

# MK's Notes for CIVL-4530 Geometric Design

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**TODO: make the page number consistent**

Geometric design is the base of transportation,

providing fundamental concepts, terms, and fomulas.

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction and Highway Function</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Objectives . . . . .	1
1.2	Geometric Design Definition . . . . .	1
1.3	Geometric Design Basic . . . . .	1
1.4	AASHTO Role . . . . .	1
1.5	Reference - AASHTO publications . . . . .	1
1.6	Reference - ITE publications . . . . .	2
1.7	design elements . . . . .	2
1.8	Highway Design Control Factors . . . . .	2
1.9	Highway functions . . . . .	2
1.10	Hierarchy of Movements - 6 stages . . . . .	3
1.11	Hierarchy of Movements . . . . .	3
1.12	Highway Design Volume . . . . .	3
1.13	Traffic Information for Roadway Designers . . . . .	3
1.14	Terms . . . . .	4
1.15	Rules . . . . .	4
1.16	Formulas . . . . .	4
1.17	Reference . . . . .	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Design Control and Criteria</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Objectives . . . . .	1
2.2	Design vehicles . . . . .	1
2.3	Older Driver Deficiencies . . . . .	1
2.4	LOS and ADT . . . . .	3
2.5	13 AASHTO Criteria . . . . .	3
2.6	speed . . . . .	3
2.7	lane width for urban and rural (1-2ft wider than urban) . . . . .	5
2.8	cross slope . . . . .	5
2.9	Terms . . . . .	5
2.10	Rules . . . . .	6
2.11	Formulas . . . . .	6
2.12	Reference . . . . .	6
<b>3</b>	<b>Sight Distance (SD)</b>	<b>1</b>
3.1	Objectives . . . . .	1
3.2	key component of SD . . . . .	1
3.3	Sight Distance Types . . . . .	1
3.4	SSD - stopping sight distance . . . . .	1
3.5	SSD on vertical curve . . . . .	2
3.6	DSS - decision sight distance . . . . .	2
3.7	Terms . . . . .	2
3.8	Rules . . . . .	2
3.9	Formulas . . . . .	2
3.10	Reference . . . . .	2

<b>4</b>	<b>Horizontal Alignment</b>	<b>1</b>
4.1	Objectives . . . . .	1
4.2	Horizontal Curve Diagram . . . . .	1
4.3	Horizontal Curve diagram . . . . .	1
4.4	Horizontal Curve formulas . . . . .	2
4.5	stationing calculations - for PI, PC and PT . . . . .	3
4.6	bearings calculations . . . . .	3
4.7	types of horizontal curves . . . . .	3
4.8	sight distance on curves . . . . .	3
4.9	superelevation - centrifugal force . . . . .	4
4.10	superelevation - selection of e . . . . .	4
4.11	superelevation - transition design control . . . . .	5
4.12	axis of rotation . . . . .	5
4.13	superelevation runoff fomula . . . . .	6
4.14	tangent runout formula . . . . .	6
4.15	Terms . . . . .	6
4.16	Rules . . . . .	6
4.17	Formulas . . . . .	6
4.18	Reference . . . . .	6

# 1 Introduction and Highway Function

## 1.1 Objectives

1. Geometric Design concepts
2. Highway Function

## 1.2 Geometric Design Definition

1. fit the highway to the terrain
2. maintaining design standards for safety and performance

## 1.3 Geometric Design Basic

1. make criteria matches
  - (a) driver expectancy/behavior
  - (b) vehicle performance/behavior
2. balance safety, cost, mobility, community values, environmental, politics, liability, sustainable development, etc

## 1.4 AASHTO Role

1. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
2. the membership of AASHTO consists of FHWA, and state DOTs

## 1.5 Reference - AASHTO publications

1. **a.k.a Green Book/PGDHS:** A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, 2018, 7th Edition
2. Guidelines for Geometric Design of Very Low Volume Local Roads, 2001
3. A Guide to Achieving Flexibility in Highway Design, May 2004
4. Guide for the Planning, Design, and Operation of Pedestrian Facilities, July 2004
5. Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, June 2012
6. Good for New Highway Design
7. TRB Special Report 214, Designing Safer Roads: Practices for Resurfacing, Restoration, and Rehabilitation for guidance.

