





#### **CELAN-ROADS:** the actors



Initiative co-founded by the LIFE+ program of the European Commission





#### **Autonomous Province of Trento - Coordinating Beneficiary**

- Road Management Service
- Weather Service
- Environmental Protection Agency



Famas System - Associated Beneficiary n.1



TIS innovation park - Associated Beneficiary n.2







#### **Environmental problem targeted**

De/-anti icing chemicals used during winter road maintenance operations have a negative impact on the surrounding environment, with short- and long-

term damages to:

- the aquatic systems
- the vegetation
- the air quality
- the wildlife
- the human health
- the road infrastructure
- the vehicles



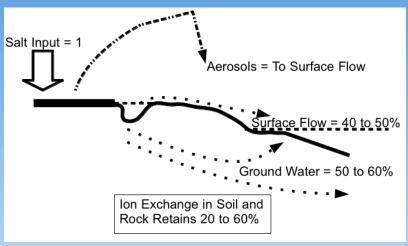






#### **Environmental problem targeted**

- more than 50% of salt used for de-icing purposes is typically dispersed through aqueous solutions
- sodium chlorides affect surface water, percolate through the soil, and reach the groundwater aquifers, with a potential damage that is detectable for several hundreds of meters from treated road
- salt can also be dispersed in solid form, remaining on the road surface or getting plowed into the adjacent snow banks.
- small fraction of salt can also be launched as aerosols by traffic or wind, landing in snow banks or on nearby vegetation in a region up to 100 meters.



Source: "Maine Winter Roads: Salt, Safety, Environment and Cost" (2010)



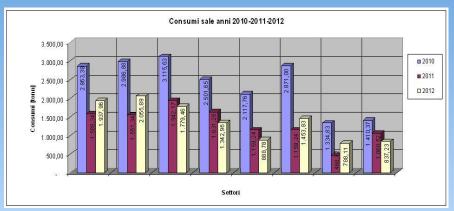




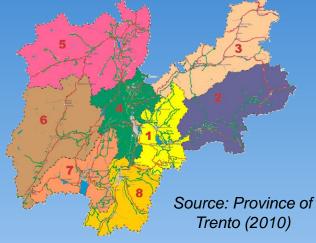
#### The state-of-art in the Autonomous Province of Trento (PAT)

 Being an autonomous region, the PAT is in charge not only of the maintenance of the local roads, but also of the national ones

 The whole road infrastructure managed by the PAT extends for about 2,445 [km]. The 10% of the network is characterized by an Average Daily Traffic (ADT) of more than 10,000 vehicles



Source: CLEAN-ROADS consortium



Sodium chloride (NaCl) is the most used de-icing chemical to prevent ice formation, with consumptions that can reach up to 20.000 tons for winter season





#### The state-of-art in the Autonomous Province of Trento



- The regional winter road maintenance service avails of:
  - about 250 winter maintenance vehicles
  - about 280 operators, divided in around 45 teams
  - An extraordinary monitoring activity is organized during each winter season.

    Road operators are in turn requested to control the meteorological conditions at night and during the weekend, and to alert their colleagues in case of emergency
  - Plan, shared among different public organizations, has been introduced for the definition of the specific procedures to be followed in the case of intense snow events



Source: Province of Trento





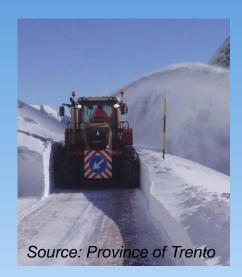


#### The vision of the CLEAN-ROADS project

The aim of the project is to demonstrate that is possible to:

Reduce the environmental impact of winter road maintenance service, through a more efficient management of the available resources, and all this by ensuring the same level of winter road safety

- In order to achieve this, a demonstrative advanced Road Weather Information System (RWIS) combined with a Mainteinance Decision Support System will be introduced. The (MDSS) will be able to automatically:
  - ☐ gather <u>real-time data</u> about road weather conditions
  - process the collected data in order to determine the actual road conditions
  - ☐ compute <u>short-term forecasts</u>
  - provide a <u>quantitative support in the decision-making</u> process concerning road treatments







## The triple innovation introduced



#### **Technological innovation**

Introduction and validation of an **integrated RWIS** and **MDSS**, capable to automatically provide user-friendly recommendations, information and alerts to road operators about the current and forecasted road weather situation

#### **Organizational innovation**

Improvement of the current winter road management organizational structure

#### Social innovation

Cooperation with the target audience, which are road operators and local road travellers

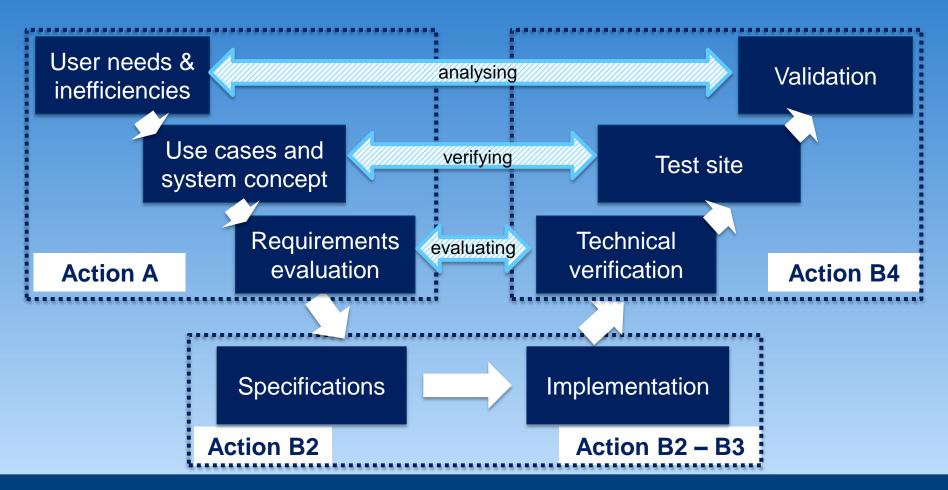




## The V-model approach



The technical part of the project follows a typical V-model engineering approach.

