

XIII INTERNATIONAL WINTER ROAD CONGRESS

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Québec

SUSTAINABLE WINTER SERVICE FOR ROAD USERS

Development of a System for the Flexible Shifting of Snow Removal Sections Using Real-Time Positioning Information on Snow Removal Machinery

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OUTLINE

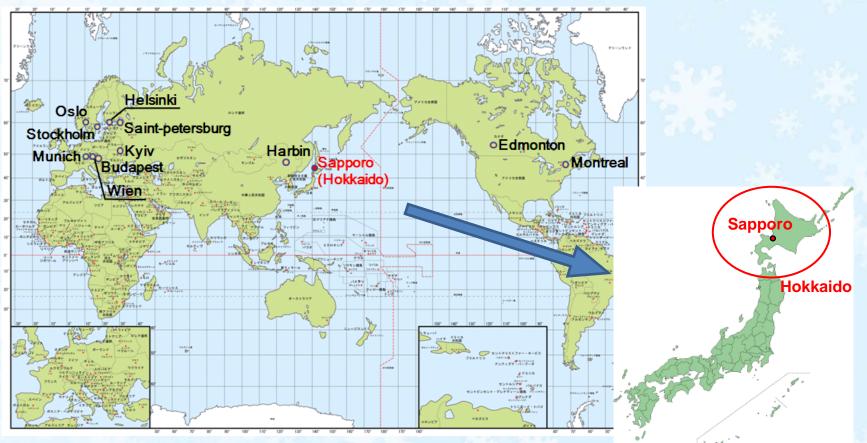
• Background

Hokkaido and snow removal on national highways

- Objectives
- Method and Results Development and testing
- Conclusion



BACKGROUND 1



Hokkaido

Area: 83,500 km² (22% of Japan's total landmass) Average intercity distance: 140 km Number of days with snow cover: over 100 in most cities

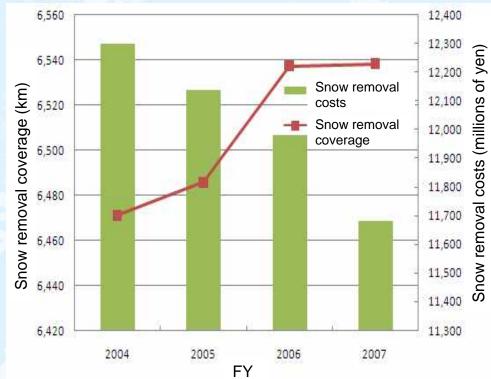


BACKGROUND 2

 Snow removal project by the Hokkaido Regional Development Bureau

> FY 2008 (national highways) Snow removal machines: 1,023 Snow removal coverage: 6,550

Snow removal coverage → increasing yearly Snow removal costs → decreasing trend



- Guaranteed travel speeds for winter road users
- Prompt snow removal operations during abnormal weather

km



A system is necessary to monitor changes in snow accumulation and snow removal conditions in real time and support flexible snow removal operations.

OBJECTIVES

 Hokkaido Regional Development Bureau Introduction of a core system (FY 2005)
 Enables monitoring of snow removal machinery monitoring of snow removal machinery monitoring

Enables monitoring of snow removal machinery movement using GPS and operation sensors.

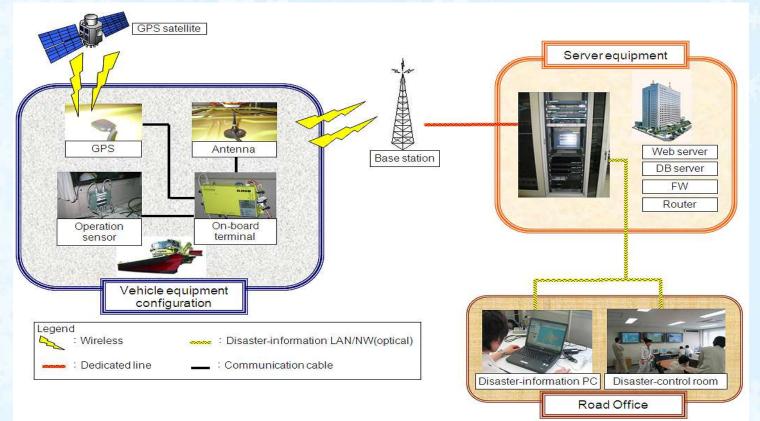
Enables confirmation of past operation records.



