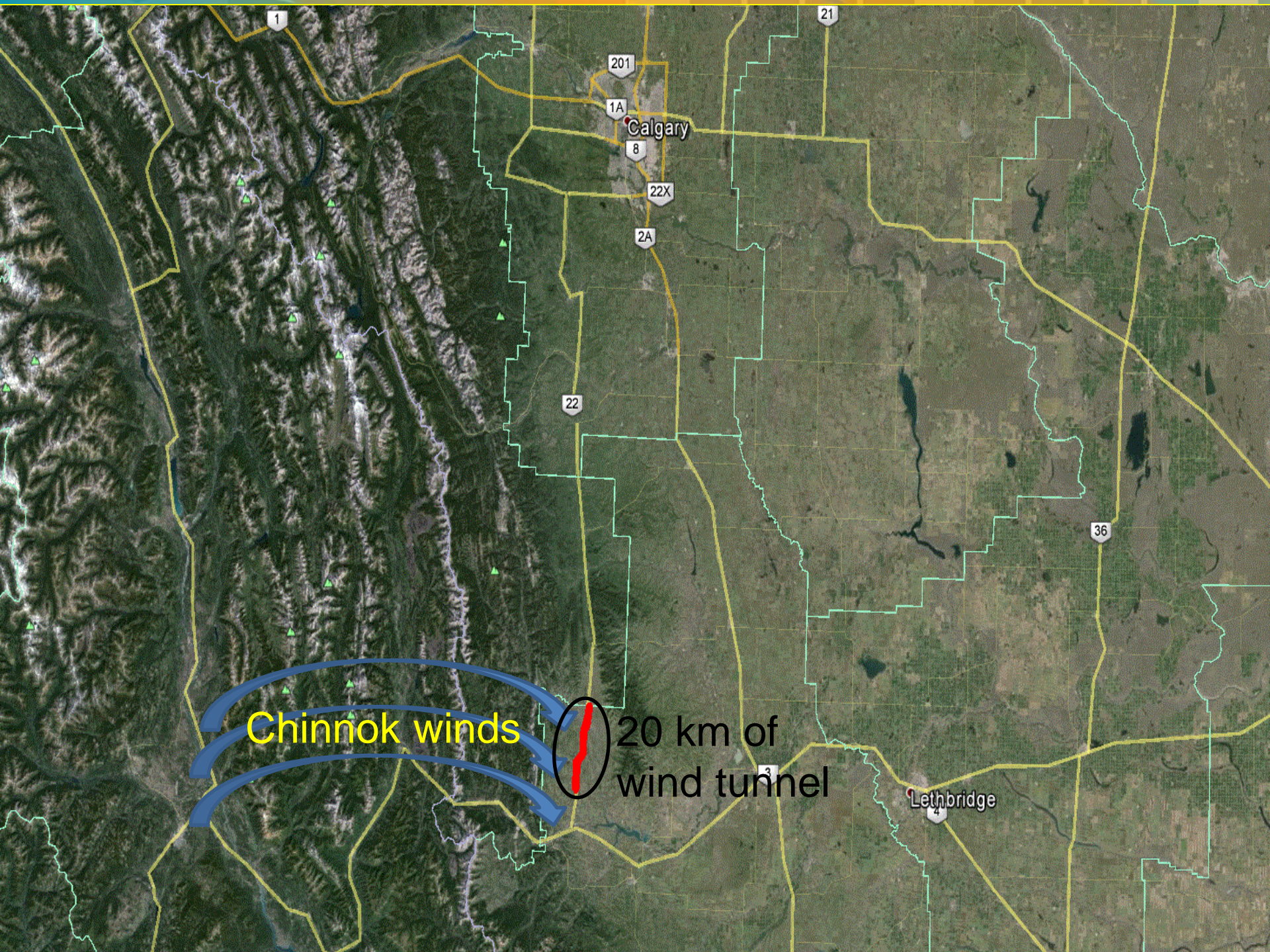


# Implementation of a Road Condition Warning System (RCWS) in Alberta

CARSP Conference 2017  
Toronto, ON

by  
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Calgary

Lethbridge

Chinnok winds

20 km of  
wind tunnel

# “Wind Tunnel” Problem on Highway 22

- Vehicles are blown into ditches or to oncoming traffic
- Tractor trailers, motorcycles (less likely due to the season), and recreational vehicles (RV) are most vulnerable



