





Synopsys

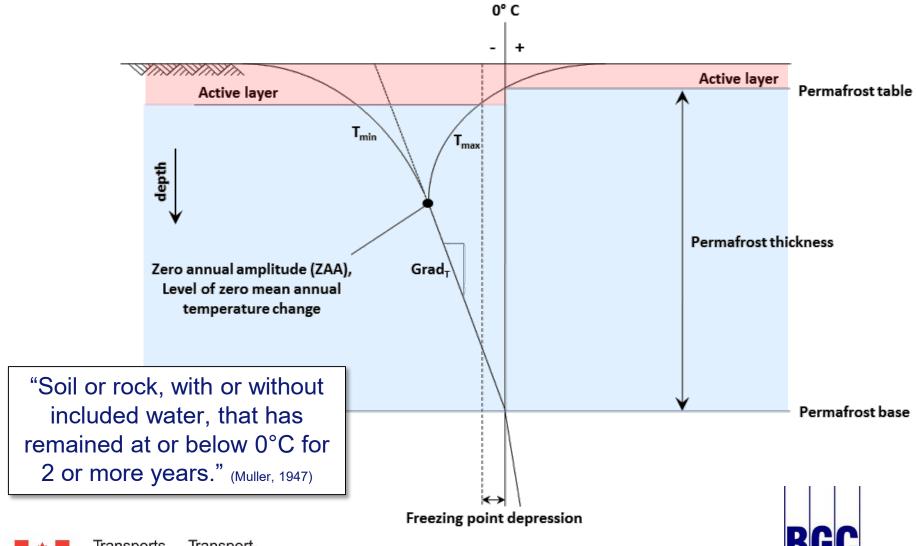
- What is Permafrost?
- Canadas North and Associated Transportation Infrastructure
- Climate Change in the Arctic
- Challenges to Road Infrastructures
- Mitigation Options
- Conclusions





