### Data quality for Aggregation and **Dissemination of DOT Traveler** Information: Best Practices



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### Abstract

Data quality for traveler information data has generally been handled on an ad-hoc basis, with little or no provision for error notification other than perhaps through user-reporting of observed errors. Weather-related systems such as MADIS, Mesowest and Clarus have applied quality checks to weather sensor data, but these checks don't necessarily transfer to other sensor and data types. Further, these checks may not be applicable to department of transportation RWIS sites in the absence of data from additional sites. Some, including Caltrans District 2, have implemented measures of reliability based on network and file transfer performance. The District 2 Information Relay and the DRISI CWWP2 efforts have also included some checks for bad data in CCTV and other feeds. However, there do not appear to be unified, multi-dimensional approaches to data quality for aggregation and dissemination of DOT traveler information.

The goal of this project is to analyze and document existing system best practices for data quality for the aggregation and dissemination of state department of transportation traveler information.



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## **Presentation Outline**

- Problem(s)
- Need
- Objectives
- Survey (preliminary responses)
- Literature Search (in progress)
- Next Steps
- What We're Doing
- Acknowledgements



## Problem

The quality of data is a crucial consideration for the provision of traveler information. For example, is the data accurate, timely, and reliable?

- Drivers will make travel decisions based on up to date, correct, and accessible information which ultimately impacts the effectiveness of traffic management.
- Drivers are much less likely to access the information and make travel decisions based on information that is incorrect, stale, or untrustworthy. This can significantly diminish the effectiveness of traffic management efforts. Even worse, if drivers use incorrect information to make travel-related decisions, accidents, injury or even death could occur.



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### Examples of Problems with Traveler Information Data and Metadata

- Meta data field element location, timestamps
- Old or frozen CCTV images
- Partial CCTV image, dark CCTV image
- Indication of camera being unavailable
- Duplicate data in different locations
- Misspellings on sign messages
- Camera settings visible to the public
- Color display (affects interpretation of road conditions)
- Incidents incorrectly located
- Chain-up control requirements

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- RWIS data e.g., surface temperature, error, missing, displaying a value when there is no sensor, depth and water level
- Incorrect data (temperature, precipitation, etc.)



### Examples From the One Stop Shop (oss.weathershare.org) 07/24/2015

What problems can we find on an arbitrary day?















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## Need

• There is erroneous data in existing feeds.

– Many errors at an arbitrary time.

- We believe data quality has generally been handled on an ad hoc basis.
- We believe this is a systemic problem with many failure points.
- Caltrans and WSRTC are working on data quality relative to QuickMap and the One-Stop-Shop, among other projects such as WeatherShare. They feel it is a critically important issue that needs to be addressed.
- Other state DOTs anticipate benefit from this work.



## **Project Objective**

The goal of this project is to analyze and document existing system best practices for data quality for the aggregation and dissemination of state department of transportation traveler information.

- Survey of DOT Practitioners •
- Literature Search •
- Document best practices (if found) ۲

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## Survey of DOT Practitioners

Investigating the accuracy of data and metadata, what quality control measures are used, and how the data is handled throughout the process from collection to dissemination.

- How is the traveler information provided?
- What is done to make sure the information is right?
- How are errors/problems detected and fixed?



- Introductory email to identified contacts or general (traveler) information contact.
- Telephone interview or written responses.
- Contacted state DOTs in the Western States Region.
- Interviewed those responsible for traveler information for  $\bullet$ the state. Interviewed:
  - California
  - Idaho
  - Montana
  - Nevada
  - Oregon
  - Utah
  - Washington

Other Contacts:

- Arizona
- Colorado
- New Mexico
- Wyoming



#### Some General Responses

- All those surveyed have been forthcoming in their responses and are very interested in the project. There was some agreement that the problem may be endemic.
- Many mentioned the Real-Time System Management Information Program (Section 1201 SAFETEA-LU, 23 CFR 511)
- Some mentioned data ownership.

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 Some mentioned a need to clarify where the DOT should be in the traveler information environment.