## **1.6 Reference - ITE publications**

ITE - Institute of Transportation Engineers. It is an international educational and scientific association of transportation professionals.

1. Urban Street Geometric Design Handbook, 2008
2. Freeway and Interchange Geometric Design Handbook, 2007
3. Designing Walkable Urban Thoroughfares: A Context Sensitive Approach, March 2010

## **1.7 design elements**

Design elements affect design consistency, driver expectancy, and vehicular operation.

1. horizontal and vertical alignment
2. embankments and slopes
3. shoulders, crown and cross slope, superelevation
4. bridge widths
5. signing and delineation
6. guardrail and placement of utility poles or light supports

## **1.8 Highway Design Control Factors**

1. Highway Function (Arterials, Collections, Locals)
2. Design speed of the facility
3. Physical characteristics of the "design vehicle"
4. Performance of the design vehicle (heavy trucks, RVs)
5. Acceptable degree of congestion

## **1.9 Highway functions**

Highway Function: Arterials, Collections, Locals

Arterials: principal arterials, minor arterials  
Mobility: the ability to move goods and passengers to their destination in a reasonable time  
Accessibility: the ability to reach desired destination

## 1.10 Hierarchy of Movements - 6 stages

Main Movement  
 Transition  
 Distribution  
 Collection  
 Access  
 Termination

## 1.11 Hierarchy of Movements

Roadway Class	% Through Movement	VMT Rural	Miles Rural	VMT Urban	Miles Urban
Freeways	100%				
Arterials	60-80%	<b>45-75%</b>	6-12%	<b>65-80%</b>	15-25%
Collectors	40-60%	20-35%	20-25%	5-19%	5-10%
Local Streets	0-40%	5-20%	<b>65-75%</b>	10-30%	<b>65-80%</b>

## 1.12 Highway Design Volume

Highway Type	Approximate Design Speed	Approximate Design Volume
Freeway – free flow	70-75 mph	2400 veh/h/ln
Freeway – free flow	65 mph	2300 veh/h/ln
Rural Highways		
a) Multilane-one way		1600-2000 veh/h/ln
b) Two lane		2000-2800 veh/h
Urban Highways		
a) Arterials		See Highway Capacity Manual
b) Signalized intersections		1900 pc/h/ln
c) Unsignalized intersections		1100-2000 veh/h

## 1.13 Traffic Information for Roadway Designers

These traffic information should be available to the designer prior to or very early in the design process:

1. AADT for the current year: opening year (completion of construction), and design year
2. Existing hourly traffic volumes over a minimum of 24-hour period, including peak hour turning movements and pedestrian counts
3. Directional distribution factor (D30).
4. 30th highest hour factor (K30).
5. Truck factors (T) for daily and peak hour.

6. Design speed and proposed posted speed.
7. Design vehicle for geometric design.
8. Turning movements and diagrams for existing and proposed signalized intersections.
9. Special or unique traffic conditions, including during construction.
10. Crash history, including analyses at high crash locations within the project limits.
11. Recommendations regarding parking or other traffic restrictions.

