

VEHICLE DELAY AT 4-WAY STOP
INTERSECTIONS

By

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Submitted to the Faculty of the
Graduate College of the
Oklahoma State University
in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for
the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
May, 1980

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Deepest gratitude and sincere appreciation are expressed to my major adviser, Dr. Robert L. Janes, for his excellent guidance, advice, and encouragement throughout this investigation. Profound appreciation is due to my advisory committee, Dr. Phillip G. Manke and Dr. Garold D. Oberlender for their invaluable assistance and guidance during this study. In particular, I wish to express my gratitude to Professor Frederick M. Black, a member of my advisory committee, for his assistance in the preparation of the computer program.

Special thanks are given to Dr. Vongchai Jarernswan for his suggestions and encouragement during my study at Oklahoma State University; Doug Henderson, the former Traffic Supervisor of Stillwater, for his cooperation; and Sara Baber, for her operation of the bucket truck during the intersection field study. I would like to thank Somchai Simaporn and Wit Itarut for their drafting and construction of a model. I would also like to thank all of my friends who helped me collect traffic field data.

I would like to express my gratitude to my parents and my wife's parents for their love, encouragement, and support throughout my study in the United States.

Finally, special gratitude is expressed to my dear wife, Wantanee, for her many sacrifices, patience, understanding, and encouragement.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Urban street intersections determine the capacity of urban streets, due to the interruption in vehicle free flow. Hence, vehicle delay at intersections has been a major problem of highway departments and traffic engineers for years. As the frequency and severity of intersection conflicts and congestion increase, traffic regulation and control becomes more necessary. Many types of intersection control devices are employed to prevent or reduce accidents, and to increase intersection capacity. Even though these traffic control devices have been utilized for more than 50 years, there is still a need for evaluation and improvement in their efficiency.

Since the cost of fuel is increasing and the installation of traffic signals is becoming more expensive, traffic engineers are seeking for other effective traffic control methods for regulating and controlling traffic at intersections. Four-way stop control, one of the appropriate and efficient intersection controls, has been widely used since the 1920's. However, studies of this control method are limited. Previous studies were concerned with the time

vehicles spent traversing the intersection, relative safety, and cost. A few comparative studies of traffic control devices were also performed in which most of the motorists favored the four-way stop control. However, a need was found for quantitative data to evaluate the effectiveness of the four-way stop control devices. Wholly empirical studies of traffic behavior have tended to be expensive, time consuming, and difficult to evaluate.

To date, with the rapid development of high speed computers, most of the problems associated with time analysis of traffic are solved by using a computer simulation program. Traffic simulation is becoming an important tool for traffic engineers and transportation planners for several reasons. It enables the study of a complex traffic problem in the laboratory rather than in the field. Traffic simulation experiments are comparatively economical and quick, and their results are valuable in making decisions.

The primary objective of this research is to develop a computer simulation program that will be utilized to evaluate the efficiency of the single intersection controlled by a four-way stop control device. The intersection in this study has a two-way four-lane street crossing a two-way two-lane street without separate turning lanes.

The first stage of this research concerns the development of the computer simulation program, written in the GPSS (General Purpose Simulation System) language and executed on the IBM 370/168 computer. The GPSS language is

able to generate random vehicles throughout the intersection system, and is easy to understand because of its simple language. The outputs of the computer program consists of clock time, block, facility, and tabulated statistics. The frequency tables showing number of entries, mean values, standard deviation, and frequency classes indicate all required traffic statistics such as the queue length and vehicle travel time through the intersection system. Statistical output in graphical form can also be presented by this computer simulation program.

The second stage of this research consists of traffic field studies. Traffic data are observed and collected from a studied intersection by employing the time-lapse photography method. In those instances where greater accuracy is required than is possible with time-lapse photography, such as stop-waiting time and intersection travel time, stop watches and tape recorders are utilized. All traffic statistics are carefully observed and precisely analyzed for use as input information for the computer simulation program.

The third and final stage is the comparison between field observations and the computer simulation results. Extension of this research into additional areas is discussed and recommended.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

Studies of traffic delay at at-grade intersections have been carried out since the 1920's (1). However, a detailed study of traffic flow at four-way stop intersections has never been presented. The earliest intersection studies were conducted to compare traffic delay at stop controlled and signalized intersections (2, 6, 10). Many methods were utilized to observe traffic behavior and collect traffic data at intersections (2, 5, 10). Since World War II, the use of the computer to solve problems associated with vehicle movement has increased. Various computer languages, including GPSS language, have been used to construct models simulating traffic behavior.

The first part of this chapter will describe previous field studies and study methods related to at-grade intersections controlled by stop signs. The second part will be the development of computer simulation models to solve traffic problems occurring at at-grade intersections.

Previous Studies of Stop-Sign Controlled Intersections

In the 1930's, the first two papers describing the study of stop-sign controlled devices at urban intersections were presented. Morrison (1) observed traffic behavior at stop-sign controlled intersections and studied the degree of obedience to stop signs. He also studied accident experience at intersections at which signals were installed, replacing stop signs. Brown (2) used E. P. Goodrich's formula* for determining maximum theoretical capacity of a four-way stop intersection. He concluded that the delay or loss of time at four-way stop intersections was less than with signals.

There were also two papers on the study of four-way stop controlled intersections in the 1940's. Harrison (3) concluded that more than 90 percent of motorists favored four-way stop control to traffic signals. In the same year, McEachern (4) surveyed the use of four-way stop control in many cities. His investigations indicated that in some

*E. P. Goodrich's formula is expressed as:

$$n = \frac{5280V}{c + b + 2L}$$

where

- V = Average velocity of vehicles crossing the intersection;
- c = Clearance allowance;
- b = Width of traffic lane;
- L = Vehicle length in feet;
- n = Average number of vehicles per lane per hour.

instances four-way stops had been used to replace fixed-time signals.

By the 1950's, there had been an increase in the use of vehicle transportation on urban streets which accentuated the problem of traffic delay at intersections. Many delay studies were conducted in this decade, including Raff's study (5). He used the Esterline-Angus Graphic Time Recorder to collect traffic data at two-way stop-sign controlled intersections. This equipment was also used to record and compare traffic delay caused by different traffic control devices at an intersection in the urban area by Hall (7). At his studied intersection, a traffic signal was replaced by four-way stop signs. Hall showed that the average intersection delay with stop sign control was less than the average delay with signalization. Wilkie (8) presented a paper describing vehicle performance at the stop-line of stop-sign controlled intersections. Hanson (9) presented his paper on the advantages of four-way stop control devices. The warrants for four-way stop signs were presented in a paper written by Marks (10). Minimum and maximum volumes required at four-way stop intersections were given. Marks also described advantages and disadvantages of four-way stop control devices.

A paper describing capacities, and lag and gap acceptances at stop controlled intersections was presented by Hebert (11) in 1963. He determined the basic and practical capacities of four-way stop intersections under various

geometric and traffic conditions. Three years later, Solberg and Oppenlander (12) studied lag and gap acceptance at intersections at which minor streets were controlled by stop signs. Vodrazka et al. (13) studied traffic delay and warrants for intersection control devices in 1971. Vodrazka observed the total delay and traffic split at four-way stop intersections, and recommended volume warrants for this intersection control device.

Development of Computer Simulation

Models for Traffic Studies

There has been an increasing use of computers to simulate traffic behavior since 1949 (14). However, no published paper discussing possible techniques has been presented, and no documented traffic simulation actually run on a computer until 1954 (15). Most of the studies were concerned with how to formulate traffic simulations. The first paper describing the utilization of modern high-speed automatic computers to simulate traffic flow was presented by Mathewson et al. (16) in 1954. Mathewson developed a computer model for simulation of traffic flow at a simple intersection by means of a general purpose discrete-variable computer. The first traffic simulation model run on a general purpose digital computer was presented by Goode et al. (18). This study was limited in scope to intersection problems in which all vehicles entered the intersection system within a single lane and at uniform speeds. In the same year,

Gerlough (17) simulated freeway traffic by the general purpose digital computer. His paper described simulation of the movement of vehicles on highways where traffic moved in several parallel lanes and at widely varying speeds, Wong (19) also presented a computer model simulating traffic flow on a 12-lane boulevard by the digital computer.

Another Gerlough paper (20) describing traffic inputs for a simulation model was presented in 1959. He presented some methods for accomplishing the artificial generation of traffic. The statistical distributions used in his study were: Poisson, exponential, shifted exponential, and composite exponential. One year later, Perchonok (21) and Wohl (22) utilized the digital computer to study the problem of freeway on-ramp traffic operations. Glickstein et al. (23) also applied computer simulation techniques to on and off-ramp problems at interchanges.

In 1962, two traffic simulation models using digital computers were reported (24, 25). Kell (24) developed a simulation model, coded for an IBM 701 computer, for the intersection of two two-lane two-way streets, with the minor street being controlled by stop signs. One year later, he utilized his computer simulation model for determining traffic delay at an intersection under stop sign control and under fixed-time signal control (25). He found that the total intersection delay was increased by the installation of a traffic signal.

Lewis et al. (26) has presented a computer simulation

model for an intersection of a four-lane two-way street and a two-lane two-way street, controlled by two-way stop-signs and by semi-traffic actuated signals. His simulation was based on a uniform headway distribution and similar deceleration for every entering vehicle; however, in a second paper (27) he proposed a modified binomial distribution employing two different levels of probability, for traffic simulation models. In the same year, 1963, Worrall (28) employed the Monte Carlo method to generate simulated traffic in his simulation model. Constantine (29) presented another traffic simulation model using negative exponential distribution to generate simulated traffic. Grecco and Sword (30) also modified Schuhl's headway distribution for a traffic simulation model.

In recent years, Lee (38) has developed the TEXAS model for intersection traffic. He presented a procedure for applying this computer simulation model in evaluating the capacity and level of service of single unsignalized intersections. Ferrara (39) has also presented two simulation models in FORTRAN language to analyze the delay to bicycles and vehicles at crossings and intersections controlled by two-way stop signs and signals.

Since development of the General Purpose Simulation System (GPSS) in 1961 (36), engineers and planners have developed computer simulation models written in GPSS language to solve problems in business, industrial, and complex projects (34, 35). The first traffic simulation model written

in GPSS II and FAP language for the IBM 7090/94 systems was developed by Blum (31, 33). Recently in 1976 Jarernswan (37) has developed a computer simulation program, written in GPSS and run on the IBM 360/65 computer. He utilized his simulation model to evaluate the efficiency of a traffic signal control system at an intersection with a separate left-turn lane on each approach.

CHAPTER III

TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE AT FOUR-WAY STOP INTERSECTIONS

Traffic behavior at four-way stop-sign controlled intersections is different from that at signalized intersections. Almost all vehicles approaching a four-way stop controlled intersection will reduce their speeds when reaching the point where the stream of traffic is influenced by the stop-sign at the intersection. This point, usually several hundred feet from the intersection, is called the intersection system entrance, as shown in Figure 1. Outside the intersection system entrance, all vehicles are moving independently at their own speeds, modified only by the prevailing speed limit. Their characteristics are not yet affected by the intersection congestion. Their arrival times will generally be considered random, making the distribution of successive time space between vehicles (inter-arrival time) an exponential relationship (32).

When passing the intersection system entrance, the driver will begin to decelerate and observe the changing pattern of the preceding vehicles. He will decelerate until joining the build-up of a queue of stopped vehicles or other decelerating vehicles. If there is no vehicle ahead,