#### Some General Responses

- There are varying levels and complexity of ITS deployments and associated traveler information around the region and within individual states.
  - Funding
  - Personnel
  - Need
- There is a lack of automation. (CA)
- There are no statewide defined procedures for data quality control and issue resolution. (CA)



- How do you find out about problems with your traveler information 1. data or metadata? What do you do (as the individual responsible for traveler information) in regard to these things?
  - Who finds out? а.
  - b. Is it an automatic or manual process?
  - Describe the process. C.
  - If it is done manually, who does it and how often? d.
  - How are problems resolved? e.
  - f\_ How long does it take to resolve a problem?

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What issues have you had, if any, with data quality and traveler g. information? (Describe.)



Issues include:

- CMS feeds (e.g., misspellings or typos, wrong abbreviations, multicultural challenges, sign limitations)
- Equipment failure or equipment end of life
- Cameras: offline, communications, power issues, potential old or partial picture, pixels out.
- Field element location
- Timeliness (e.g., old or stale information, miss a winter road report, wrong start date on construction project)
- Operator input error
- Sensors, sensor calibration
- Connectivity & Communications
- Missing information regarding an incident, construction, lane closures, etc.





Find out about issues/problems via:

- Public call in, email, social media
- Auto alerts, software
- Third party vendor
- Operations personnel
- 511 phone line comment module
- Data owners

Who finds out?

- Depends on the problem. (RWIS, communications, software, etc.)
- Traveler information person, state communications office
- TMC, TOC
- Operations personnel, dispatch, district office
- Third party vendor
- ITS Maintenance, Regional ITS personnel

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- IT Maintenance
- In one state, **RWIS techs** monitor their own equipment.



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Process

- Depends on the problem, and how/by who the problem is discovered.
  - Public calls in, problem directed to the appropriate person.
  - If camera down or image is stale, auto alert sent to phone.
  - Software indicates that data files are not up to date, email, text, phone call to TMC.
  - Third party vendor checking for readings outside thresholds, automatically generates service report. Notifications sent to the DOT contact.
- Elements and data feeds are checked more closely after system changes. ٠
- When a data station or chain of data is lost, then it is filtered and flagged as "bad."
- In one case, the state patrol and maintenance are relied upon for reporting ٠ issues with VMS.



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Level of automation ranges from completely manual, to combination automatic and manual, to mostly automated.

- Depends on resources (staff, funding) as well as type and complexity of systems.
- Desire for more automated quality control.

Regarding manual quality control processes:

- A) Human observations 7 days/week, a couple times per day. B) One time per day, one or two people look at each CCTV image. C) One staff following each week.
- Traveler information coordinator checks when a series of problems occur over a short period of time. CA: responsive mode.
- Read twice, post once. Those entering data manually are "self-policing and embarrassed if they make a mistake."
- Several states emphasized the importance of training for consistency and accuracy.

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- Manual data entry process simplified as much as possible.
- Even manual entries have canned information that can be used.
- Spell checker functionality.

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**Resolving problems** 

- Depends on the problem.
- Operator interaction fix or take out of service.
- Define the problem and then hand off to subject matter expert and/or a technician.
- Issue work order.
- Notify third party vendor.
- Maintenance contractors, regional ITS personnel, IT maintenance, technicians, etc.
- Close communications between maintenance and law enforcement during incidents.
- In California, urban areas/regions (MPOs) have their own internal processes so the DOT is not directly monitoring the data feeds.
- One state specifically mentioned system redundancy.

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- One state indicated that "one user can start/stop everything; everyone knows what to do and can fix it themselves."
- One state said that they have no dedicated RWIS maintenance people. In rural areas, secondary road elements have a lower priority.



#### How long does it take to resolve a problem?

- Depends on the problem. ٠
- "Most within two hours. Some that are more complicated take up to a ٠ week."
- *"…, once detected, less than one minute (fast, seconds).* 24-48 hours."
- "If it is just a reboot then it is fast. If a camera is broken, then it takes ٠ longer. Pretty quick. Takes priority."
- "Communications issues relatively short time, less than one hour. If • device failure, days to a week."
- "One minute to days or weeks." ٠
- "Ten minutes to one week." ٠
- "Data feed, fixed within 10 minutes. Quite often the public might not even ٠ know there was a problem. One to three days for other issues."



