

DIMS

De-Icers Management System



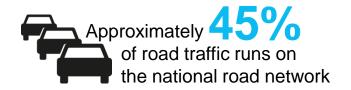


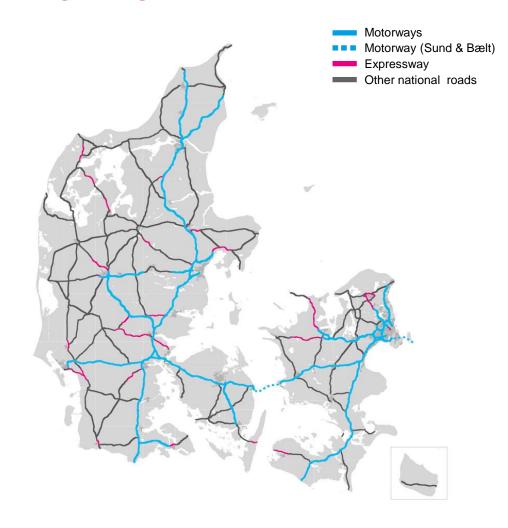
#### The national road network

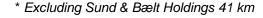
Consists of 3,801 \*

1,188 km of which are motorways

This corresponds to approximately 5% of the total public road network in Denmark (74,407 km)



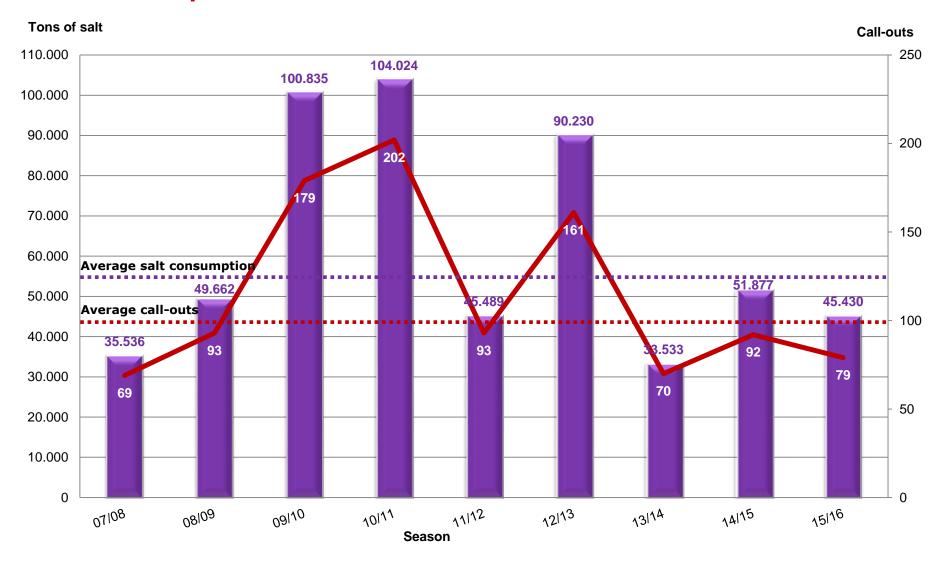








#### Salt consumption and the number of call-outs on the state road network





#### Winter service – Road Directorate

#### Winter control center in Aalborg

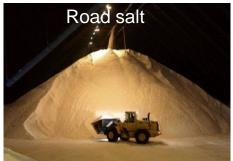


Callout, controlling and monitoring

#### State roads - Winter:

- $\approx$  3.800 km (6.096 km route length)
- ≅ 125 salt routes
- ≅ 50 km in avg. length
- ≈ 97 contracts
- ≅ 150 contractors
- ≅ 225 salt spreaders
- ≅ 550 snow plough

#### Tender process for:













#### INTEGRATED WINTER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT













## DIMS De-Icers Management System





#### What is DIMS?



#### Different definitions found on the web:

- For women: Inventories at building market
   For men: The closing mechanism of a bra
- For drivers: The smallest DIMS on a Lada sits between the ears of the one who bought it



#### **Our DIMS:**

Existing knowledge is gathered and assessed for active dosage as correctly as possible