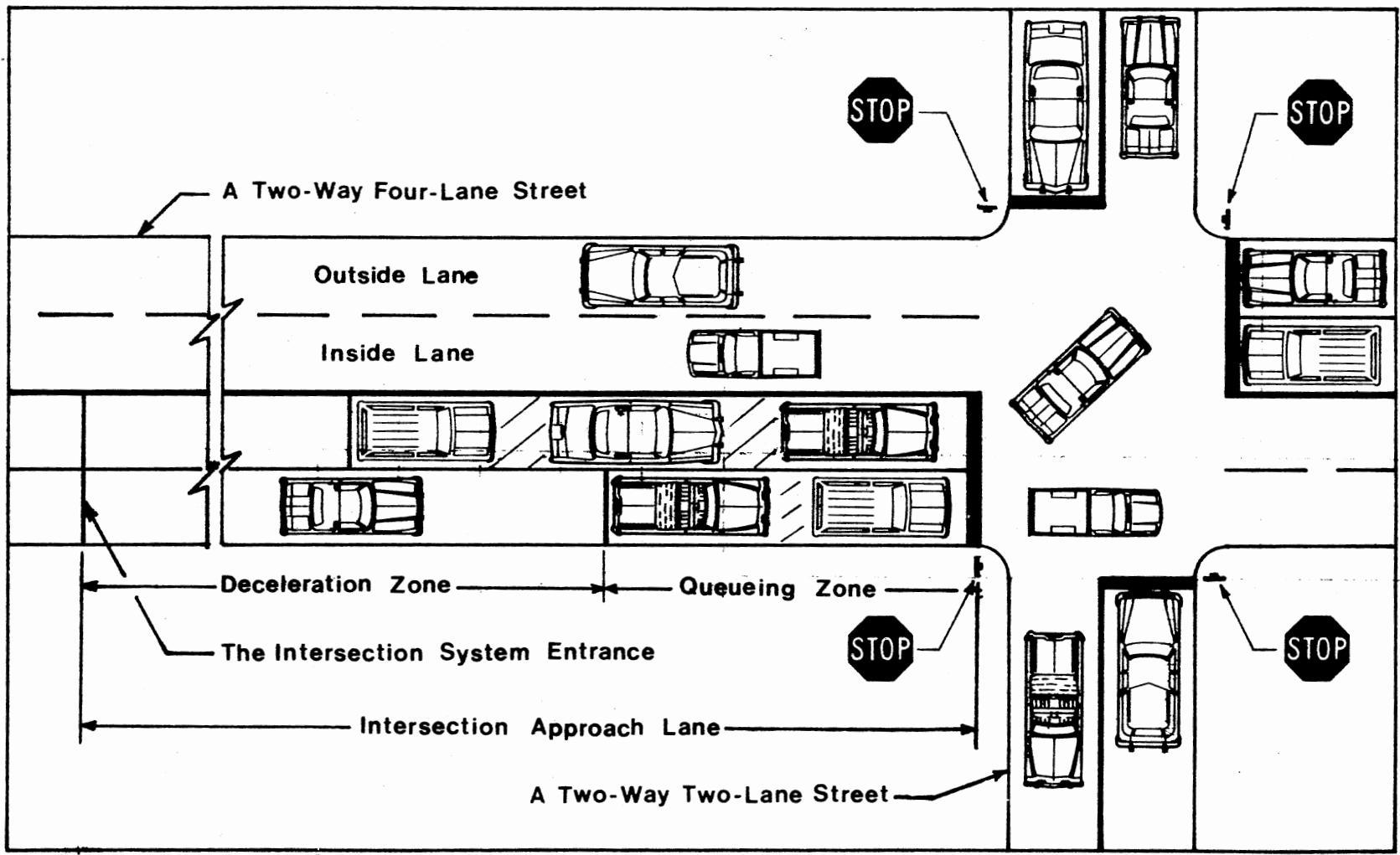


Figure 1. Illustration of Traffic Behavior at a Typical Four-Way Stop Controlled Intersection

the driver will decelerate until stopping at the stop-line. The driver will check if the intersection is available for his entrance. He will then start accelerating and enter the intersection, moving either straight ahead or performing a turning movement. At the intersection exit, drivers will increase speed as desired.

To develop the traffic simulation model, it is necessary to observe all of the movements, pauses and delays necessitated by the roadway, the four-way stop signs, and other vehicles.

Vehicle Arrivals at Intersection System Entrances

At any point where vehicles are moving without constraint, vehicle arrivals are random and continuous (24). Many mathematical distributions and methods of securing random numbers have been applied to describe the traffic flow at intersections. The first application of the Poisson distribution to traffic problems was discussed by Kinzer (40) in 1933. Greenshields et al. (41) showed that the vehicle distributions at intersections, with low to moderate flow and with a sufficient number of approach lanes, follow the Poisson distribution. Following Greenshields, Gerlough (43) has proposed the shifted negative exponential distribution in his study of traffic problems.

At the intersection system entrance, vehicles are starting to decelerate so that they cannot pass and some

minimum non-zero headways between successive vehicles will occur. It is possible to apply the shifted negative exponential distribution to describe vehicle arrivals at four-way stop controlled intersections. This distribution can be derived from the Poisson distribution and the negative exponential distribution (41, 43). The Poisson distribution is generally expressed as:

$$P(x) = \frac{m^x e^{-m}}{x!} \quad (3.1)$$

where

m = mean of observed values;

x = number of occurrences 0, 1, 2,n;

$P(x)$ = the probability of exactly x occurrences.

If the mean number of arrivals in time t is replaced by qt , the form of distribution becomes:

$$P(x) = \frac{(qt)^x e^{-qt}}{x!} \quad (3.2)$$

where

q = the mean flow rate in vehicles per unit time;

t = the time between vehicle arrivals.

The probability of no arrivals $x = 0$ in time t becomes:

$$P(0) = e^{-qt} \quad (3.3)$$

But to have no arrivals in an interval t , there must be a headway or gap greater than or equal to t :

$$P(h \geq t) = e^{-qt} \quad (3.4)$$

where

h = time headway or gap between two vehicles.

Correspondingly, the probability that the headway h is less than t is:

$$P(h < t) = 1 - e^{-qt} \quad (3.5)$$

Further, it will be observed that the mean flow rate q is equal to $1/T$ (the reciprocal of the mean headway).

Substituting $q = \frac{1}{T}$ into Eq. (3.5):

$$P(h < t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \quad (3.6)$$

where

T = mean of vehicle headways.

Equation (3.6) represents the negative exponential distribution as shown in Figure 2, an appropriate model for headways in low, free-flowing traffic volumes.

The headways or vehicle arrivals predicted by the negative exponential distribution differ greatly from observations of high traffic volumes. Vehicles possess length and obviously cannot follow at an infinitesimal headway, as the distribution predicts. In order to achieve a more realistic modeling of high volume conditions, the shifted negative exponential distribution was developed (43).

In the shifted negative exponential distribution, a minimum observed headway, (τ) , is specified. This has the effect of simply translating the negative exponential distribution to the right by an amount equal to the minimum observed headway τ (see Figure 3) such that:

$$P(h < t) = 1 - e^{-(t-\tau)/(T-\tau)} \quad (3.7)$$

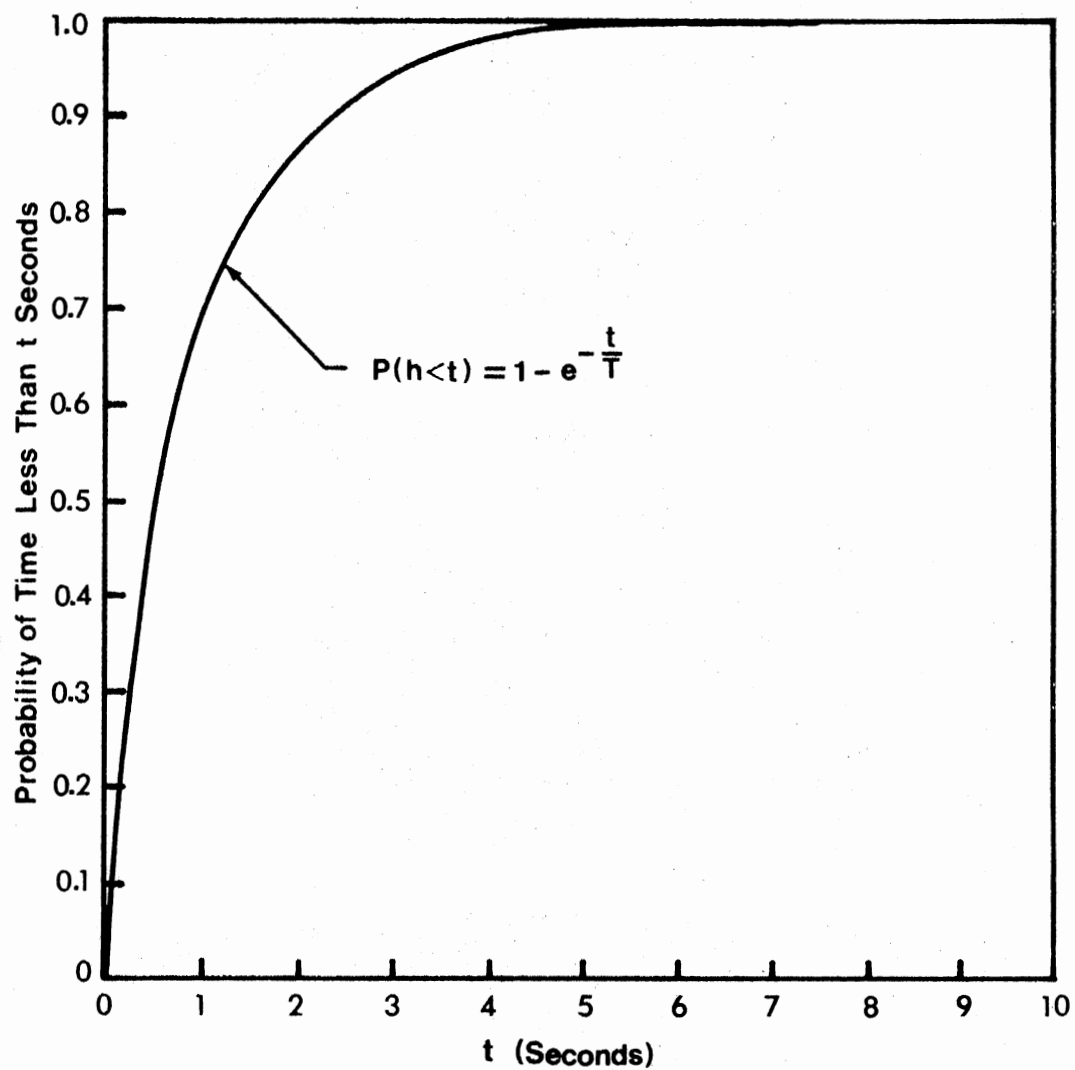


Figure 2. Probability of Gaps (Headways) Less Than t (41)

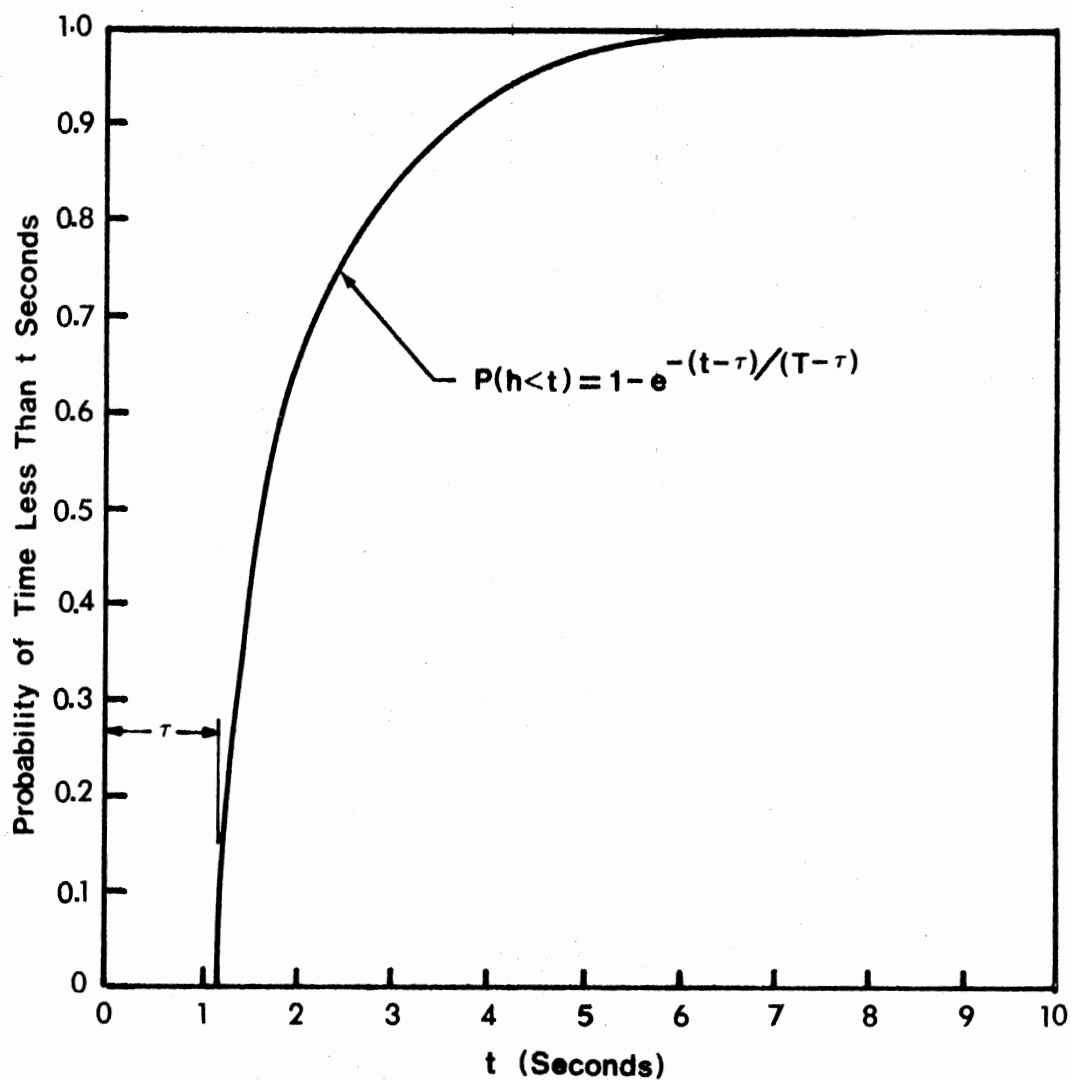


Figure 3. The Shifted Negative Exponential Distribution (43)

Other distributions applied to traffic problems are the Erlang distribution (42) and the composite negative exponential distribution (43).

