

# Impacts of volcanic ash on road transportation

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*Kelud 2014 ash (Rudianto/Zuma Press/Corbis)*



# Importance of the research

- Functional transport networks critical for society
  - evacuation
  - emergency services
  - recovery
- Ash widely dispersed and disruptive hazard
- Small eruptions capable of widespread disruption for months



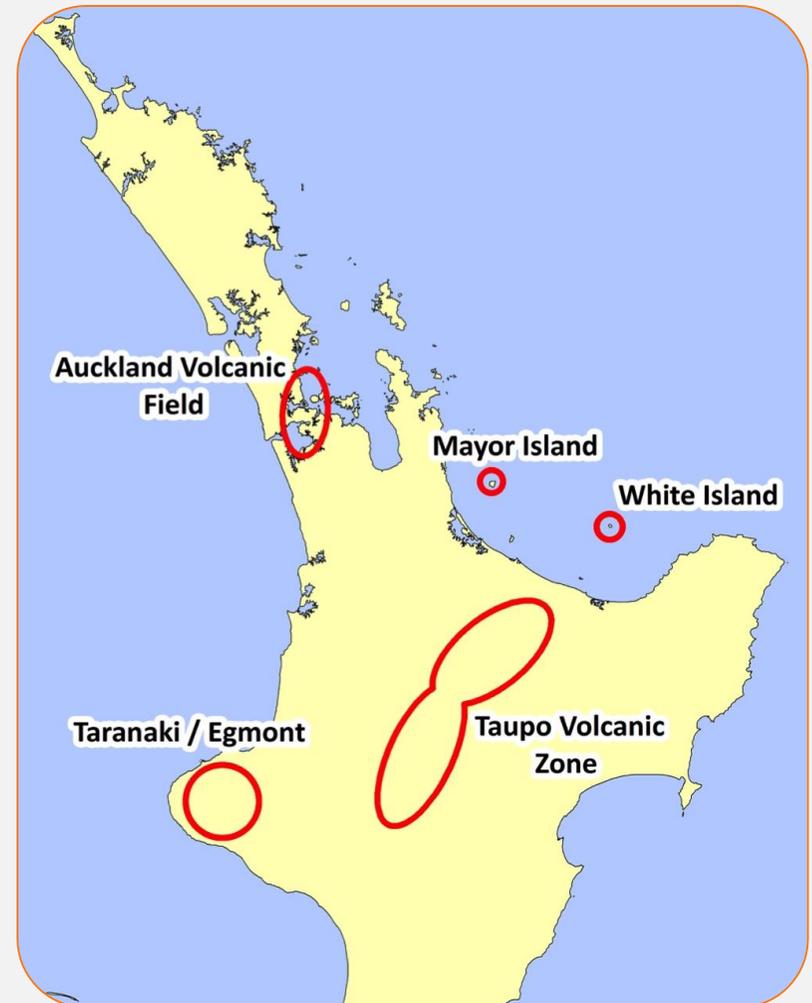
*Calbuco 2015 ash (AP/Federico Grosso)*

# Auckland context

- Auckland Volcanic Field (360 km<sup>2</sup>)
  - Many volcanic hazards
- Volcanic ash from larger volcanoes >190 km away



*Auckland City from Mt. Eden (Daniel Blake)*



# Why conduct lab studies?

- Frequently occurring impacts:
  1. Reduced skid resistance
  2. Road marking coverage
  3. Reduced visibility
- Quantitative empirical evidence could inform transport management strategies
- Various ash characteristics can be isolated and their effects investigated



# 1. Skid resistance – ash covered roads

## Pendulum Skid Resistance Tester

- Skid Resistance Values (SRVs) calculated
- Comparable to Coefficient of Friction

### Tests included:

- Stone Mastic and Porous Asphalt
- Ash types
- Soluble components
- Depths up to 9 mm
- Dry and wet conditions
- Line painted surfaces



# 1. Skid resistance – key findings

**Particularly slippery road surfaces caused by:**

- Thin (~1 mm deep) layers of coarse-grained ash
- Thicker (~5 mm) layers of hard, non-vesiculated ash
- Fresh ash containing a high degree of soluble components
- Line-painted surfaces covered by thin layers of ash

Largest change in skid resistance occurs during dry conditions.



