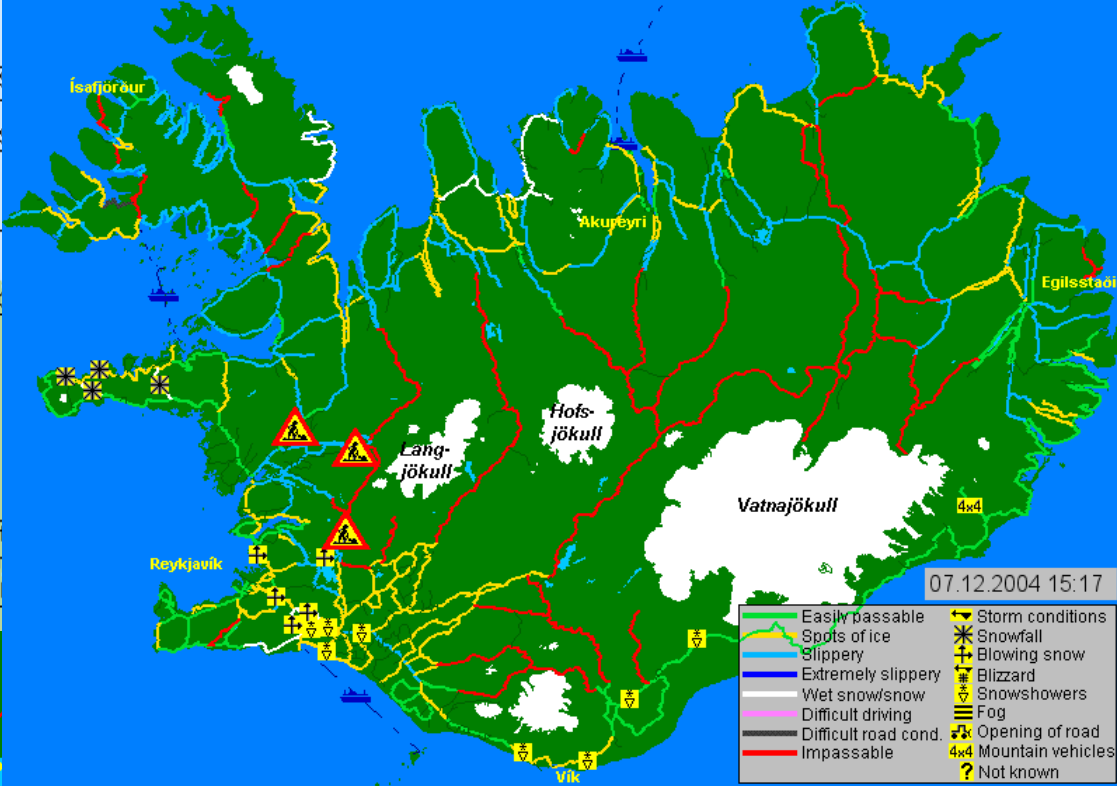
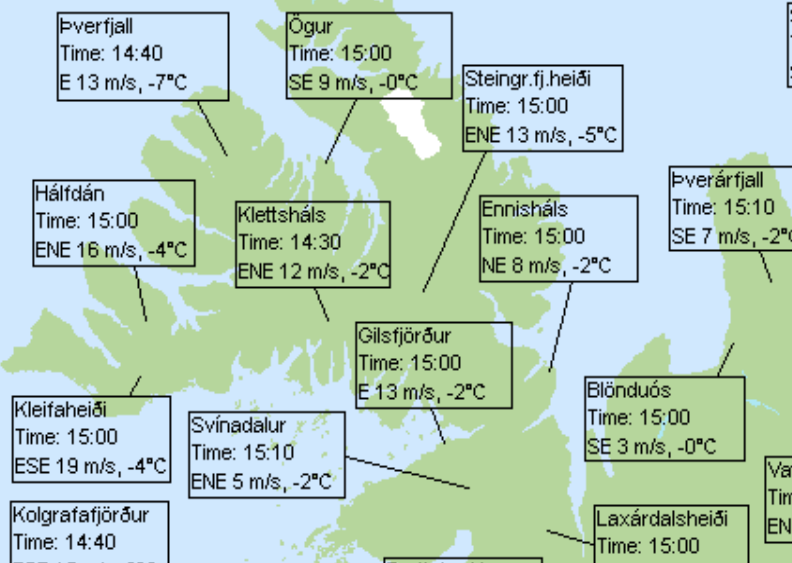
**Air temperature**  
**Road temperature**

