AVL and Salt Management

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Pacific Northwest Snowfighters June 2023

About This Presentation

A review of spreader systems and methods we use for controlling salt placement and reducing waste. Also, see how we use AVL for in-storm operations, and how we use it with other winter data to improve our operations.



Topics

- About Iowa DOT
- Spreader systems
- Wheel-track placement technique
- Bounce and scatter testing
- AVL overview
- Info for process improvement

About Iowa DOT

- 6 Districts
- 100 maintenance garages
- 24,500 lane-miles of roadway, 24hour operation
- Approx. 840 full-time operators
- Approx. 500 seasonal operators
- 5-year average material:
 - 156,600 tons salt
 - 31.5 Million gallons brine
 - 21,600 tons sand



Winter Materials

- Salt is our primary anti-icer, pre-wet, and deicer
- We use lots of brine. About 20M-30M gallons annually
- ~42,000 gallons Calcium Chloride as brine mixin when needed
- ~20,000 tons sand









The Iowa DOT Wheel-path Technique

- What:
 - Purposely focusing all material to the wheel track
 - Can be right, left, or both
 - Both for anti-icing and deicing

- Why?
 - Very high concentration in a wheel path creates a very 'quick burn' down to the pavement
 - Drivers have good grip on at least 2 wheels
 - Mobility restored quickly and with little salt
 - Any bounce and scatter is far from the edge. Will land on the pavement where it can be useful

What About the Rest of the Road?

- Traffic and road crown quickly spread salt to other areas
- Enough to help, but the majority stays in the tracks – where it's most needed

Notice these fresh, "tight" strips of antiice.

Even before the end of the route these narrow patterns do spread a little Notice how little melting there is just past the paint lines. Yet the mainline is bare. The salt stayed in place. For a road like this, it is ok for us to have snow on the paint during a storm. There is often enough salt, migrated by traffic and flowing down the crown, that the snow is unbonded beneath and will clean up easy. For now drivers have good mobility and can easily see their way.



Works well for interstates too, just rates may be a little higher to meet the required Service Level. But not much. Salt rates rarely exceed 250 lbs/lm even on our biggest roads



Equipment

This Technique Can be Started Simply...

- First units were cut PVC pipes and reused signs
- Anything that would focus the material and minimize bounce and scatter



Spreader designs have been tested in 2013 and 2023 for bounce and scatter reduction









- How you spread salt matters
 - Dry or prewetted?
 - Speed
 - What kind of spreader are you using?
 - What pattern are you aiming for?





Refinements





More Brine!

- Brine use is great for making salt stick regardless of technique
- Especially good for wheel-path since it enables the quick burn and the downhill flow of chemical





Oops...

If we do end up with bonding, a trickle of brine running down the slope can undercut the ice and perhaps allow us to scrape it off without having to melt it top-down Notice the brine hoses to all of these spreaders

08/06/20



08/06/2013 11:14









Drivers will have to consider slope. This driver is approaching a banked left curve and has switched granular drop to the right side to maximize chemical concentration on the uphill side.

Brine is still present at both sides – the left side is the 'box sprinkler' type and you can see the brine here.

Once back to straight, it's back to left side granular (material focused at crown) and brine only right.

Even Anti-Ice Pattern is Modified





Nozzles like these are becoming less common

- Brine sticks great but nozzles still have some spray/drift
- We are often pumping 50+ gal/LM and it creates a lot of droplets that blow





 Open ended nozzles don't create as much spray, even at faster speeds

> If you look closely, you can see that there is still some spray, and that will help protect the 'rest of the road'

> > But also very little passing either paint line.





We don't always need to melt all of the snow. A small layer of salt underneath keeps the snow unbonded. Tire treads can reach the road and it scrapes off easily

Main Points: Wheel Track Pattern

- Purposely focusing all material to the wheel track(s)
- Very high concentration in a wheel path creates a very quick melt down to the pavement
- Drivers have good grip on at least 2 wheels
- Mobility restored quickly and with little salt
- Any bounce and scatter is far from the edge. Will land on the pavement where it can be useful
- Traffic and road crown quickly spread salt to other areas, enough to help, but the majority stays in the tracks where it's most needed

AVL and Salt Use Tracking



GPS/AVL & Plow Cam History

2010	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2017/2018
AVL program begins	Trial AVL Deployment (LTI – Vendor)	Full AVL Deployment	Basic plow data for the public	Expanded Plow Cam cameras (iPhones) to the entire	Transitioned to Skyhawk as AVL vendor	Transitioned from iPhones to Axis Cameras
			Introduced Plow Cam cameras -300 iPhones	fleet	Added Plow Cam camera images to 511	Added snowplow locations to 511