# Some Collision Stats

September to April period (prior to 2010):

- 35-40 blown-over incidents per year
- 4 to 6 reportable single-vehicle crashes per year

In the 2010/2011 season:

- 16 reportable crashes

On just one day February 11, 2011:

- 8 vehicles were blown over
- 6 were truck trailer units (3 from BC, 2 from Ontario and 1 from Nevada)

# Some Collision Stats

Cost per collision:

- Mainly property damage only (PDO)
- Estimates range from \$25k to \$40k
- Other agencies estimated upwards of \$80k



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q6Prjg9lwQc>

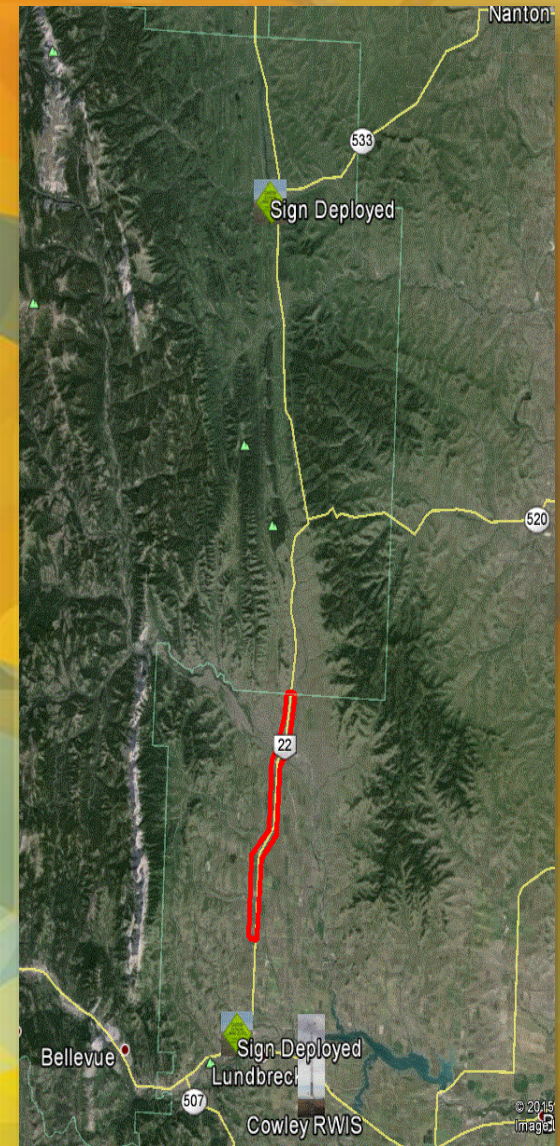
# Previous Advisory System

- Static signs were installed
- Portable warning signs were added when wind gusts exceeded 80 km/h
- Vehicle Inspection Stations (VIS) were alerted and verbal warnings passed to truckers at Alberta and BC VIS



# Limitations of the Previous System

- Lack of 24/7/365 monitoring
- No instrumentation at the “tunnel” area
- Labour-intensive; not responsive enough
- Static warning signs “tuned out” by the drivers
- Verbal communications with truck drivers were inconsistent and other drivers were not given same warnings