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- 2. What quality dimensions are used to characterize the traveler information system/site performance? Describe.
  - a.E.g., accuracy, timeliness, reliability.
    - i. Accuracy is the data correct and how do you know it is correct?
    - ii. Timeliness is the data made available in a timely fashion and is the data current?
    - iii.Reliability percent up-time (the percentage of time the data meeting criteria i and ii is available for use).



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#### **Quality Dimensions**



- Most states mentioned the Real-Time System Management Information Program (Section 1201 SAFETEA-LU, 23 CFR 511) and the challenges associated with meeting its reporting requirements.
  - Includes minimum requirements.
  - There are no specific metrics or definitions for data quality for RWIS or CMS.
  - As one state said, "This has been problematic how to measure accuracy of ... incident data..."we're reporting what we know but how do we know if that's all.""
  - The requirement can be met, but if the quality of the information can't be quantified or defined, you can meet the requirement with garbage data.
- One state indicated that characterizing system/site performance was an "operations thing" and that there was no formal process.
- Another state said they collect public feedback and do a public survey every two years.
- *"If it isn't measured, then it isn't fixed."*

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 California indicated a need for a data governance model and a common statewide standard.



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#### **Quality Dimensions**

#### Survey

#### Accuracy

- Visual confirmation.
- Check portable license plate readers/travel times one to three times per year.
- No way of tracking through 511.
- District centric.

Timeliness

- Update times based on federal requirements.
- Many data feeds updated every 15 minutes.
- "Very good."
- Valid image every 20 minutes.
- CMS update every 5 minutes or are blank depending on time of day. Do not keep track as there are too many elements to monitor. Do check situationally.
- "We are very short on metrics for traveler information performance measures. We do not have any metrics on the time it takes to disseminate information. This would be a great improvement in our department."



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#### **Quality Dimensions**

- Reliability
  - "Recently, traveler information system is "exceedingly reliable" and near 100%. Data entry is 98% reliable. Downtime is usually for scheduled maintenance, server or system upgrades."
  - "We have some metrics for this through an asset management program. The reliability metrics are mostly hardware related and not message related."
  - One region (in one state) indicated upper 90's for reliability.
  - One state compiles a database of outages with the number of devices and uses it to extrapolate percent up and down time.
  - CFR minimums and general guidelines. This metric is required for federal funding requests.
  - A need to automate and define metrics.

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 75% statewide considered "good", but terrible to traveler information staff.

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- "Want to do timestamps."
- Copper theft an issue.
- Funding an issue.


- 3. What other quality control processes are in place to ensure proper operation of field elements AND provision/dissemination of their associated data?
  - E.g., verification of CMS messages with a CCTV camera; ground truthing and sensor calibration; user reporting of errors; etc.
  - Status messages (i.e., camera down for maintenance, flag weather sensor readings to indicate if they are questionable or bad.)



#### Other Quality Control Processes

- Operator observations and human interactions
- Review TMC logs
- Go through an extensive checklist at TMC shift change which includes a review of what is up and what is down.
- Check CMS messages:
  - CCTV camera
  - Public facing traffic website
  - Communications channel within the sign software
- One state indicated that they had "resisted" the concept of verifying CMS messages with a CCTV camera because the "software was better than that." Instead, it is done remotely and logs checked for compliance.
- For another state, the "... software for displaying an error message for a broken camera does not trigger a work order or any other type of notification to the developers. We are working to fix this oversight. Also, no notification comes in when servers need to be reset to continue disseminating traveler information, which leaves finding errors to chance. This is an area that needs improvement."
- "User reporting is ad-hoc."

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#### Other Quality Control Processes

- Post status messages (i.e., "Camera unavailable" or "Camera down for maintenance")
- Two people in each TMC always looking at all of the ITS field elements.
- A contractor is tracking how often field elements are not available.
- Multiple images available at each RWIS site.
- In one state, four times per month all data entry is tracked. A sample is taken and errors noted. Error frequency is about 2% 98% or better accuracy. Similarly, each TOC in another state has their own quality assurance processes which includes a monthly sample of incidents with a review of response relative to accuracy and procedure.
- Contractor does remote calibration when needed.
- Rigorous testing of field elements as they are brought online before going live.
- Preventive maintenance on all RWIS systems.