GPS/AVL & Plow Cam History

2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023	
Transitioned to Cypress as AVL vendor, utilizing same modems (CTM-200)	Developed Salt Ledger, Material Usage and Storm Reporting Dashboards	Added Regional winter Road Conditions to 511	Cypress Replaced CTM- 200 modems with the CTM One Modems		
	Began reviewing Winter Season Material Usage data with Districts				



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AVL Info

- Vehicle speed and location
- Engine fault codes
- Spreader:
 - Material types
 - Set rates
 - Actual rates
 - Pavement/air temperature
- Plow Cams
 - Axis M1065-L



AVL on **511**





Winter Operations Data

										Total	Total	Total	Total		Total												Average	
				Total			Average	Average	Average	Blowing	Bridge	Freezing	Mixed	Total	Road	Total			Miles							Material	FY21 Salt	Average
		Total Rock	Total Salt	50/50	Total CaCl	Total	Winter	Snow	Precipitation	Snow	Frost	Rain	Precip	Refreeze	Frost	Sleet	Total Snow	Total	>8K	5K-8K	.25K-5K	1.5K-2.5K	800-1,500	<800		Cost per	Price	Sand
	District	Salt Tons	Brine	Salt/Sand	Brine	Sand Tons	Index	Inches	Events	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Miles	Veh/lane	veh/lane	veh/lane	veh/lane	veh/lane	veh/lane	Material Cost	Lane Mile	/Ton	Price
	1	14,248	4,294,896	1,005	9,643	-	18.7	30.5	38	817	193	382	197	186	119	22	1,877	4,558.9	244.8	257.3	650.2	703.3	915.0	1,788.3	\$ 1,974,384.63	\$ 433.09	\$ 75.50	\$ 15.32
	2	13,412	3,064,215	1,121	-	3,384	20.9	33.6	67	3,030	482	561	435	948	236	72	2,485	3,949.5	5.1	81.7	416.9	705.5	1,471.9	1,268.4	\$ 1,833,416.88	\$ 464.2	l \$ 83.62	\$ 13.32
	3	8,526	2,075,478	1,078	-	438	17.4	19.5	37	837	254	420	284	250	101	82	2,023	4,090.9	4.4	37.4	337.5	897.0	1,348.2	1,466.5	\$ 1,088,743.74	\$ 266.14	\$ 73.28	\$ 13.28
	4	11,562	3,359,490	0	-	25	14.8	24.9	31	620	226	305	317	147	232	13	1,913	3,721.6	47.1	264.9	258.3	478.2	870.0	1,803.1	\$ 1,436,136.56	\$ 385.89	\$ 65.33	\$ 16.35
	5	11,950	3,840,076	1,444	2,450	771	18.2	35.0	43	1,444	132	524	200	152	100	18	2,181	4,029.1	0.0	42.5	477.6	1,002.1	974.3	1,532.6	\$ 1,742,945.02	\$ 432.59	\$ 74.41	\$ 16.40
	6	20,773	4,081,668	724	-	457	24.5	34.4	70	1,874	916	544	153	645	288	74	2,339	4,272.3	256.4	216.0	699.8	741.1	624.6	1,734.5	\$ 2,415,041.72	\$ 565.2	7 \$ 76.80	\$ 14.60
St	tatewide	80,470	20,715,823	5,372	12,093	5,076	18.9	29.2	47	8,621	2,203	2,737	1,586	2,328	1,076	281	12,818	24,622.3	557.8	899.7	2,840.3	4,527.1	6,204.0	9,593.4	\$ 10,490,668.54	\$ 426.00	5 \$ 74.73	\$ 14.82