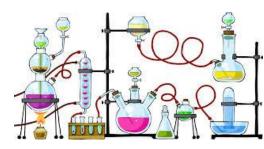


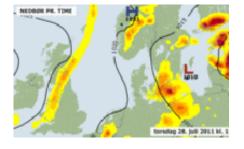


#### Today we use tables

Select a dosage	Cause of call-out	Pre-wetted 30%			
		Setting (Pre- wetted) (g)	dry salt (g)	Brine (ml)	
1	Preventively against frost to -3 degrees	8	6,1	1,6	
2	Preventively against excessive / prolonged frost	10	7,7	2,0	
2	Salting during snowfall (dry snow/powdery snow)	10			
3	Preventively against freezing wet roads over -3 degrees	12	9,2	2,4	
4	Preventively against freezing wet roads below -3 degrees	15	11,5	3,1	
7	Against ice, freezing rain, jammed snow after snowfall	15	11,5	-3,1	
5	Preventively against snow/freezing rain	20	15,3	4,1	
6	Salting during snowfall (wet snow, slush, sleet)	8	8,0	0,0	

#### **Analyses**





### Weather models

Testing devices





## Thick reports



#### **DIMS**



A decision support system to handle all parameters:

partly because of the <u>amount of data</u> that is now available

<u>partly</u> because of the <u>short notice</u> that is to make decisions about call-out

DIMS implemented in Vinterman where the winter crew can let the system take several parameters in determining the dosage







Roadways								
Road Class	Туре	Ro	Road type Se		Service level and method			
Freeways/Motorways	Class I	state re includi	te roads, pe luding continuous ck on service		performed at any time of day.  Salting aim made by preventive salt as needed.			
Distribution roads Class II			s all other	Saltin	ng respectively snow-	-		
		tracks,				Roadway	S	
		service motory	Road Class	;	Туре	Road t	ype	Service level and method
			Local roads		Class III	Includes all of tracks, include parking areas service areas roads exclude motorways.	ding s, s other	Salting/gritting respectively snow removal is performed only on weekdays during normal working hours. Efforts carried out when the tasks in class I to II roads permits and only within mentioned time period.
			Other roads		Class IV	Not in use.		Salting/gritting and snow-clearing only occasionally.

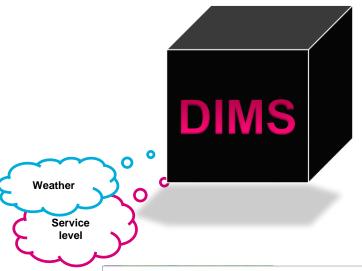
#### 1. Service level:

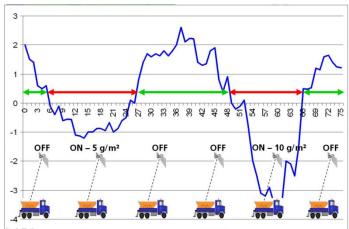
Aim conditions on the carriageway, depending on winter road classes

(closely related to the level of expenditure)



Service





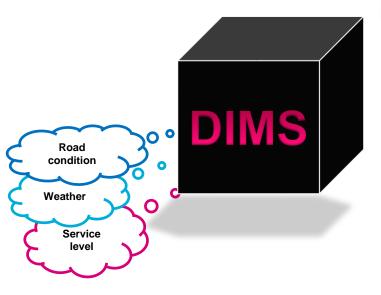




#### 2. Weather:

"VejVejr" supplies with:

- Air temperature
- Humidity
- Precipitation
- Clouds
- Wind speed and direction



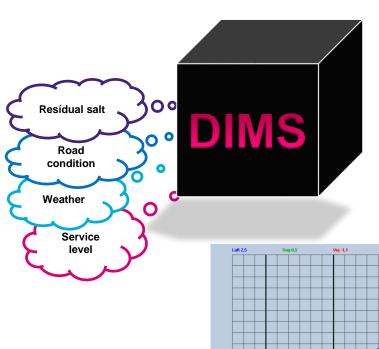


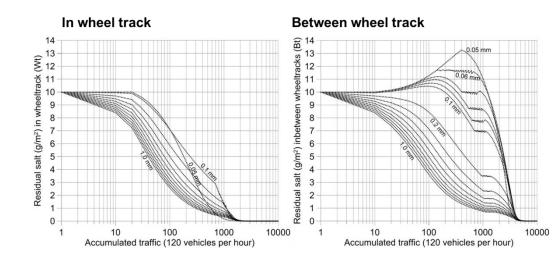
#### 3. Vejtilstand:

"Vejvejr" supplies with:

- Road temperature
- Humidity/water/snow/ice on roadway







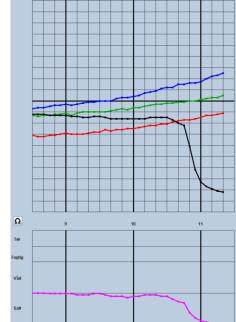


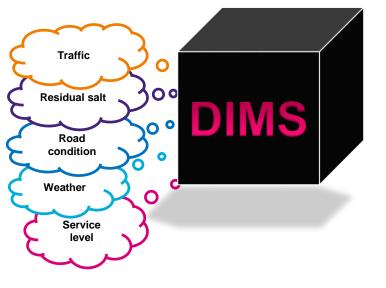
"VejVejr" supplies with:

- Residual salt
- Freezing Point

MORS: Model of residual salt









#### 5. Traffic:

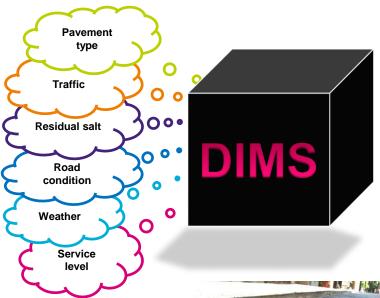
Known parameteres by measurements:

• Traffic volume, vehicle type

The traffic impact examined:

- Ice-carousel at Bygholm
- Test field at Bygholm







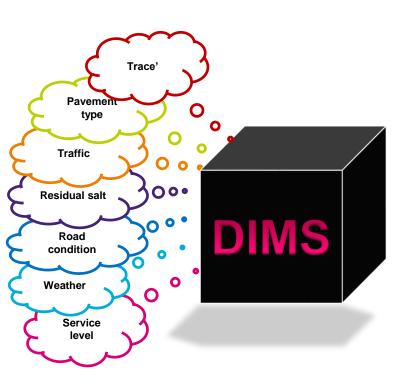


#### 6. Pavement type:

Road texture ("Run Off")

Porous asphalt (frequency of salting)



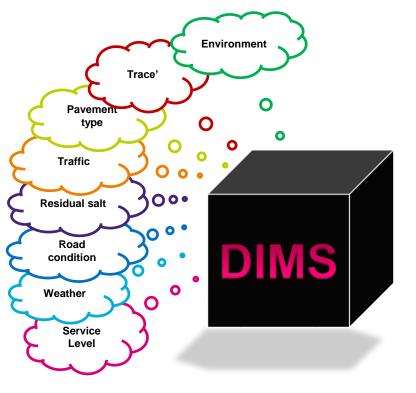




#### 7. Trace':

Longitudinal profile and side slope (Affects how long the salt gets on the road)







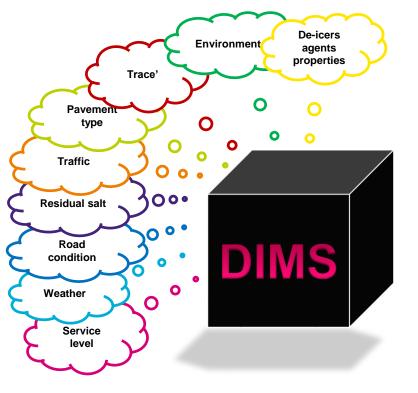
#### 8. Environment:

- Nature reserves
- Plantation
- Ground water

#### Can result in:

- The salt dosage to be minimized
- Alternative de-icers agents



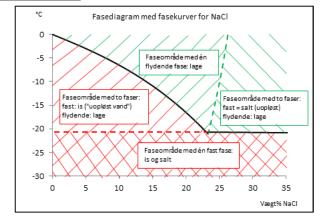






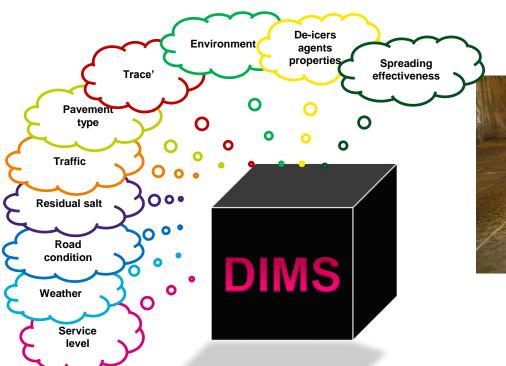
	Smelteeffekt g is/g tømiddel				
Tomiddel	-2 °C	-5 °C	-10 °C	Eutektisk tem- peratur °C	
Natriumklorid, tørstof	28,6	11,3	6,1	-21,1	
Natriumklorid, 22 % lage	5,5	1,7	0,6	-	
Calciumklorid, vandfrit	21,9	10,2	6,1	-51,0	
Calciumklorid, som skæl CaCl <sub>2</sub> ,2H <sub>2</sub> O	16,6	7,7	4,6	-	
Magnesiumklorid, vand- frit	27,2	12,7	7,6	-33,6	
Magnesiumklorid, hexa- hydrat MgCl <sub>2</sub> ,6H <sub>2</sub> O	12,8	6,0	3,5	-	
Urea, tørstof	13,3	5,3	2,7	-11,5	
CMA, vandfrit	15,7	7,3	4,2	-26	
CMA 25 % lage	3,0	1,0	0,3	-	