- Not available
- Dry
- Wet
- Possibly slippery



0-5 m/s ▶  
 5-10 m/s ▶▶  
 10-15 m/s ▶▶▶  
 15-20 m/s ▶▶▶▶  
 20-40 m/s ▶▶▶▶▶

07.12.2004 15:20



07.12.2004 15:17

- Easily passable
- Spots of ice
- Slippery
- Extremely slippery
- Wet snow/snow
- Difficult driving
- Difficult road cond.
- Impassable
- Storm conditions
- Snowfall
- Blowing snow
- Blizzard
- Snowshowers
- Fog
- Opening of road
- Mountain vehicles
- Not known



# ISmet – Road Weather Information of The Road and Motorway Directorate of the Czech Republic

Actual meteorological information includes actual weather situation in the individual sites of meteo-stations within the RWIS in the highway and high speed roads.

Úsek 2



Stanice	Stav voz.	T voz.	Srážky	T vzd.	Čas
D1 2.8 km	sucho	38.1	žádné	22.5	13:55
D1 8.8 km	sucho	40.8	žádné	20.7	13:55
D1 15.4 km	sucho	40.9	žádné	21.4	13:55
D1 16.6 km			žádné	20.3	13:48
D1 27.8 km	mokro	39.5	žádné	22.0	13:55
D1 32.9 km	sucho	39.5	žádné	20.4	13:49
D1 Mirošovice 40,6 km	sucho	39.5	žádné	19.4	13:55
D1 44.3 km	sucho	39.8	žádné	21.1	13:48
D1 50.3 km			žádné	19.8	13:51
D1 68.6 km	sucho	35.1	žádné	20.4	13:48
D1 76.7 km	sucho	41.3	žádné	21.3	13:51
D1 85.7 km	sucho	40.4	žádné	19.8	13:51
D1 95.8 km	sucho	37.6	žádné	18.3	13:51
D1 103.7 km	sucho	32.9	žádné	17.2	13:50
D1 107.4 km	sucho	34.5	žádné	18.2	13:51
D1 126.0 km	sucho	28.4	žádné	18.2	13:51
D1 Beranov 136,8 km	sucho	40.0	lehké	20.6	13:55
D1 Domašov 144,0 km	sucho	43.7	žádné	18.8	13:55
D1 154.1 km	sucho	37.0	žádné	19.0	13:53
D1 164.9 km	sucho	31.3	žádné	18.3	13:50
D1 Bernartice 91.3	sucho	33.1	žádné	20.9	13:55
D1 171.0 km	sucho	31.4	žádné	17.7	13:49
D1 179.9 km	sucho	36.2	žádné	19.2	13:52
D1 186.7 km	sucho	31.0	žádné	18.7	13:52
D1 190.9 km	sucho	32.8	žádné	20.6	13:51
D1 203.9 km	sucho	28.6	žádné	18.4	13:48
D1 214.4 km	sucho	37.4	žádné	19.7	13:49
D1 223.5 km	sucho	40.1	žádné	-100	13:50
D1 228.6 km	sucho	39.9	žádné	-100	13:49
D1 Ivanovice 231.8	sucho	39.0	žádné	-26.0	13:48
D1 Ivanovice 234.2	sucho	37.3	žádné	-26.0	13:48
D1 Ivanovice 241.5	sucho	37.8	žádné	-26.0	13:48