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- Work with maintenance to look at something specific while in the field (i.e., frozen camera, bad bulbs, etc.). Very manual process.
- One state said they had no ITS solutions for processes such as CMS message verification, although section staff might verify a sign message.



 Generally and briefly, how is DOT data used for traveler information handled from collection to dissemination? How does data get from the field to the public view (online, 511, TV/radio, social media)?



#### **Traveler Information Data from Collection to Dissemination**

- **California:** Data from field elements is aggregated in the district TMC (could be multiple systems) by respective ITS unit. The information is shared by publishing to the Commercial Wholesale Web Portal 2 (CWWP2). DOT traveler information office pulls the data from the portal and repackages it for the web page and the IVR phone system. The data is the same for Caltrans and the public.
- **Idaho:** Multiple sources of information, both auto feeds and manual entry, are all fed to a third party vendor which creates events. Outputs include 511 phone system, websites (mobile version, customizable high bandwidth version, low bandwidth version for commercial vehicle operators), link to transit operators, social media (Twitter), and a smart phone app. The data can be pushed to the public or the public can passively receive it.
- **Montana:** Drivers radio road conditions to division offices. Division/district staff enter the information into a database which disseminates it to various outlets (511, web, mobile, social media).
- **Nevada:** Central System Software collects information from ITS devices and populates the 511 system as well as public device interfaces. Data is published to an FTP site. With the newly created Nevada Data Exchange, devices are polled by the transportation management system, sent to the NDEX, and then distributed everywhere else.



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#### Traveler Information Data from Collection to Dissemination

- **Oregon:** The system is highly automated and integrated, very little is done manually. Once the information is in the system, it goes everywhere (TripCheck, 511, TV). Those entries that are done manually are reviewed by a TOC operator before it goes out. When the TOC operator enters something, the TOC software builds the message for them and it can be edited or left as is.
- Utah: "UDOT's traveler information outlets include Twitter, Facebook, 511 phone line, CMS, a website, a mobile website and a smartphone app. We also share camera feeds with local media. UDOT has a fiber optic network of over 1800 miles which helps get communication/messaging to rural devices."
- Washington: In the Northwest Region, data is collected from the field and sent to the central server with central software which has multiple pulling and polling functions. The data is repackaged and published to a web accessible database that can be queried. The data is then pushed out to the various outlets. In the South Central region which is more rural, data from the mountain passes is manually collected and keyed in by operations personnel. It is then pushed to the public (i.e., 511 system) via the same database. RWIS/weather data are not on social media. The Twitter feed is automated for the Olympic and Southwest Regions



- Does the DOT have a data repository that allows public 5. and/or third-party access to the raw data? How is the data accessible and how is it documented?
- Several states have some sort of publically accessible data repository.
- E.g., California's Commercial Wholesale Web Portal 2 (CWWP2)



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- 6. Any other relevant information you would like to share?
- "Trying to improve."
- Many indicated future additions and improvements to their traveler information data and systems.



- 7. Is there anyone else that I should talk with, either within (state) or in other states?
- Some additional contacts were identified.
- 8. Would you like a copy of the project's findings?
- All confirmed interest in the results of this project.



## Literature Search

- Bounded by limiting the search to information on data quality within the transportation field.
- Real-Time System Management Information Program (1201)
  - "...establishes a real-time system management information program pursuant to Section 1201 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)."
  - "The Real-Time System Management Information Program is to provide the capability to monitor in real-time the traffic and travel conditions of the major highways across the U.S. and provide a means of sharing these data with state and local governments and with the traveling public."
  - Established minimum requirements for real-time traffic and road condition information (construction activities, road or lane blocking incidents, road weather observations, travel times; information accuracy; information availability).
  - Methods for measuring accuracy or other quality metrics are not included. (E.g., how do you know the requirement is being met with "good" data versus "garbage" data?)
  - Does not define metrics for specific elements such as RWIS or CMS.