# 1. Skid resistance – recommendations

**In  $\leq 5$  mm thick volcanic ash, the following actions can improve road safety:**

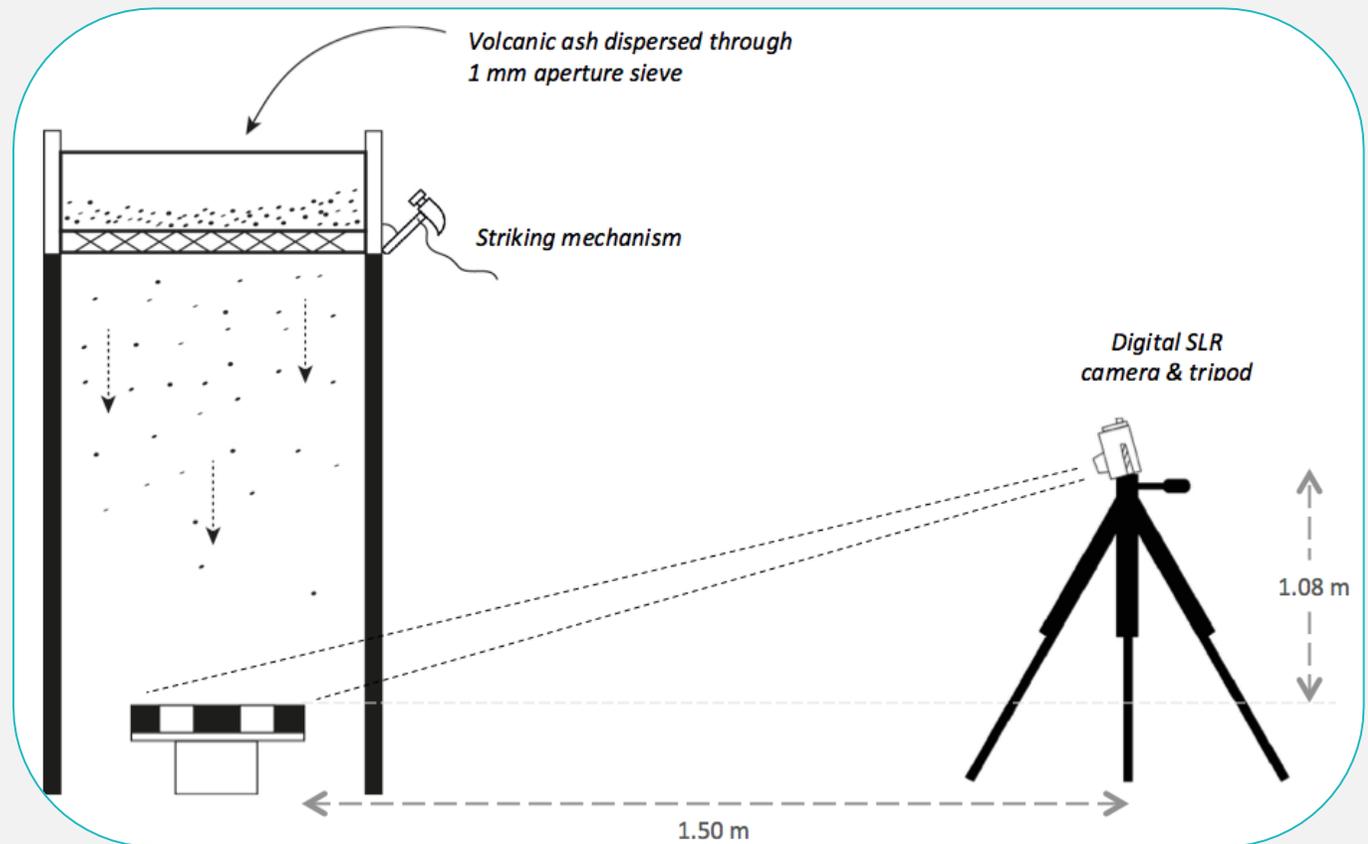
- Reduce vehicle speed to levels below those for ‘typical’ wet conditions
- Advise motorists of restrictions promptly
- Take extreme caution on dry surfaces covered by coarse-grained ash
- Be aware that road markings may be hidden and will be especially slippery