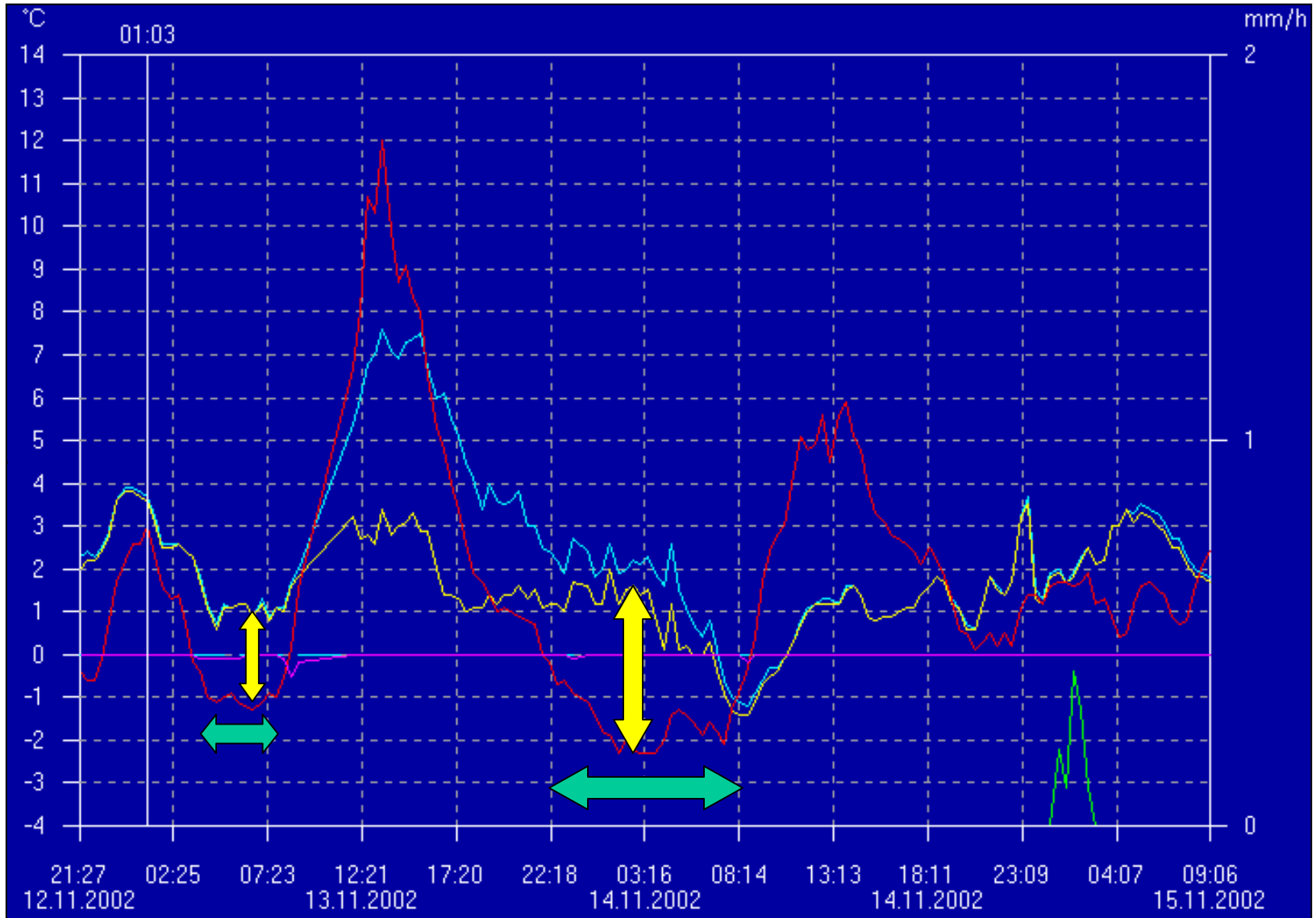


# Weather impacts on roads, traffic and operational decisions by FHWA Road Weather Management Program, U.S. Department of transportation

Road Weather Variables	Roadway Impacts	Traffic Flow Impacts	Operational Impacts
Air temperature and humidity	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Road treatment strategy (e.g., snow and ice control)</li> </ul>
Wind speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Visibility distance (due to blowing snow, dust)</li> <li>•Lane obstruction (due to wind-blown snow, debris)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Traffic speed</li> <li>•Travel time delay</li> <li>•Accident risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Vehicle performance (e.g., stability)</li> <li>•Access control (e.g., restrict vehicle type, close road)</li> <li>•Evacuation decision support</li> </ul>
Precipitation (type, rate, start/end times)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Visibility distance</li> <li>•Pavement friction</li> <li>•Lane obstruction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Roadway capacity</li> <li>•Traffic speed</li> <li>•Travel time delay</li> <li>•Accident risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Vehicle performance (e.g., traction)</li> <li>•Driver capabilities/behaviour</li> <li>•Road treatment strategy</li> <li>•Traffic signal timing</li> <li>•Speed limit control</li> <li>•Evacuation decision support</li> <li>•Institutional coordination</li> </ul>
Fog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Visibility distance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Traffic speed</li> <li>•Speed variance</li> <li>•Travel time delay</li> <li>•Accident risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Driver capabilities/behavior</li> <li>•Road treatment strategy</li> <li>•Access control</li> <li>•Speed limit control</li> </ul>
Pavement temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Infrastructure damage</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Road treatment strategy</li> </ul>
Pavement condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Pavement friction</li> <li>•Infrastructure damage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Roadway capacity</li> <li>•Traffic speed</li> <li>•Travel time delay</li> <li>•Accident risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Vehicle performance</li> <li>•Driver capabilities/behavior (e.g., route choice)</li> <li>•Road treatment strategy</li> <li>•Traffic signal timing</li> <li>•Speed limit control</li> </ul>
Water level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Lane submersion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Traffic speed</li> <li>•Travel time delay</li> <li>•Accident risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Access control</li> <li>•Evacuation decision support</li> <li>•Institutional coordination</li> </ul>

