EFFECTS OF GRADIENT ON SPEED OF VEHICLES ON AN IRANIAN SINGLE CARRIAGEWAY ROAD

IDA GHOBAKHLOU

A project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Engineering (Civil-Transportation and Highway)

> Faculty of Civil Engineering Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

> > AUGUST 2012

To my beloved mother and father

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost I offer my sincerest gratitude to my supervisor, *Assoc. Prof. Dr. Othman Che Puan*, who has supported me throughout my Master Project with his patience and knowledge whilst allowing me the room to work in my own way. I attribute the level of my Masters degree to his encouragement and effort and without him this project, too, would not have been completed or written.

A Special thanks to my friend Mr. *Behniafard* for helping me in data collection. I am very grateful to all my friends especially, *Samaneh, Nima and Mehrdad*.

Finally, the most special thanks go to my parents for supporting me throughout all my studies. Without them I would never been able to achieve so much. I cordially thanks to my brother *Amoon* for his supports and encouragements.

ABSTRACT

The effect of an upgrade and its length is very significant for traffic flow characteristics. Road traffic consists of vehicles of wide ranging physical dimensions, weight and dynamic characteristics such as engine power, acceleration rate, etc. Due to these variations, the effect of grade on vehicles may vary significantly among vehicle categories. Variation in the level of the interaction between vehicles on upgrades may result in different sets of traffic flow characteristics. Hence, it is necessary to study speed of vehicle on upgrades. This study evaluates the influence of gradient in vehicle speed in a single carriage way in Iran. Quantify speed reduction for main types of vehicles on various road grades, and establish relationships between speed and road grades are steps to achieve the aim. Road of the study is two lane road located in north of Iran between Semnan and Firouzkouh. It was found that the effect of grade on the vehicle performance speed may not be significant beyond a length of 600 to 800 meter length of upgrade. Operation on a 2-3-percent upgrade has only a slight effect on passenger car speeds. On steeper upgrades (4-6percent upgrade), speeds decrease progressively with increases in the grade. The effect of grades on truck speeds is much more pronounced than on speeds of passenger cars. Speeds of trucks decrease by 6 percent or more on upgrades as compared to their operation on the level.

ABSTRAK

Kesan upgrade dan panjangnya adalah amat penting untuk ciri-ciri aliran trafik. Jalan raya terdiri daripada kenderaan pelbagai dimensi fizikal, berat dan ciriciri dinamik seperti kuasa enjin, kadar pecutan, dll. Oleh kerana perbezaanperbezaan, kesan gred ke atas kenderaan mungkin berbeza-beza ketara antara kategori-kategori kenderaan. Perbezaan dalam tahap interaksi antara kenderaan di atas upgrade boleh menyebabkan set ciri-ciri aliran trafik yang berbeza. Oleh itu, adalah perlu untuk mengkaji kelajuan kenderaan di upgrade. Kajian ini menilai pengaruh gradien dalam kelajuan kenderaan dengan cara pengangkutan satu di Iran. Mengkuantitikan pengurangan kelajuan untuk jenis kenderaan di atas pelbagai gred jalan utama, dan mewujudkan hubungan antara kelajuan dan gred jalan raya adalah langkah-langkah untuk mencapai matlamat. Jalan kajian adalah dua lorong jalan yang terletak di utara Iran antara Semnan dan Firouzkouh. Ia telah didapati bahawa kesan gred pada kelajuan prestasi kenderaan mungkin tidak ketara di luar sepanjang 600-800 meter panjang upgrade. Kuasa pada upgrade 2-3 peratus hanya mempunyai kesan yang sedikit pada kelajuan kereta penumpang. Pada upgrade curam (4-6percent upgrade), kelajuan menurun secara progresif dengan peningkatan dalam gred. Kesan gred pada kelajuan trak adalah jauh lebih ketara berbanding pada kelajuan kereta penumpang. Kelajuan trak berkurangan sebanyak 6 peratus atau lebih pada upgrade berbanding operasi mereka di peringkat.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		TITLE	PAGE
		DECLARATION	ii
		DEDICATION	iii
		ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
		ABSTRACT	V
		ABSTRAK	vi
		TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
		LIST OF TABLES	xii
		LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
		LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xix
		LIST OF SYMBOLS	xxi
1	INTRO	DUCTION	4
	1.1	Introduction	4
	1.2	Problem Statement	5
	1.3	Aim and Objective of Study	5
	1.4	Scope of Study	6
2 LITERA		ATURE REVIEW	7
	2.1	Introduction	7
	2.2	Grade Characteristic and Impact on Traffic	7
	2.3	Definition of Speed Used in Study	11
	2.4	Maximum grades for Design	13

