

# **CLARUS Road-Weather Routing for Crash Risk Aversion**

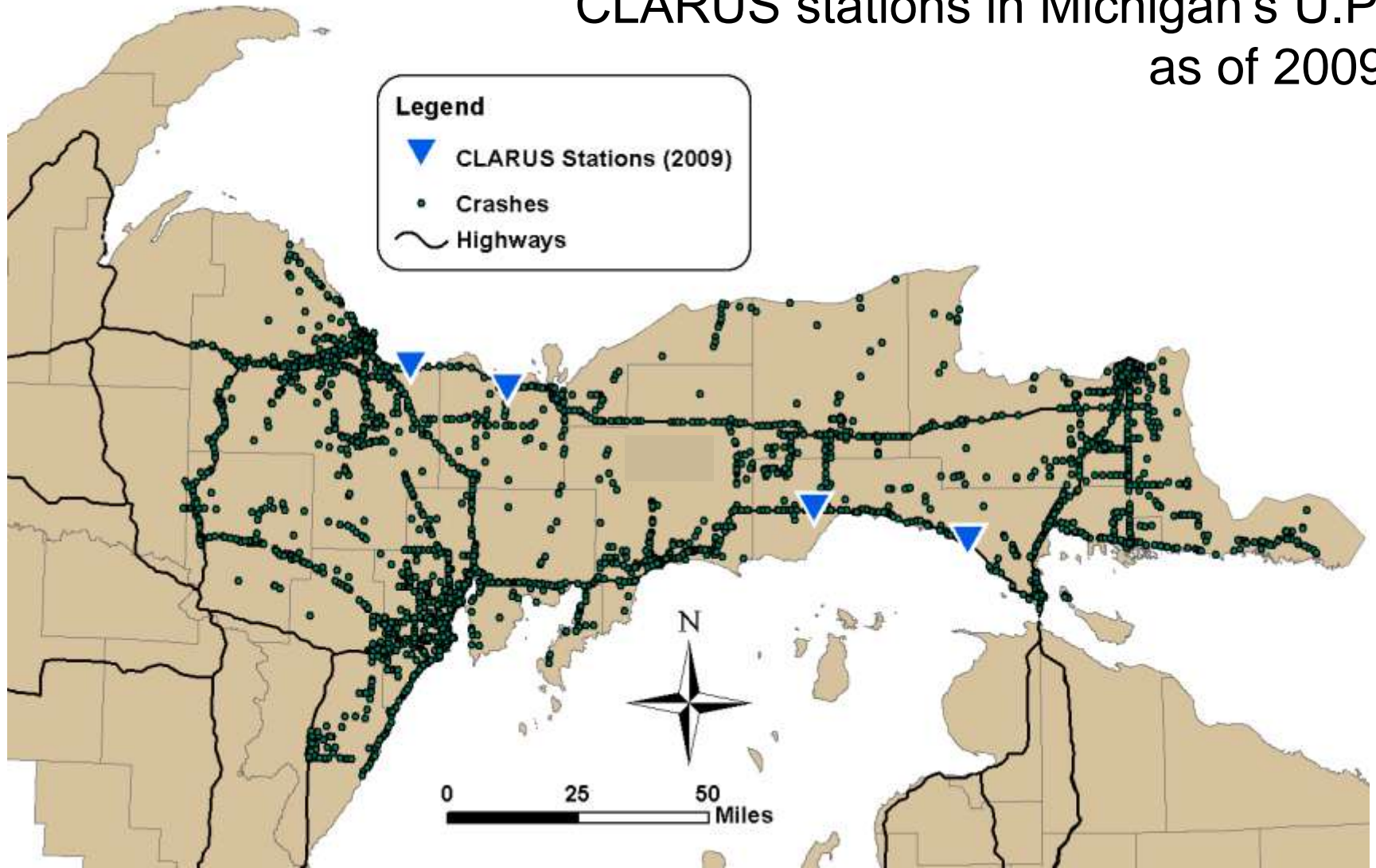
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Michigan Technological University

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Michigan Tech Research Institute

**Road Weather Management Stakeholder Meeting, Albuquerque, NM  
September 7, 2011**

# CLARUS Monitoring Stations

CLARUS stations in Michigan's U.P.  
as of 2009





# Linking Crashes and Weather

- A regression model was created
  - Dependent Variable – A crash occurring within 50 miles of a weather station during a particular hour.
  - Independent Variables
    - Temperature (Air, Road and Dew Point)
    - Precipitation Types
    - Precipitation Intensities
    - Visibility
    - Wind Speed (Average and Gust)
    - Atmospheric Pressure



# Linking Crashes and Weather

- First cut: What variables are significant?

Variable	Units	Directionality Tested	Odds of a Crash	p-value
Wind Speed	m/s	Higher Speed	1.023	0.0140
Ice Percent	%	Greater Percent	1.003	0.0288
Heavy Precipitation Intensity	present	1	1.753	< 0.0001
No Precipitation Present	present	1	0.808	0.0052
Precipitation as Snow	present	1	2.174	< 0.0001
Atmospheric Pressure	mbar	Higher Pressure	0.993	< 0.0001
Dew Pt Temp	deg C	Higher Temperature	0.984	< 0.0001
Relative Humidity	%	Greater Percent	0.996	< 0.0001
Precipitation Rate	cm/hr	Greater Rate	1.118	0.0478
Visibility	1000m	Greater Visability	0.961	< 0.0001
Air Temperature	deg C	Higher Temperature	0.987	< 0.0001
Dry Road Surface	present	1	1.19	0.0004
Surface Ice Warning	present	1	1.747	0.0099
Surface Ice Watch	present	1	1.321	0.0010
Road Surface Temperature	deg C	Higher Temperature	0.995	< 0.0001
Wind Gust Speed	m/s	Higher Speed	1.042	< 0.0001