Ice formation in the pavement surface:

$$T_p < T_{dew} \text{ \& } T_p < 0^\circ \text{ C}$$







COST – European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research – is one of the longest-running European instruments supporting cooperation among scientists and researchers across Europe.



**COST Transport** is one of 17 domains existing in [COST](#) at the present time.

### **COST 309 Road Weather Conditions**

The main research areas of COST 309 were defined as: road weather detection, forecasting, statistics and service strategies. The specific topics explored were:

- Sensors and measuring systems
- Overall systems, thermal mapping, data transmission
- Fog detection and prediction
- Weather radar
- Short term and immediate prediction of road conditions
- Weather index
- Weather and accidents
- Cost-benefit analysis of road weather services
- Communication between meteorologists and road maintenance authorities
- Dissemination of information between meteorological stations/to road users
- Effects of de-icing agents



# Intelligent Traffic Systems:

## **FRENSOR®**

### **Freezing Point Detection**

A unique, patented monitoring device which is by far more accurate and reliable than traditional 'Bridge Freeze First' warnings.

The Frensor is used at airports and for detecting road conditions status. The Frensor can also be installed as a mobile unit **collecting road surface freezing temperatures** in real time along the road. The Frensor can be connected to any host system via a serial port.



## **Optic Eye™**

### **Precipitation Sensor**

This extremely compact ITS Technology device doesn't only **measure precipitation intensity in general, it also classifies rain, snow, sleet and drifting snow.**

Infrared beams forming a horizontal cross alter in intensity when being exposed to various kinds and quantities of precipitation. The Optic Eye registers and analyses the precipitation situation continuously and can be connected to any host system via a serial port.

The Optic Eye can also form the basis for a low cost aqua planning warning system.



## **ADVICY**

### **Ice Warning System**

The ADVICY System, developed by ITS Technology, doesn't only prevent fatal runway accidents, it also minimizes use of expensive and polluting chemicals. As does it reduce time and costs for anti icing operations and minimize holding times for scheduled departures.

Aerotech - Sweden



## **RWIS**

### **Road Weather Information System**

The RWIS, originally tailor-made by ITS Technology in close cooperation with, the Swedish National Road Administration (SNRA) is one of the world's most comprehensive networks of its kind.

The RWIS integrates some 700 field stations in a national roadside datagathering system which saves lives and cuts costs in a Nordic Climate that is extremely hazardous.

The RWIS is, in fact, road traffic intelligence on a national scale in general and on a local and human-related scale in particular.

This gigantic ITS solution, since long positively evaluated, can be individually adopted to specific road, traffic and climatological conditions anywhere in the world.

