

# COLUMBIA MISSOURI

## GRINDSTONE CORRIDOR

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Grindstone corridor is a 2.6 mile long arterial corridor with 9 traffic signals. This study compares the operation of the Grindstone corridor under its existing timing scheme with its operation under the InSync adaptive traffic control system.

### OBJECTIVE

Reduce stops, travel time, delay and fuel consumption along the artery by optimizing traffic signal operations using InSync.

### CHALLENGE

A major challenge of coordinating the Grindstone corridor is the large outflow of traffic after Mizzou football games. During these periods, the system priority is the coordination of southbound traffic on Providence, making the eastbound turn onto Grindstone to leave on US-63. For day-to-day operation, the system focuses on moving traffic east-west along the Grindstone Parkway portion, with a secondary north-south movement at Providence Road.

### SOLUTION

Rhythm Engineering installed the adaptive traffic signal system at 9 signals along the 2.6 mile corridor during January of 2010. By early February, Rhythm Engineering had configured the system, monitored its performance, and made the appropriate adjustments to the system to optimize traffic flow.

### DATA COLLECTION

Field data were collected along the study corridor during two study periods. The first was conducted January 19, 2010, prior to the installation of the InSync system. The second was conducted February 17, 2010, 4 weeks after InSync was deployed. Each study was conducted during normal weekday travel conditions to ensure similar travel patterns between studies. This corridor has 27,246 ADT (average daily traffic).

Between 5-10 before and after travel time runs were conducted through the corridor in both directions during three time-of-day periods (AM peak, noon and PM peak) on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

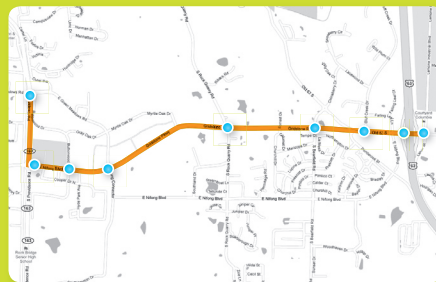
The drivers conducting the travel time used the "floating car method," in which the drivers attempt to travel with the flow of traffic, changing lanes so as to pass as many cars as they are passed by. This method is used so that the travel times collected are representative of the travel time of the average vehicle traveling through the corridor.

Data were gathered by driving the corridor utilizing GPS equipment and software, collecting data, then processing the data using PC-Travel software.

### BENEFITS

Calculations are based on an ADT of 27,246 vehicles and an assumption that the change impacts 70% of the ADT. All calculations are based on normal weekday travel and the results indicate approximate benefits to drivers.

	DAILY BENEFIT	ANNUAL BENEFIT
Vehicle Hours of Travel (reduction)	198 hours	62,066 hours
Fuel Consumption (decrease)	208 gallons	65,060 gallons
Stops (eliminated)	28,472 stops	8,907,690 stops
<b>Total Economic Benefit</b> (fuel *\$2.50+stops*\$0.10+time*\$15.00)	<b>\$6,342</b>	<b>\$1,984,411</b>



The blue markers indicate the intersections where InSync is deployed. The Grindstone corridor is highlighted in orange.

I've lived in Lenoir Woods for nine years and I drive Grindstone Parkway several times a week. Yesterday a minor miracle occurred. I drove that distance without having to stop for a red light. That contrasts with the thousands of times that I have stopped at each light, or more than 50% of them. When I multiply my past frustrations, time and gasoline times the number of cars that drive that stretch daily, it amounts to an amazing number of hours and dollars. Thank you, thank you to whomever made the changes. Please do not change it back.

**Citizen of Columbia, Missouri**  
Letters to the Editor  
*The Columbia Daily Tribune*

Project Manager: Jason Sommerer, P.E.  
Senior Traffic Studies Specialist  
MoDOT Central District (D5) Traffic  
573.522.6992  
jason.sommerer@modot.mo.gov

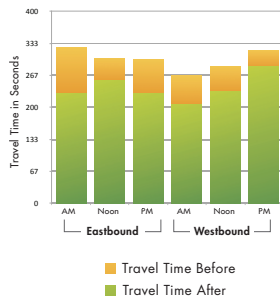
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### RESULTS

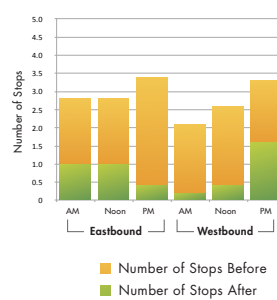
The study evaluates and compares the travel time, number of stops, speed, delay, emissions and fuel consumption before and after the implementation of the InSync system.