Deceleration of Approach Vehicles

After entering the intersection system entrance, the driver will reduce his speed preparing to join a queue if the preceding vehicles are stopped or slowing to enter the intersection. When no preceding vehicle is waiting at the stop-line, the driver is able to decelerate to a stop at the stop-line. The deceleration zone of any approach lane is variable in length from the intersection system entrance to the queueing zone or to the stop-line (see Figure 1).

The deceleration rates of vehicles at four-way stop intersections can be evaluated from the laws of motion (46). For vehicles that move directly to stop-lines, the formula of straight line motion is applied:

For uniformly decelerated motion:

$$V = V_0 - at \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$S = V_0 t - \frac{1}{2} at^2 \quad (3.9)$$

and

$$V^2 = V_0^2 - 2aS \quad (3.10)$$

where

V_0 = initial velocity, ft/sec;

V = final velocity, ft/sec;

S = distance in feet;

t = time in seconds;

d = deceleration, ft/sec^2 .

The deceleration rates of vehicles approaching four-way stop intersections are dependent on approach speeds and the distance from the intersection system entrance to queueing vehicles or to stop-lines. For vehicles decelerating to a stop, previously conducted tests have shown that the maximum deceleration rate of vehicles varies from 19 to 22 ft/sec^2 (44). The National Safety Council has adopted a deceleration rate of 17 ft/sec^2 as the maximum for comfort (45), but a better target deceleration is 8 ft/sec^2 (56).

Vehicle Queueing at Intersection

Approaches

After entering the intersection system entrance and decelerating, the driver will join the line of queueing vehicles if the preceding vehicles are still in the queue waiting to enter the intersection. Then, the driver is a member of the queue. Queueing time for any vehicle is the length of time from the first stop behind previously queued vehicles to the last stop at the stop-line. The vehicle having zero queueing time is the one that decelerates and stops at the stop-line. In this case, the headway between the stopping vehicle and the preceding vehicle is great, since the preceding vehicle has already left the stop-line.

Queue length and queueing time of vehicles in each approach lane are associated with both arrival rate and

departing rate (number of vehicles leaving the intersection system per unit of time). The behavior of queuing vehicles has been described by the application of queueing models (15, 46). In this study, the computer simulation model written in GPSS language will be utilized to describe the behavior of queueing vehicles at four-way stop controlled intersections.

Vehicle Stopping Performance

It is the intent of four-way stop control devices that every vehicle in each approach lane must stop completely at the stop-line and prepare to accelerate across the intersection. Waiting times of approach vehicles vary and depend directly on how busy the intersection is. The waiting vehicle will spend less time at the stop-line if the driver is able to enter the intersection immediately. The crossing vehicles moving in the intersection will extend waiting times of those vehicles waiting at stop-lines. Morrison (1) and Wilkie (8) concluded that there were four characteristic behaviors of vehicles at such intersections, including voluntary stops, involuntary, rolling, and no stops. Another type of stop occurring at the four-way stop controlled intersection is stopping behind another stopped vehicle in a queue at the intersection.

Vehicle Accelerating Across the Intersection

When the intersection is not busy (crossing vehicles are leaving the intersection), the driver of the first stop-waiting* vehicle starts accelerating across the intersection, either turning or traveling directly across. The opposite vehicle at stop-line is also able to enter the intersection simultaneously if they are not pursuing conflicting paths. The law of motion again can be applied to evaluate the relationship of vehicular operating characteristics including initial speed, speed at the system exit, travel distance, and acceleration (46).

For uniformly accelerated motion:

$$V = V_o + at \quad (3.11)$$

and

$$S = V_o t + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \quad (3.12)$$

$$V^2 = V_o^2 + 2aS \quad (3.13)$$

where

V_o = initial velocity, ft/sec;

V = final velocity, ft/sec;

S = travel distance in feet;

t = time in seconds;

a = acceleration, ft/sec².

*The term "stop-waiting vehicle" is used to differentiate a vehicle waiting at the stop-line from one waiting in queue.

Although the actual rates of acceleration are not uniform, a previous study (25) has assumed a uniform rate of speed change as an adequate approximation to the real case, in the computer simulation model. The maximum acceleration obtained from previous studies was 14.67 ft/sec^2 (56), but the comfortable acceleration is believed to be about 10 ft/sec^2 (44). At four-way stop controlled intersections, the drivers are free to select a rate of acceleration to accelerate from stop-lines to the intersection exits or to the points that vehicles start moving at constant speed.

Vehicle Turning Performance

At four-way stop controlled intersections, all approach vehicles are required to stop at stop-lines before entering the intersection. Turning vehicles generally show their proposed turning directions by turn indicators. Maximum turning speed is related to turning radius and side friction (46). By equating the components of centrifugal force and centripetal force, we obtain the equation:

$$\frac{V^2}{gR} = f \quad (3.14)$$

Solving for V:

$$V_{\max} = \sqrt{fgR} \quad (3.15)$$

where

V_{\max} = maximum turning speed, in ft/sec;

f = coefficient of side friction;

g = acceleration of gravity, 32.2 ft/sec^2 ;

R = turning radius, in feet.

For a 90 degree turn, the minimum turning radius for passenger vehicles is 24 feet (47). In the case of left turn vehicles, the turning radius is always greater than the turning radius of right turn vehicles.

At a four-way stop intersection, a left-turning vehicle poised to enter the intersection has potential conflict only with a vehicle from the opposite direction traveling straight across the intersection. Unlike a free, or a signalized intersection, there is no need to wait for a succession of opposing vehicles. A right-turning vehicle driver is free to make his move as soon as a vehicle traveling from his left to his right has cleared the intersection.

Speeds of Vehicles Approaching the Intersection System

Speed is a primary factor in all modes of transportation, and it is a basic measure of traffic performance. In studying traffic delay, it is necessary to recognize that speeds of vehicles entering an intersection system are likewise the most important factor affecting vehicle delay at intersections.

All free flowing vehicles are moving at fairly constant speeds until they enter the intersection system entrances. At these entrances, vehicle speeds are considered in this study to be constant, under speed limits. There are no vehicles accelerating and overtaking the preceding vehicle.

Data required for the speed study of vehicles approaching four-way stop controlled intersections can be collected at the system entrances. To study the speeds of vehicles entering the intersection system, many methods based on measurement of time and distance have been employed (47). The Stop Watch method and the Time-Lapse Photography method are the most commonly used. Both of these methods are employed in this investigation.

CHAPTER IV

FIELD OBSERVATIONS AND STUDIES

Traffic Data Collection

The objectives of the reported field studies were to observe traffic behavior and to collect traffic data at an at-grade intersection controlled by four-way stop signs. Before developing a traffic simulation model to evaluate the efficiency of four-way stop control devices, it is important to study and observe the real traffic behavior at the studied intersection. This empirical study, involving collection and analysis of field data, was conducted to provide an objective basis for the decision-making processes and the quantitative input traffic data for the traffic simulation model. There are many traffic variables associated with characteristics of vehicles, some with characteristics of the roadway, and others with characteristics of drivers. Nearly all of these variables are of a statistical nature.

In reported intersection delay studies in which a comparison was made between traffic simulation models and actual field observations (25, 26) satisfactory correlation was obtained at roughly one-half of the intersections. Recently Jarernswan (37) has shown that actual field data collected

for input to the traffic simulation program, if available, is more authentic than the assumed values and leads to more realistic results. The simulation results in his study agree with the field observations.

To prepare traffic data for input to the computer simulation program, there is a need for observing and recording all variables associated with traffic flow at the selected four-way stop controlled intersection, including:

1. Location of the intersection system entrance at each approach.
2. Vehicle speeds before entering the intersection system.
3. Arrival times of vehicles at intersection system entrances.
4. Inter-arrival times of vehicles at intersection system entrances.
5. Arrival rates at intersection system entrances.
6. Deceleration times of vehicles after entering the intersection system.
7. Queueing times of vehicles in each approach lane.
8. Vehicle arrival times at stop-lines.
9. Vehicle stop-waiting times at stop-lines.
10. Time of vehicle entry into the intersection.
11. Intersection travel time for each vehicle.
12. Time of vehicle departure from the intersection.
13. Departure rates-of-speed at intersection system exits.

14. Maximum number of queueing vehicles in each approach lane.

15. Percent and direction of turning vehicles.

16. Total travel times of vehicles in the intersection system.

17. Number of vehicles entering the intersection system.

In addition to the traffic variables mentioned above, the geometry of the selected four-way stop controlled intersection, e.g., lane width and intersection length, also affects traffic delay and capacity of the intersection.

Methods for Intersection Field Studies

Increasing volumes of traffic in recent years have accentuated the problem of traffic delay at intersections. As a result, numerous methods for investigating delay have been proposed and applied (48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55). Among these methods and techniques, the time-lapse photography method has become popular in studying traffic problems both at intersections and elsewhere. One early effort to quantify traffic behavior on the roadway was reported by Greenshields (48) in 1934. His employment of a 16-millimeter camera to capture vehicle flow for subsequent speed analysis in the laboratory made this early work particularly note worthy. Greenshields also used time-motion pictures in his study of traffic performance at urban intersections (41) in 1947. Dart (32) reported that the time-lapse

16-millimeter filming technique was found to be the most satisfactory and economical procedure for his intersection study. Diewald et al. (52) utilized a compact 35-millimeter camera with a 200-foot film magazine to collect field data for his intersection study. Jarernswan (37) also found that with the capability of the time lapse camera, precise and quantitative traffic data regarding volume, turning movements, vehicle arrival distributions, and other variables associated with signalized intersections could be recorded on film. He analyzed his time-lapse film and used collected data for input to his computer simulation model. Another paper describing time-lapse technique for measuring delay at intersections was presented by Reilly (55).

In this research, the time-lapse photography method was considered the most effective method to gather necessary data required for the study of four-way stop control at a selected intersection. For more precise and accurate results, stop watches were used to obtain these traffic data such as the exact time a vehicle passed the speed checking points, and intersection travel times. Tape recorders were also used to record observed times for checking vehicle speeds and intersection travel intervals.

Time-Lapse Equipment and Filming Procedure

In order to obtain field data by the time-lapse photography method, the time-lapse camera, Nizo S-80 Schneider Verigon, as shown in Figure 4, was employed. This camera

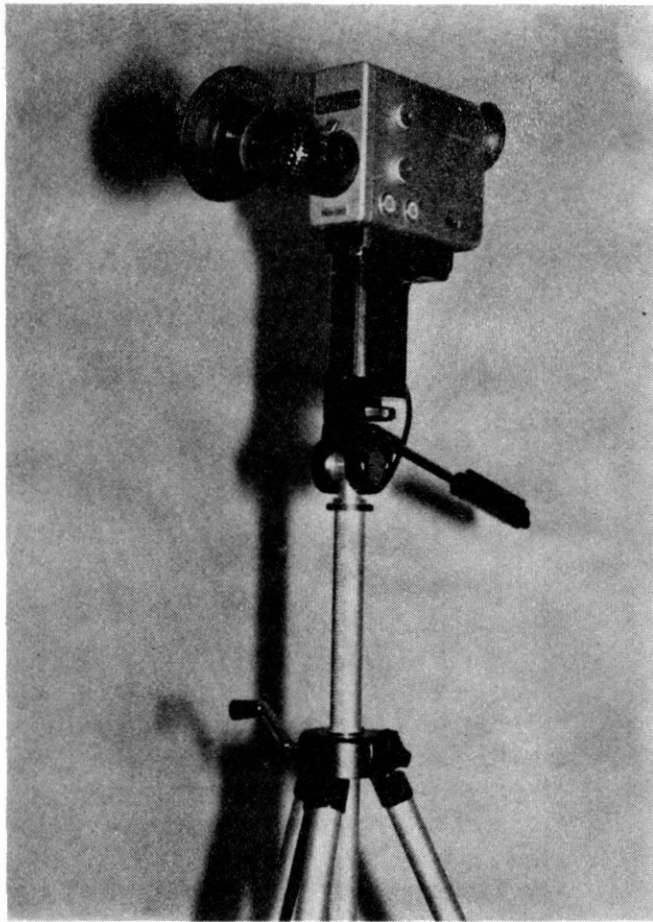


Figure 4. Time-Lapse Movie Camera

can take automatically exposed pictures at any required rate from one frame per minute to 54 frames per second. The filming process is operated by six 1.5 volt batteries (AA cells). Super-8 film cartridges, 50 feet in length, are required for this time-lapse camera. One advantage of this camera is its power zooming ability of from 10 to 80 millimeters. The camera can be mounted at a considerable distance from the intersection and still obtain close-up pictures.

To apply the time-lapse photography method for gathering field data, it is important to consider the placement of the time-lapse camera. Ideally the camera should be installed vertically above the selected intersection and at sufficient height to get a picture showing all four approaches back to the intersection system entrances. Due to lack of such an aerial platform, or even tall buildings or towers near the selected intersection, the time-lapse camera was mounted on an aerial bucket truck parked 500-600 feet away from the intersection. The position of the camera was about 40-50 feet above the ground level. Only a portion of the intersection was visible from one such position.