	2.5	Vehicle Operating Characteristics on Upgrades	15
	2.6	Critical Lengths of Grade for Design	24
	2.7	Climbing Lanes	29
	2.8	Concluding Remarks	32
3	METH	HODOLOGY	33
	3.1	Introduction	33
	3.2	Framework of Methodology	33
		3.2.1 Data Requirements and Equipments	35
		3.2.2 Method to collect data	35
		3.2.3 Selection of Location	38
		3.2.4 Data Collection Time	40
		3.2.5 Data Extraction	40
	3.3	Analysis Data	42
	3.4	Concluding Remarks	44
4	DATA	COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	45
	4.1	Introduction	45
	4.2	Data collection	45
	4.3	The Studied Sites	46
	4.4	Data Analysis	50
	4.5	Graphical Analysis	53
	4.6	Speed-Distance Profile on Up-grades	58
	4.7	Concluding Remarks	63
5	CONC	CLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	64
	5.1	Introduction	64
	5.2	Findings	64
	5.3	Suggestion for future studies	66
	5.4	Concluding remarks	66

REFERENCES	67
Appendices A-B	69-108

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.TITLE

PAGE

2.1	Power-to-Weight Ratios Used in Design and Traffic Analyses	20
2.2	Used Power Estimates from N.Z. and Thailand	21
3.1	Vehicle Classification	41
3.2	HDM-III Brazil Representative Vehicle Characteristics	43
4.1	Speed Data for site 1 with 2% gradient for passenger cars	52
4.2	Average Speed (Km/hr) for passenger car	59
4.3	Characteristic Representative Vehicle	60
4.4	Percentage of trucks	61
4.5	Average Speed (Km/hr) for Trucks	61

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGUR	E NO.	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Grade of road		13
2.2	Forces acting on a mo	oving vehicle on up-grades	15
2.3	Forces Acting on Tru	ck on 8 per cent Upgrade as a Function of Speed	1 18
2.4	Speed-Distance Profi	le for Heavy Truck Towing	21
2.5	Speed-Distance Curves for a Typical Recreational Vehicle on the Selected		ected
	Upgrades (AASHTO	, 2001).	23
2.6	Speed-Distance Curv	es for a Typical Heavy Truck of 120 kg/kW [200	C
	lb/hp] for Deceleration	on on Upgrades(AASHTO, 2001).	24
2.7	Critical Lengths of G	rade for Heavy Truck of 120 kg/kW [200 lb/hp]	,
	Entering Speed = 110) km/h [70 mph] (AASHTO, 2001).	27
2.8	Critical Lengths of Grade Using an Approach Speed of 90 km/h [55 mph]		nph]
	for Typical Recreation	nal Vehicle (Walton, 1975)	28
2.9	Climbing lane (AASI	HTO, 2001).	30
3.1	Framework of the Stu	ıdy	34
3.2	Pneumatic Road Tub	e and Recorder	37
3.3	Automatic Traffic Co	ounter in Site	38
3.4	Location of Data coll	ection sites	39
3.5	In-site View		39
3.6	Classification of vehi	cles in automatic data collection	42
4.1	Location of site 1 and	1 2 in the road	47
4.2	Profile of site 1 with	gradient of 2 %	47
4.3	Profile of site 2 with	gradient of 4%	48
4.4	Location of site 3 in t	he road	48

4.5	Profile of site 3 with gradient of 6 %	49
4.6	Location of tubes in site 1 and 2	49
4.7	Location of tubes in site 3	50
4.8	Vehicles Speed of Passenger cars in (a) 2, (b) 4, (c) 6 % gradient	54
4.9	Vehicles Speed of Trucks in (a) 2, (b) 4, (c) 6 % gradient	55
4.10	Cumulative Distribution for Passenger cars (a) 2, (b) 4, (c) 6 % gradient	56
4.11	Cumulative Distribution for Trucks (a) 2, (b) 4, (c) 6 present gradient	57
4.12	Speed-distance profile for passenger cars on different up-grades	59
4.13	Speed-distance profile for trucks on different upgrades	62

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- Min . Minute
- Hr _ Hour
- PHF _ Peak Hour Factor
- veh . Vehicle
- PCU _ Passenger Car Unit
- sec _ Second
- m . Meter

LIST OF SYMBOLS

a	acceleration (m/s2)
d	distance (m)
EMRAT	effective mass ratio
Fa	aerodynamic drag resistance (N)
Fc	Curvature resistance (N)
Fg	gradient resistance (N)
Fi	inertial forces during acceleration and deceleration(N)
Fi	Inertial resistance (N)
Fr	rolling resistance (N)
М	vehicle mass (kg)
Pd	driving power delivered to the wheels (kW)
t	time(S)
V	the vehicle velocity (m/s)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

A roadway is designed in such a way to provide a uniform operation of traffic. Appropriate design speed by relating various geometric features of the road reaches this aim. Design criteria should be determined for many highway characteristics. Terrain is one of the criteria that govern the geometry of a highway and thus the performance of vehicle movements. In this research, author wants to reach on the appropriate relationship of roadway grades to design speed. Vehicle operating characteristics on grades are discussed and established relationships of grades and their lengths to design speed are developed. Steep grades affect truck speeds and overall capacity. Therefore they also cause operational problems at intersections. In order to determine the impact of road gradient on vehicular speed and capacity different gradient in many roads should be consider.