**Road closures are unlikely to be required based on loss of skid resistance alone**



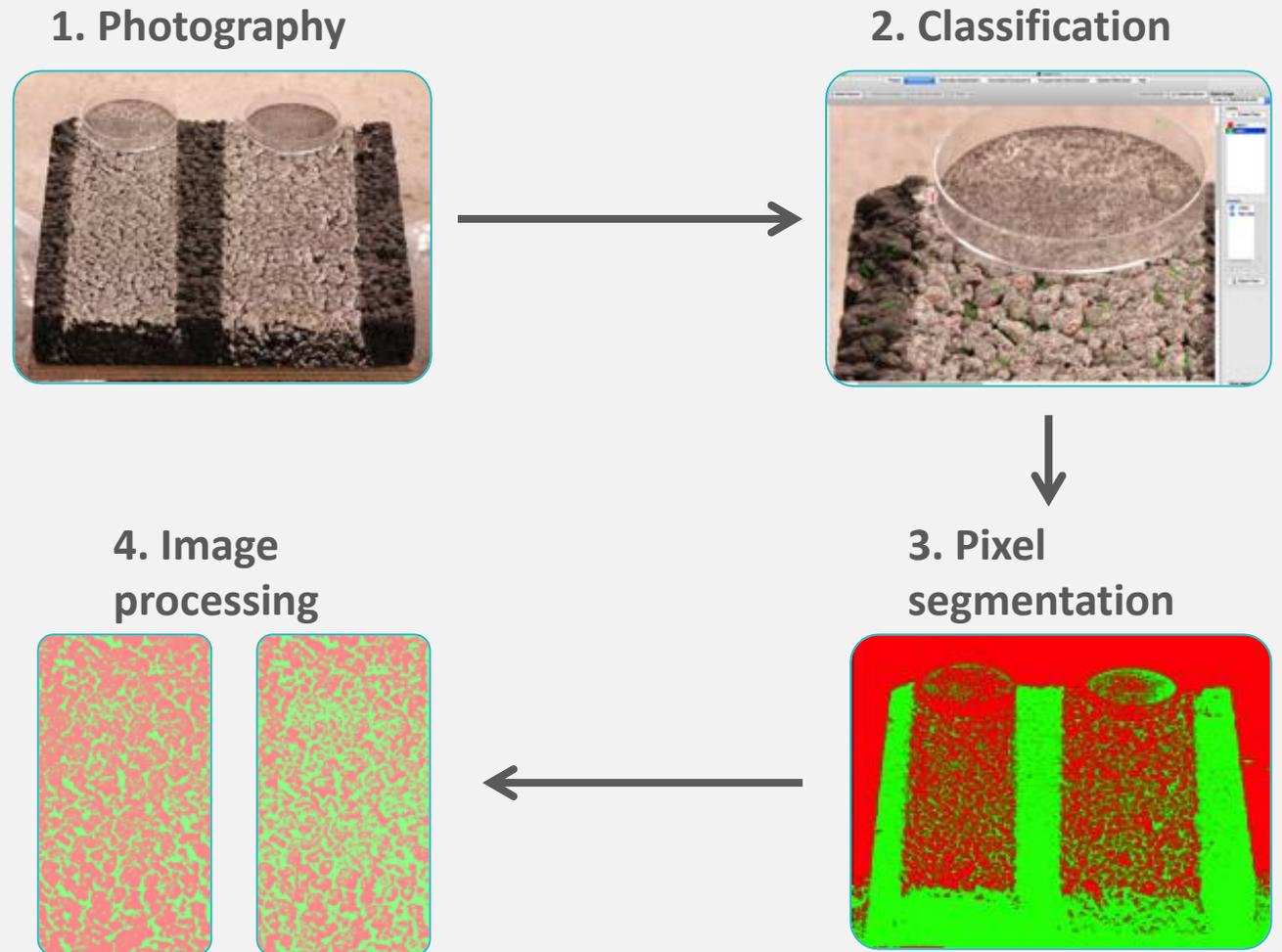
## 2. Road marking coverage

- Line painted asphalt slabs
- Light-coloured rhyolite or dark-coloured basalt applied
- Ash depth and weight recorded
- Images from driver's eye height



## 2. Road marking coverage

### Calculation of visible road markings



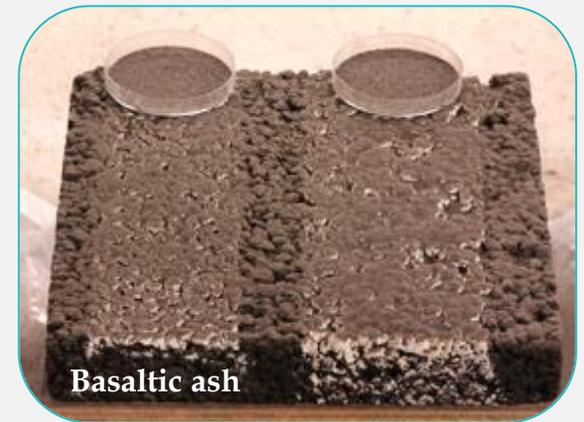
## 2. Road marking coverage – key findings