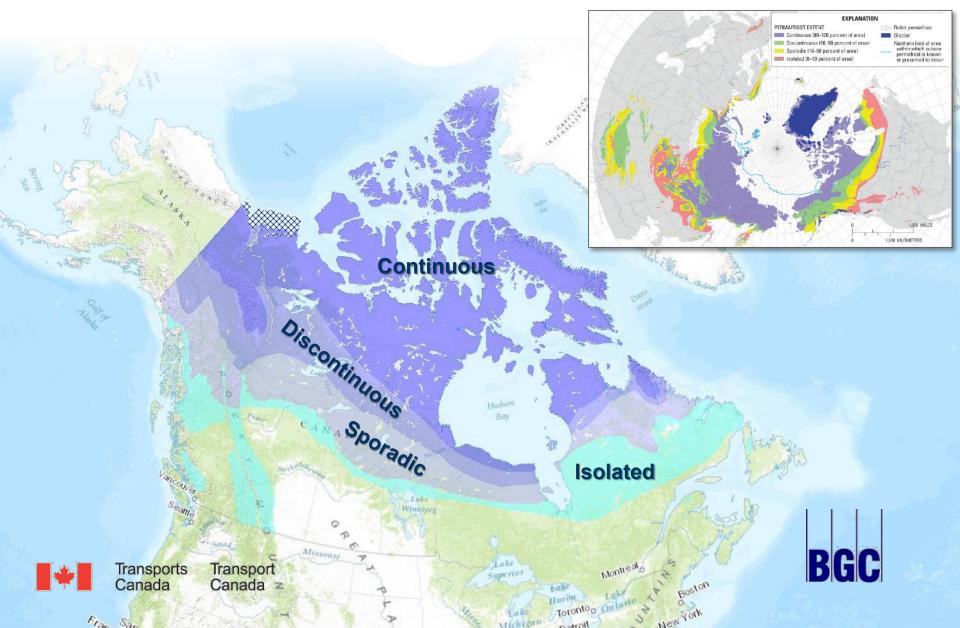


Permafrost





Permafrost Distribution



Highway System in Canada



Typical Design Concept

Protect the Permafrost

Drainage Control



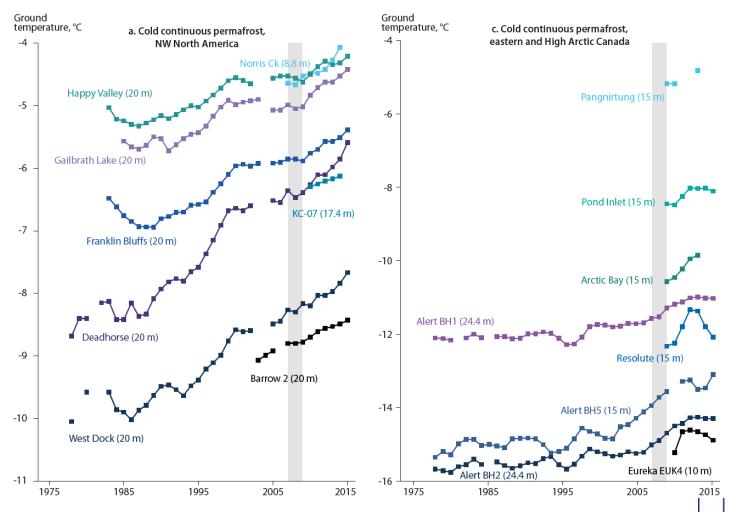


State of Climate - Canada

- Both past and future warming in Canada is about double the magnitude of global warming
- Northern Canada has warmed and will continue to warm at even more than double the global rate
- Precipitation has increased in many parts of Canada, and there has been a shift toward less snowfall and more rainfall
- Reductions in summer rainfall are projected for parts of southern Canada
- Extreme rainfall amounts will go 30-40% and the frequency of extreme hourly rainfall will go ~400%
- Extreme warm temperatures have become hotter
- Increased risk of water supply shortages in summer
- Coastal flooding is expected to increase in many areas of Canada due to local sea level rise



Permafrost Temperatures





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Ground Temperatures / Permafrost

- Affected by air temperature and rate of change
 E.g. +1°C in 10 years vs. +1°C in 50 years
- But also other parameters including
 - Snow Cover (Drift)
 - Precipitation (pattern)
 - Vegetation / Evaporation / Snow (re)distribution
 - Hydrology / Freshet / Aufeis
 - Cloud Cover / Solar Radiation





Why is it so Challenging?

 Design and construction of infrastructure in permafrost is challenging even w/o climate change.

 Every structure affects the thermal regime with a varying degree of uncertainty.

 Uncertainties related to climate change are very high because of higher order effects.

 Design is not based on average conditions.



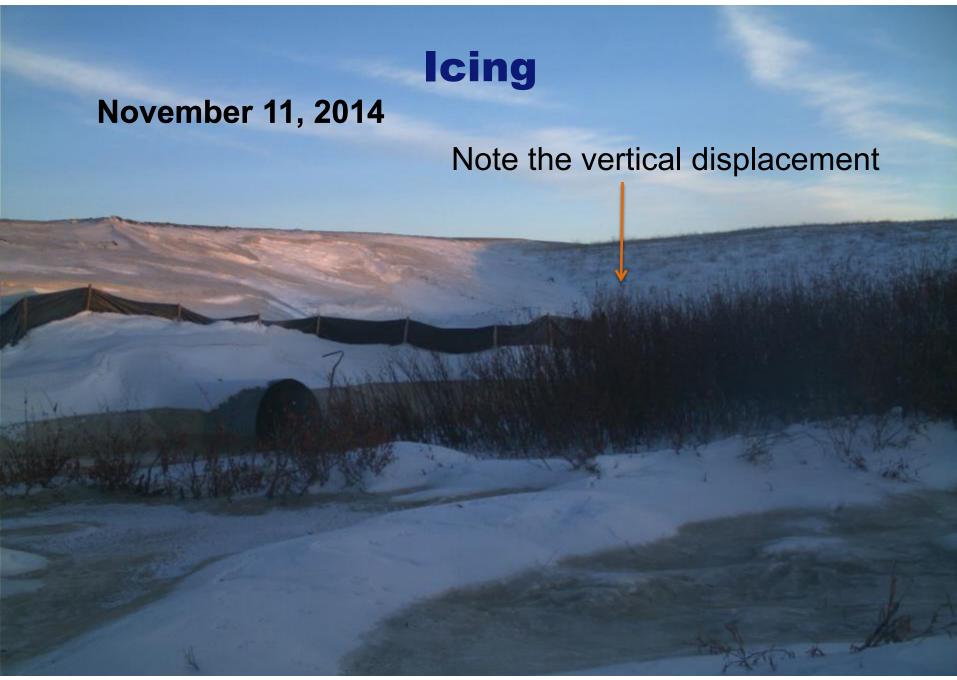


External Hazards



Icing / Aufeis - Drainage





Flooding







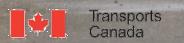


Changes, Changes, Changes

- Active layer thickening
- Permafrost degradation Sinkholes
- Aufeis formation
- New mass movements
- Flooding
- Coastal erosion

New Hazards and new Risks

Higher Order Effects → Increased Uncertainty





Mitigation Options

- Air Convection Embankments
- Heat Drains

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- Air Ducts
- Thermosyphons
- High Surface Albedo
- Gentle Slopes
- Gravel Surface
- Geotextiles
- Drainage Control



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