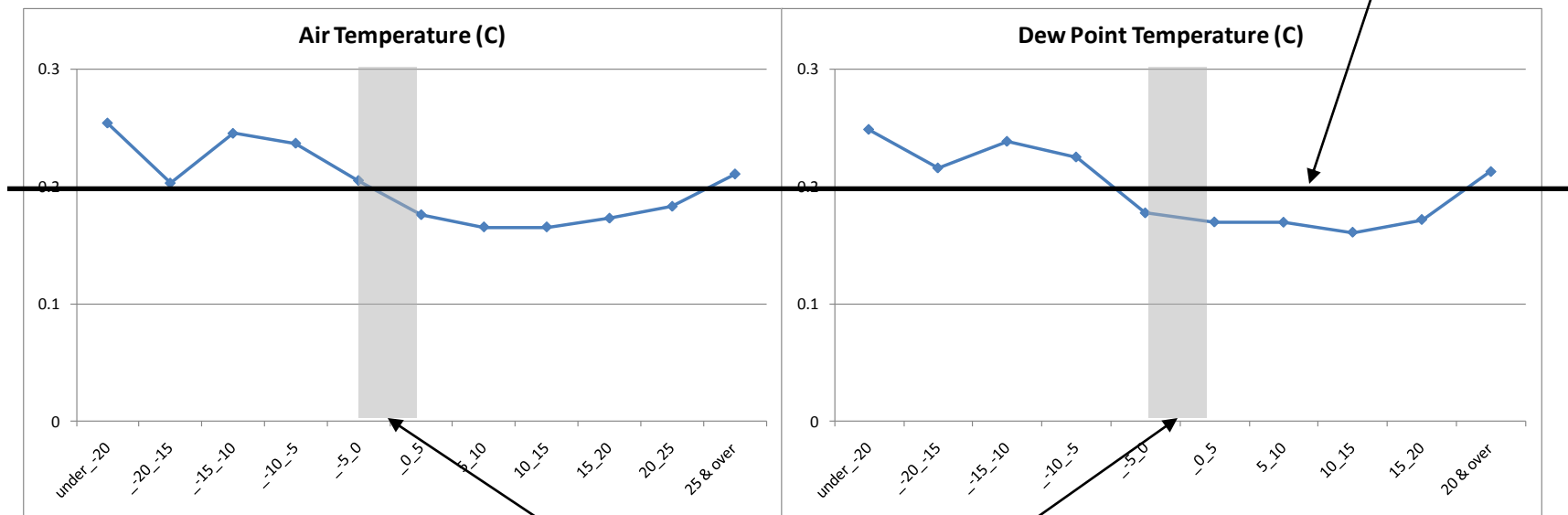


# Linking Crashes and Weather

- The regression model implies linear effects, but...
  - Temperature changes may have greater effects around freezing
  - What is the critical visibility level?
  - Road temperatures are critical around freezing
  - What about correlations between some of the variables?
- Back to the raw data
  - Where are the tipping points above or below which the regression modeling may be effective?

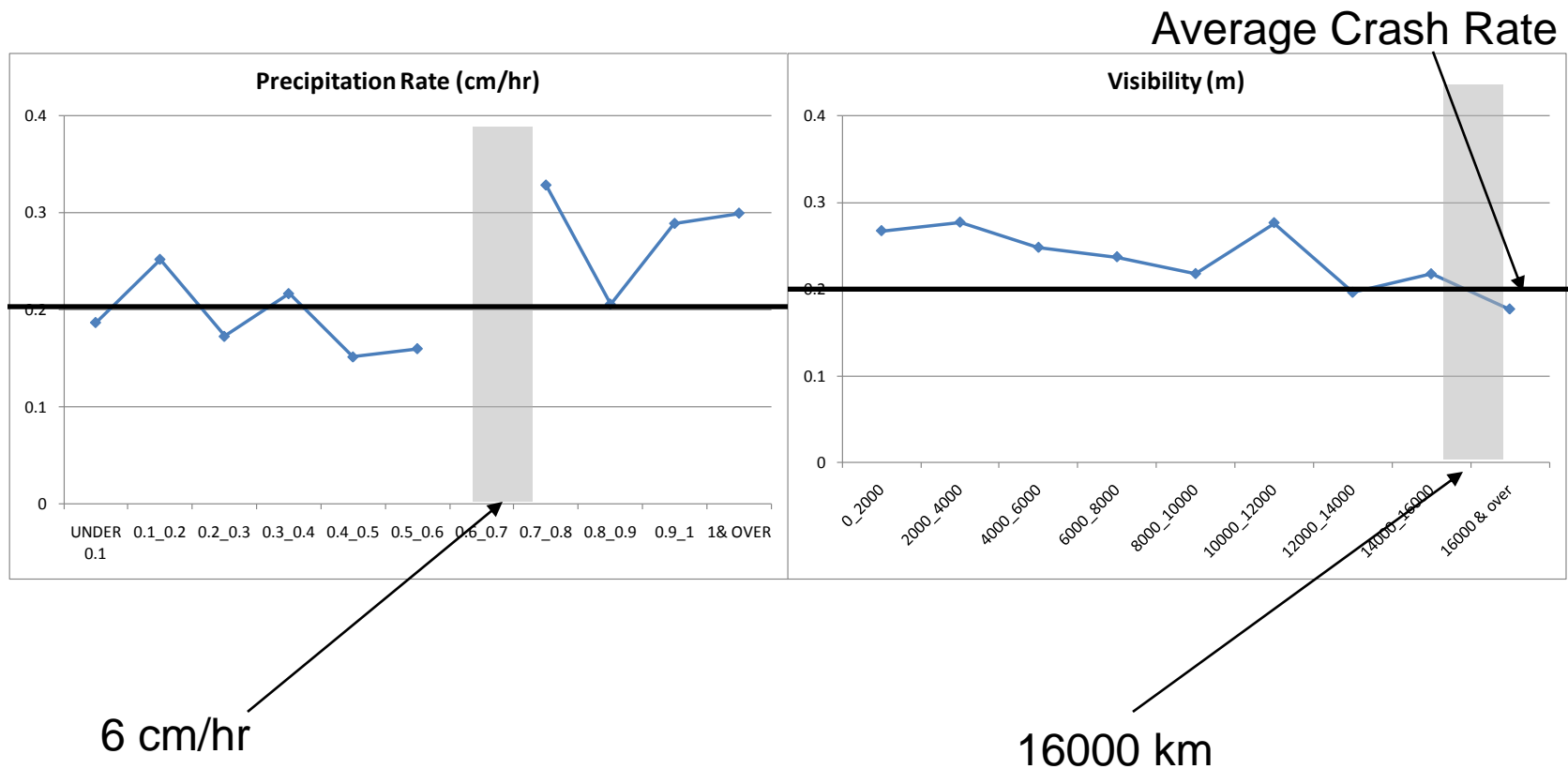
- About 20% of the hours observed around the 4 stations had a crash