In order to get the desired speed of the filming process, the time-lapse controller dial, used for setting the single frame exposure, required calibration. To perform this calibration, the controller dial was set and checked with a stopwatch prior to the field observation period. It was very difficult to set exactly the desired rate of

filming time for each single frame. During the film analysis it was necessary, therefore, to carefully check the time intervals between frames. In this study, the single frame dial was set about 0.5 second intervals. The time for each filming period was also checked by stop watches to determine the actual time of the single frame.

The movie film employed in the field study was Kodak Ektachrome G160 in super-8 cartridges. This color film enables the analyst to observe and recognize vehicle movement conveniently and easily. The initial stops of vehicles and turning directions can also be observed from the color film. With the filming rate of 0.5 second per frame, one film cartridge is able to record field data for half an hour.

To analyze traffic data from developed films, both the Kodak and Ektagraphic MFS-8 projector and the Minette-Viewer Editor 55, as illustrated in Figure 5, were used. The advantage of this movie projector is its still mode for a single frame analysis. Like the Minette-Viewer Editor 55, it also can be operated at various speeds and reversed to check previous events in the movie films.

With the technique of time-lapse photography, all traffic data from the selected four-way stop controlled intersection were permanently recorded and were available for study in the laboratory at any time.

Measuring Time by Stop Watch Method

There is a need for measuring accurately the times of

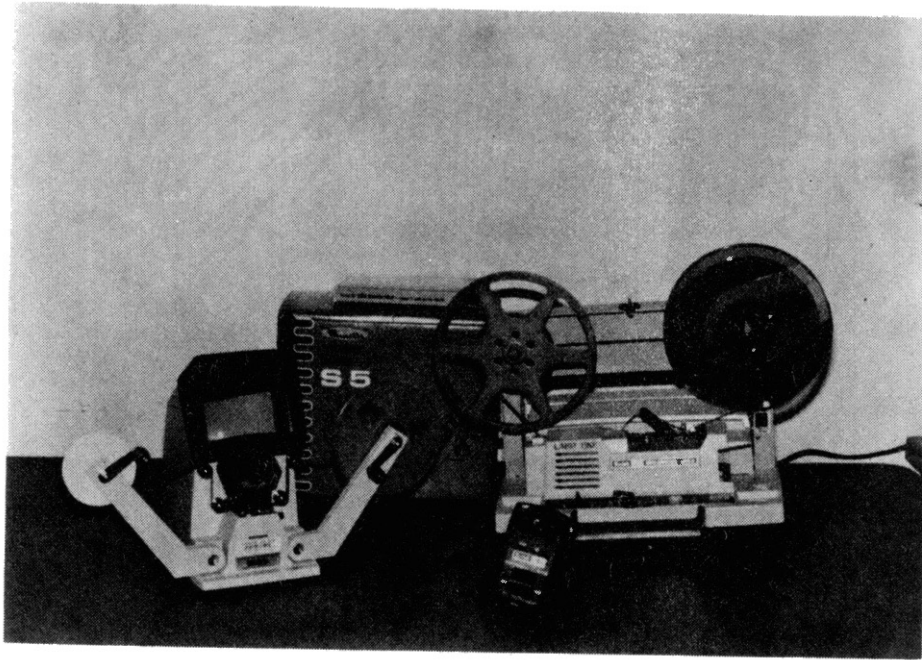


Figure 5. Stop-Action Movie Projector
and Viewer

events occurring at the four-way stop intersection. These events include the time intervals of vehicles passing over a measured distance for speed study and time intervals required for crossing the intersection. The Heuer Microsplit LCD stop watch and Seiko Alarm-Chronograph used in this study are able to indicate the time precisely and accurately, reading to one-hundredth of a second with a six-digit readout. In addition, the Sony Micro Cassette-Corder M-102 was used for recording observed times. Use of this tape recorder makes it possible to later analyze traffic data from the studied intersection.

To record the time of each vehicle passing the measured distance in the observed lane and vehicle travel time crossing the intersection, three observers, with stop watches and tape recorders, located themselves near the studied sections and recorded times without interrupting traffic movement. Each observer studied a different vehicle. By this procedure, all statistics of vehicle speeds and intersection travel times during the studied period were recorded.

CHAPTER V

INTERSECTION FIELD STUDY

The selected site for this research was the intersection at North Washington Street and McElroy Street in Stillwater, Oklahoma. Washington Street is a two-way four-lane street running north and south and, McElroy Street is the two-way two-lane street with a down hill slope on the west approach.

Field observations were conducted during morning and evening peak hours in April, 1979. Peak hours at the selected intersection are 7:30 - 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 - 5:30 p.m. During the morning peak, the heaviest traffic flows are southbound on North Washington Street and westbound on McElroy Street. In the evening, heavy traffic exists from the directions opposite to those in the morning peak hours. Because of the difficulty in mounting the time-lapse camera directly above the studied intersection and at sufficient height to collect traffic data from all approaches, data were collected during the peak half hour for each approach twice on different days. The camera was mounted on a city-owned bucket truck parked about 500 - 600 feet away from the intersection and 40 - 50 feet above the ground surface.

Before collecting traffic data, the intersection

entrance line for each approach was defined, based on observation of vehicle behavior. This is the point at which most vehicles start decelerating from their normal travel speed. Intersection approach lengths obtained from preliminary observation are listed in Table I.

Intersection Approach Speeds

The purpose of studying vehicle speeds uninhibited by the intersection control system was to compare them with the reduced speeds within the zone of influence of the intersection controls, and to utilize these speeds as input for the computer simulation model in determining delays at the studied intersection. Speeds of vehicles entering each intersection system entrance were analyzed by observing free flowing vehicles moving over a distance of 100 feet beyond the entrance. By the stop watch method, speeds of vehicles were determined by dividing the distance by the recorded times. From the time-lapse movie, vehicle speeds were also obtained by dividing the 100 foot distance by the total time determined from the number of frames needed for a vehicle to traverse the distance. Appendix A shows cumulative speed distribution of vehicles for each approach lane in feet per second.

Observed speeds of vehicles in each approach lane were approximately equal to the speed limits, except for the eastbound vehicles, for which the median speed was about 31.5 feet per second. The reason for the lower speed of

TABLE I
INTERSECTION APPROACH LENGTHS

Street	Direction of Traffic	Lane	Approach Length (feet)
McElroy St.	Eastbound	-	550
	Westbound	-	400
N. Washington St.	Northbound	outside	500
		inside	500
	Southbound	outside	400
		inside	400

these vehicles was the five percent down hill approach slope, requiring vehicles to use low speeds in order to stop in queue or at the stop-line. The median speeds of all vehicles entering the intersection system are shown in Table II.

Vehicle Arrival Times at Intersection System Entrances

Arrival times of vehicles in each approach lane at intersection system entrances were determined by analyzing the single frames of the recorded time-lapse movie. The time represented between single frames is 0.5 - 0.6 second. Arrival time of each vehicle was recorded when its front wheels crossed the reference line. Inter-arrival time or headway between two successive vehicles was also determined from the time-lapse movie. The minimum headways of vehicles in each approach lane, shown in Table III, vary between 1.1 and 1.8 second. The headway distributions of vehicles agree with the shifted negative exponential distribution expressed in formula 3.7 (Chapter III). The mean and minimum headway for each approach lane obtained from Table III are used in this equation to evaluate the inter-arrival time distributions in this study. All results of headway distributions are presented in Appendix B.

Travel Time Across the Intersection

At a four-way stop intersection, the rate of acceleration of vehicles entering the intersection will affect the

TABLE II
MEDIAN SPEEDS OF OBSERVED VEHICLES

Direction of Traffic	Lane	Median Speed	
		Ft/sec	MPH
Eastbound	-	31.5	21.5
Westbound	-	41.5	28.3
Northbound	outside	41.7	28.4
	inside	42.3	28.8
Southbound	outside	42.5	29.0
	inside	45.2	30.8

TABLE III
 MEAN AND MINIMUM VEHICLE HEADWAYS
 (SECONDS)

Direction of Traffic	Lane	Number of Observed Vehicles	Vehicle Headway	
			Mean	Minimum
Eastbound	-	201	8.95	1.40
Westbound	-	182	9.94	1.20
Northbound	outside	164	10.97	1.30
	inside	149	12.08	1.10
Southbound	outside	151	11.92	1.20
	inside	105	17.14	1.80

stop-waiting times of crossing vehicles at stop-lines. The longer the time used for a vehicle to travel through the intersection, the more delay the crossing vehicle has at the stop-line. From field observation of the intersection under study, average intersection travel times of westbound vehicles (including those turning left or right) are greater than the average intersection travel times for other approaches. The steep grade at the stop-line of the westbound approach causes vehicle delays in starting across the intersection. East and westbound vehicles also have a greater intersection travel length, since they must cross four lanes of traffic. Table IV shows the details of intersection travel times for vehicles from each approach. These observed intersection travel times were employed in the computer simulation model.

Turning Traffic

There were high percentages of left-turn vehicles in all intersection approaches. It was noticed that the numbers of right-turn vehicles were also high in the north and south approaches, but very low in the east and west approaches. The observations of turning traffic in each approach lane are summarized in Table V.

Vehicle Travel Time Through the Intersection System

At a four-way stop intersection, the travel time of each vehicle passing through the intersection system is

TABLE IV
 AVERAGE INTERSECTION TRAVEL TIME OF
 VEHICLES IN EACH APPROACH
 (SECONDS)

Traffic Direction	Intersection Approach					
	Eastbound	Westbound	Northbound		Southbound	
			Outside Lane	Inside Lane	Outside Lane	Inside Lane
Right-turn	3.38	3.87	3.07	-	3.52	-
Through	4.58	4.93	3.97	3.98	3.79	4.16
Left-turn	4.56	5.04	-	4.60	-	5.00

TABLE V
PERCENTAGE OF TURNING TRAFFIC

Traffic Direction	Lane	Approach Volume	Right-turn Vehicles		Left-turn Vehicles	
			Volume	Percentage	Volume	Percentage
Eastbound	-	191	12	6.3	62	31.9
Westbound	-	181	5	2.8	65	35.9
Northbound	outside	164	78	47.5	-	-
	inside	146	-	-	34	23.3
Southbound	outside	151	44	29.1	-	-
	inside	105	-	-	13	12.4

considered to be the time interval from when it enters the intersection system entrance until it exits the intersection. Travel times of vehicles are obtained by analyzing the time-lapse movies frame by frame. The vehicle travel time is also evaluated by summing the deceleration time, queueing time, and intersection travel time of each vehicle. Appendix C shows the vehicle travel times of through traffic, right-turn traffic, and left-turn traffic in each approach lane.

Vehicle Turning Characteristics

According to the basic rule of the four-way stop control device, the first vehicle and the opposing vehicle at stop-lines are able to enter the intersection simultaneously. If the first vehicle makes a left-turn, the opposing vehicle must wait until the first one crosses the intersection exit. If both vehicles are turning left, they are both able to enter the intersection and make the left turn at the same time. All left-turn characteristics of vehicles at the studied intersection are shown in Figure 6. It is obvious that at the four-way stop controlled intersection, the first vehicle has an opportunity to turn right quickly unless the crossing vehicle from the left side is still moving in the intersection.