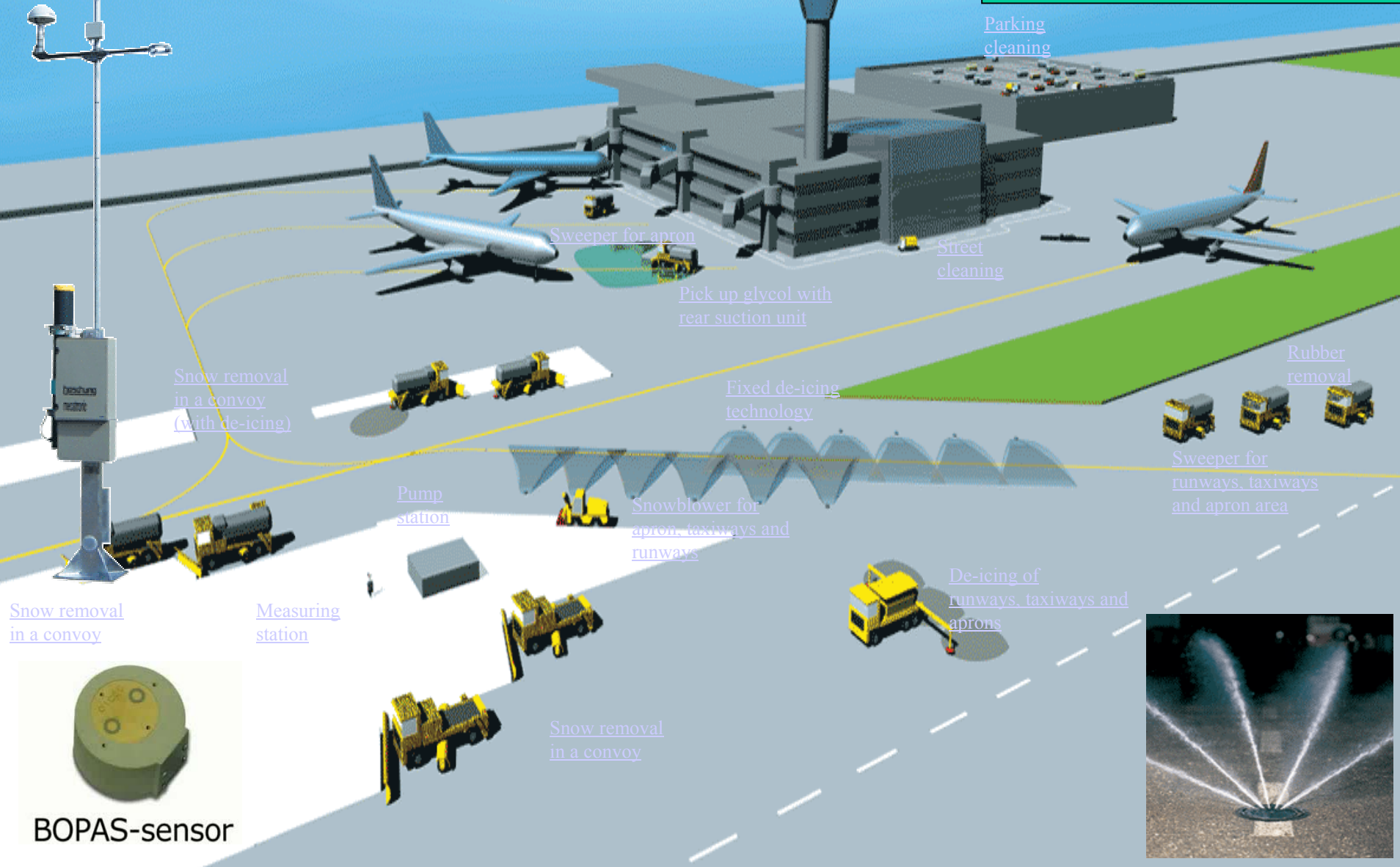




# Surface Condition Management

BOSAT system

Boschung - Switzerland



Parking cleaning

Sweeper for apron

Street cleaning

Pick up glycol with rear suction unit

Snow removal in a convoy (with de-icing)

Fixed de-icing technology

Rubber removal

Sweeper for runways, taxiways and apron area

Pump station

Snowblower for apron, taxiways and runways

De-icing of runways, taxiways and aprons

Snow removal in a convoy

Measuring station

Snow removal in a convoy



BOPAS-sensor





# Surface Condition Management

by *boschung*





## Atmospheric & Weather Sensors:

Our weather instruments are very successful in areas ranging from road weather information, research, aviation, to synoptic observation.



Optical Scientific - USA



The [LEDWI®](#) (Light Emitting Diode Weather Identifier) applies OSi's patented light scintillation theory and uses opto-electronic technology for the identification of **precipitation type**. It can also provide an accurate measurement of **precipitant quantity**.



[WIVIS®](#) (Weather Identifier & Visibility Sensor), our premier present weather sensor, is an automated instrument providing accurate **visibility and precipitation** measurements. The sensor **detects rain, snow, and mixed precipitation** conditions.



The [VIS](#) (Visibility Sensor) uses the same reliable optical technology employed in the high-end present weather sensor, the WIVIS®, to measure **visibility**. Whether its fog detection on a highway or at an airport, the VIS can operate in a broad range of applications.



The [LOA](#) (Long Baseline Optical Anemometer and Turbulence Sensor) is a very powerful instrument. It measures path integrated **crosswinds and turbulence** intensity.



The [ORG®](#) is OSi's automated **rain gauge**. The instrument provides accurate measurement of rain rate. This ability makes the instrument more reliable than traditional tipping buckets or collection gauges which have problems with very light and heavy events.