## Average Crash Rate



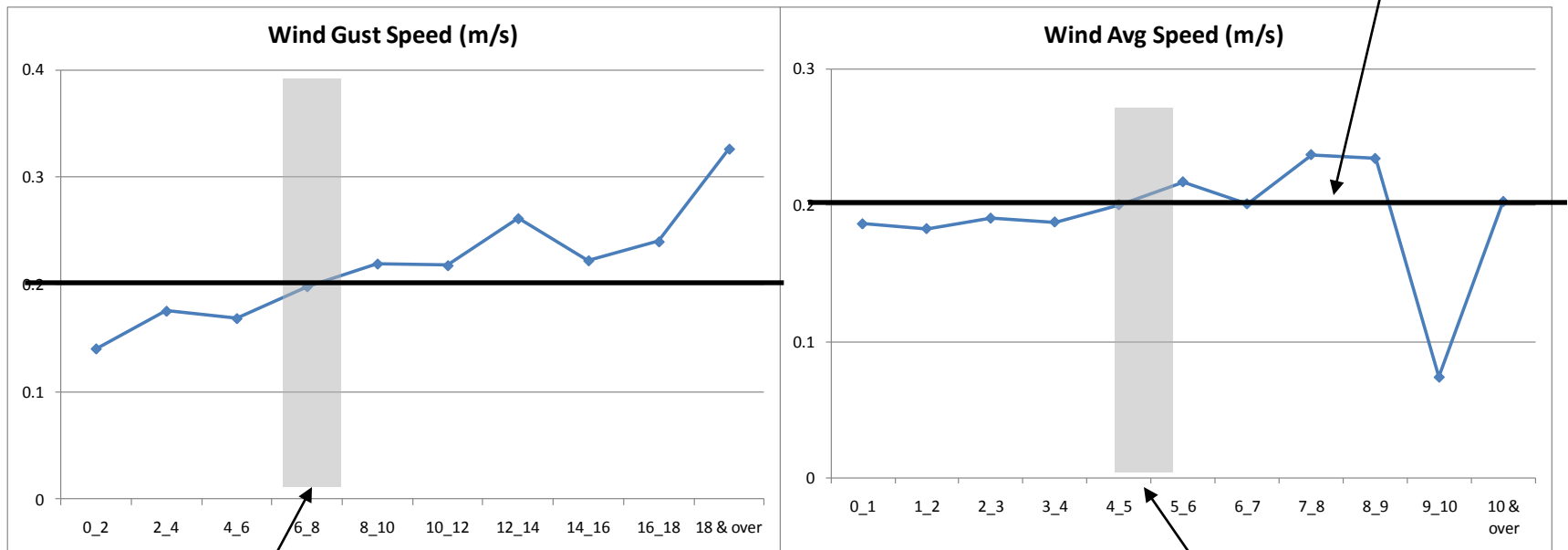
0 degrees Celsius

## ■ Precipitation Rate and Visibility



- Wind Speed (average and gust)

## Average Crash Rate



7 m/s

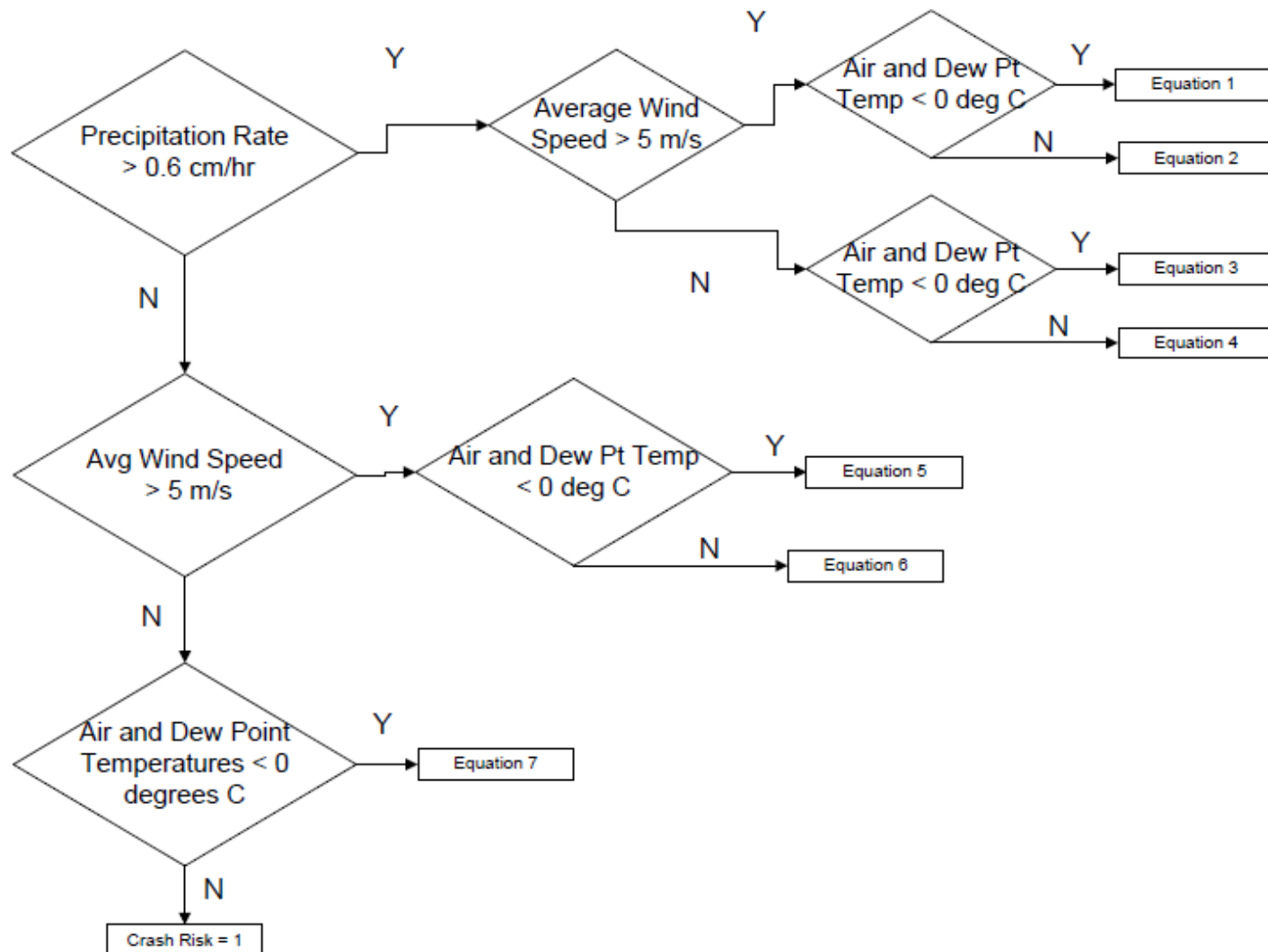
5 m/s



# Decision Tree Construction

- A set of regression models applied under specific conditions.
  - Allows for evaluating continuous variables for regions of interest
- Evaluated subsets of data where crash risk was greater than 20% for all levels of other variables shown to be significant
  - i.e. the effect of dew pt, visibility, wind speed when air temperature is  $< 0$  deg C.