#### **1.14 Terms**

1. cross section - A cross section refers to the vertical view of a roadway or highway at right angles to its centerline.
2. embankment - An embankment is a constructed mound of earth, stones, or other materials. Its purpose is to support the raising of a roadway or railway above the level of the surrounding ground surface.
3. cross slope - Cross slope plays a crucial role in ensuring proper drainage and safety on roadways.
4. crown - The crown of a highway refers to the cross-sectional shape of the road surface.
5. signing and delineation -
6. guardrail - A guardrail on a highway serves as a safety barrier designed to protect motorists.
7. guardrail and placement of utility poles or light supports -
8. detour - walkaround roadway
9. through movement - refers to the uninterrupted flow of vehicles or goods from one location to another
10. VMT - Vehicle Miles Traveled
11. open year and design year - open year means completion of construction.
12.  $D_{30}$  factor - Directional Distribution factor
13.  $K_{30}$  factor - the 30th highest hour factor

#### **1.15 Rules**

#### **1.16 Formulas**

#### **1.17 Reference**

## **2 Design Control and Criteria**

### **2.1 Objectives**

1. Design Vehicles, Driver and Traffic Characteristics
2. 13 AASHTO criteria
3. AASHTO administered, federal-wide
4. State-DOT administered - Green Book
5. local government administered - ordinance or code

### **2.2 Design vehicles**

1. Design Vehicle  
Its weight, dimensions, and operating characteristics will be used to establish the geometric standards of the highway.
2. design vehicle P: passenger car
  - (a) Geometry - length 19ft (5+11+3), width 7ft
  - (b) Minimum turning path - outline 25.4ft, front wheel 23.8ft, CTR 21ft, min 14.4ft
3. WB-50 - length 55ft, width 8.5ft, height 13.5ft

ASSHTO guideline - Selection of design vehicle 1

1. parking lot - passenger car
2. intersection of local area - SU-30, 30ft
3. intersection of state highway and city street - City transit buses, 40ft
4. intersections of highways; low-volume county roads with ADT  $\leq$  400 - City bus (40ft, 84 passengers) or conventional bus(36ft, 64 passengers)
5. freeway ramp; arterial crossroads; intersections of state highways; with high volume of traffic - WB-40 to WB-62

### **2.3 Older Driver Deficiencies**

1. Slower information processing
2. Slower reaction times
3. Slower decision making
4. Visual deterioration



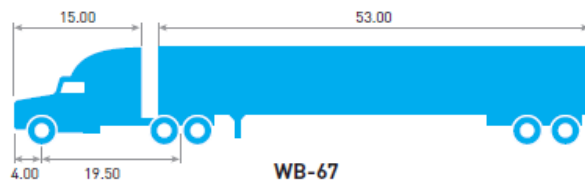
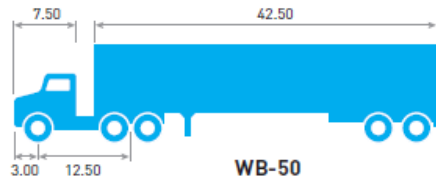
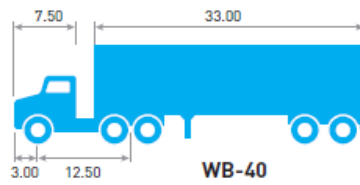
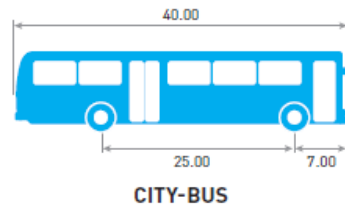
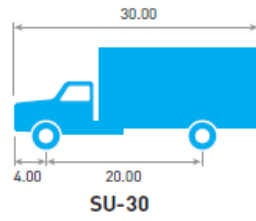


Figure 1: Design Vehicles

5. Hearing deterioration
6. Decline in ability to judge time, speed, and distance
7. Limited depth perception
8. Limited physical mobility

9. Side effects from prescription drugs

## 2.4 LOS and ADT

acceptable LOS / level of "congestion" 2

Roadway	urban	rural level	rural rolling	rural mountainous
Freeway	C/D	B	B	C
Arterial	C/D	B	B	C
Collector	D	C	C	D
Local	D	D	D	D

## 2.5 13 AASHTO Criteria

1. design speed
2. lane width
3. shoulder width
4. bridge width
5. structural capacity
- 6.
7. horizontal alignment
8. vertical alignment
9. cross slope
10. grades
11. superelevation
12. horizontal clearance
13. vertical clearance