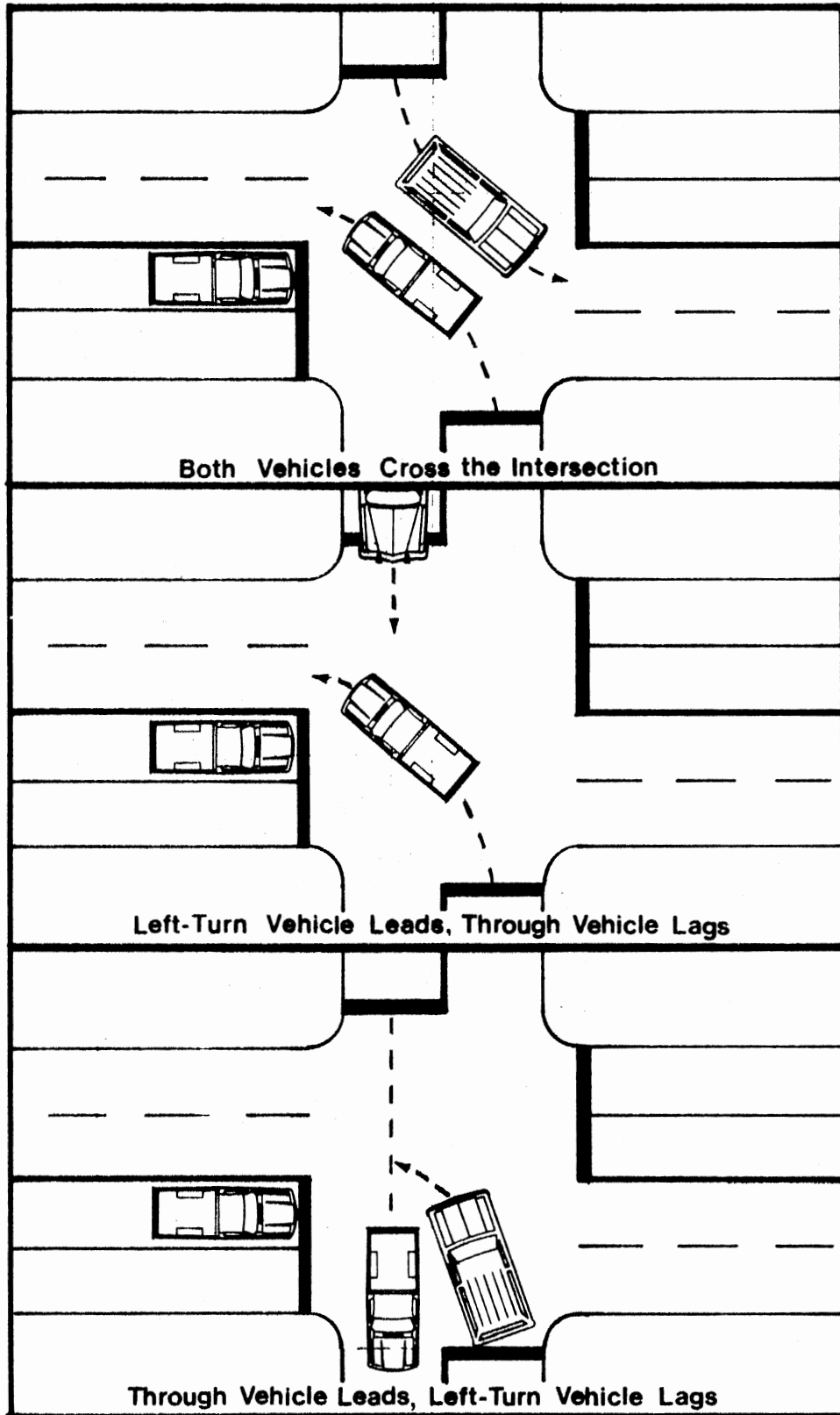


Figure 6. Left Turning Vehicle Characteristics

CHAPTER VI

THE TRAFFIC SIMULATION MODEL

The simulation model for the delay study at a four-way stop controlled intersection was developed using the General Purpose Simulation System (GPSS). This traffic simulation was performed on the IBM 370, model 168 computer. The GPSS language was employed because it provides efficient random number generation techniques for running stochastic models on the computer. It was designed to be used by analysts who were not specialists in computer programming. The use of flowcharts to describe a system is well-known, hence GPSS was structured as a block-oriented language. Its powerful program statements can represent the entire behavior of the project or system from which it was developed. This language also provides simple procedures for the analyst to specify and gather data of specific importance to the current model. GPSS language, therefore, is particularly well suited to traffic problems, because it accepts random and queuing vehicles.

The General Purpose Simulation System Language

The General Purpose Simulation System (GPSS) was

originally developed in conjunction with network analysis being performed by Geoffrey Gordon at the Bell Telephone Laboratories during the late 1950's (36). The original version was then further developed and generalized by Gordon, Barbieri, and Efron, and first made available in 1961. At that time, the language was titled GPS (General Purpose System Simulator). In 1963, a second version, GPSS II, was introduced as an extension and improvement of GPS. GPSS III was initiated in 1966 for use on the larger second-generation IBM computers. GPSS III is substantially different from GPSS II; it has more features, runs faster, and is easier to use. In 1967, the General Purpose Simulation System (GPSS/360) language was introduced and became available in 1968.

The GPSS design is based upon the premise that most systems can be adequately simulated through the use of only a few types of entities: dynamic entities (transactions), equipment entities (facilities and storages), statistical entities (queues and tables), and operational entities (blocks). The operational entities or blocks, like the blocks of a diagram, provide the logic of a system, instructing the transactions where to go and what to do next. These blocks, in conjunction with the other entities identified above, constitute the language of GPSS/360 used in this study.

Constructing a GPSS Model

In order to develop a traffic simulation program, it is necessary to translate the studied problem into a GPSS program. The four-way stop controlled intersection system must be defined and analyzed so that its elements and their interactions and functions are clearly understood. The acquisition of relevant empirical data and the preparation of the intersection system flow diagram are usually important parts of this translating process.

Intersection System Description

The simulation model used in this research represents the traffic operation at a four-way stop controlled intersection. The selected intersection has a two-way four-lane street intersecting a two-way two-lane street as shown in Figure 7. Approach vehicles are influenced by the intersection system when they enter the intersection system entrances, stop at stop-lines, and leave the intersection exits, the points at which all vehicles are able to regain their desired speeds. The intersection system consists of the following elements:

1. Lanes. All approach lanes are assigned different numbers and symbols as below:

L_1 or LANEB, denoting eastbound lane.

L_2 or LANWB, denoting westbound lane.

L_{31} or LANNO, denoting northbound outside lane.

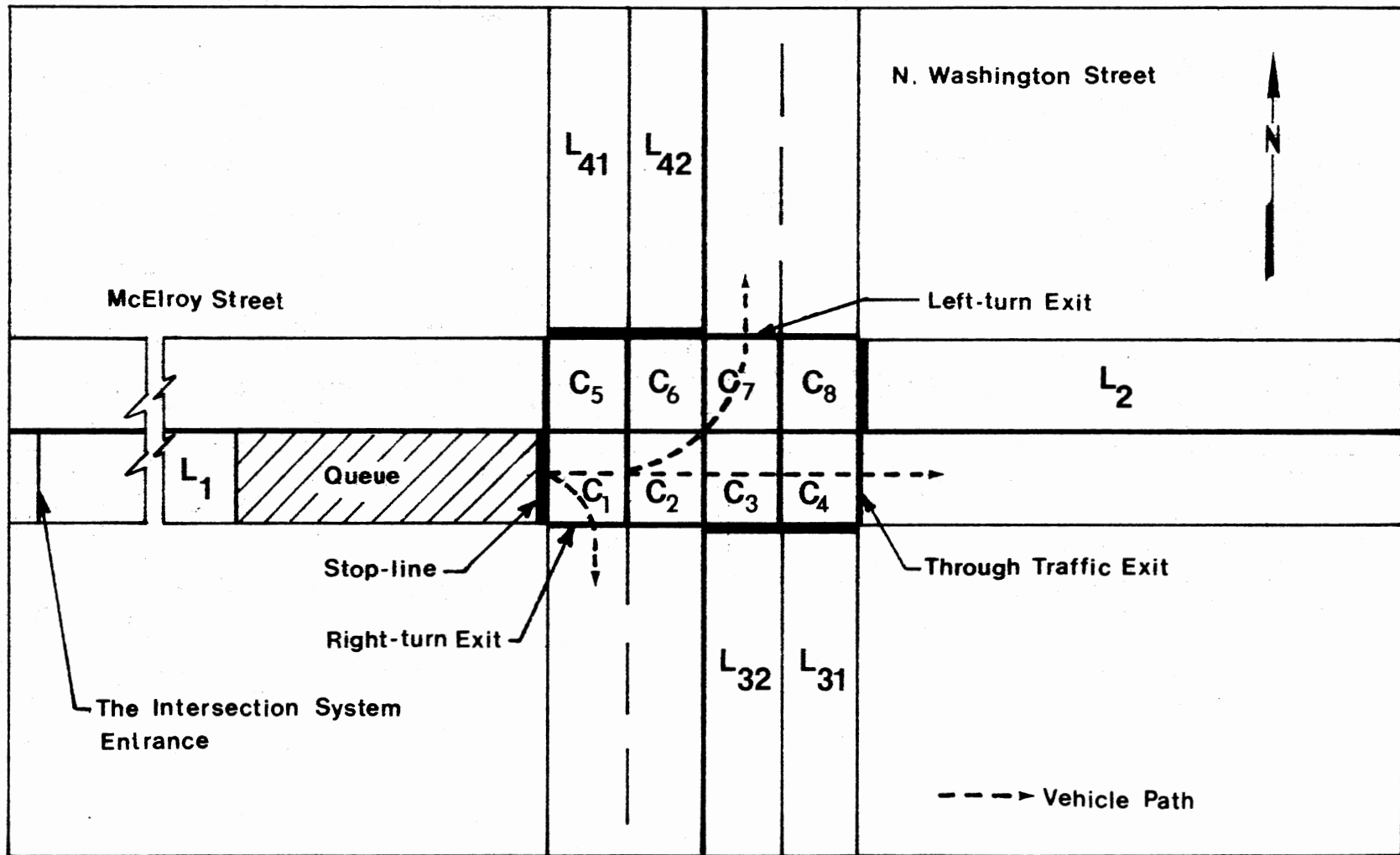


Figure 7.. An Intersection Module and Traffic Paths

L₃₂ or LANNI, denoting northbound inside lane.

L₄₁ or LANSO, denoting southbound outside lane.

L₄₂ or LANSI, denoting southbound inside lane.

2. Intersection cells. The intersection is divided into a "checkerboard" arrangement of cells of similar size. The boundaries of each cell are determined by the region formed by pairs of intersecting lanes in the intersection. The cell is the minimum area that may be occupied by any vehicle when attempting to cross the intersection. In Figure 7 each cell is numbered in a designated sequence, shown as C₁, C₂, C₃ and so on. Typical vehicle paths in the three directions are also shown.

Simulation of Vehicle Flow

At the selected intersections, there are three different vehicle flow types as shown in Figure 8 to Figure 10. The vehicle flow charts are constructed under real conditions and behavior of approach vehicles in each lane. Eastbound and westbound vehicles, on the two-way two-lane street, will move through the approach lane with no separate left-turn or right-turn lane. For northbound and southbound approaches, on the two-way four-lane street, turning vehicles can make right-turns from the outside lane, and make left-turns from the inside lane (Figure 1).

A vehicle enters the intersection system when it crosses the system entrance 400 - 550 feet away from the intersection. It will decelerate and join a vehicle queue if

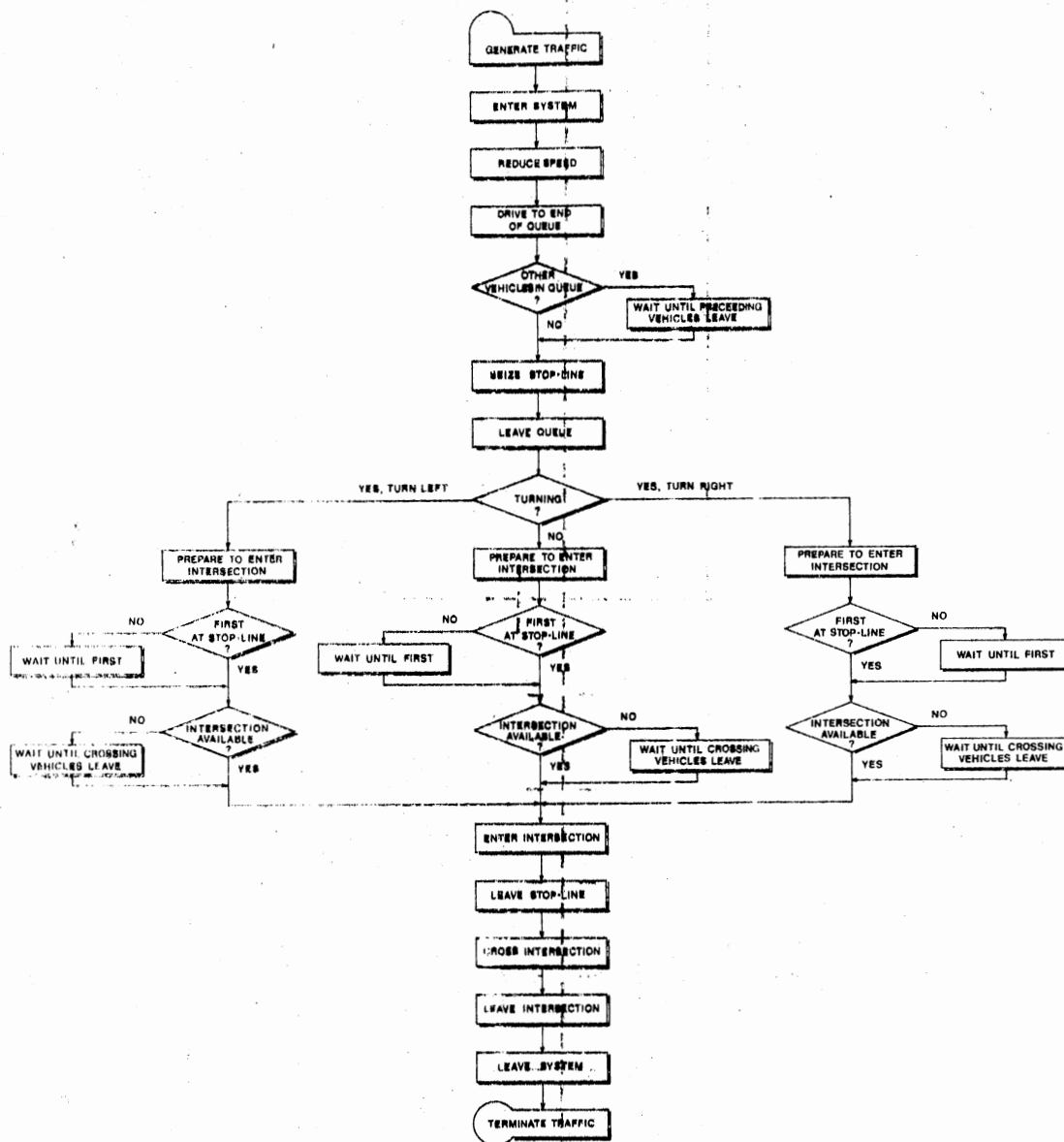


Figure 8. Lane Vehicle Flow (Two-Lane Roadway)