Civil Engineering Research Institute for Cold Region
 Development of a management system for snow removal machinery based on the core system
 Introduction of a more efficient and upgraded road maintenance and management service by supporting flexible operation of snow removal machinery



EQUIPMENT CONFIGURATION OF THE CORE SYSTEM

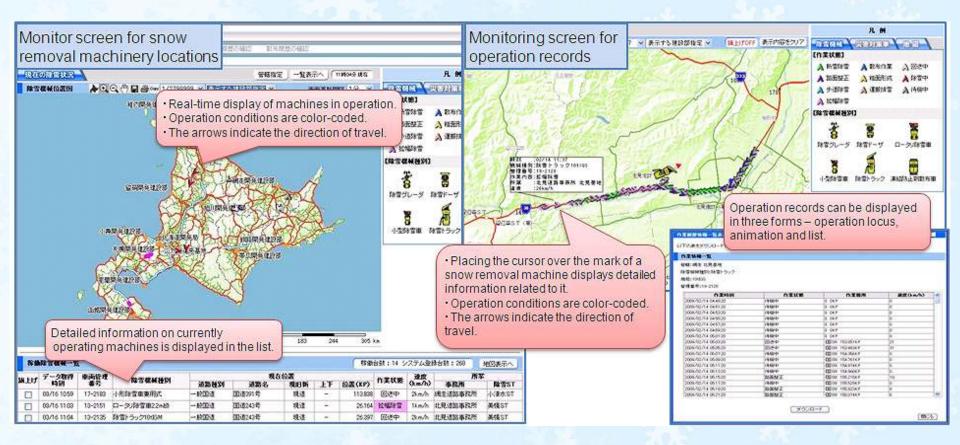


 Real-time snow removal progress monitoring by collecting and managing location/operation data from snow removal machinery



Confirmation of snow removal operation results from accumulated data

MONITORING OF SNOW REMOVAL MACHINE LOCATIONS AND OPERATION RECORDS





BASIC CONCEPT OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR SNOW REMOVAL MACHINERY

- Snow removal planning support
- Dispatch judgment support
- Dynamic section shift support
- Support for measures against disaster conditions caused by heavy snow
- Support for daily reports on de-icer application

In FY 2008, the setup was developed and field-tested in terms of its dynamic section shift support system and its support system for daily reports on de-icer application.



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DYNAMIC SECTION SHIFT SUPPORT SYSTEM 1

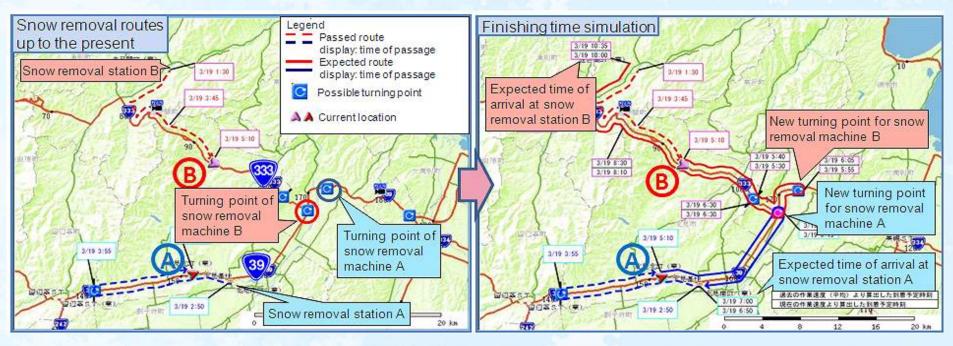
- Since snow removal operations are usually conducted only in designated sections, it is impossible to monitor operation conditions in other areas.
 - This situation may cause significant differences in snow removal finishing times between adjoining sections during localized heavy snowfall or other abnormal weather conditions, and may lead to delays in snow removal over the entire route.



• The progress of snow removal is monitored, and support is provided for removal in adjoining sections by shifting section borders (i.e., the turning points of snow removal machinery).

This support enables a reduction in the snow removal time for the entire route.