#### Travel Time Reductions



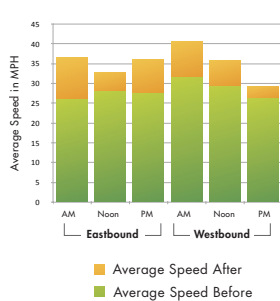
<b>Eastbound</b>			
AM Peak	94.9 secs	29% reduction	
Noon	45.0 secs	15% reduction	
PM Peak	71.2 secs	24% reduction	
<b>Westbound</b>			
AM Peak	59.6 secs	22% reduction	
Noon	51.8 secs	18% reduction	
PM Peak	33.2 secs	10% reduction	

#### Stop Reductions



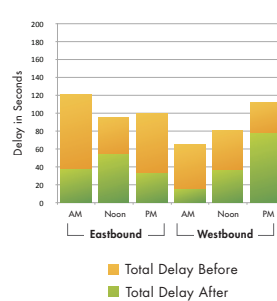
<b>Eastbound</b>			
AM Peak	1.8 stops	64% reduction	
Noon	1.8 stops	64% reduction	
PM Peak	3.0 stops	88% reduction	
<b>Westbound</b>			
AM Peak	1.9 stops	90% reduction	
Noon	2.2 stops	85% reduction	
PM Peak	1.7 stops	52% reduction	

#### Average Speed Increase



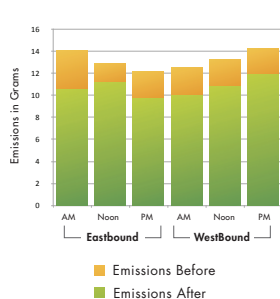
<b>Eastbound</b>			
AM Peak	10.7 mph	41% increase	
Noon	4.9 mph	18% increase	
PM Peak	8.6 mph	31% increase	
<b>Westbound</b>			
AM Peak	9.1 mph	29% increase	
Noon	6.5 mph	22% increase	
PM Peak	3.1 mph	12% increase	

#### Delay Reductions



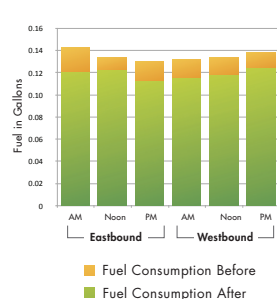
<b>Eastbound</b>			
AM Peak	83.5 secs	69% reduction	
Noon	42.1 secs	44% reduction	
PM Peak	66.2 secs	67% reduction	
<b>Westbound</b>			
AM Peak	50.0 secs	77% reduction	
Noon	44.0 secs	55% reduction	
PM Peak	34.6 secs	31% reduction	

#### Hydrocarbon Emission Reductions



<b>Eastbound</b>			
AM Peak	3.5 grams	25% reduction	
Noon	1.7 grams	13% reduction	
PM Peak	2.4 grams	20% reduction	
<b>Westbound</b>			
AM Peak	2.5 grams	20% reduction	
Noon	2.5 grams	19% reduction	
PM Peak	2.3 grams	16% reduction	

#### Fuel Reduction



<b>Eastbound</b>			
AM Peak	0.02 gallons	16% reduction	
Noon	0.01 gallons	9% reduction	
PM Peak	0.02 gallons	14% reduction	
<b>Westbound</b>			
AM Peak	0.02 gallons	13% reduction	
Noon	0.02 gallons	12% reduction	
PM Peak	0.01 gallons	10% reduction	

### MOST NOTEWORTHY IMPROVEMENTS:

- 90% reduction in stops
- 77% reduction in delay
- 41% increase in average speed
- 16% reduction in fuel consumption
- 29% reduction in travel time
- 25% reduction in emissions