# Crash Risk Algorithm



- For each path on the tree, a regression model was created as done originally.
- The exponential of the parameter estimate multiplied by the variable value yields the odds of a crash

$$CrashRisk_{Eq1} = e^{(0.6025+0.1716+0.2189)}$$

$$CrashRisk_{Eq2} = e^{(0.6025+0.1716)}$$

$$CrashRisk_{Eq3} = e^{(0.6025+0.2189-1.6789(AirTemperature)+1.4417(DewPtTemperature))}$$

$$CrashRisk_{Eq4} = e^{(0.6025)}$$

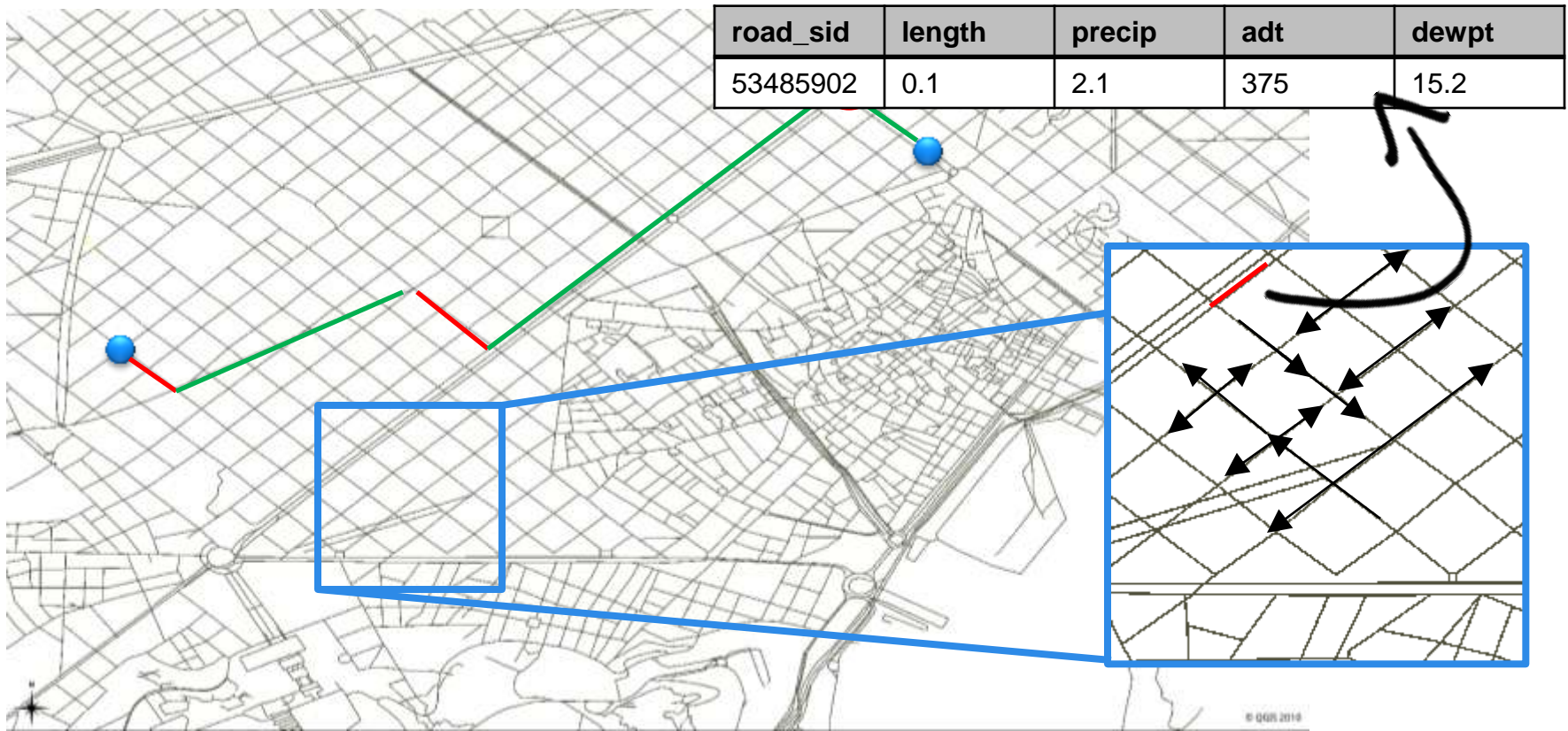
$$CrashRisk_{Eq5} = e^{(0.1716+0.2189)}$$