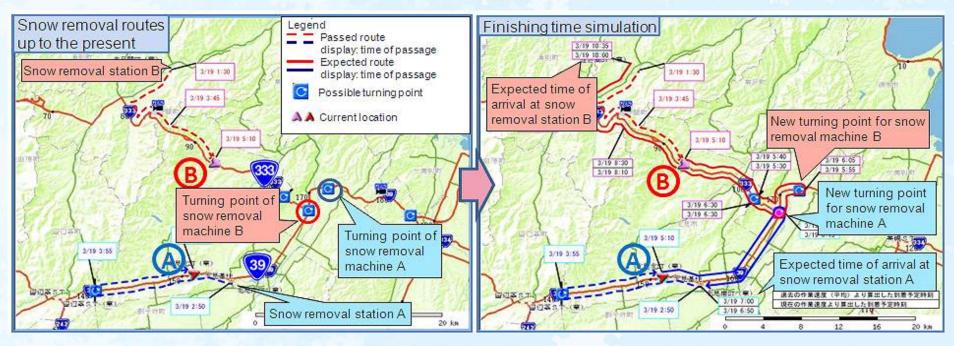
DYNAMIC SECTION SHIFT SUPPORT SYSTEM 2



- Several turning points are registered on the map in advance.
- The supervisor designates a turning point for a snow removal machine on the map during snow removal operation.
- The system presents the expected finishing time at which snow removal machines on both sides of the section border will return to the starting points (i.e., the snow removal stations).



DYNAMIC SECTION SHIFT SUPPORT SYSTEM 3



• There are two types of expected finishing time:

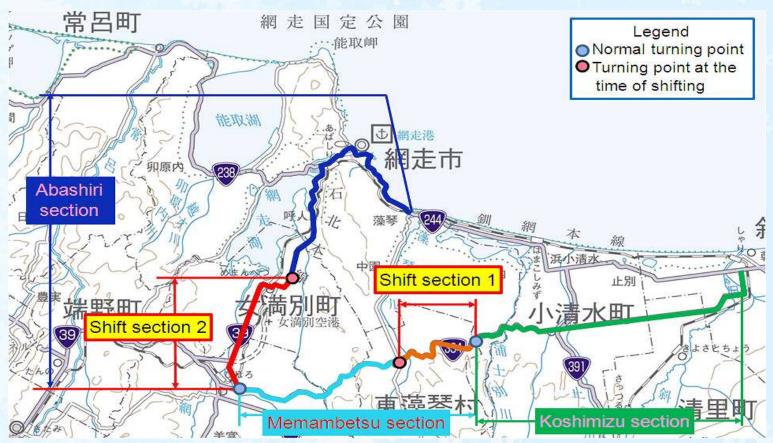
The time for snow removal operations in normal conditions, which is estimated from past average operation speeds.

The time for operations during heavy snow conditions or abnormal weather in specific locations, which is estimated from current average operation speeds.



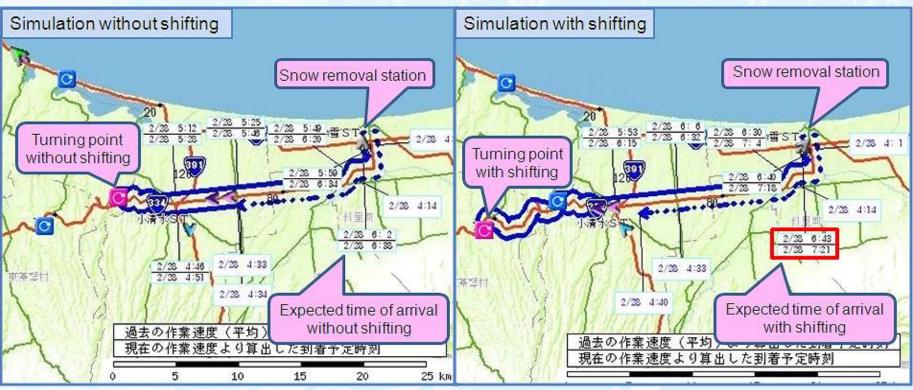
The supervisor judges the shifting of section borders based on these expected finishing times.

FIELD TEST FOR DYNAMIC SECTION SHIFT



Simulation using this system was conducted concurrently with section shifting by the Abashiri Development and Construction Department of the Hokkaido Regional Development Bureau.
The field test was conducted for two sections simultaneously.

SECTION SHIFT SIMULATION



Section shift simulation at 4:53 a.m.

- The expected time of arrival was 6:43 a.m., and the actual time was
 6:22 a.m.
 The result was basically valid.
- Problems: Errors occurred when snow removal machines deviated from their pre-registered scheduled operation route, and it took too long to display estimation results.



These problems will be addressed.