## Vaisala ROSA Weather Station - continued

Using the measurement data produced by the sensors, the ROSA Ice Warning Station determines the anti-icing chemical concentration, freezing point temperature and surface state. The surface state classifications are:

- Dry
- Moist (& chemical)
- Wet (& chemical)
- Frosty
- Snowy
- Icy

The following alarms can be generated:

- Rain warning
- Frost warning
- Ice warning
- Ice alarm



## Vaisala Rail Weather Stations

Railways and metro systems are special environments with unique requirements and regulations. Vaisala can supply rail, light rail and metro system authorities with modular, automatic weather stations that are specially adapted to the railway environment from the widely used ROSA Ice Warning stations.



## Vaisala Thermal Mapping

Some sections of a highway or runway will always be warmer or colder than others. This pattern of temperature variation is determined by local environmental factors and prevailing weather conditions. On a winter's night minimum pavement surface temperatures may vary by up to 7.0°C, creating problems for winter maintenance engineers dealing with snow and ice hazards. Thermal Mapping is a vehicle-based survey technique, scientifically proven to identify and quantify the distribution of temperature differences across a network.

### Key benefits of Thermal Mapping:

- Identification of danger areas that may not be apparent from only using weather stations.
- Identifies the optimum location and number of weather stations.
- Enables the provision of Forecast Thermal Maps in an IceCast system.
- Enables selective anti-icing strategies that only target those areas in need of treatment.
- Key input data for Route Optimisation.
- Provides quantitative reference data.



## Bridge Weather Applications

The hazards of ice, wind and low visibility are compounded on bridges. For this reason, Vaisala delivers a package of products and services to help road authorities to manage the special hazards of bad weather on bridges. These include a specially designed bridge-deck sensor that measures bridge surface state, temperature and depression of freezing point. We also provide wind measurement systems that process standard parameters (average, gust, direction, speed) and trigger alarms when they are exceeded.







### **Vaisala Ultrasonic Wind Sensor WS425**

With its continuous data availability, the WS425 is ideal for a variety of wind measurement applications such as meteorology, aviation, road and railway safety and energy production.



### **Vaisala Wind Sensor WM30**

The WM30 wind sensor is a compact, economical wind speed and direction sensor. The rotating cup anemometer at the top of the unit provides a linear response to wind speed. The vane, which is attached to the body of the unit, provides a fast response to wind direction.

### **Vaisala MIDAS IV LLWAS Low-Level Windshear Alert System**

The Vaisala MIDAS IV LLWAS is a ground-based system that detects low-level windshear in runway corridors. At airports that are known to experience low-level horizontal windshear, the MIDAS IV LLWAS can be fundamental to improving safety and operating efficiency. The system gives visual and audio alerts to air traffic controllers and other airport personnel in clear and concise numerical and/or graphical form.

### **Vaisala AW11 Aviation Weather Reporter**

The fully automatic AW11 is a stand-alone weather observation and reporting system designed for small airports, heliports and unmanned airstrips. The AW11 measures all standard aviation weather parameters and generates accurate real-time weather reports. Standard measurements include sky condition (cloud layer height and coverage), visibility, air pressure, temperature, dew point, and wind speed and direction. Precipitation occurrence and intensity measurements are also available.



# R. M. YOUNG COMPANY

## Meteorological Instruments

R.M.Young - USA



### **Transportation**

Wind and temperature monitoring system for bridge traffic safety and local weather reporting on the Mackinac Bridge connecting Michigan's upper and lower peninsula.



### **Weather Observing & Forecasting**

International Balloon Championship, Battle Creek, Michigan. Local weather forecasting for launch determination and safety. Photo courtesy of Dr. Ronald Portman, Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Science, The University of Michigan.



### **Harbors, Ships, and Workboats**

Harbor surge forecast experiment for NOAA-NOS (National Ocean Survey) at Brandywine Shoal Light, Delaware Bay. Photo courtesy of James H. Meyer, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University.

Lectures given by the external experts:

# Případové studie Optimalizace rozhodovacích procesů pro dispečerské řízení

\* ČHMÚ Plzeň – RNDr. Jan Sulan\*

- **Nebezpečné meteorologické jevy**
  - Atmosférické fronty
  - Jevy s lokálním dopadem
- **Faktory ovlivňující teplotu povrchu**
- **Teplota rosného bodu**
- **Problémové situace z hlediska zimní údržby**
- **Interpretace meteorologických vstupů**