# Wind Warning Task Group

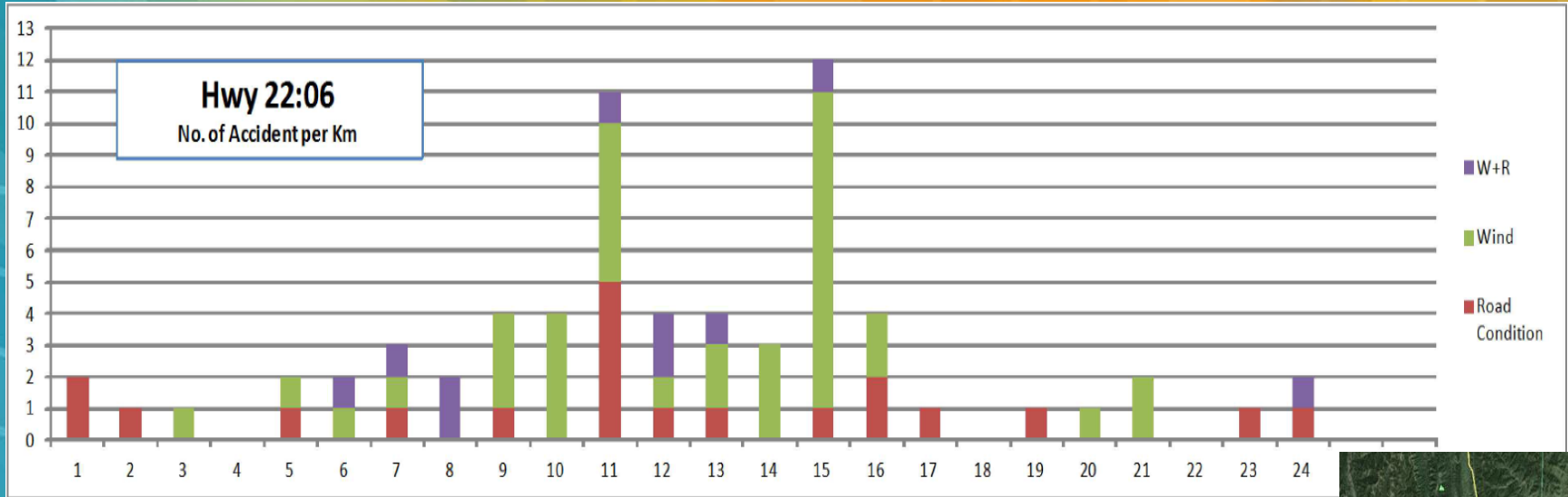
Formed in June 2011:

- Police, landowners, emergency services, Alberta Transportation, and maintenance contractor

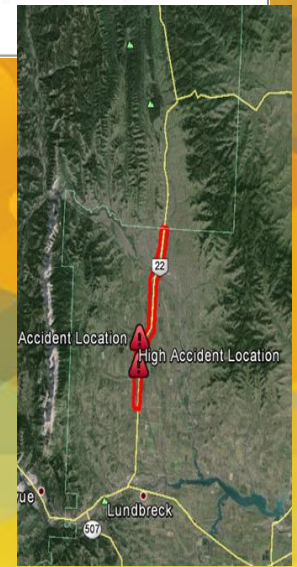
Recommendations:

- Add a new road weather station inside the “tunnel” at Lundbreck to monitor the conditions 24/7/365
- Add static warning signs with beacons on approaching highways
- Add dynamic warning signs that can update wind conditions

# Research



- Collision analyses showed where wind-related crashes were occurring
- Selected the highest-collision area for a new road weather station to be built
- Research from other agencies was reviewed and showed an automated system would bring immediate benefits



# Road Condition Warning System (RCWS) Requirements

A full road weather station with:

- A ruggedized wind sensor
- Other atmospheric and road sensors

Automated software monitoring and control (24/7/365):

- Real-time reporting of wind speeds
- Data smoothing
- Wireless communications to the signs
- Email and text message alerts
- Integration with 511 Alberta

