



APSE Winter Maintenance Forum 2019

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Content

• What data do forecasters need?



What data do highway authorities need?

• How does all this fit in to a risk based approach to decision making?

Data for forecasters

Model Data



UKMO, GFS, GEFS, ECMWF HRES, ECMWF ENS GDPS, ICON-EU, ARPEGE, HIRLAM, AROME, HARMONIE, NAM-NEST, HRRR, CWC, DWD KNMI METAR, SYNOP, SHIP, BUOY, WIND FARMS, RWIS, SATELLITE, RADAR, SOCIAL MEDIA AMATEUR NETWORKS, VEHICLES, LIGHTNING And other client specific sources

Observations



Model Data



Cloud, Dew Point, Air Temperature, Precipitation, Wind speed, Weather Type

Observations



Pavement Surface Temperature, Deep Temperature, Air Temperature, Dew Point, Surface Condition, Wind speed, Precipitation Amount/Type



End Point



Starting Point



End Point



Minimum Pavement Temperature

Time of the minimum Temperature

Length of time below zero

Worst hazard (hoar frost, ice, snow etc.)

Length of time for worst hazard



Latest surface temp observations

Latest radar

Latest satellite

Latest synoptic observations

Starting Point



Each forecast provider has its own unique surface temperature model





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Data for Monitoring (Deviations to forecast)

Reliable, quality controlled observations

High resolution Satellite images

High resolution radar imagery

Precipitation type and amount with forecast element (Current and Final)
Site
Route/Sub-Route
Domain
Client Actions
Client Operations

Forecast

Client Operation Update criteria

Communication Protocol

Data for Highway Authorities

Data for Highway Authorities

Data for Highway Authorities

Predicted Road Conditions

Temperature	Precipitation	Wet	Wet Pat	ches	Dry	
May fall below 1°C	No rain No hoar frost No fog No rain No hoar frost No fog	Salt before frost	Salt bef (see no	ore frost te a)	No action likely. Monitor weather. (see note a)	
Expected to	Expected hoar frost		Salt bef	ore frost	1	
fall below 1°C	Expected rog	Salt after rain st				
	freezing	(see note c)	000			
	Expected rain DURING	Salt before frost	, as requi	red during ra	ain and again after	
	freezing	rain stops (see I	note d)	0	Ŭ	
	POSSIBLE rain					
	POSSIBLE hoar frost	Salt before frost Monitor		Monitor we	weather conditions	
	POSSIBLE fog					
EXPECTED snow		Salt before snow fall				
The decision to undertake precautionary treatments should, if appropriate, be adjusted to take						
account of residual salt or surface moisture.						
All decisions require continuous monitoring and review.						

Road Surface

Key pieces of information:

- 1. Forecast Road Surface Temperature
- 2. Forecast road condition/hazard
- 3. Forecast timing of RST/Conditions
- 4. Likelihood/Possibility

Monitoring (some form of observations)

Current conditions – residual salt (observations? Scouting/inspections?)

Road Surface						
Temperature	Precipitation	Wet	Wet Pat	ches	Dry	
	No rain					
May fall	No hoar frost				No action likely.	
below 1°C	No fog		Salt bef	ore frost		
	No rain	Salt before	(see no	te a)	Monitor weather.	
	No hoar frost	frost			(see note a)	
	No fog					
	Expected hoar frost]	Salt bef	ore frost		
Expected to	Expected fog		(see no	te b)		
fall below 1°C	Expected rain BEFORE	Salt after rain stops				
	freezing	(see note c)				
	Expected rain DURING	Salt before frost, as required during rain and again after				
	freezing	rain stops (see note d)				
	POSSIBLE rain					
	POSSIBLE hoar frost	Salt before frost		Monitor weather conditions		
	POSSIBLE fog					
EXPECTED snow		Salt before snow fall				
The decision to	undertake precautionary	treatments should	, if approp	oriate, be ad	justed to take	
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- 1. Where are you treating? domain, route, sub-route, specific locations?
- 2. What are you doing about bridges, footways, cycleways?
- 3. Operationally can these be treated in isolation i.e. selective treatment?
- Tells you the type of forecast you need

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- Tells you how much information you need
- Less information = Quicker, simpler decision and ability to have a later deadline
- More information = more complex decision, pressure on deadlines and trade off on accuracy

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- 5. What is your process for handling uncertainty (Likelihood/Possibility)?
- Tells you how much interaction you should have with your forecaster
- Tells you whether you need to define % probability thresholds for treat/no treat

Uncertainty

Headline	A FEW SCATTERED SHOWERS WITH RSTs VERY MARGINAL TONIGHT.	
Confidence	LOW	

General Synopsis

Mainly dry this afternoon with sunny spells and occasional patchy cloud. Into this evening and overnight it will be cold with variable amounts of cloud will drifting in from the North Sea, bringing a few scattered showers. Whilst skies will remain generally cloudy for much of the night, a few occasional clear breaks may develop at times. RSTs becoming very marginal across the Wolds tonight, the odd icy patch forming cannot be ruled out. Further scattered showers continuing into tomorrow morning.

Snow Summary

Some of the showers may turn sleety at times tonight in any heavier bursts, espeically across the Wolds, but no snow or accumulations are expected.

Uncertainty

Uncertainty

5% risk of ice
25% risk of ice
50% risk of ice
75% risk of ice
100% risk of ice

Summary

- 1. Data quality is important to produce the forecast and to verify it
- 2. Decide how much information you need for your decision
- 3. Decide how you'll treat footways, cycleways, bridges if at all
- 4. Decide how you will deal with uncertainty in the forecast
- 5. Be clear how the forecast fits in to the overall risk based approach

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