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### Real-Time System Management Information Program [1201] Section 511.309

- Minimum requirements for traffic and travel conditions made available by real-time information programs are:
  - Construction activities. The timeliness for the availability of information about full construction activities that close or reopen roadways or lanes will be 20 minutes or less from the time of the closure for highways outside of Metropolitan Areas and 10 minutes or less from the time of the closure or reopening for roadways within Metropolitan areas. Short-term or intermittent lane closures of limited duration that are less than the required reporting times are not included as a minimum requirement under this section.
  - Roadway or lane blocking incidents. The timeliness for the availability of information related to roadway or lane blocking traffic incident will be 20 minutes or less from the time that the incident is verified for highways outside of Metropolitan Areas and 10 minutes or less from the time that the incident is verified for roadways within Metropolitan areas.
  - Roadway weather observations. The timeliness for the availability of information about hazardous driving conditions and roadway or lane closures or blockages because of adverse weather conditions will be 20 minutes or less from the time the hazardous conditions, blockage, or closure is observed.
  - Travel time information. The timeliness for the availability of travel time information along limited access roadway segments within Metropolitan Areas will be 10 minutes or less from the time that the travel time calculation is completed.
  - <u>Information accuracy</u>. The designed accuracy for a real-time information program shall be 85 percent accurate at a minimum, or have a maximum error rate of 15 percent.
  - Information availability. The designed availability for a real-time information program shall be 90 percent available at a minimum.

Source: http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/1201/factsheet/



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### Literature Search

- Studies involving data quality for specific elements or types of traveler information (e.g., CMS, travel times, RWIS, CCTV, etc.)
- Older studies from FHWA that define aspects of data quality and how to measure them.
- Clarus Quality Checking Algorithm Documentation Report



## **Next Steps**

- Conduct interviews with remaining state DOTs.
- Continue literature search as appropriate.



### What We're Doing ...



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## Caltrans District 2 Information Relay

#### **CCTV Image Relay**

**CCTV Field Element Measured Availability** 

Percentage Abrans Lake 160 days, 17 hours, 30 minutes \$9,63% Anderson Grade ð 181 days, 9 hours, 14 minutes 100% 2 Anters Bridge 181 days, 9 hours, 4 minutes 100-00% 554 Bassiller 175 days, 8 hours, 58 minutes 结构转 Black Butte 267 178 days, 14 hours, 29 minutes 58.45% . 101 days, 9 hours, 14 minutes. 100% Beeard Buckhors 5 101 days, 9 hours, 14 minutes. 100% 104 97.65% Cedar Pass 177 days, 2 hours, 58 minutes. 20 99.54% Central Vireita 180 days, 13 hours, 34 minutes 243 Ceschutes 173 days, 7 hours, 25 minutes 编制机 Conts 3 101 days, 6 hours, 17 minutes 155,5776 \$ 100% Cayle. 151 days, 9 hours, 14 minutes 181 days, 9 hours, 14 minutes Cunamur \$ 100% East Riverside 17 180 dave, 16 hours, 31 minutes, 00.01% Careka Way 12 180 days, 20 hours, 27 minutes. 99.7% 51 99.9% Favordate 181 days, 4 hours, 59 minutes. Fredenyer Sint 37 181 days, 14 minutes 99,79% 镑 Grass Late 100 Glob, 14 hours, 33 minutes 88.47% \$ 151 days, 9 hours, 14 minutes. Hatchet Min 122% 64 178 days, 18 hours, 16 minutes, 编码网 Hill Sandhouse ·a - - 100% G Internet | Protected Mode: Off