# New Warning Signs

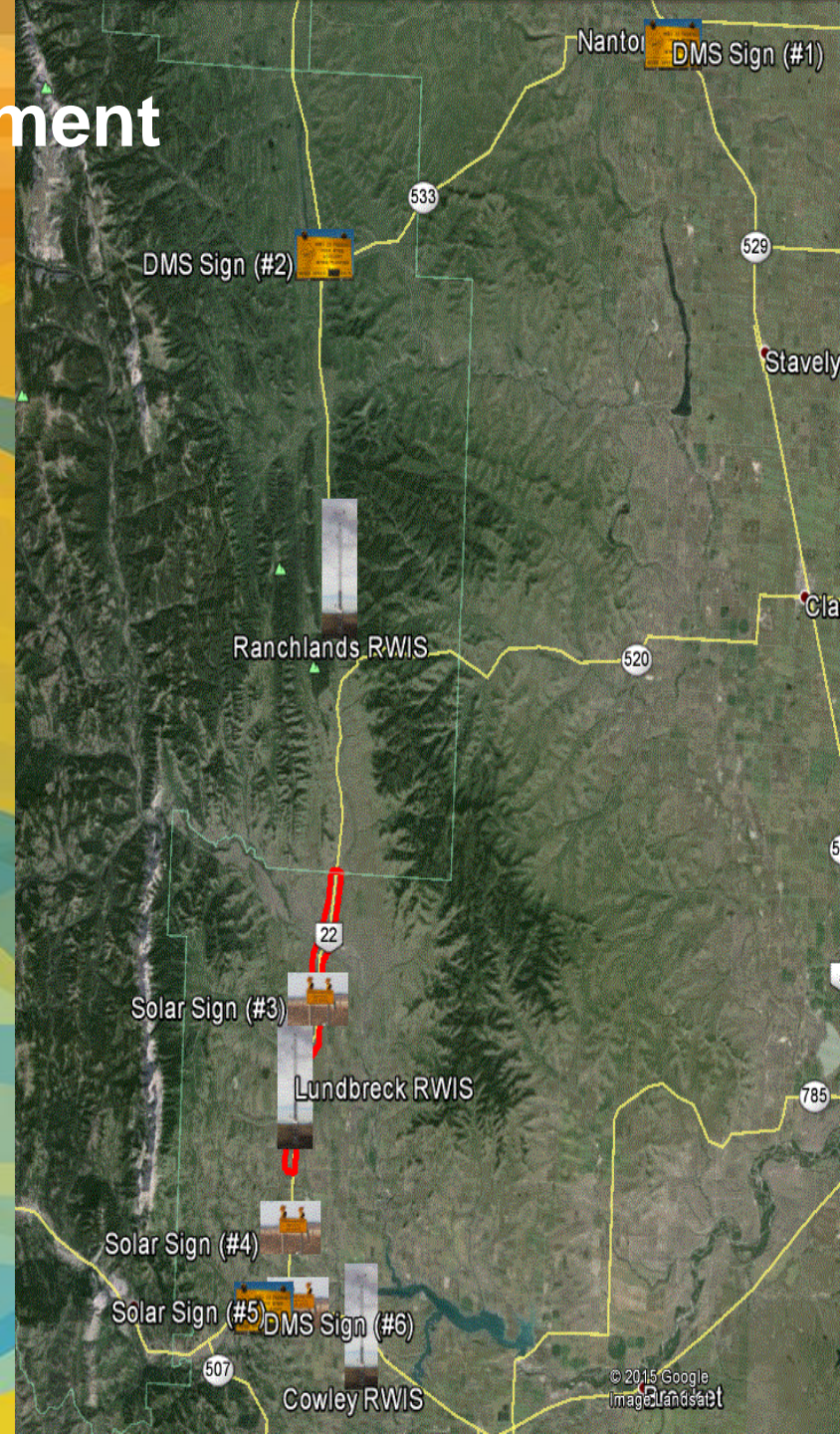


- Flashing beacons
- Solar powered

- 6 advisory signs with LED (light emitting diode) to show wind speeds
- Flashing beacons
- A/C power