## 2.6 speed

1. running speed - the speed of an individual vehicle
2. design speed - AASHTO: max safe speed
3. operation speed - the 85th percentile of observed speed in free flow conditions
4. safety of over speed -  $\Delta V$ : [0, 5] low; [5, 15] medium; [15, infinit] high

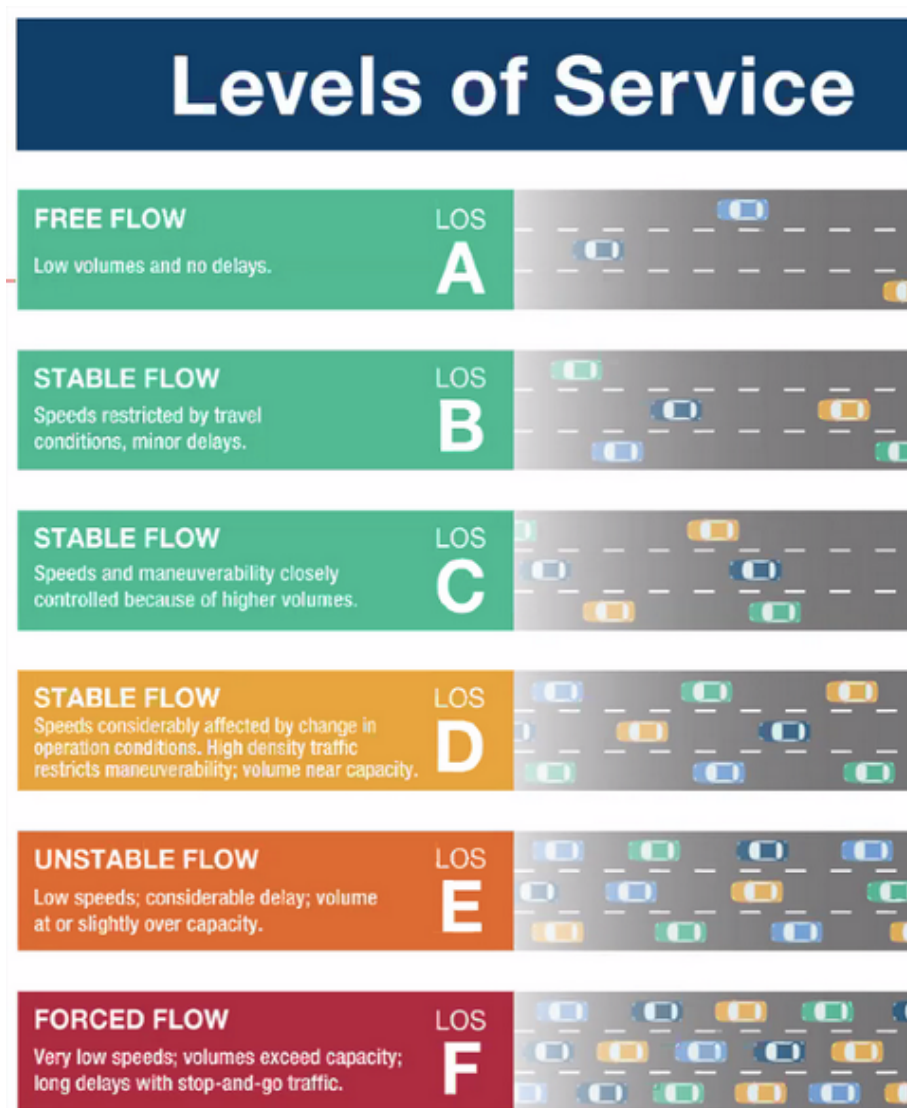


Figure 2: Level of Service

minimum design speed for **rural** roadways vs vehicle per day(VPD)

rural terrain	0-400	400-2000	over 2000
level	40	50	60
rolling	30	40	50
mountainous	20	30	40