EFFECTS OF DYNAMIC SECTION SHIFT

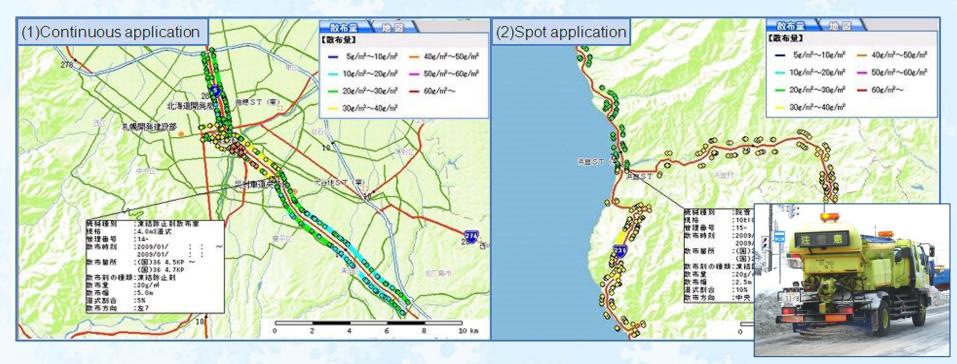
	Shift section ①		Shift section ②		
	Koshimizu section (supporting side)	Memambetsu section (supported side)	Memambetsu section (supporting side)	Abashiri section (supported side)	
Normal snow removal operation time (h)	1.5	1.7	1.2	3.6	
Snow removal operation time at the time of shifting (h)	2.0	1.2	2.1	2.4	
Difference in amounts of congestion loss between normal time and time of shifting (x 10,000 yen)	2.9	-5.8	10.4	-104.3	
Total amount of difference in each shift section (x 10,000 yen)	The Parts	-2.9		-93.9	
Total (x 10,000 yen)	-96.8				

- The total amount of congestion loss for the two shift sections of ① and ② decreased by 968,000 yen.
- The snow removal operation times in the sections were 2 to 2.4 hours, indicating equalization.



In this case, section shift was conducted during normal snow removal operations. When there is a delay in such operations due to abnormal weather, the amount of congestion loss will also be cut by reducing the snow removal time for the entire route through dynamic section shift.

SYSTEM FOR DAILY REPORTS ON DE-ICER APPLICATION 1



 Information is collected on the application settings and locations of deicer spreader vehicles.

Monitoring of the time, place and amount of application

Monitoring and accumulation of detailed application information

Accumulated information can be used as basic data to set guidelines for appropriate application locations and amounts.

SYSTEM FOR DAILY REPORTS ON DE-ICER APPLICATION 2

List of application records

District: Sapporo Road Office, Sapporo Development and Construction Department Type of snow removal machinery : De-icer spreader vehicle Specification: 4.0m3 wet Control number: 14 Total application amount (kg) : 7509 [de-icer] 0[anti-slippery] 311[water solution]

	Application time		Application location	Types of de-icer	Amount (g/m2)	Width (m)	
2009/01/	05:58:04~2009/01/	05:58:29	国)36 10.481KP ~ 国)36 10.293KP	凍結防止剤	10	3.5	^
2009/01/	05:59:14~2009/01/	06:01:10	国)36 10.282KP ~ 国)36 9.178KP	凍結防止剤	10	3.5	2
2009/01/	06:01:10~2009/01/	06:01:26	国)36 9.178KP ~ (国)36 9.073KP	凍結防止剤	10	3.5	Č.
2009/01/	06:01:26~2009/01/	06:01:29	国)36 9.073KP ~ (国)36 9.043KP	凍結防止剤	15	3.5	Č.
2009/01/	06:01:29~2009/01/	06:03:17	国)36 9.043KP ~ (国)36 7.829KP	凍結防止剤	20	3.5	
2009/01/	06:03:37~2009/01/	06:04:45	国)36 7.826KP ~ 国)36 7.160KP	凍結防止剤	20	3.5	
2009/01/	06:04:45~2009/01/	06:06:28	(国)36 7.160KP ~ (国)36 5.889KP	凍結防止剤	20	4.5	
2009/01/	06:06:28~2009/01/	06:07:02	国)36 5.889KP ~ 国)36 5.555KP	凍結防止剤	20	5.0	Č.
2009/01/	06:07:29~2009/01/	06:08:23	国)36 5.542KP ~ 国)36 5.020KP	凍結防止剤	20	5.0	
2009/01/	06:08:24~2009/01/	06:08:42	国)36 5.009KP ~ 国)36 4.832KP	凍結防止剤	20	5.0	2
2009/01/	06:09:16~2009/01/	06:10:07	国)36 4.799KP ~ 国)36 4.297KP	凍結防止剤	20	5.0	
2009/01/	06:10:53~2009/01/	06:12:21	国)36 4.296KP ~ 国)36 3.485KP	凍結防止剤	25	5.0	
2009/01/	06:13:07~2009/01/	06:14:56	国)36 3.481 KP ~ 国)36 2.391 KP	凍結防止剤	25	5.0	
2009/01/	06:15:43~2009/01/	06:16:00	国)36 2.384KP ~ 国)36 2.279KP	凍結防止剤	25	5.0	2
2009/01/	06:16:00~2009/01/	06:16:21	国)36 2.279KP ~ 国)36 2.127KP	凍結防止剤	30	5.0	~
121 104	50P			1	+ +		1000