$$CrashRisk_{Eq6} = e^{(0.1716-0.0245(DewPtTemperature))}$$

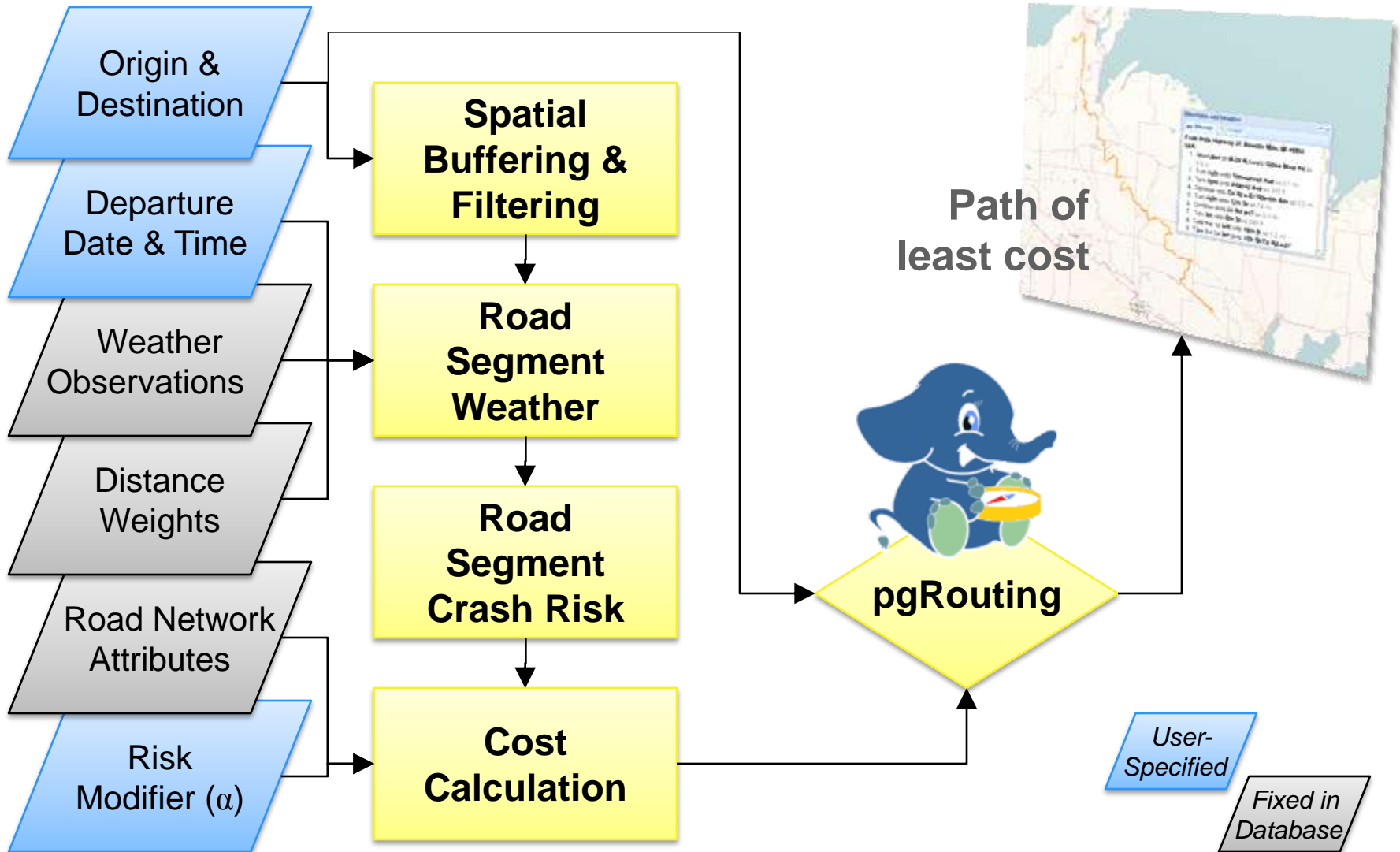
$$CrashRisk_{Eq7} = e^{(0.2189+0.0130(AirTemperature)+0.0438(AverageWindSpeed))}$$

# Road Network Data

- OpenStreetMap (OSM) data were loaded into a database to comprise the road network
- Length or travel time the typical cost of a road segment



# Crash Risk Aversion Algorithm



# Road Segment Weather

- Interpolate weather data for the road network using ***inverse distance weighting (IDW)***

$$z(r) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{w_i(s) z_i}{\xi} \right) \quad \xi = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \quad w_i(s) = \frac{1}{\text{distance}(r, s)^p}$$

$z_i$	Weather observation at a given CLARUS station
$w_i$	Weight applied to the weather observation
$r$	Road segment centroid
$s$	Location of CLARUS station
$\xi$	Normalization factor
$p$	Power parameter (fixed at 2 in this application)

- IDW not the most rigorous spatial interpolation method, but best choice with only 4 CLARUS stations
- Inverse distance weights, calculated from road segment centroid, stored in the database for each road segment

# Crash Risk & Cost Calculation

- Classical ***shortest time problem***, but with crash risk considered as part of the cost

$$f(p) = cost_{p,t} = \alpha * travelttime_p + (1 - \alpha) * crashrisk_{p,t}$$

$cost_{p,t}$  Cost of traversing edge  $p$  at time  $t$

$travelttime_p$  Time required to traverse edge  $p$

$crashrisk_{p,t}$  Crash risk associated with traversing edge  $p$  at time  $t$

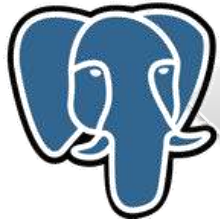
$\alpha$  Weighting factor between 0 and 1; shortest path and least crash risk

$$crashrisk_{p,t} = \frac{\sum_{s \in S} \lambda_s crashrisk_{s,t}}{\sum_{s \in S} \lambda_s}$$

Crash risk for each nearby station by inverse distance weighting; in our problem, all four stations considered



PostgreSQL



*Adds types to  
typical data stored  
by Postgres*

PostGIS



*Operates on  
spatial representations  
enabled by PostGIS*

pgRouting



Find the  
nearest  
edge in  
PostGIS

```
SELECT gid, source, target, the_geom,  
distance(the_geom, -83.69, 42.31, 4326) AS dist  
FROM ways  
WHERE the_geom && setsrid('BOX3D(-83.79, 42.21, -83.59,  
42.41)::box3d, 4326)  
ORDER BY dist LIMIT 1
```

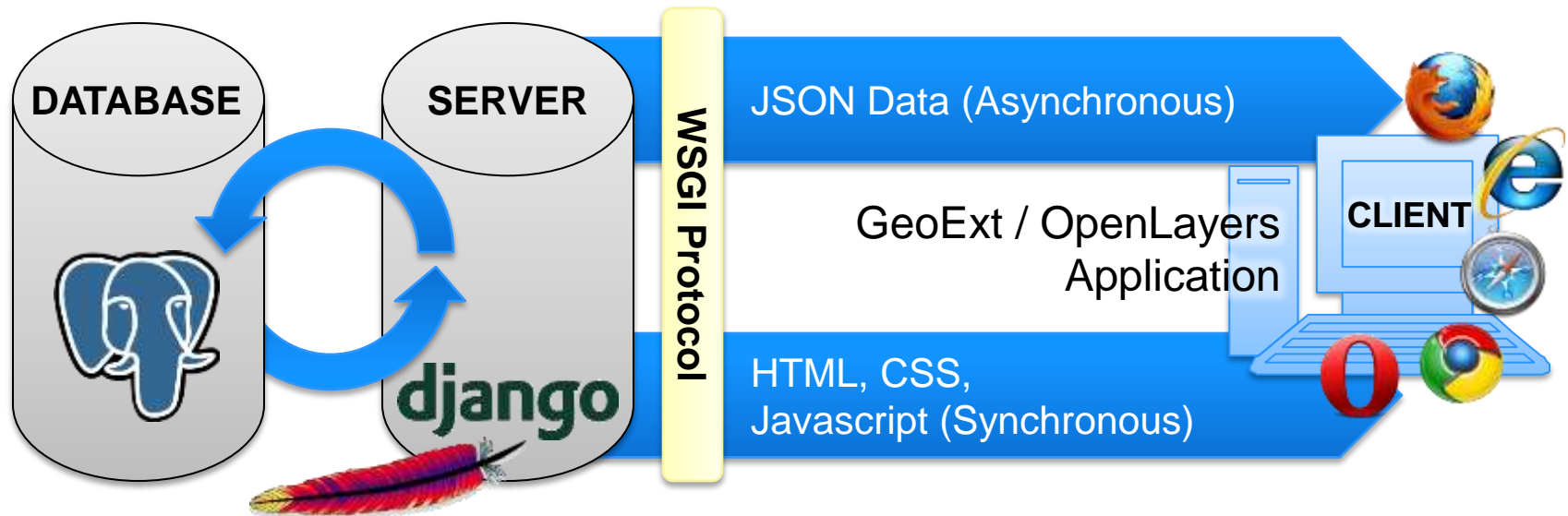
Find the  
least-  
cost  
path  
between  
edges

```
SELECT rt.gid, rt.the_geom, length(rt.the_geom), ways.gid  
FROM ways,  
  (SELECT gid, the_geom FROM  
    djikstra_sp_delta_crash_risk('ways',  
650908, 643960, 0.1, '2009-01-01', 0.5)) AS rt  
WHERE ways.gid=rt.gid
```