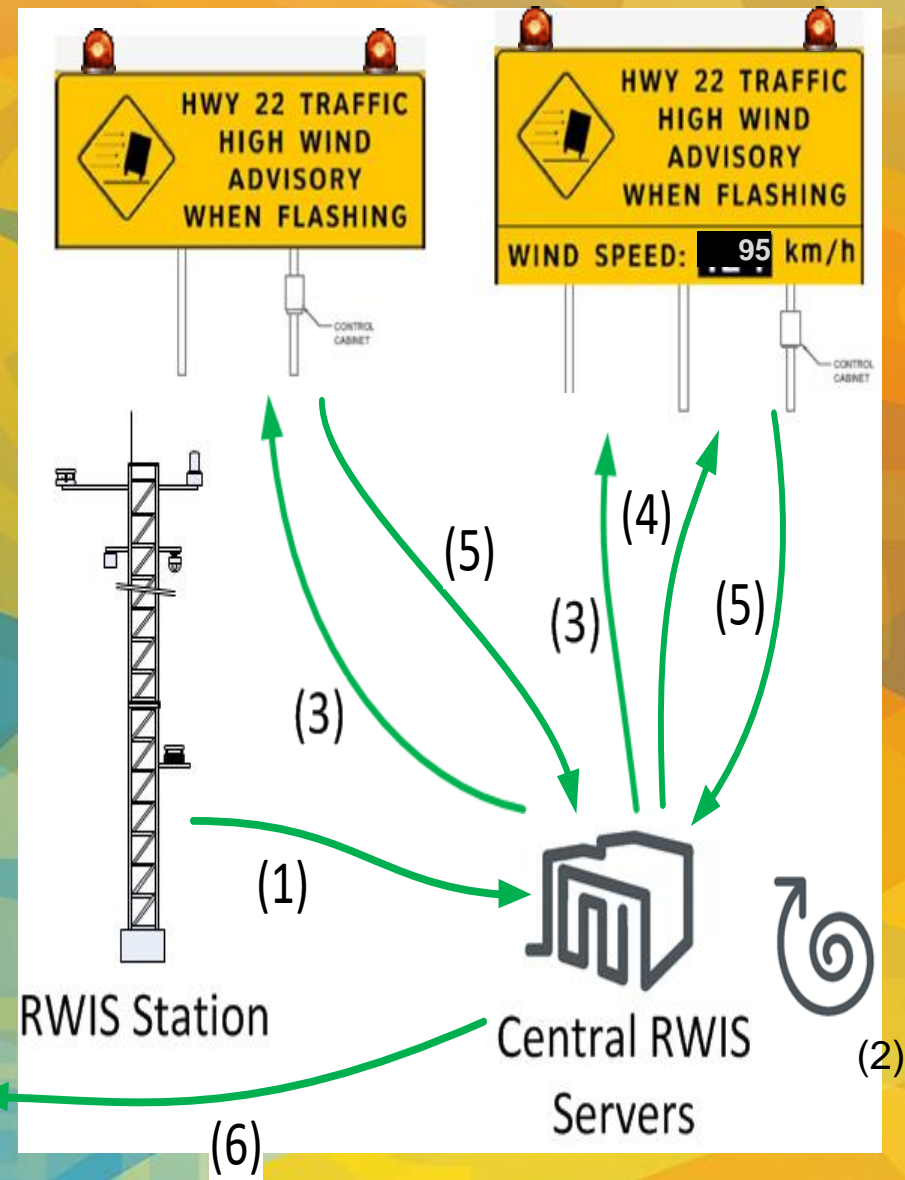
# Sign Placement

- At major intersections so drivers may choose alternate routes
- Signs were located over a 100 km stretch of roadways
- System was fully functional in September 2015



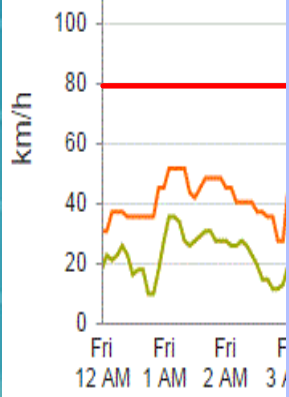
# Concept of Operations

1. Wind data from the new road weather station (RWIS)
2. The rule engine determines if the 80 km/h threshold has been reached
3. The beacons are activated via cellular communications
4. The wind speed on the LED signs is updated every minute
5. System is checked regularly for faults
6. Text messages are broadcasted