1.2 Problem Statement

The effect of up-grade and its length is very significant on traffic-flow characteristics. On up-grades, heavy vehicles such as trucks, buses, etc., will experience significant reduction in their speeds, whereas passenger cars and other smaller vehicles such as motorized two wheelers may experience relatively lesser speed reduction. This variation in speed reduction among the different vehicle categories affects the uniformity of traffic. Vehicles have more reduction in speed prevent others to have smooth and free movement.

The research work is related to the study of the effect of grade and its length in up-grade and down-grade on the performance of different vehicle categories and estimation of speed values on various grades in up-grades and down-grade under free flow condition.

1.3 Aim and Objective of Study

This study is carried out with the aim to evaluate the effects of gradient on speeds of vehicles o single carriageway. To achieve this aim, the study will be carried out based on the following objectives:

- (a) To quantify speed reduction for main types of vehicles on various road grades, and
- (b) To establish relationships between speed and road grades.

1.4 Scope of Study

This study focuses on the speed of passenger cars and trucks on grades. The analysis is based on data collected for a single carriageway road in Iran. The grades consider in the study were 2%, 4% and 6%.

REFERENCES

- A.A.M. Aljanahi a, A.H. Rhodes a,1, A.V. Metcalfe b, (1998) speed limits and road traffic accidents under free flow conditions.
- Abaynayaka, S.W., Morosiuk, G. and Hide, H. (1977). The Effect of Vehicle and Road Characteristics on Commercial Vehicle Speeds in Ethiopia. Transport and Road Research Laboratory Supplementary Report 271, Department of the Environment, Crowthorne.
- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. (2001) A Policy On Geometric Design Of Highways And Streets 2001.USA..
- Archilla, A. R., and Fernandez De Cieza, A. O. (1996). Truck performance on Argentinean highways.' *Transportation Research Record No. 1555*, Transportation Research Board, Washington, D.C., 114–123
- Bennett, C.R. (1994). A Speed Prediction Model for Rural Two-lane Highways. School of Engineering Report, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Auckland.
- Bennett, C. R.; Greenwood, I. D, (2001). Modeling Road User and Environmental Effects in HDM-4. Volume 7. The Effect of Road Conditions on Speed. The highway development and management series, Vol. 7, World Road Association _PIARC_,Paris/The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- Currin, T. R. (2001). Spot Speed Study. In Introduction to Traffic Engineering: A Manual for Data Collection and Analysis, ed. B. Stenquist. Stamford, Conn.: Wadsworth Group.
- Glennon, J. C. An Evaluation of Design Criteria for Operating Trucks Safely on Grades, *Highway Research Record 312*, Highway Research Board, 1970: 93-112.

- Gillespie, T. D. (1985)Methods for predicting truck speed loss on grades. *Federal Highway Administration, Washington, D.C.* Rep. No. FHWA/RD-86/059,
- HTC (1999). Calibration of HDM Speed Prediction Model to Thailand. Report DES/99/2 to Dessau-Sopran, Thailand Motorway Project. HTC Infrastructure Management Ltd. Auckland.
- Homburger, W. S., J. W. Hall, R. C. Loutzenheiser, and W. R. Reilly. (1996). Spot Speed Studies. In *Fundamentals of Traffic Engineering*. Berkeley: Institute of Transportation Studies, University of California, Berkeley, pp. 6.1–6.9.
- Ingle, A.(2004). Development of passenger car equivalents for basic freeway segments. MS thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ., Blacksburg, Va.
- Lan, C.-J., and Menendez, M. (2003). Truck speed profile models for critical length of grade. *J. Transp. Eng.*, 129_4_, 408–419.
- Lucic, I. (2001). *Truck modeling along grade sections*. MS thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ., Blacksburg, Va.
- .McLean, J.R. (1989). *Two-Lane Highway Traffic Operations: Theory and Practice*. Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, Melbourne.
- Shriniwas S. Arkatkar and V. Thamizh Arasan. Effect of Gradient and Its Length on Performance of Vehicles under Heterogeneous Traffic Conditions. *Journal Of Transportation Engineering*. D-2010. 1120-1136
- Transportation Research Board _TRB_. _2000_. *Highway capacity manual*, 4th Ed., National Research Council, Washington, D.C.
- Walton, C. M., and C. E. Lee. (1975)Speed of Vehicles on Grades, Research Report 20-1F, Austin, Texas: Center for Highway Research, University of Texas at Austin.
- Yagar, S., and Aerde, M. V. (1983). Geometric and environmental effects on speeds of two-lane highways. *Transp. Res. Part A*, 17_4_, 315–325.