# Routing Web Service

- Apache server programmed in `python` with the **django** framework (and RESTful and AJAX-compliant)
- Client application written in Javascript using GeoExt (ExtJS); web mapping powered by OpenLayers
- Routing data sent in Javascript Object Notation (JSON)





### CLARUS Road Weather Routing

Routing algorithm: Crash Risk Aversion

2009-01-01

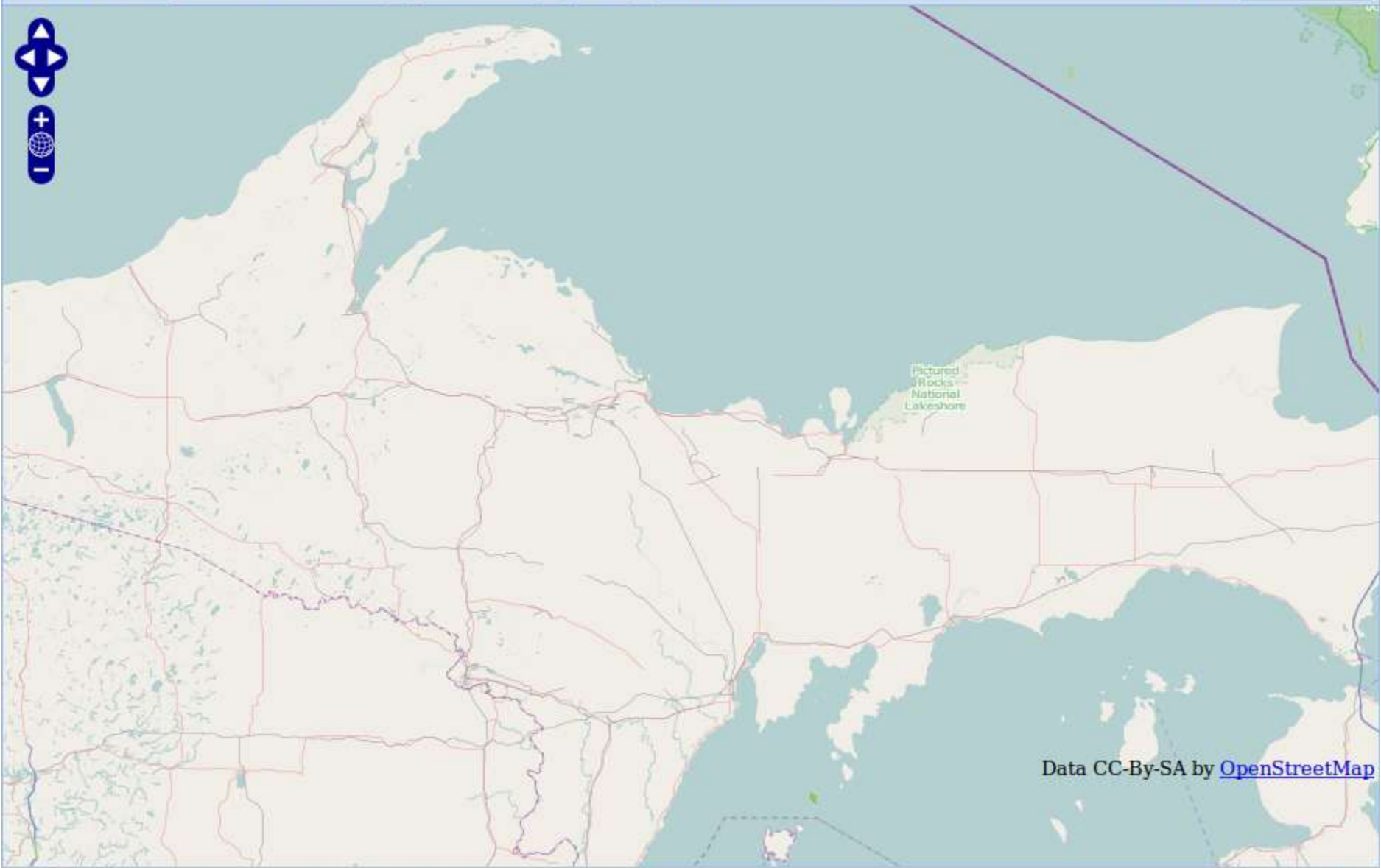
00:00

Weight:



Help

Directions: On



Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

Data CC-BY-SA by [OpenStreetMap](#)