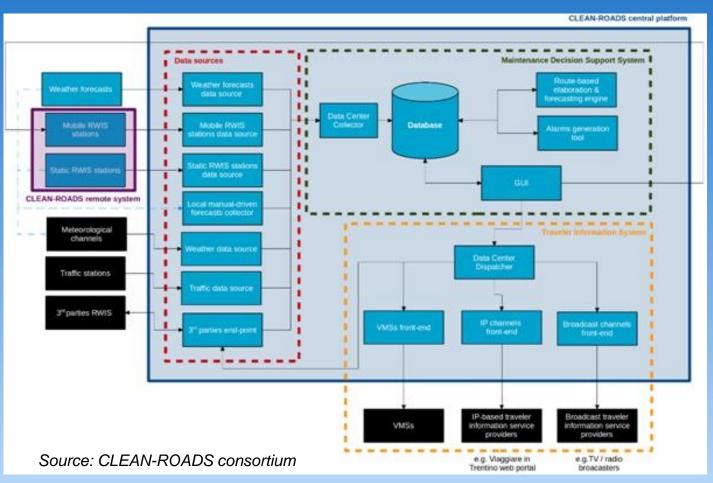






## **CLEAN-ROADS** proposed system architecture





The <u>most interesting</u> elements are:

- efficient combination of data gathered by fixed stations and mobile probe vehicles
- route-based elaborations and forecasts
- tailored (nonprobabilistic) weather predictions
- full integration with other ITS systems
- full integration with an advanced ATIS

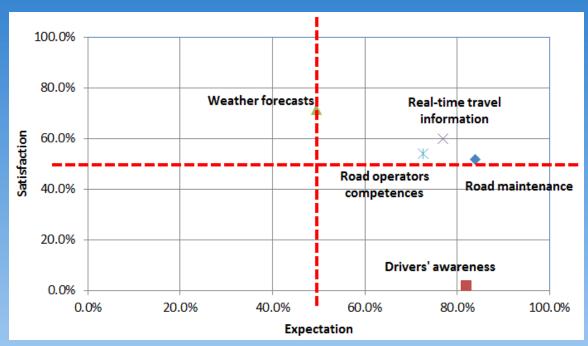




#### User needs and inefficiencies



#### **Custumer Satisfaction Analysis**



Source: CLEAN-ROADS consortium

# <u>Expectation</u> towards the local road maintenance service:

- much higher in users in which the relationship with the private car is weake
- the general opinion is that most of the observed inefficiencies is related to the inexperience and the reduced preparation of road travellers





## The field operational test



## The selected route: a stretch of route SS12



Source: Google maps

# The first RWIS and environmental monitoring station



Source: CLEAN-ROADS consortium





## The environmental impact evaluation







Water quality monitoring system: chloride concentration in the superficial runoff with evaluation of consequences for biotic component



Air quality monitoring system: PM10 concentration through gravimetric standard





## Road weather monitoring station







Road sensors: temperature and salinity



Present weather sensor; wind speed and direction sensor



Air temperature and humidity sensor; global radiation sensor





## Thermal mapping





Thermal mapping survey





## Project plan



Winter season	Activity set	Monitoring phase
Winter season 2012/2013	<ul> <li>the winter road maintenance procedures are empirically evaluated;</li> <li>a comparison with a first reference dataset is performed, consisting of:         <ul> <li>traffic data measured in correspondence of the test site;</li> </ul> </li> <li>meteorological data and forecasts</li> </ul>	Ex-ante evaluation (part 1)
Winter season 2013/2014	<ul> <li>a first complete data collection campaign is carried out, availing of:         o the first complete roadside road weather station;         o the mobile probe;</li> <li>first test sessions of the CLEAN-ROADS components are performed, in particular different road weather models will be tested on top of the available field measurements</li> </ul>	Ex-ante evaluation (part 2)
Winter season 2014/2015	<ul> <li>the whole CLEAN-ROADS system is tested, calibrated and technically validated;</li> <li>the road operators start to consider the data and the information provided by the MDSS, but in a unstandardized way</li> </ul>	Progress evaluation
Winter season 2015/2016	the CLEAN-ROADS system is finally evaluated and demonstrated through the introduction of optimized and standardized winter maintenance procedures	Ex-post evaluation





#### **Conclusions**



#### **Novelty of the CLEAN-ROADS project:**

- its location
- multi-disciplinary approach
- investigation of the local concerns related to the environmental impact of salting treatments



#### **CLEAN-ROADS objectives:**

- specifically understanding if and how technological solutions such as a MDSS can lead in a particular environment to an optimal use the available resources through an evolution of the already well-structured winter road management organization
- activating a process towards local travellers for decreasing their actual expectations
- involving the **end-users** in the system loop in order to reach a more effective balance point between users' expectation and levels of service

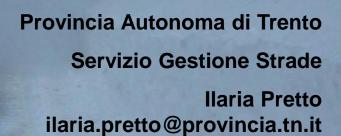


#### **Thanks for the attention**









www.clean-roads.eu