## 2.7 lane width for urban and rural (1-2ft wider than urban)

Types	urban	rural
Freeway and Interstates:	12ft,	12ft
Ramp:	12-30ft	12-30ft
Arterial:	11-12ft,	10-12ft
Collections:	10-12ft,	10-12ft
local roads:	9-12ft,	9-12ft

## 2.8 cross slope

paved surfaces: 1.5-2%, typical 2% - Green Book

unpaved surfaces: 2-6% - Green Book

areas with high intensity rainfall: 2-2.5%

ALDOT use in 2 Counties: 2.2%

Table 1: Lane Widths for Different Types of Roadways

Type of Roadway	Rural		Urban	
	US (feet)	Metric (meters)	US (feet)	Metric (meters)
Freeway	14-16*	4.3-4.9*	14-16*	4.3-4.9*
Arterial	14-16	4.3-4.9	14-16	4.3-4.9
Collector	14	4.3	14	4.3
Local	14	4.3	14	4.3

Table 2: Functional Classification of Roadways

Criteria	Local	Collector	Arterial
Street pavement width	24 ft	22 ft (1), 31 ft	36 ft (2), 48 ft
Minimum horizontal curve radius	200 ft	350 ft	550 ft
Maximum grade (3)	15%	12%	8%
Minimum design speed for vertical curve	25 mi/h	35 mi/h	45 mi/h

## 2.9 Terms

SU - represents all single unit trucks and small buses, with length 35-60ft

ADT - average daily traffic

AADT - the annual average daily traffic, emphasizing annual average

DHV - design hour volume

DDHV - The directional design hour volume

30HV - the 30th Highest Hour of Yearly Traffic - the 30th Hour volume

design speed (DS) - design maximum speed of a roadway

free flow speed (FFS) - the observed speed at which vehicles can travel with

minimal delays and no restrictions from traffic signals, congestion, or other factors.

LOS - Characterization of operating conditions, related to speed, travel time, traffic density, freedom to maneuver

FFS is close to DS - It means a good design

K-factor -  $DHV = K * ADT$ , K is 8 to 12% for urban facilities; 12 to 18% for rural facilities.

D-factor -  $DDHV = D * DHV$ , D is 50% for urban highways; 55 - 80% for rural and suburban roads

$DDHV = ADT \text{ (or AADT)} * K * D$

CMF - Crash Modification Factor

Cul-de-sac: dead end street

## 2.10 Rules

Tandem Axle - 2 axles which are very close

State maximum gross vehicle weight - 73,280 - 164,000 lbs

State maximum gross vehicle weight - 73,280 - 164,000 lbs

$DHV = 8\% - 12\% ADT$  in urban area, refer to Green Book

$30HV = 15\% ADT$  in a typical rural arterial, refer to Green Book

## 2.11 Formulas

1 mile = 5,280 feet

1000 kg = 2204.62 lbs

1 foot = 0.3048 meters

1 lb = 16 oz

1 gallon = 3.785 liters (U.S. liquid gallon)

1 gallon = 4.546 liters (U.K. imperial gallon)

## 2.12 Reference

FHWA Website

<http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/geometric/pubs/mitigationstrategies/>

### **3 Sight Distance (SD)**

#### **3.1 Objectives**

1. describe various types of sight distance
2. determine sight distance requirements for stopping and passing maneuvers

#### **3.2 key component of SD**

1. PRT: the perception-reaction time required to initiate a maneuver (pre-maneuver phase)
2. MT: the time required to safely complete a maneuver

driver's eye - 3.5ft high

Hazard - 2ft high

#### **3.3 Sight Distance Types**

1. stopping sight distance (SSD)
2. decision sight distance (DSD)
3. passing sight distance (PSD)
4. intersection sight distance (ISD)