### CLARUS Road Weather Routing

Routing algorithm: Crash Risk Aversion

2009-01-01

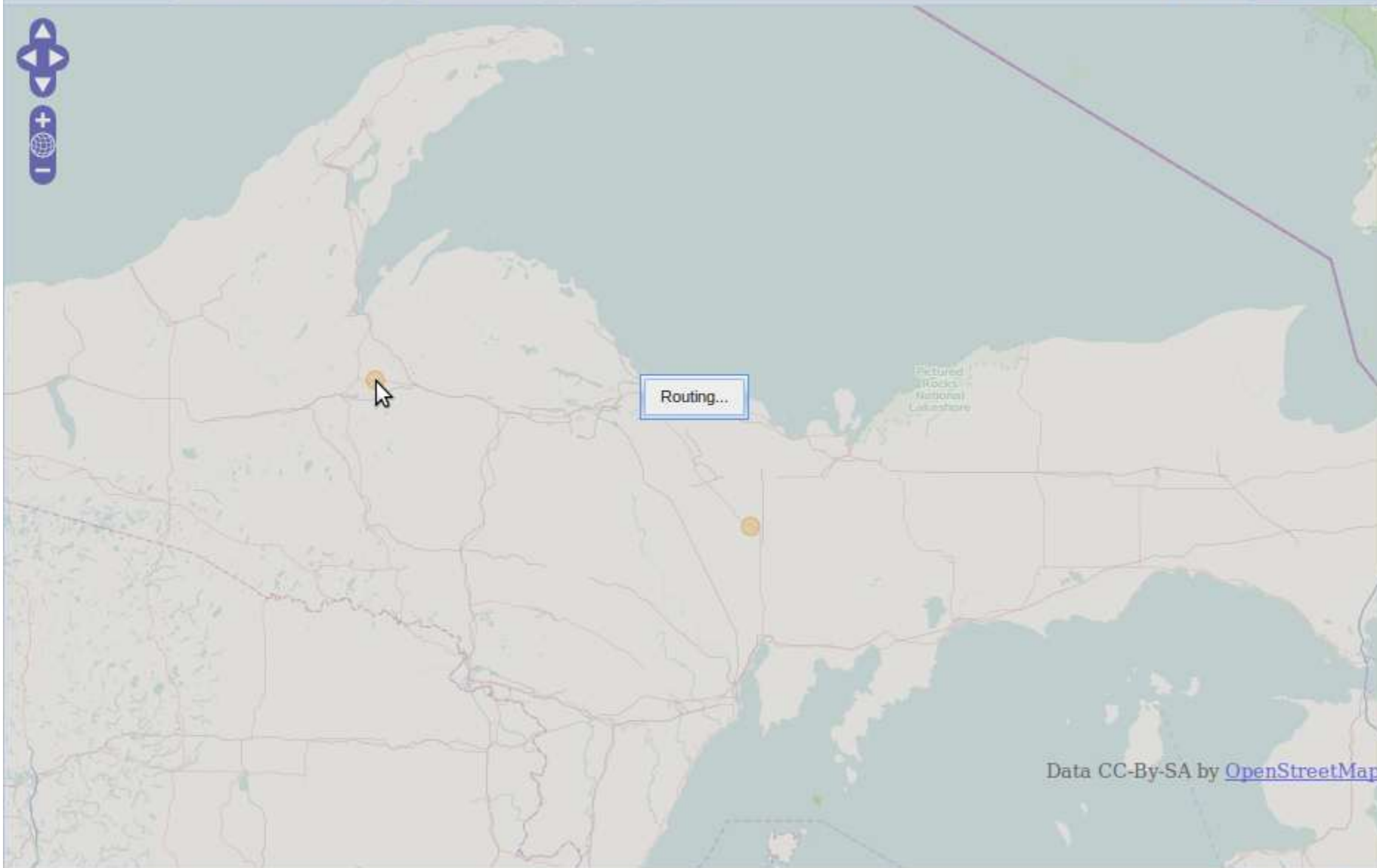
00:00

Weight:



Help

Directions: On



Data CC-BY-SA by [OpenStreetMap](#)





### CLARUS Road Weather Routing

Routing algorithm: Crash Risk Aversion

2009-01-01

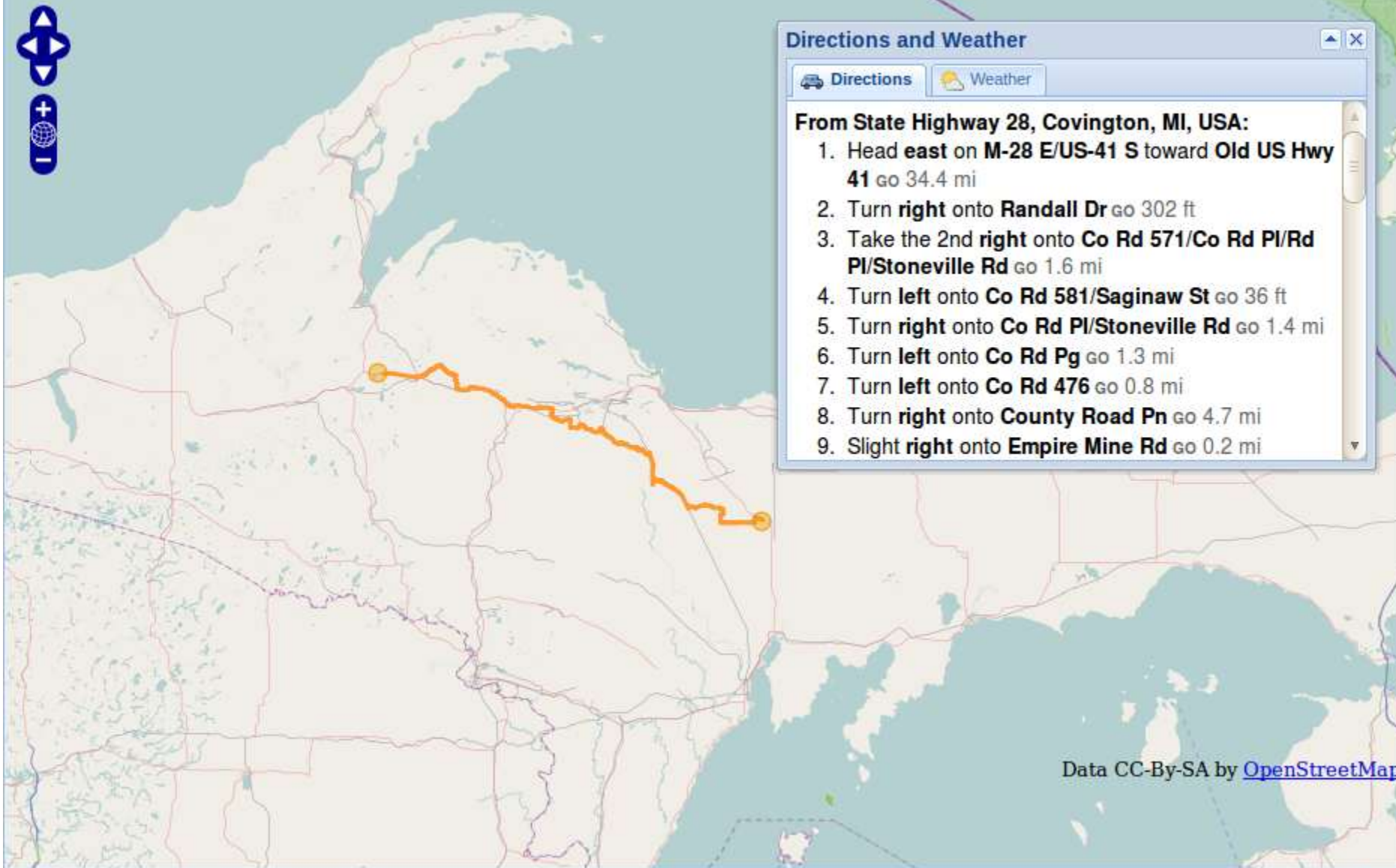
00:00

Weight:



Help

Directions: On



#### Directions and Weather

Directions

Weather

##### From State Highway 28, Covington, MI, USA:

1. Head **east** on **M-28 E/US-41 S** toward **Old US Hwy 41** go 34.4 mi
2. Turn **right** onto **Randall Dr** go 302 ft
3. Take the 2nd **right** onto **Co Rd 571/Co Rd PI/Rd PI/Stoneville Rd** go 1.6 mi
4. Turn **left** onto **Co Rd 581/Saginaw St** go 36 ft
5. Turn **right** onto **Co Rd PI/Stoneville Rd** go 1.4 mi
6. Turn **left** onto **Co Rd Pg** go 1.3 mi
7. Turn **left** onto **Co Rd 476** go 0.8 mi
8. Turn **right** onto **County Road Pn** go 4.7 mi
9. Slight **right** onto **Empire Mine Rd** go 0.2 mi

Data CC-BY-SA by [OpenStreetMap](#)







### CLARUS Road Weather Routing

Routing algorithm: Crash Risk Aversion

2009-01-01

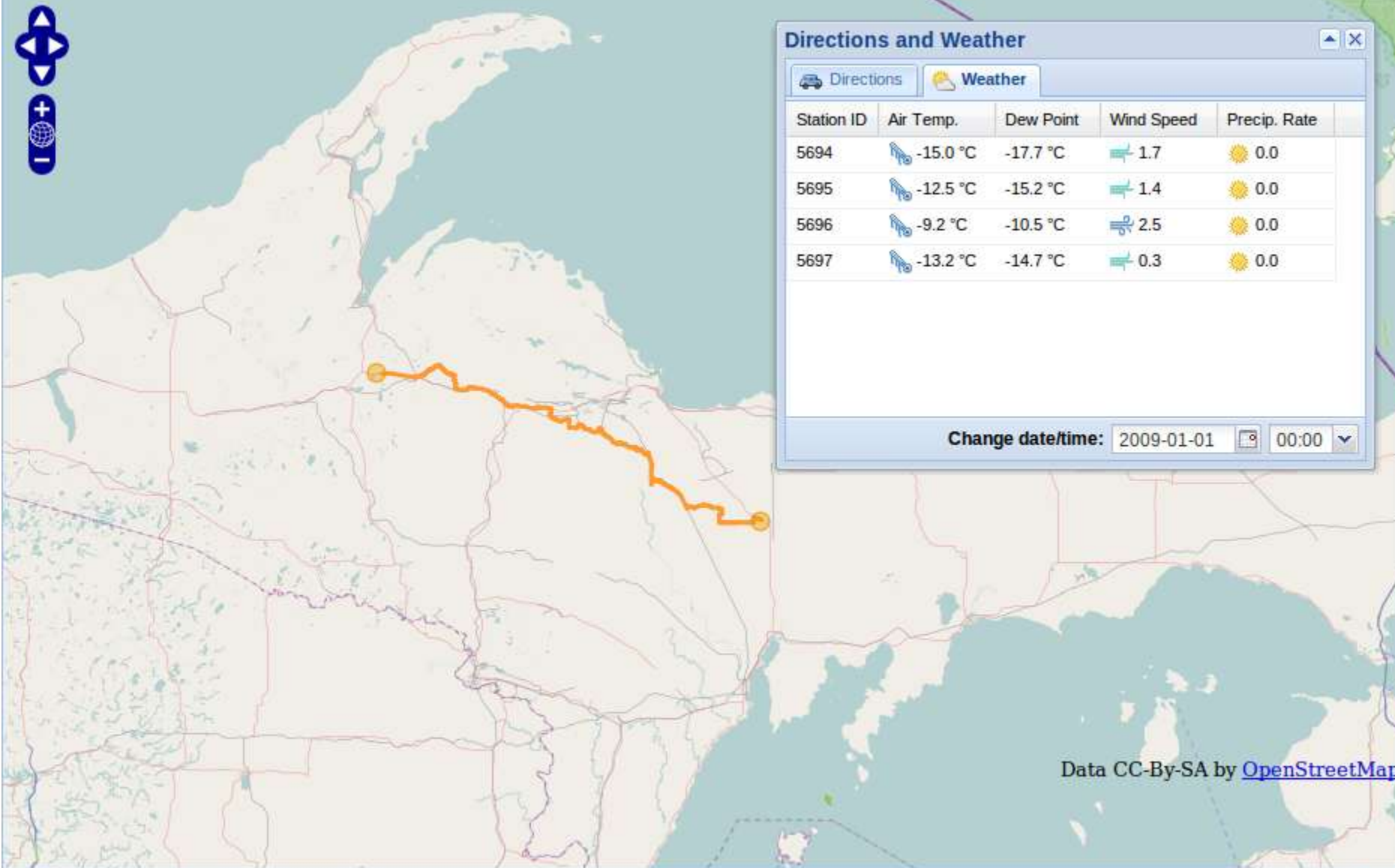
00:00

Weight:



Help

Directions: On



#### Directions and Weather

Directions Weather

Station ID	Air Temp.	Dew Point	Wind Speed	Precip. Rate
5694	-15.0 °C	-17.7 °C	1.7	0.0
5695	-12.5 °C	-15.2 °C	1.4	0.0
5696	-9.2 °C	-10.5 °C	2.5	0.0
5697	-13.2 °C	-14.7 °C	0.3	0.0

Change date/time: 2009-01-01 00:00

Data CC-BY-SA by [OpenStreetMap](#)





### CLARUS Road Weather Routing

Routing algorithm: Crash Risk Aversion

2009-01-01

00:00

Weight:



Help

Directions: On



February 2009

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Today

### Directions and Weather

Directions

Weather

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5697	-13.2 °C	-14.7 °C	0.3	0.0

Change date/time:

2009-01-01

00:00



### CLARUS Road Weather Routing

Routing algorithm: Crash Risk Aversion | 2009-01-01 | 00:00 | Weight:  | Help | Directions: On

- Crash Risk Aversion
- Shortest Path Dijkstra
- Shortest Path A\*
- Shortest Path Shooting\*

#### Directions and Weather

Directions | Weather

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Change date/time: 2009-01-01 | 00:00



### CLARUS Road Weather Routing

Routing algorithm: Crash Risk Aversion 2009-01-01 00:00

Weight:

Decreased Crash Risk (70% Weight)

Help Directions: On



#### Directions and Weather

Station ID	Air Temp.	Dew Point	Wind Speed	Precip. Rate
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Change date/time: 2009-01-01 00:00

<http://geodjango.mtri.org/clarus/>