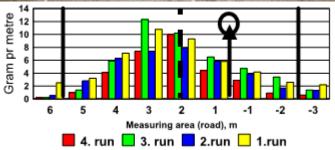


#### 9. De-icers agents properties:

- Melting capacity
- Environmental impact
- Economy
- Damage to structures
- Storage and Handling



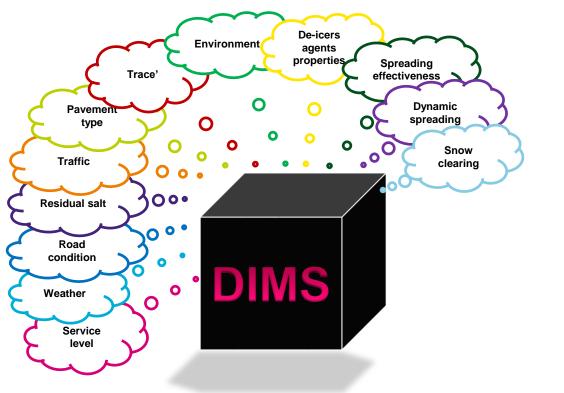




#### 10. Spreading effectiveness:

- Spreader type
- Dosage (Calibration)
- "Spreading pattern" (Cross distribution)
- Salting method
- Types of Salt











# Quantity of snow before and after clearing 8 7,4 7,4 7,4 80 km/t 80 km/t

#### 12. Snow clearing:

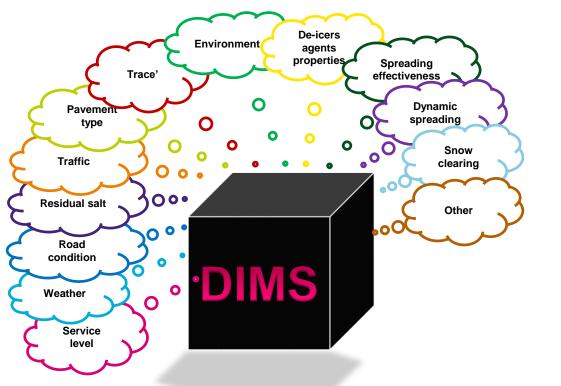
The plough blade: type, sections, etc.

The ploughshare: quantity, material, etc.

Snow clearing speed

Need for subsequent salting



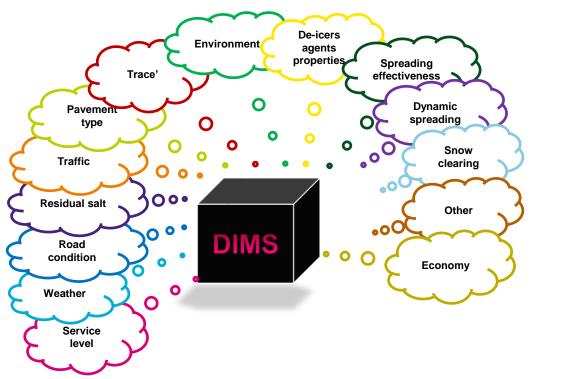




#### 13. Other:

Gaps in knowledge!







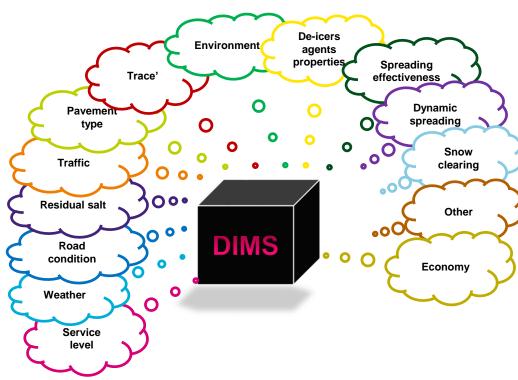
#### 14. Economy:

- Number of measures (call-out)
- Scope of action
- equipment
- cycle time

(Closely related to service level)