#### **3.4 SSD - stopping sight distance**

SSD is a key input for geometric design, including horizontal and vertical alignment

PRT includes: recognize an object + decide a stop + react and prepare to apply the brake

Deceleration rate:  $11.2ft/sec^2$ , 10th percentile deceleration rate, by AASHTO

$$SSD = D_{p-r} + D_b$$

$D_{p-r}$ : in ft, perception-reaction distance

$D_b$ : in ft, braking distance

$$D_{p-r} = 1.47 \times 2.5s \times v = 3.675v$$

$D_{p-r}$ : in ft, perception-reaction distance

$v$ : in mi/h, design speed

$$D_b = \frac{(v_0)^2 - (v_f)^2}{30\left(\frac{a}{g} \pm G\right)}$$

$D_b$ : in ft, braking distance

$v_0$ : in mi/h, design speed

$v_f$ : in mi/h, final velocity

$a$ : 11.2 ft/sec<sup>2</sup>, deceleration rate, by AASHTO, in [10, 15]

$g$ : 32.2 ft/sec<sup>2</sup>

$f = a/g$ : 0.35 by ASSHTO, coefficient of friction, 0.7 for dry roads, 0.3-0.4 for wet roads

$G$ : grade, e.g. down grade: -0.06

### 3.5 SSD on vertical curve

crest curve:

- Driver eye height: 3.5ft
- Height of object in roadway: 2.0ft

sag curve:

- headlight height: 2ft
- headlight beam angle: 1 degree (departure from horizontal, suggest changing to 0.75 degree)