Difficult for drivers to distinguish between markings and asphalt at:

- 0.1 mm for fine-grained ash ( $\sim 30 \text{ g m}^{-2}$ )
- 1.0 mm for coarse-grained ash ( $\sim 1000 \text{ g m}^{-2}$ )

Some variation from ash colour and line paint characteristics

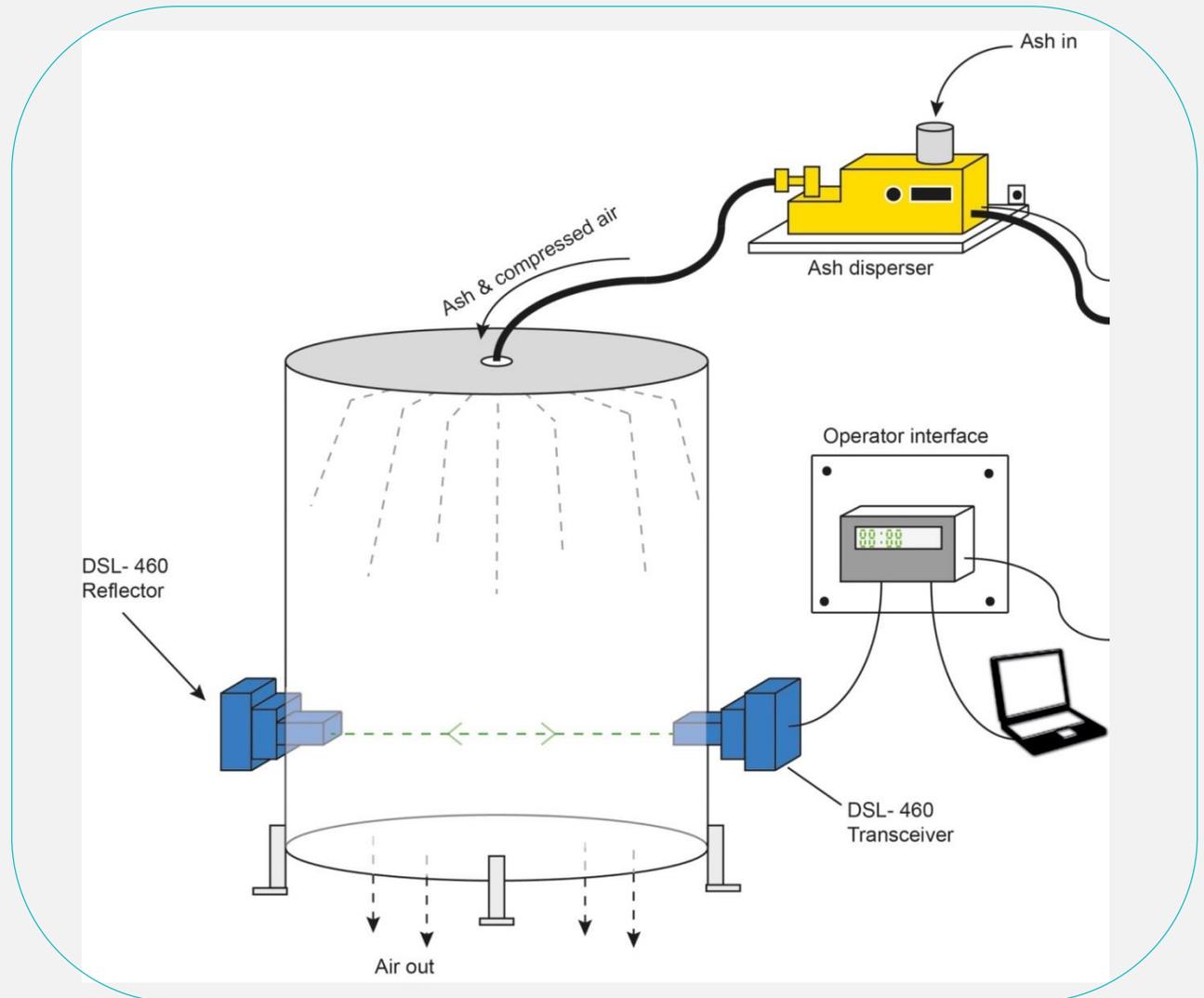
Thresholds useful for road cleaning initiation