District 2 RWIS Information Relay

Field Element Measured Availability

Aggregate RWIS Field Element Measured Availability

99.568%

Appropate Measurement Interval

62 days 19 hours 16 minutes September 10, 2013 to November 12, 2013

#### Individual RWIS Field Element Measured Availability

Site Name	Down for Construction Days Hours Minutes	Measured Availability Days Hours Minutes	Total Time Days Hours Minutes	Measured Availability Percentage	
Anderson Grade	15 minutes	62 days 18 hours	62 days 18 hours 15 minutes	100.00%	
AntenSmRWS	15 minutes	62 days 16 hours 45 minutes	62 days 17 tours 30 minutes	99.97%	
Slack Butte	32 days 17 hours 45 minutes	29 days 3 hours	62 days 17 hours 30 minutes	97.12%	
Bogard		62 days 18 hours	62 days 18 hours	100.00%	
Buckhorn	15 minutes	62 days 17 hours	62 days 17 hours 30 minutes	99.90%	
Dayis		(12 days 17 hours 15 minutes	62 days 17 hours 45 minutes	99.97%	
Dunanuir	1	62 days 17 hours	62 days 17 hours 30 minutes	99.97%	
Fredoriyer Sint		62 days 18 hours	62 days 18 hours	100.00%	
FredoryerEastRiVIS		62 days 15 hours 45 minutes	62 days 17 hours 45 minutes	99.87%	
Hanchet Mite		82 days 17 neurs 30 minutes	82 days 18 hours	99.97%	
HIERVIS		62 days 18 hours 15 minutes	62 days 18 hours 30 minutes	99.56%	
Montbrook/RV/05		62 days 16 hours 15 minutes	62 days 16 hours 15 minutes	100.00%	
Janesville	125	62 days 18 hours	62 days 18 hours	100.00%	
NorthWeedRWIS	28 days 45 minutes		20 daya 45 minutes		
Onegan Mith		92 days 15 hours 45 minutes	62 days 17 hours 15 minutes	99.96%	
ShownanRWIS		62 days 10 hours 45 minutes	42 days 17 hours	99.58%	
Spring Gerden		60 days 14 hours 30 minutes	62 days 18 hours	95.58%	
Volinets	26 days 19 hours	5 days 1 hours	31 days 21 hours	100.00%	
Weed Airport		61 days 16 hours 20 minutes	62 days 17 hours 45 minutes	95.46%	

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~ 100%



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## WeatherShare "Report a Problem"



#### User Feedback

Unresolved reports || Resolved reports || All reports || Logout

17 report(s), displaying 1 - 17

Mark as Resolved || Mark as Unresolved || Delete

	Rep. No	Date	Туре	Station Name, ID	Message		
	182	2013-01-29 15:36:54	0	GIBSON NEAR CASTELLA 10SSW, 2107 enable	This station is in the wrong location. C		
	181	2013-01-29 12:25:50	0	CW0234 Canyon Country, 1415 <u>enable</u>			
	180	2013-01-08 22:38:12	1	I-40 Barstow, 29 <u>disable</u>	wrong temp data. off 40 deg f.		
	179	2013-01-08 22:37:29	1	I-40 Barstow, 29 <u>disable</u>	wrong temp data. off 40 deg f		
	178	2012-12-19 12:01:21	1	GIBSON NEAR CASTELLA 10SSW, 2107 enable	This station is registering sub-freezing		
	177	2012-11-28 14:45:01	0	GIBSON NEAR CASTELLA 10SSW, 2107 enable	This looks like it may be in the wrong I		
	176	2012-07-05 09:58:02	2	Oregon Mountain Summit, 30 <u>disable</u>	I am looking for local barometric data t		
	175	2012-04-12 17:42:27	2	Snowmans Summit, 42 <u>disable</u>	downloading CSV data for Snowman Hill al		
	174	2011-12-05 14:52:14	2	SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, 3604 disable	The elevation description of station 38		
	173	2011-07-21 14:59:55	0	North Cushing Creek, 48 disable	I believe this station is shown in the w		
	172	2011-03-18 16:35:36	1	RED BLUFF MUNICI, 3637 disable	it list a negative amount of precipitation -0.004		
	171	2011-02-25 11:08:04	1	NAPA CORPORATION YARD, 1106 disable	temperature seems unusually low compared		
	170	2011-02-17 14:50:18	2	MOUNT SHASTA, 3653 disable	The Elevation is wrong. I think there i		
	169	2010-12-19 14:17:17	1	CW8514 Ventura, 3717 <u>disable</u>	Rain data for 1Hr		
	168	2010-12-13 09:08:56	0	GIBSON NEAR CASTELLA 10SSW, 2107 enable	Wrong location.		
	167	2010-04-19 16:52:37	1	WEED AIRPORT, 809 disable	Wind Direction is opposite of reality an		
	166	2010-04-06 16:43:37	1	Richards, 80 <u>disable</u>	it says 212FI can't believe that's true!		
Mark	Mark as Resolved     Mark as Unresolved     Delete I< > > >						



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### WeatherShare RWIS Station Quality Control Report