District	FY18 Rock Salt Tons	FY18 Salt Brine	FY18 Winter Index	FY18 Material Cost per Lane Mile	FY19 Rock Salt Tons	FY19 Salt Brine	FY19 Winter Index	FY19 Material Cost per Lane Mile	FY20 Rock Salt Tons	FY20 Salt Brine	FY20 Winter Index	FY20 Material Cost per Lane Mile	F	FY21 Rock Salt Tons	FY21 Salt Brine	FY21 Winter Index	FY21 Material Cost per Lane Mile	FY22 Rc Salt Tor	sk FY212 Sa s Brine	FY22 It Winter Index	FY22 Material Cost per Lane Mile
1	31,925	6,468,378	25.5	\$ 805.84	29,317.0	7,004,067	36.6	\$ 773.71	25,467	6,670,632	24.6	\$ 694.35		20,769	5,615,789	24.0	\$ 606.72	14,24	4,294,89	6 18.7	\$ 421.96
2	24,196	3,932,272	29.2	\$ 859.52	24,541.5	4,598,015	36.8	\$ 830.73	22,710	4,405,389	27.8	\$ 735.65		17,290	3,766,418	23.2	\$ 565.56	13,41	3,064,22	5 20.9	\$ 444.42
3	20,983	3,545,397	29.0	\$ 547.43	18,848.8	3,858,529	33.4	\$ 529.76	21,887	4,155,416	26.5	\$ 575.87		17,094	3,571,350	21.4	\$ 483.39	8,52	5 2,075,42	8 17.4	\$ 278.04
4	30,617	5,416,587	24.1	\$ 816.21	30,997.5	6,317,275	36.6	\$ 872.76	21,744	5,145,564	21.0	\$ 643.38		23,904	5,708,051	23.0	\$ 718.06	11,56	3,359,49	0 14.8	\$ 369.83
5	22,752	5,220,052	23.2	\$ 693.62	31,547.5	8,754,803	38.0	\$ 1,050.69	22,536	6,900,174	25.3	\$ 738.40		20,731	5,958,677	24.0	\$ 687.15	11,95	3,840,0	6 18.2	\$ 422.59
6	41,181	7,755,082	30.8	\$ 1,137.21	43,544.1	8,747,537	46.1	\$ 1,271.84	36,058	7,631,760	35.2	\$ 997.56		41,176	8,408,461	29.9	\$ 1,076.24	20,77	4,081,66	8 24.5	\$ 541.03
Statewide	171,654	32,337,768	27.0	\$ 812.36	178,796.4	39,280,226	37.6	\$ 889.67	150,403	34,908,935	26.6	\$ 733.30		140,964	33,028,745	24.1	\$ 690.91	80,47	20,715,8	3 18.9	\$ 406.25

Winter Operations Data

- Conduct a Post Winter Review with each District
- Discuss ideas and questions
- Meet in small groups, but everybody gets all info from all regions

The Problems With Basic Data

- Weather varies a lot!
 - Storm to storm
 - Same storm, different areas
 - Winter to Winter
- Miles and service expectations change
 - Each garage has a different mix of miles
 - Types of roads that make up each garage
 - rural low-volume vs. urban interstate?
 - We've gained about 1,000 miles in the last decade

How do you know what's good or bad, if you're improving or declining, when there are so many variables??

Current and Historical Salt Usage



Salt/labor management dashboard



- Produces 'expected' salt/labor use for each area for each day
- Compares 'expected' vs. 'use'



How

 Shows how well we adhere to our use guidelines for each unique storm and location



- Uses each garages' responsibility info. lane miles and service level
- Computes expected use according to guidelines



What Does This Mean For people?

- Targets provide a benchmark
- Visual way to compare
 - Across time or location
 - Outliers become obvious
 - Simple reporting errors
 - Unusual use
- New data daily
 - Catch potential problems early



How It's Made: Automating Our Rate Guidelines



	Salt Appli	cation Ra	te Guidel	lines			
Assuming:	Prewetted salt & 12-foot lane		Hours:	2	Level:	standard	100%
	Surface Temperature (F):	33-30 F	29-27	26-24 F	23-21 F	20-18 F	17-15 F
	Heavy Frost, Light Snow	50	75	95	120	140	170
Pounds of	Medium snow (1/2 inch per hour)	75	10	120	145	165	200
Salt*	Heavy Snow (one inch per hour)	100	140	185	250	300	350***
	Freezing rain, drizzle, sleet	140	185	250	300	350***	400***

- Rates are assessed in 10 minute periods
- For example, 140 Pounds/LM in 2 hours = 11.67 Pounds/LM in 10 minutes
- 10-minute scale lets the salt rate adjust as temperatures or storm types change
- Adds up all of the 10-minute amounts to create daily rates

How It's Made

Each10-minute estimate is added up for a day. This is a garage's daily target salt pounds <u>per lane</u> <u>mile</u>

Multiply by each garage's lane miles (weighted by service level) Daily Total Pounds Per Lane Mile * Weighted Miles / 2000 = Daily Target Tons

How Has Salt Use Changed?

- Overages tend to be less over
- More years under, and further under.



Salt Tons Used vs. Estimated



Performance Changes

FY 2007-2011 Average Hours to Normal: A – 13.0 B – 12.4 C – 12.6

FY 2012-2018 Average Hours to Normal: A – 10.5 B – 10.5 C – 10.6





- Average number of hours it took to return Interstates to normal surface condition after crew deployment:
- Average number of hours it took to return 4-lane and major 2-lane highways to normal surface condition after crew deployment:
- Average number of hours it took to return low-traffic two-lane highways to normal surface condition after crew deployment:

Material Use and Storm Info Dashboard

- Shows statewide storm hour and snow amount comparisons
- Material usage detail for user-selectable years or time frames
- Link on DOTnet



Thanks!

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