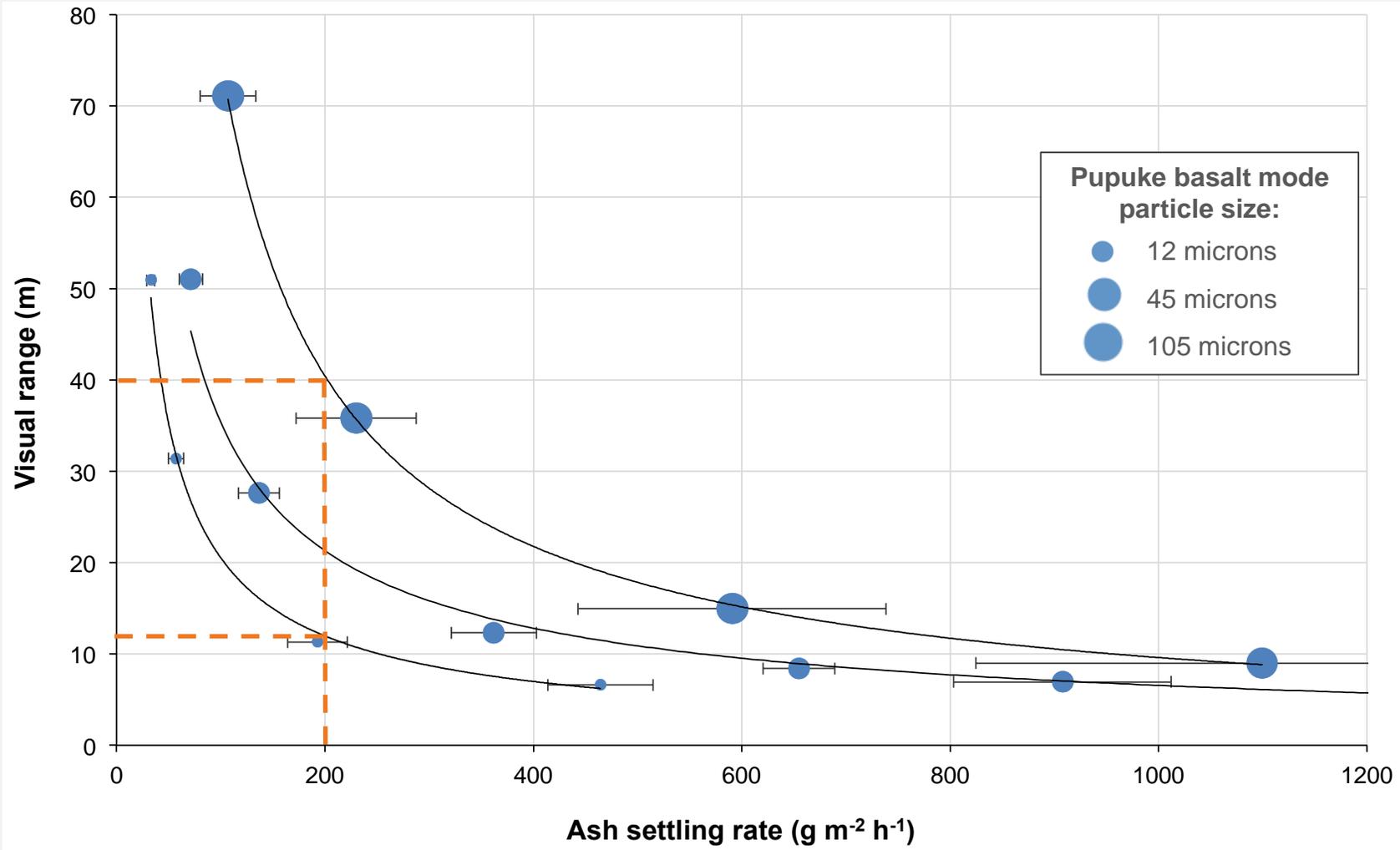
# 3. Visibility – through airborne ash

- Ash dispersed into container
- Ash falls through high intensity light beam
- Extinction coefficient ( $b_{ext}$ ) recorded
- Visual range calculated:

$$VR = 3912 / (b_{ext} + 10)$$



### 3. Visibility – key findings



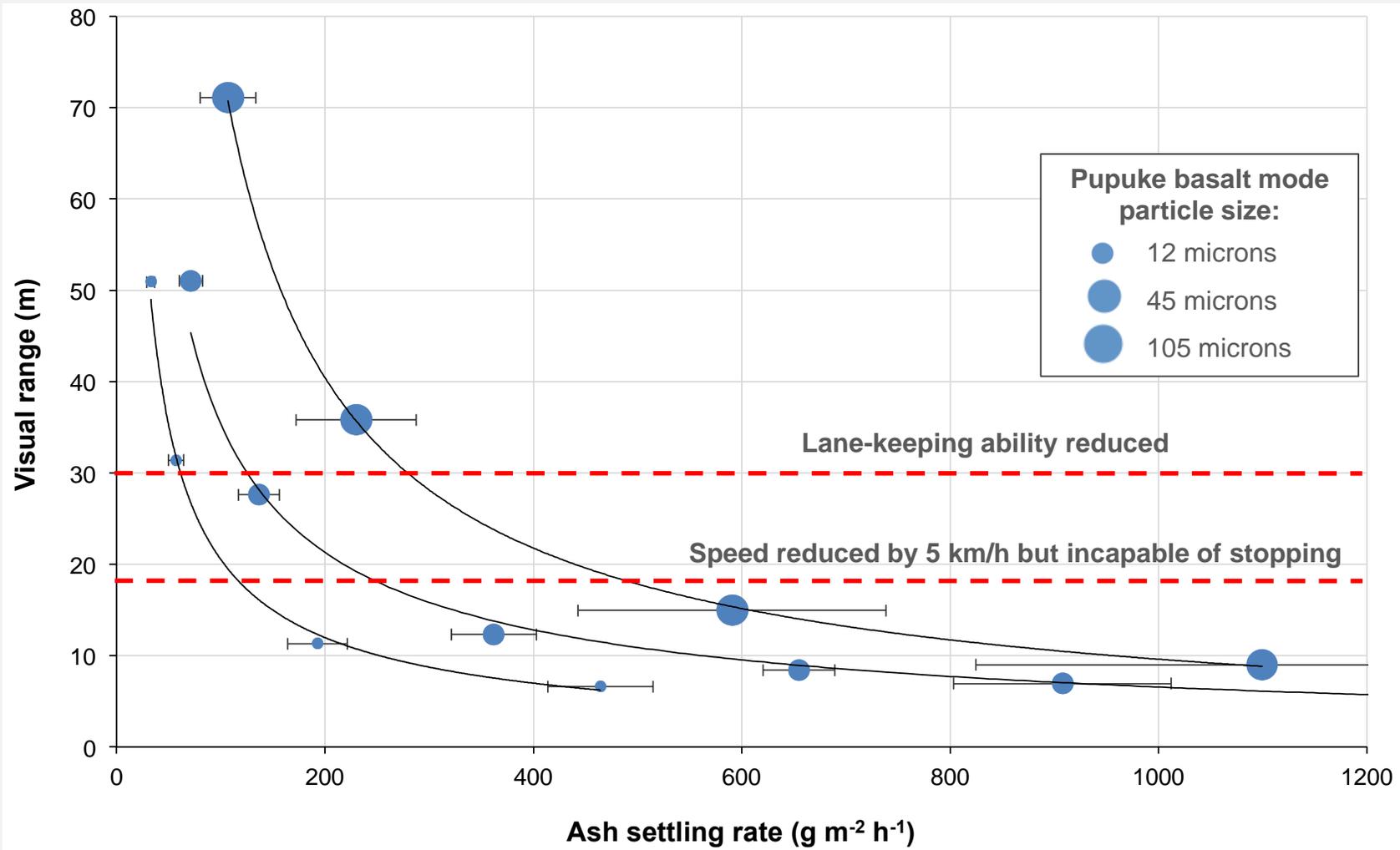
# Visibility – key findings

- 2.5 to 100 m visual range likely for Auckland
- Visual range low for **fine-grained ash**
- Visual range low for **light-coloured** and more **elongated** ash particles
- Results for direct ashfall only
- Consequences for traffic...



*Ash in Kagoshima City (Kagoshima City Office, 2015)*

### 3. Visibility – traffic considerations



Brooks et al.  
(2011)

# Summary

## Quantification of volcanic ash impacts to surface transport can be achieved through laboratory testing

### 1. Skid resistance

- Reduced by ~1 mm of ash
- Unlikely to warrant road closures on its own

### 2. Road marking coverage

- 0.1 – 1.0 mm ash covers road markings

### 3. Visibility

- 2.5 – 100 m visual range

Fine ash problematic...  
distal eruptions