### 3.6 DSS - decision sight distance

### 3.7 Terms

### 3.8 Rules

### 3.9 Formulas

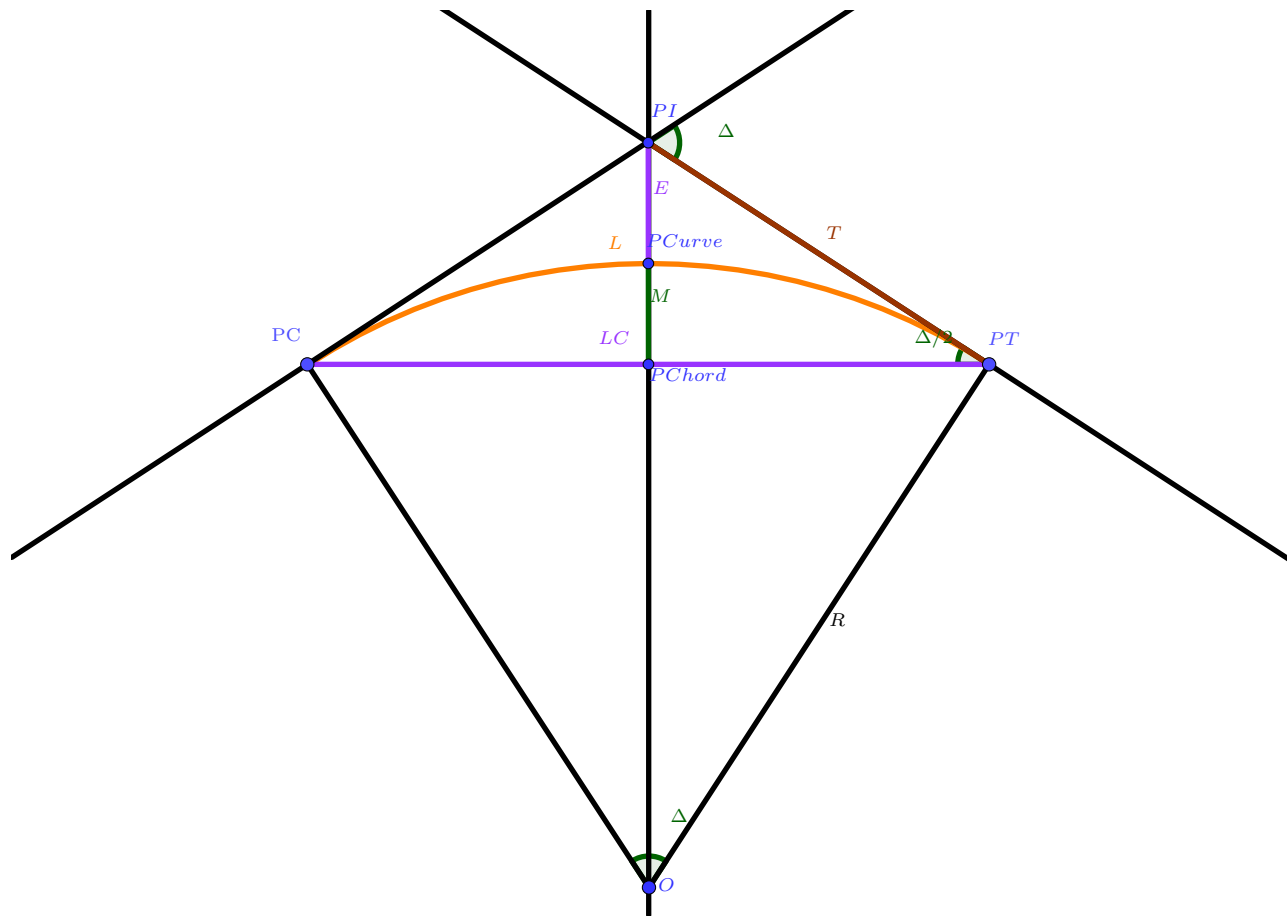
### 3.10 Reference

## 4 Horizontal Alignment

### 4.1 Objectives

1. Horizontal Curve Elements
2. Superelevation
3. Design Horizontal Curve

### 4.2 Horizontal Curve Diagram



### 4.3 Horizontal Curve diagram

Terms:

1. PI: point of intersection, intersection of tangent and curve



2. PC: point of curve(where curve starts), intersection of tangent and curve
3. PT: point of tangency(where curve ends), intersection of 2 tangents
4. PCurve: intersection of line PI-O and curve PC-PT
5. PChord: intersection of chord PC-PT and line PI-O
- 6.
7. R: the radius of the curve
8. D: in degree, degree of curve, the degree matches 100ft arc
  - (a) highways:(small) D – > arc length of 100ft
  - (b) railroads(big) D – > cord length of 100ft
9.  $\Delta$  - the degree of the curve, **the same as the bearings of 2 tangents**
10. L: in feet, curve length
11. T: line segment from PI to PT/PC
12. E: external distance, line segment of PI-PCurve
13. M: middle ordinate, line segment of PCurve-PChord
14. LC: chord PC-PT
15. curvature - how big is a curve,  $curvature = 1/R$

#### 4.4 Horizontal Curve formulas

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{D}{100} &= \frac{360}{2\pi R} \\ D &= \frac{360 \cdot 100}{2\pi R} \\ L &= 100 \cdot \Delta / D \\ L_{in\_meter} &= 30.48 \cdot \Delta / D \\ T &= R \cdot \tan \frac{1}{2} \Delta \\ M &= R(1 - \cos \frac{1}{2} \Delta) \\ E &= R(\frac{1}{\cos \frac{1}{2} \Delta} - 1) \\ LC &= 2R \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2} \Delta\end{aligned}$$

#### 4.5 stationing calculations - for PI, PC and PT

Stationing is the concept of assigning distances along a line, such as a survey baseline (initial field survey) or center line (design)

52+48.63 means 52 hundreds 48 ft and .63 ft

Given PI, calculate the locations:

1. why???
2.  $PC = PI - T$
3.  $PT = PC + L$

#### 4.6 bearings calculations

A bearing refers to the direction and orientation of a line

N 73°30'38"E

52+48.63 means 52 hundreds 48 ft and .63 ft

#### 4.7 types of horizontal curves

1. simple
2. compound (R1 and R2)
3. reverse
4. spiral (change radius btw 2 Rs)

VDOT: The use of spiral transitions for compound and reverse curves on urban roadways should be avoided, ...