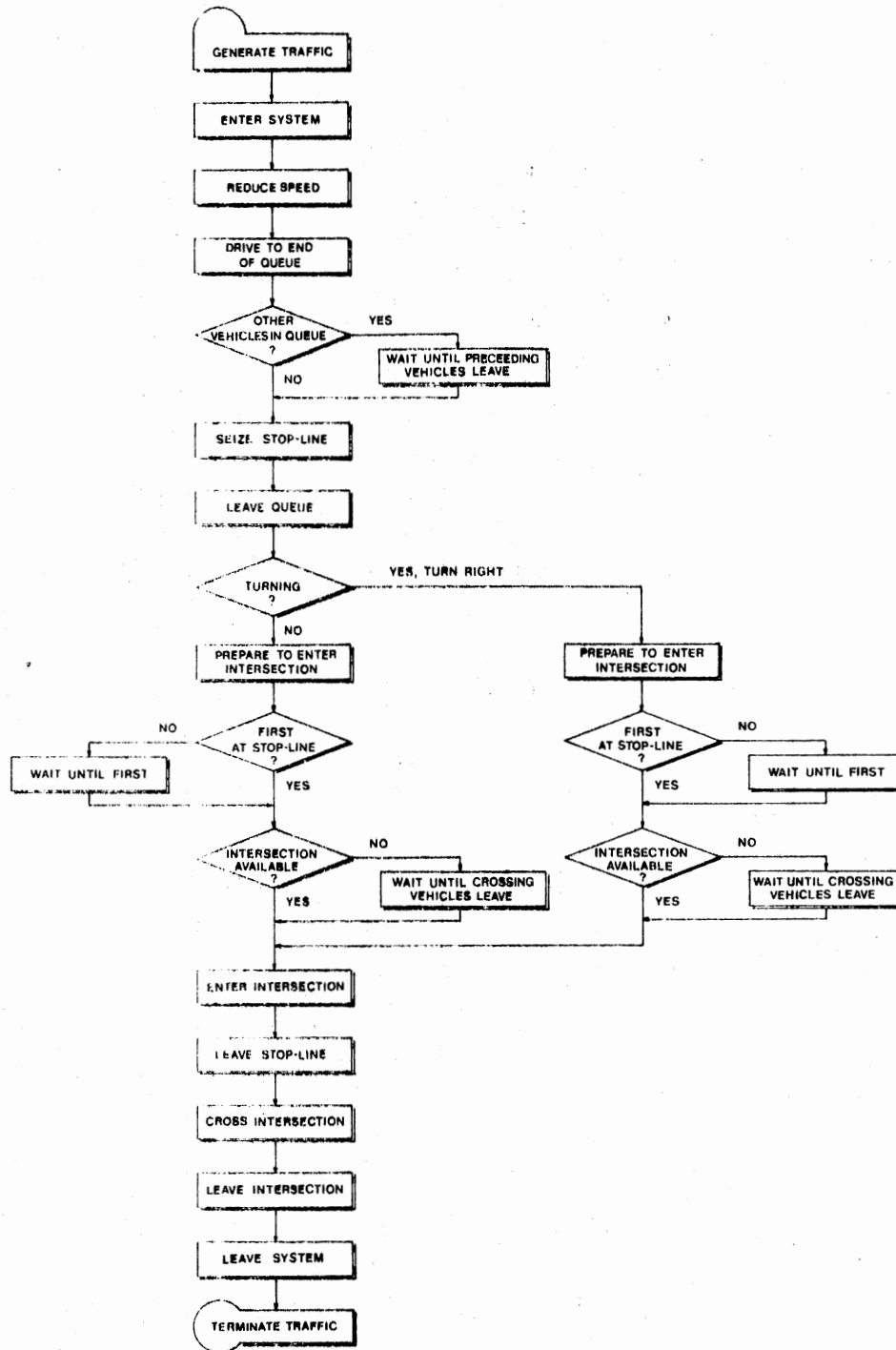


Figure 9. Outside Lane Vehicle Flow (Four-Lane Roadway)

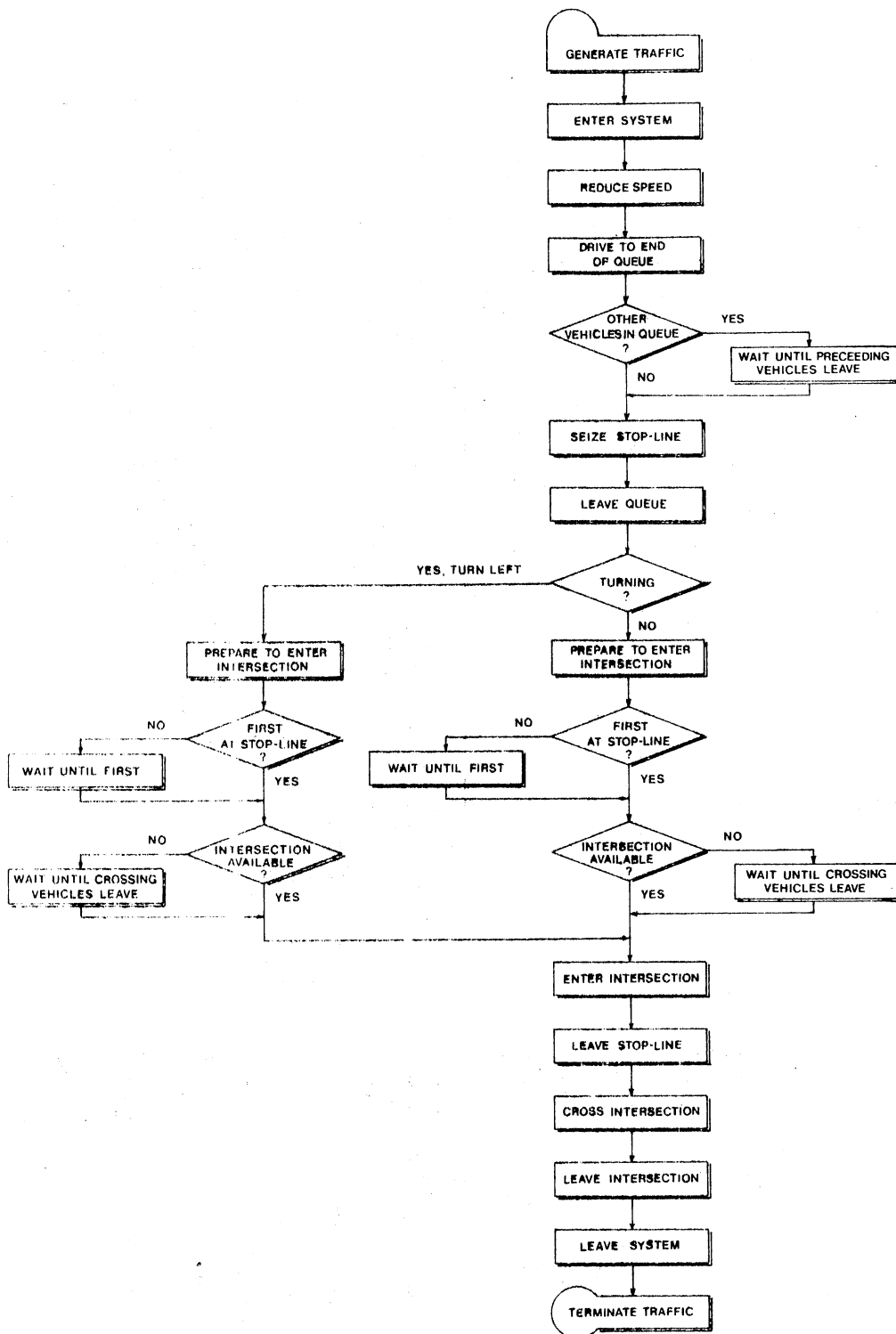


Figure 10. Inside Lane Vehicle Flow (Four-Lane Roadway)

preceding vehicles are waiting for intersection entrance. If there is no queue, the arriving vehicle will slow down until stopping at the stop-line. The vehicle driver will check his priority at the stop-line, and check if the intersection is available. The vehicle will then cross the intersection and leave the intersection system in the desired direction.

Operation of the Traffic

Simulation Model

The GPSS computer model is constructed to follow the details of the vehicle flow charts. This computer language allows the analyst to submit a model to the computer in the form of a network of blocks, connected in the same order as a sequence of events. In this study, the computer model simulates vehicle movements from all approach lanes from the time they enter the intersection system entrances until they leave the system. Traffic in each lane is programmed independently for realistic simulation of the traffic stream. Vehicles in the system are represented by transactions moving through the block diagram under control of the blocks and are created and terminated as required.

Vehicles entering the intersection system are created by the GENERATE block, and sent into the system at random intervals as specified by the observed headway distribution of traffic in each approach lane. All observed traffic statistical distributions are listed in the FUNCTION entities

and are selected randomly during the simulation run. Simulation begins by setting the simulated clock time within the program to zero. The simulated time unit in the model is equivalent to one-tenth of a second for each second of actual time. The first vehicle in each lane can be created at any time after simulation starts by the offset time specified by the GENERATE block.

The transaction or vehicle then joins its group in each lane by the JOIN block, and forms a queue by means of the QUEUE block. In the computer program, stop-lines and each intersection block (formed by intersecting lanes) are represented by facility entities, SEIZE and ENTER blocks. When the vehicle arrives at the stop-line, it is said to "seize" the stop-line facility. The vehicle direction through the intersection was assigned randomly by the TRANSFER block and the FUNCTION entity.

To simulate the real vehicle waiting to enter the intersection at each stop-line, a "user chain" is used to control any number of transactions and allow only the leading vehicle, linked to the chain, to "seize" the stop-line. The "user chain" is also employed to assign proper speeds to vehicles entering the speed checking points. At stop-lines, vehicle priority is checked, along with appropriate conditions to enter the intersection, by the use of TEST blocks and Boolean variables, BVARIABLE. If they meet all requirements, they are able to progress to the following blocks or the intersection in the real system.

It is noted that a transaction will move through the system in zero clock time until it encounters a block that blocks or delays it. The ADVANCE block is the only GPSS block that can delay a transaction for a specified period of time. In this traffic model, the ADVANCE blocks were used to specify deceleration, acceleration, queueing, and travel times of vehicles in the system.

All statistical information is accumulated automatically by the GPSS program whenever a transaction enters a TABULATE block with a TABLE card. At the end of the program, the transaction in each lane is eliminated from the system by the TERMINATE block.

CHAPTER VII

TRAFFIC SIMULATION RESULTS

One important reason the GPSS language was employed to develop the computer simulation model in this research stems from its power to accumulate results in the form of statistical distributions. It is possible not only to accumulate queue statistics, but also other statistics such as speed distributions and headway distributions and have them printed out in the form of frequency tables. It automatically provides a complete output of system statistics without the need for instructions pertaining to the accumulation or forming of these statistics. The normal standard output produced by the simulation model in this investigation consists of the following: clock times, block counts, facility statistics, storage statistics, queue statistics, and frequency tables. These statistics are collected and computed continuously as the run proceeds.

Standard Simulation Output

The simulation output obtained from this investigation as shown in Appendices D to O presents clock and block entities, vehicle queue statistics, and all traffic statistical frequency tables. The computer results include the

distribution of headway, speed, queue length, travel time, arrival and departure rate, and delay of vehicles in each approach lane.

Appendix D shows block entities, including relative and absolute clock time, and a list of block counts. In this program, both relative and absolute elapsed clock time are 18,000 clock units (exactly one-half hour of simulation) corresponding to the periods of field observation. The current counts show a number of transactions at each block when the run ends, and the total counts reflect the number of transactions entering each block since the beginning of a run. These are useful for checking the movement and number of vehicles at any part of the intersection system.

The statistics for queueing vehicles in each approach lane are shown in Appendix E. In these queue statistics, maximum contents mean the maximum number of transactions in each queue at any time during the simulation run. Total entries show the number of transactions entering into each queue.

Appendices F through O contain the frequency table statistics of vehicle behavior from the moment of entering the intersection system entrance until leaving the system. These frequency tables show the total number of transactions, average elapsed time for various transactions, standard deviation, frequency classes, and cumulative percentage of total entries that fell into that frequency class or lower classes.

Generation of Random Variables

In this GPSS simulation model, transactions or vehicles are created at the GENERATE block and are input to the system at random intervals as specified by the FUNCTION cards. Vehicles entering the system in each approach lane are generated simultaneously by different sets of the observed headway distributions. Appendix B shows the comparison between observed headway distributions of vehicles at the intersection system entrances and computer random generated values. The computer results agree very well with the field observations and fit the shifted negative exponential distribution. The distributions of vehicle speeds at the intersection system entrances, observed from the studied site, also agree well with the simulation values (see Appendix A).