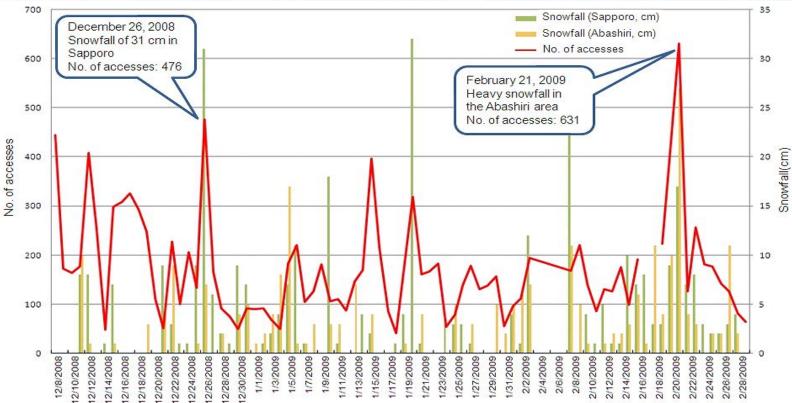
Acquisition of application records in CSV format

Can be used for preparing daily reports on de-icer application.

 Difference between amounts in daily application reports and those calculated by the system

Québec 2010 > Further studies will be conducted on possible causes.

SYSTEM USE CONDITIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY 1



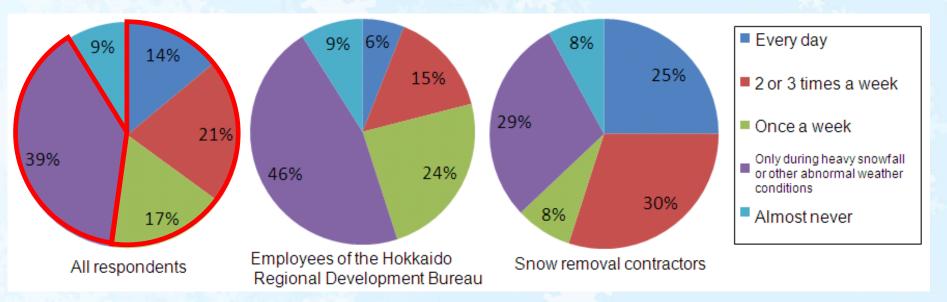
Investigation of the number of accesses

The number of accesses was higher on days with large amounts of snowfall.



The screens for monitoring operation conditions and snow removal machinery locations were frequently used.

SYSTEM USE CONDITIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY 2



System usage frequency

Those who used the system every day to once a week accounted for 52% of the total. Users including those taking advantage of the system only during heavy snowfall accounted for 91%. This shows that location information is used in practice.

Purpose of using the system

Monitoring of locations and operation conditions of snow removal machinery in local and other sections.

SYSTEM USE CONDITIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY 3

- Examples of system usage
- Location of a snow removal machine operating nearby to lead ambulances during heavy snowfall.
- Direction for support following judgment from the system of a delay in snow removal in the adjoining section.
- Requests for system improvement

There were many requests concerning the slowness of the system. Many users also asked for the display of weather observations, traffic regulations and roadside camera image data as an additional function.



CONCLUSION

- This system enables supervisors and contractors in adjoining sections to monitor the progress of snow removal in each other's areas.
- The operation efficiency of snow removal can be improved by shifting section boundaries to support sections with delays, as such support reduces congestion loss caused by snow removal.
- The system also enables monitoring of detailed information on de-icer application, and such information can be used as basic data to set guidelines for appropriate application.
- Future plans include the promotion of system development to enable more efficient support for snow removal machinery operations and efficient road maintenance and management.