#### 4.8 sight distance on curves

terms:

1. highway centerline – > highway radius
2. centerline inside a lane – >  $R_v$
3. line of sight
4. sight obstruction
5. sight distance

sight distance fomula:

$$M_s = R_v \cdot \left(1 - \cos_{degrees} \frac{90SSD}{\pi R_v}\right)$$

$$M_s = R_v \cdot \left(1 - \cos_{radians} \frac{SSD}{R_v}\right)$$

$M_s$  : the middle ordinate, distance from centerline to obstruction

$R_v$  : the radius of the curve, inside lance — for the centerline of the \*1st\* lane

$SSD$  : the stopping sight distance

#### 4.9 superelevation - centrifugal force

**suggestion value:**

$$1mph = 1.47ft/sec$$

**superelevation formula:**

$$\frac{e + f}{1 - ef} = \frac{v^2}{gR} = \frac{V^2}{15R}$$

**minimam radius:**

$$R_{min} = \frac{V^2}{15(f_s + e_{max})} = \frac{v^2}{g(f_s + e_{max})}$$

e: superelevation rate, e.g. 0.04

f: coefficient of friction

$f_s$ : side friction, e.g. 0.10

g: 9.8, the acceleration of gravity

v: in ft/sec, the speed in ft/sec

V: in mph, the speed in mph

R: in ft, the radius of the curve in feet

#### 4.10 superelevation - selection of e

1. too high or too low?
2. What factors should be considered?
- 3.

4.  $e \leq 0.10$  on any paved road
5.  $e \leq 0.12$  on unpaved roads
6.  $e \leq 0.08$  where there is ice and snow
7.  $e \leq 0.06$  in Illinois where ever practical
8.  $e \leq 0.04$  in Illinois for urban freeways

#### **4.11 superelevation - transition design control**

1. Tangent runoff (TR): the distance needed to change from a normal crown section to a point where the outside lane(s) is level
2. Superelevation Runoff (L): the distance needed to change the cross slope from the end of TR to the design full superelevation rate.
3. IDOT practice: TR and 1/3 runoff on the tangent; 2/3 of runoff on the curve;
4. ASSHTO: placing the PC at between 60% and 80% of the transition length
5. ALDOT: 80/20 split (of the entire STL)
6. VDOT: this split is of the superelevation runoff portion only, not the entire STL
7. Many states, including Virginia, use 2:1 split

#### **4.12 axis of rotation**

Axis of Rotation is the point about which the pavement edges are revolved to superelevate the roadway.

1. typically, on undivided highways the centerline of roadway is the axis of rotation.
2. typically, divided highways rotate around the median edge
3. also, some roadway revolved about inside edge!

#### 4.13 superelevation runoff fomula

**superelevation runoff for \*TWO-Lane\* roads:**

$L_{sro} \cong 30e(V + 32)$ , for 12 ft lans

$L_{sro} \cong 25e(V + 32)$ , for 10 ft lans

$L_{sro}$  : superelevation runoff length

e: superelevation rate

**full superelevation curve length:**

$L_{full} = L_{curve} - 2L_{sro}$

$L_{full}$  : full superelevation curve length

$L_{curve}$  : horizontal curve length (arc length)

**for multilane roads: (AASHTO Green Book)**

times 1.5 for 4 lanes (2 in each direction)

times 2.0 for 6 lanes

#### 4.14 tangent runout formula

**tangent runout formula, given runoff:**

$$TR = L_{sro} \frac{NC}{e}$$

TR: tengent runout

$L_{sro}$ : superelevation runoff length

NC: normal crown rate

#### 4.15 Terms

gradient: slope rate

#### 4.16 Rules

#### 4.17 Formulas

#### 4.18 Reference