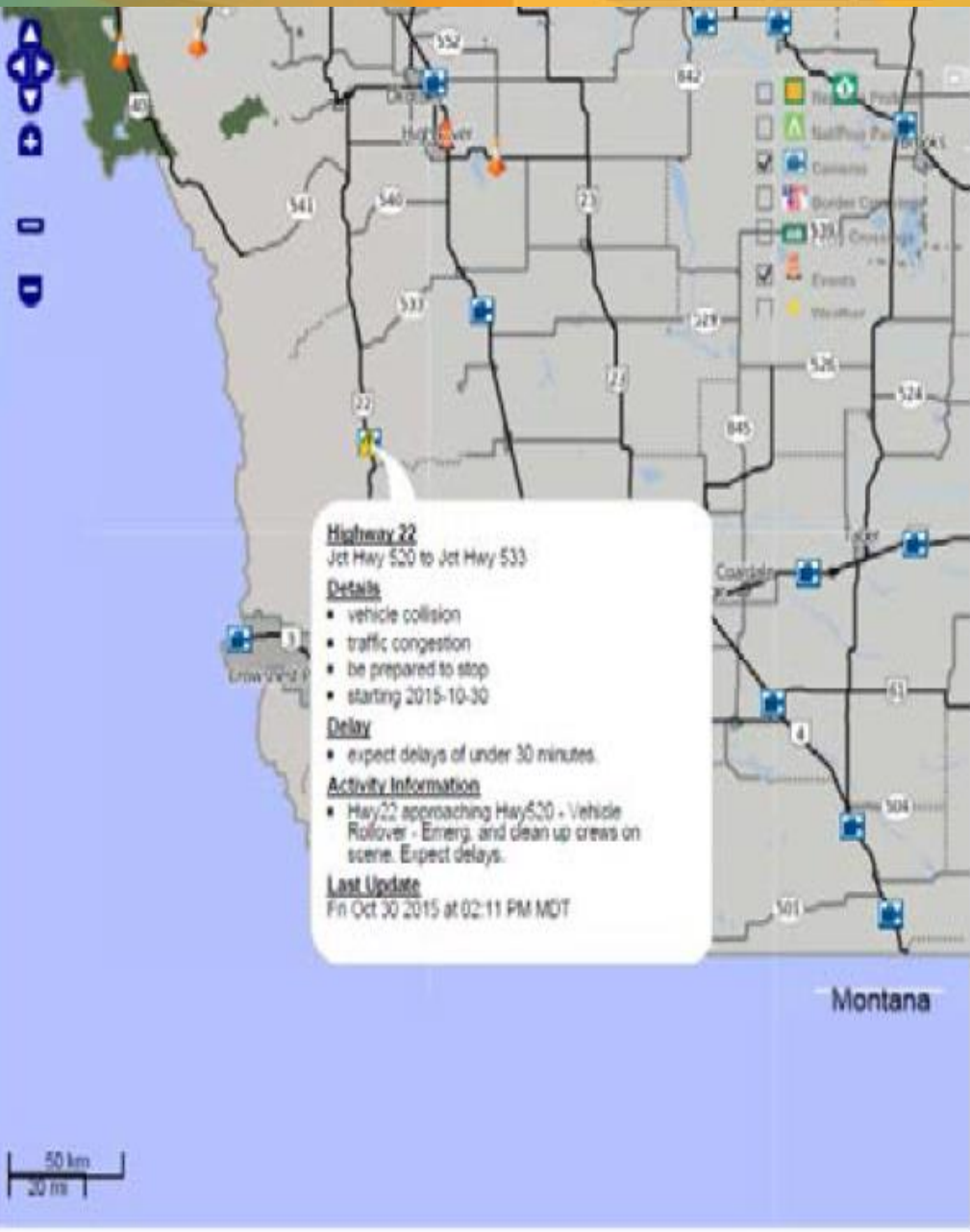
Date: 15/10/30 11:45  
 Subject: Event at site Lundbreck

Event at site Lundbreck: Wind event



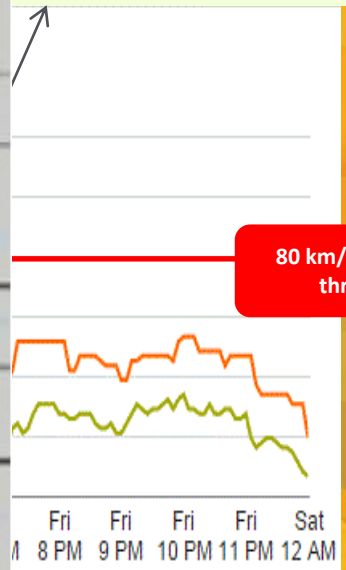
Fri 12 AM  
 Fri 1 AM  
 Fri 2 AM  
 Fri 3 AM

Page



17:40  
 site Lundbreck: Wind event stopped with speed 59 km/hour

ck: Wind event stopped with speed 59 km/hour



80 km/hr (50mph) threshold



Fri 8 PM  
 Fri 9 PM  
 Fri 10 PM  
 Fri 11 PM  
 Sat 12 AM

# Results by the Numbers (one-year after)

85

Number of high wind events

164

Number of hours the beacons were active

4

Number of high wind-related incidents or crashes (from 35-40/year)

143

Highest gust wind in km/h detected

# Conclusions – Lessons Learned

- Initial system and user requirements may change
- May need a broad range of stakeholders inputs early on
- Local knowledge, experience and field support is very valuable
- Full field testing is needed
- Wireless telecommunications and power resources very important
- Be patient!

The background is a vibrant, abstract composition of overlapping geometric shapes and semi-transparent icons. The color palette transitions from cool blues and greens on the left to warm oranges and yellows on the right. Faint icons include a globe, a hand, a person, a house, a pencil, musical notes, a smartphone, and a building. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and interconnectedness.

Questions?