#### Two types of parameters



Variable parameters on the call-out time:

- The weather
- Road condition
- Residual salt
- Equipment condition

Parameters that are known prior to the season:

- Service level
- Traffic
- Pavement type
- Trace '
- Environment
- De-icers properties
- Spreading efficiency

Veidirektoratet

- Snow clearing equipment
- Economy

#### Three ways to adjust the dosage



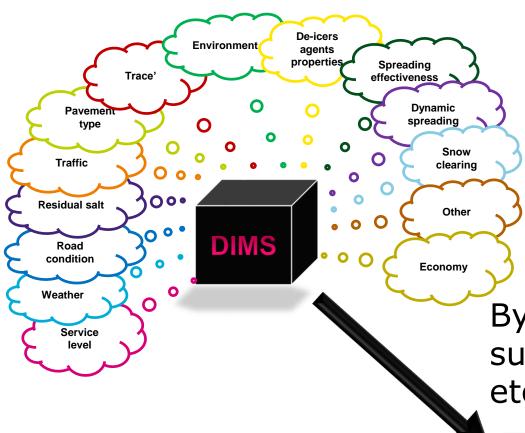
- Manual. The driver manually adjust the dosage on spreader
- Semiautomatic. The driver selects a GPS Control Route with a fixed dosage
- Fully automatic through Dynamic spreading. The driver selects a route that is prepared for him

Dynamic spreading is the key to exploiting many parameters





#### How does it work - #1



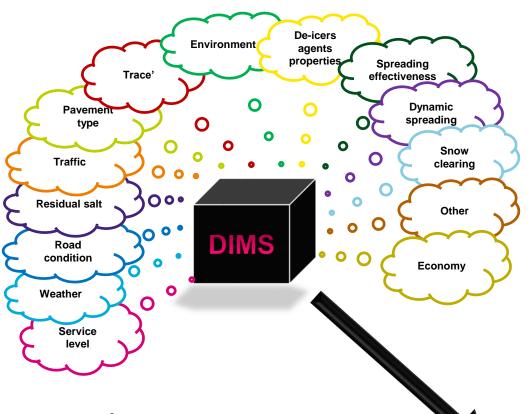
By callout will DIMS suggest specific dosage etc. per. section

Suggested dosage:						
Route - Kmt	Dosage	De-icer				
1 - km. 0,0 – km 3,0	10 g/m <sup>2</sup>	Salt 30/70				
1 - km. 3,0 – km 7,5	15 g/m <sup>2</sup>	Salt 10/90				
1 - km. 7,5 – km 15,0	7 ml/m²	Kaliumformiat				
1 - km. 15,0 – km 25,0	12 g/m <sup>2</sup>	Salt 20/80				





#### How does it work - #2

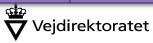


The winter crew considers, whether, DIMS may decide

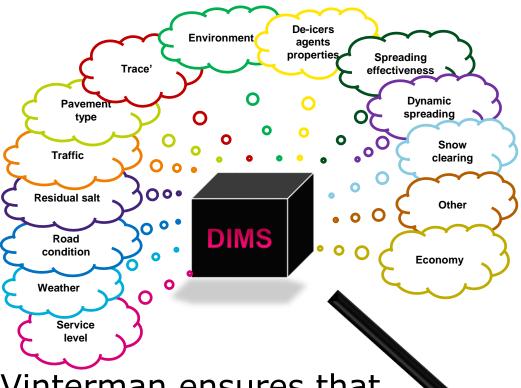


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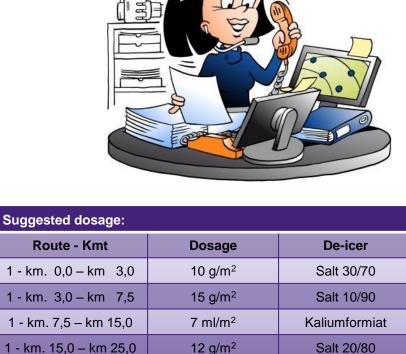


#### How does it work - #3



Vinterman ensures that the variable dosing is performed through

Dynamic spreading



Vejdirektoratet

"Go"!



#### **Implementation**

#### Season 2015-16:

- Dynamic spreading is tested on at least one route
- Current model for section-based weather will be used
- New service level mostly for municipalities

#### Season 2016-17:

- The section-based weather will be reviewed
- New test the calibration/maintenance
- Different dosage for snow depending on snow plow efficiency
- Dynamic spreading adjusted and extended to more units