#### **RWIS Station Report**

Show All Stations

14 sensor(s), displaying 1 - 14

QC 1: QC 2: QC 3:

<	<	>	>	

ID	Name	Lat	Lon	Elevation	District	County	Last Updated (UTC)	Sensor Name	Sensor Code	Sensor Value	QC Detail
303002	I-15 Windy Point	34.26099	-117.43651	3381	8	San Bernardino	2012-11-24 16:30:34	Temperature	AirTemp	64	Link
303000	I-15 Duncan Rd	34.17951	-117.45789	2486	8	San Bernardino	2011-05-25 08:15:01	Temperature	AirTemp	54	Link
259006	I-10 Jefferson St.	33.75746	-116.28414	73	8	Riverside	2011-12-19 21:16:30	Temperature	AirTemp	112	Link
164004	Rt 58 Broome Rd	35.24044	-118.59432	2639	6	Kern	0000-00-00 00:00:00	Temperature	AirTemp	80	Link
164005	RT 58 Tehachapi Summit	35.18326	-118.43855	4996	6	Kern	0000-00-00 00:00:00	Temperature	AirTemp	89	Link
509005	Brockway Summit	39.25514	-120.05591	6718	3	Placer	2012-06-18 22:46:07	Temperature	AirTemp	69	Link
I-80BryteBend	I-80 Bryte Bend	38.60300	-121.54481	18	3	Sacramento	2007-04-10 21:21:38	Temperature	essAirTemperature.1	74	Link
509013	Exposition Blvd Sac - 51N @ Tribute	38.59163	-121.44535	26	3	Sacramento	2013-05-23 21:10:34	Temperature	AirTemp	32	Link
509008	I-80 Donner Pass-Weigh Stn	39.36222	-120.13010	5828	3	Nevada	2013-05-23 21:18:06	Temperature	AirTemp	32	Link
Richards	Richards	38.59847	-121.50440	49	3	Sacramento	2007-04-25 12:47:30	Temperature	essAirTemperature.1	212	Link
Floriston	Floriston	39.39559	-120.02387	5301	3	Nevada	2007-11-11 01:39:02	Temperature	essAirTemperature.1	212	Link
537002	North Weed Cut	41.42952	-122.40325	3454	2	Siskiyou	2012-05-14 20:03:59	Temperature	AirTemp	75	Link
547001	South Cushing Creek	41.70306	-124.12365	1045	1	Del Norte	2012-12-27 21:58:59	Dew Point	Dewpoint	98	Link
547001	South Cushing Creek	41.70306	-124.12365	1045	1	Del Norte	2012-12-27 21:58:59	Temperature	AirTemp	103	Link



#### Download CSV Logout



### WeatherShare Quality Control Detail

#### **Quality Control Detail**

Exposition Blvd.- Sac - 51N @ Tribute : Temperature Sensor : 32 °F

 Latitude:
 38.59163
 Longitude:
 -121.44535
 Elevation:
 26

 Source:
 CALTRANS
 Last
 Update (UTC):
 2013-05-23
 21:30:46
 Map Display:
 Link

#### QC Summary

QC Level	Description	Valid At	Pass/Fail
1	Range Check	-60 : 130 °F	Pass
2	Temporal Consistency	> 20°F/hour or no change in 24 hours	Fail
3	Spatial Consistency	(Predicted value - Actual value)  < 10	N/A

Past Sensor Readings (6hr)						
Timestamp (UTC)	Reading	Raw Data	QC			
2013-05-23 21:30:46	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 21:10:34	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 21:00:38	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 20:40:50	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 20:30:37	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 20:10:27	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 20:00:50	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 19:40:37	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 19:30:45	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 19:10:40	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 19:00:35	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 18:40:26	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 18:30:35	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 18:10:25	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 18:01:09	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 17:41:01	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 17:30:43	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 17:10:58	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 17:00:46	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 16:40:32	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 16:30:36	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 16:10:33	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 16:00:50	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 15:40:40	32	0	Failed - 2			
2013-05-23 15:31:03	32	0	Failed - 2			



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## Caltrans CWWP2 Image Retrieval Statistics





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### For Further Information See:

http://oss.weathershare.org

http://www.westernstates.org

http://www.westernstates.org/Projects/Default.html



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