The sequential flow of transactions can be randomly altered by the use of TRANSFER statements. In this simulation model, turning vehicles were generated randomly by the TRANSFER blocks. For left-turning and right-turning vehicles from the same approach lane, the TRANSFER block was utilized to generate transactions as specified by the FUNCTION statements. The comparison of percentage of turning vehicles between the computer values and field observed values is shown in Table VI. The greatest difference is 4.09 percent for the westbound, left-turn traffic, while the smallest difference is 0.0 percent for the same approach, right-turn traffic. Overall the percentage of turning vehicles from computer results are very close to field values.

TABLE VI
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE OF
TURNING VEHICLES

Traffic Direction	Type of Turn	Percent Turning Vehicles		
		Observed	Simulated	Differences
Eastbound	Right-turn	6.28	6.73	+0.45
	Left-turn	31.94	30.57	-1.37
Westbound	Right-turn	2.77	2.77	0.0
	Left-turn	35.91	40.00	+4.09
Northbound	Right-turn	24.92	24.67	-0.25
	Left-turn	10.86	14.67	+3.81
Southbound	Right-turn	17.25	18.25	+1.00
	Left-turn	5.10	5.55	+0.45

Simulation Statistical Outputs

All of the traffic statistical frequency tables obtained from the computer output are shown in Appendices D to O. These frequency tables are concerned with the arrival times, deceleration times, stop-waiting times, and acceleration times of vehicles in each approach lane. The frequency table consists of number of entries during a run, the mean value, standard deviation, frequency intervals, observed frequency, and cumulative percentage. The important traffic statistics shown in these frequency tables are the vehicle travel time and vehicle queueing statistics.

The vehicle travel time of straight through, right-turn and left-turn vehicles passing through the intersection system are shown in Appendices I through K. The computer results show the maximum travel times are associated with eastbound traffic. The average travel times of the eastbound straight through, right-turn, left-turn traffic are 85.48, 92.23, and 95.17 seconds respectively. The southbound traffic spent the least travel time through the intersection; 24.35, 19.87, 23.32, and 20.07 seconds for outside lane-through traffic, inside lane-through traffic, right-turn traffic, and left-turn traffic respectively.

Appendix H includes the queue length distribution of vehicles in each approach lane. Eastbound traffic has the highest average queue length at the intersection, 8.482. The lowest average value is 0.241 vehicles (southbound

inside lane traffic).

The delay of vehicles at the studied intersection is presented in Appendices L through O. Delay times are computed by subtracting from system vehicle travel times the amount of travel time that would be required for an undelayed vehicle. From this investigation, the eastbound traffic has the maximum average delay times; 66.67, 74.92, and 76.79 seconds for through, right-turn and left-turn traffic respectively.

The comparison of vehicle travel times in each lane between field observed values and the computer values is shown in Appendix C. The results from computer outputs agree well with field observed values but the computer travel times are slightly less than the actual values. It obviously shows that the computer assumes perfect drivers for the simulation model. The drivers in the real system usually spend more time at stop-lines than the drivers in the computer simulation model. The average stop-waiting times obtained from the computer results are included in Appendix E.

From the computer outputs, the number of arriving and departing vehicles can be summarized and compared with the field observed values. Table VII shows good agreement, in comparing the number of turning vehicles, between the computer results and the field observed values.

TABLE VII
COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF ARRIVAL AND
DEPARTURE VEHICLES

Vehicle Direction	Lane	Arrival Vehicles		Total		Departure Vehicles		Left-turn Vehicles	
		Observed	Simulated	Observed	Simulated	Observed	Simulated	Observed	Simulated
Eastbound	-	201	199	191	193	12	13	61	59
Westbound	-	182	182	181	180	5	5	65	72
Northbound	outside	164	159	164	153	78	74	-	-
	inside	149	152	146	147	-	-	34	44
Southbound	outside	151	157	151	154	44	46	-	-
	inside	105	100	104	98	-	-	13	14

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

This research has been concerned with the development of a traffic simulation model to evaluate the efficiency of four-way stop controlled intersections. The computer language utilized in this investigation is GPSS (General Purpose Simulation System) language.

The traffic simulation model gives the traffic engineer an effective tool by which he can make quantitative decisions toward the improvement of the capacity of similar intersections. Employing the GPSS computer language and the capabilities of a large capacity computer system, it is possible to simulate the random traffic movement at a complex four-way stop controlled intersection system. It is also a useful alternative to empirical studies which tend to be costly and time consuming. A realistic simulation model can be constructed which incorporates the actual traffic behavior and variables observed from a studied intersection.

Based upon the results of this traffic simulation, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. To obtain field data for input of the computer

simulation model, a time-lapse photography method with a one-half second exposure interval, as applied in this investigation, appears to be an economical method for collecting traffic data such as headways, travel times, queueing times, turning percentages, and the number of vehicles entering and leaving the intersection system. For more precise data, when required, an accurate stop watch may be employed to study vehicle speeds, stop-waiting times, and intersection travel times. All traffic data collected, both by the time-lapse and stop watch techniques were used as input to the computer simulation model.

2. The GPSS computer simulation model developed in this research is found to be a powerful tool for analysis of the four-way stop controlled intersection. The simulation results agree well with the field observations except for a slight difference in percent of turning vehicles entering the intersection. This difference is caused by decimal truncation in the computer, and by the small number of vehicles left within the system at termination.

3. It is obvious that the actual traffic headway distributions agree well with the shifted negative exponential distribution. Therefore, in a traffic simulation model the shifted negative exponential distribution can be recommended for random traffic generation to obtain a realistic simulation model.

4. It appears that the combination of lane widths, the number of lanes, vehicle speeds, and approach gradient

produced a relative constant intersection system entrance distance. Vehicle approach speed appears to reduce directly proportional to the increase in approach gradient. Increased number of lanes increases the vehicle approach speed. Additional research should be conducted to more accurately define the relationship of the intersection system entrance distance, vehicle speed, the number of lanes, lane width and terrain.

5. The results of field observations and the simulation model indicate that the four-way stop sign control is an appropriate control device for the studied intersection. The total observed approach volume for the peak half hour was 937 vehicles, while the computed value was 925 vehicles.

The GPSS computer simulation program developed for this research is a useful program which can be extended to other intersection operations such as intersections controlled by two-way stop signs, and uncontrolled intersections.

Recommendations

An interesting extension of the subject study of delay at four-way stop intersections would be to simulate an intersection similar to that studied except that it has separate left-turn lanes for the minor (two-lane) roadway. The simulation model developed in this research could be applied directly to this situation.

Future studies are needed to evaluate the efficiency of other types of four-way stop controlled intersections

than the four-lane major street crossing the two-lane minor street as selected for this research. The following are some of the intersection types for investigation in order to extend the scope of the application of this GPSS computer simulation model:

1. A four-way stop controlled intersection of a two-lane street crossing a two-lane street.
2. A four-way stop controlled intersection of a four-lane street crossing a four-lane street without separate turning lanes.
3. A four-way stop controlled intersection of a four-lane street crossing a four-lane street with separate left-turn lanes.

It is also recommended that a study be made on the quantity of fuel consumption while vehicles are delayed at four-way stop intersections.

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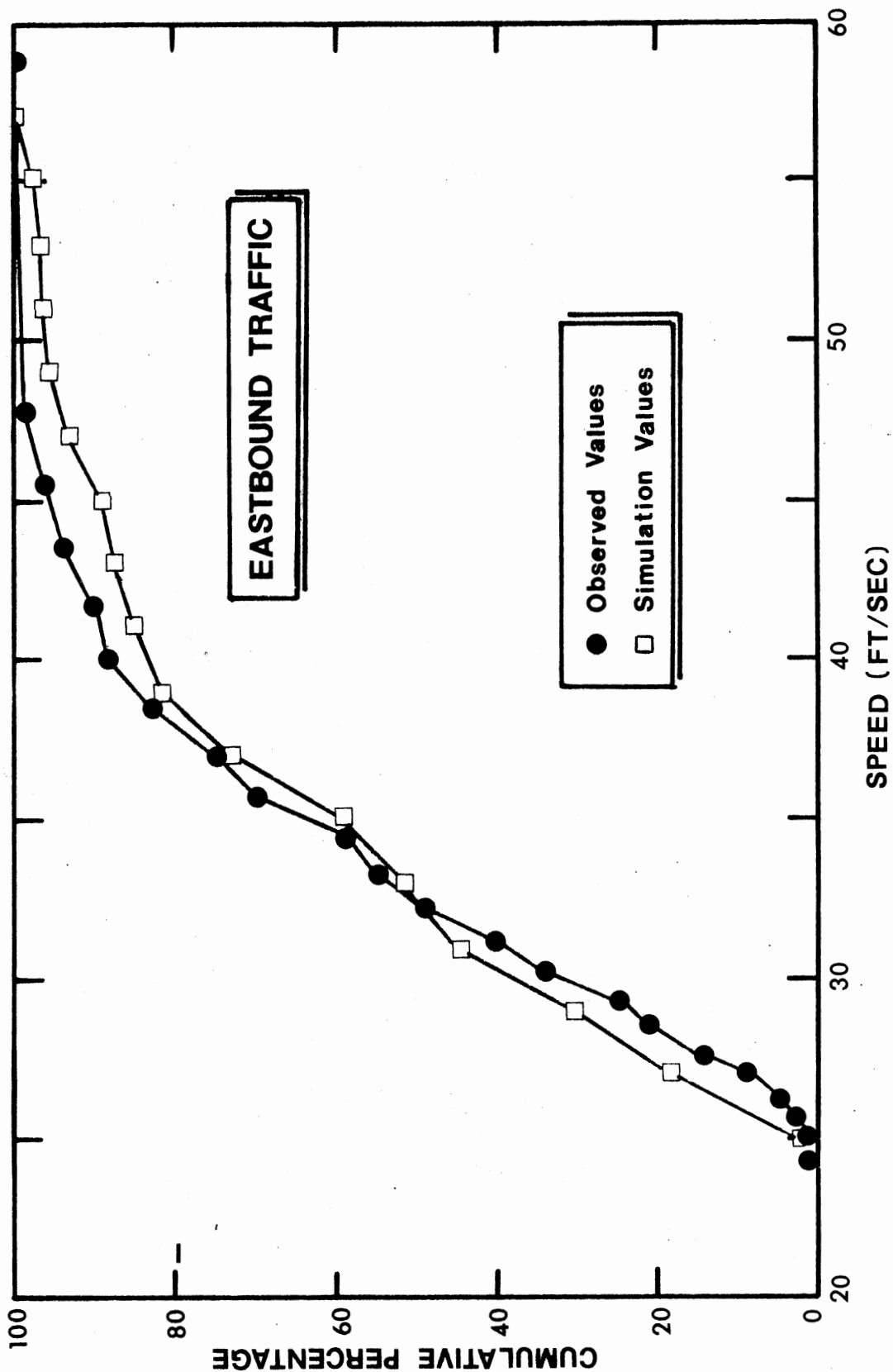
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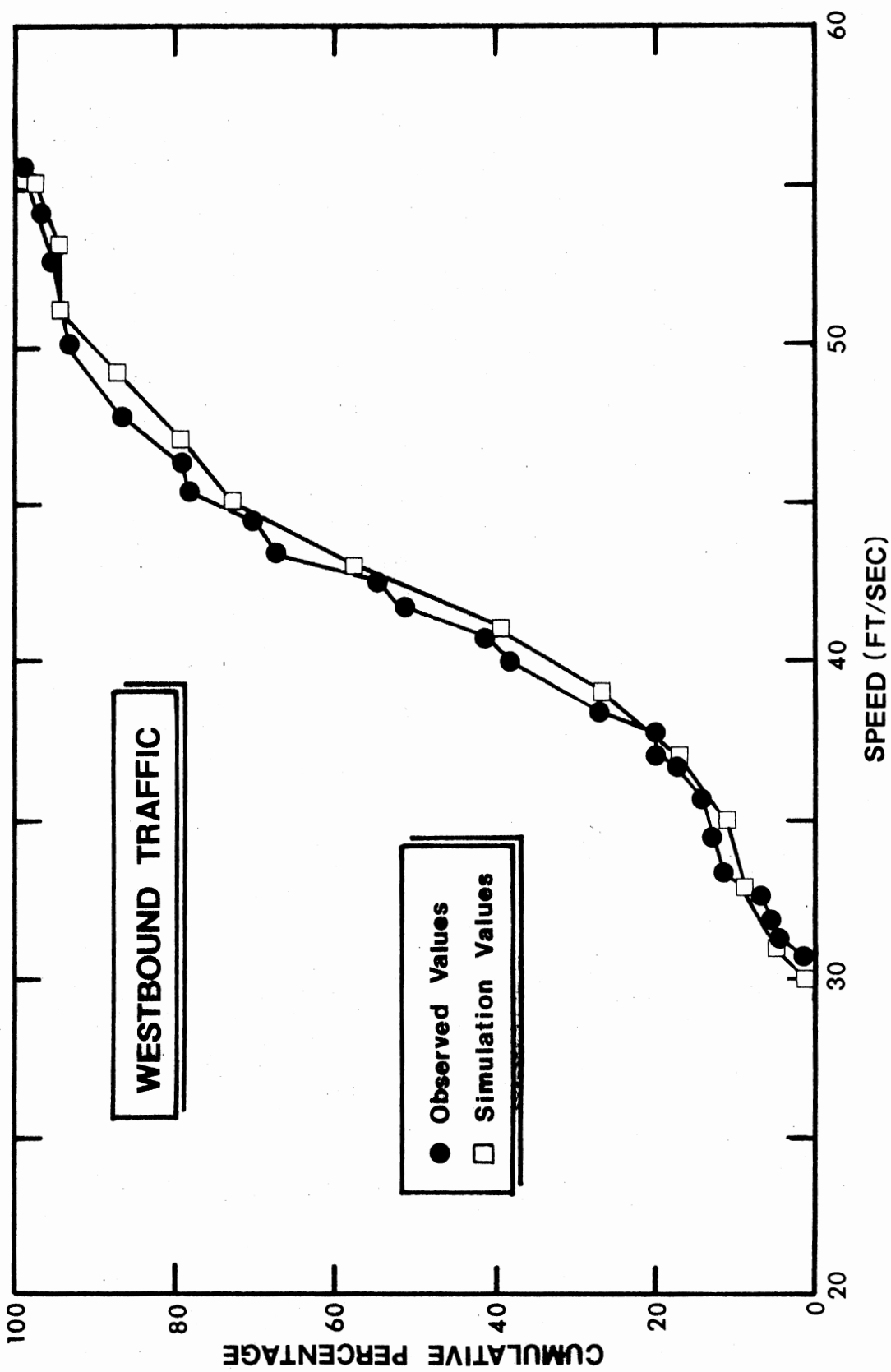
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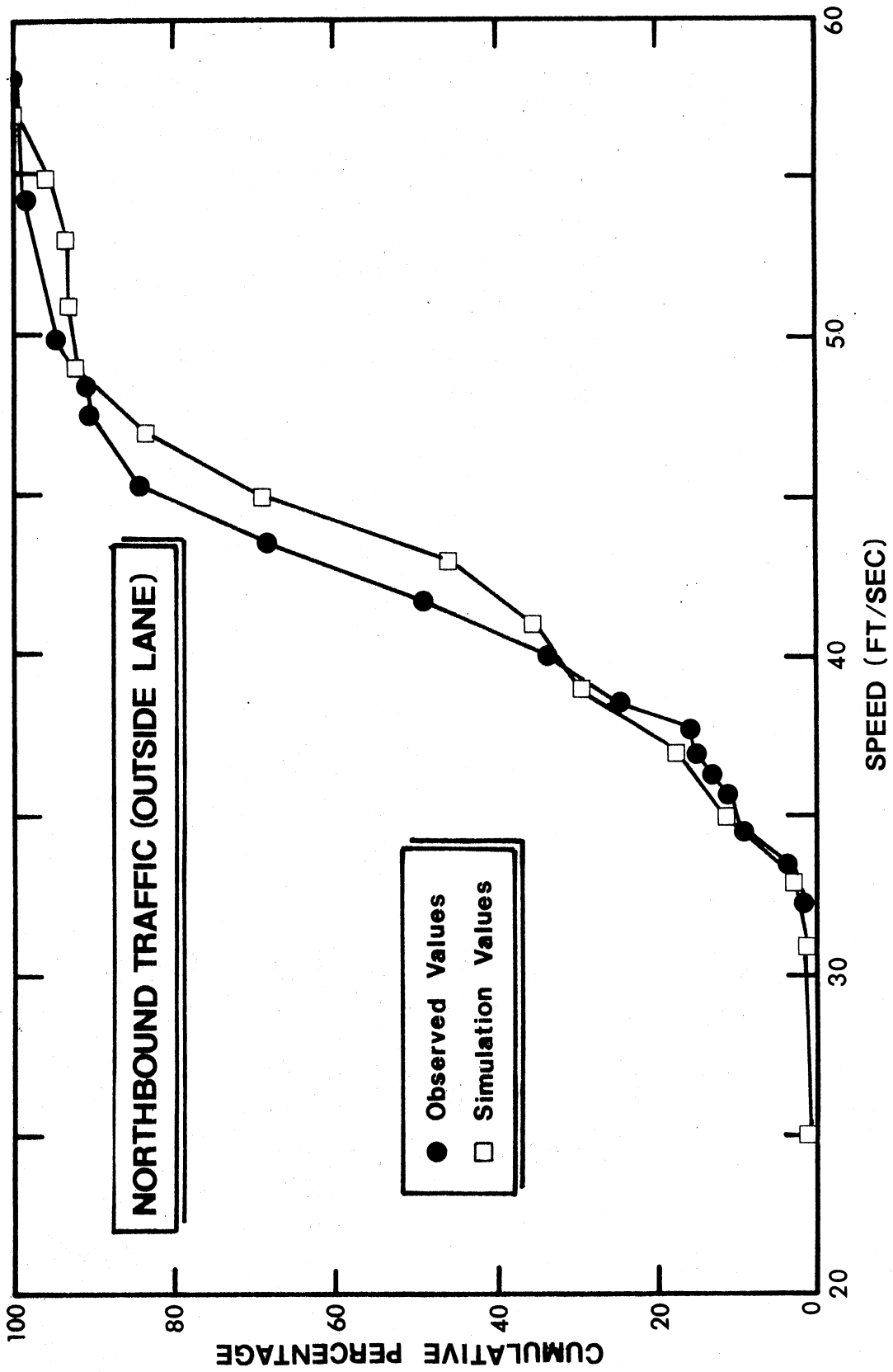
APPENDICES

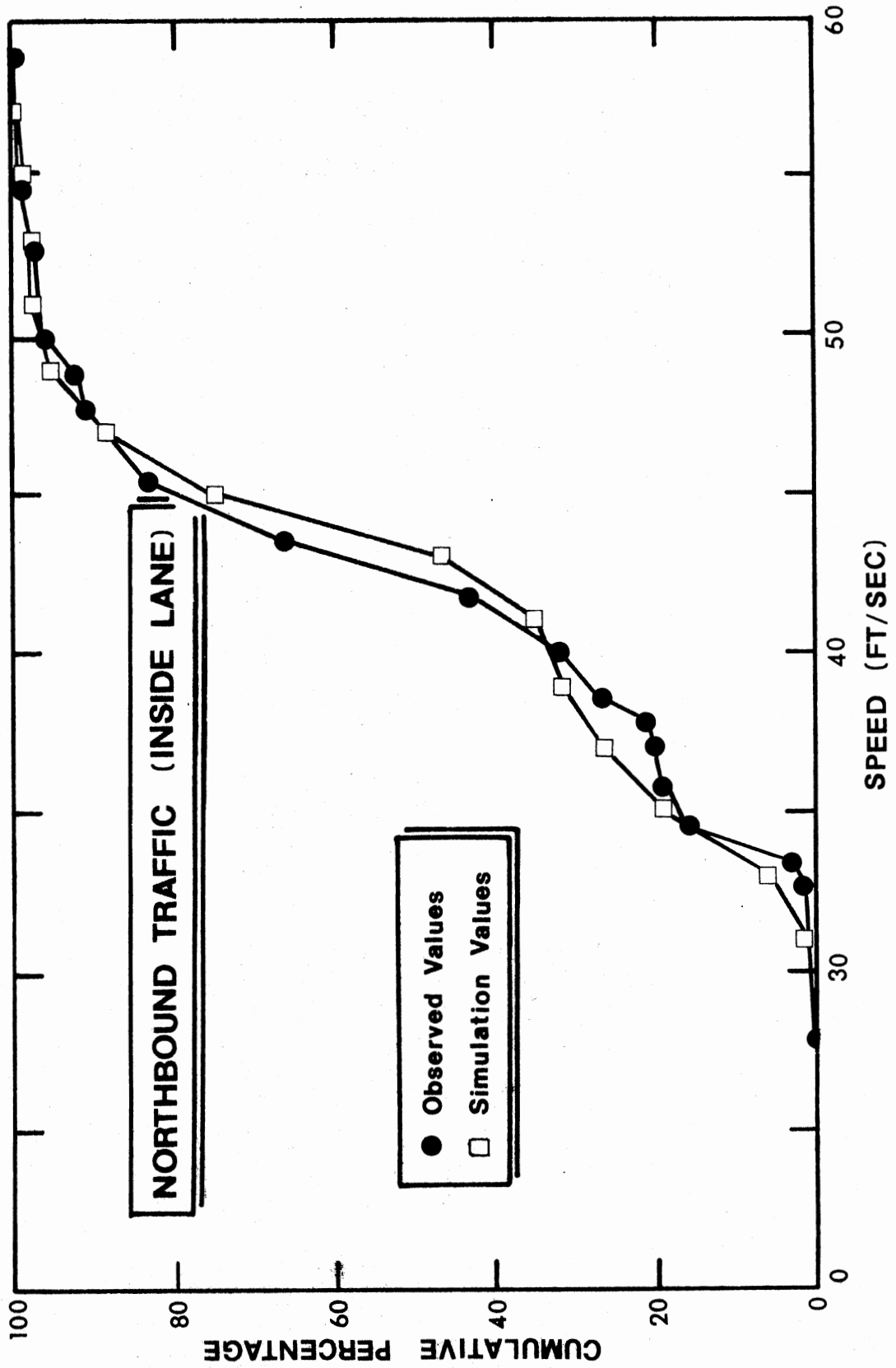
APPENDIX A

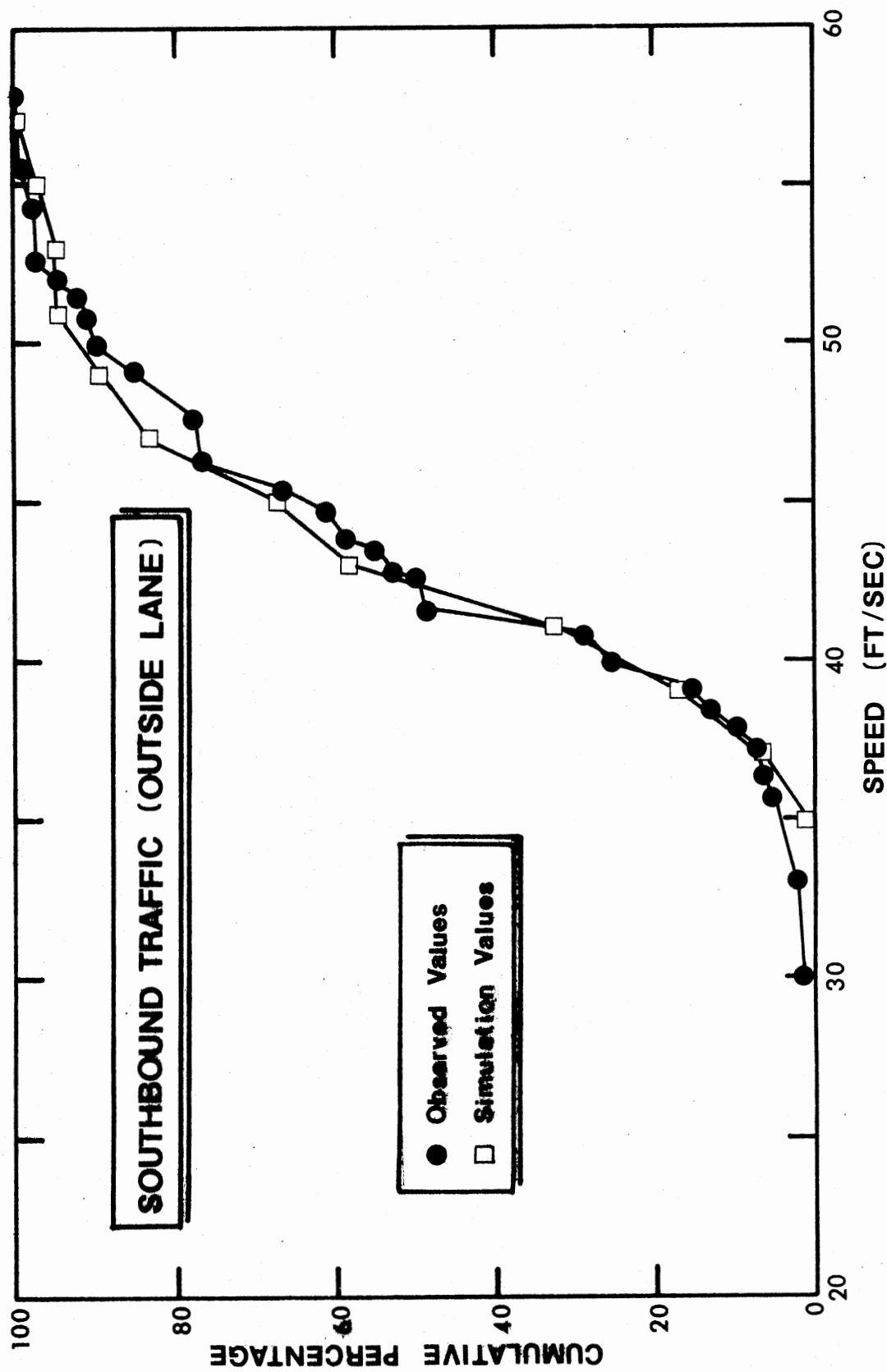
COMPARISON OF SPEED DISTRIBUTIONS

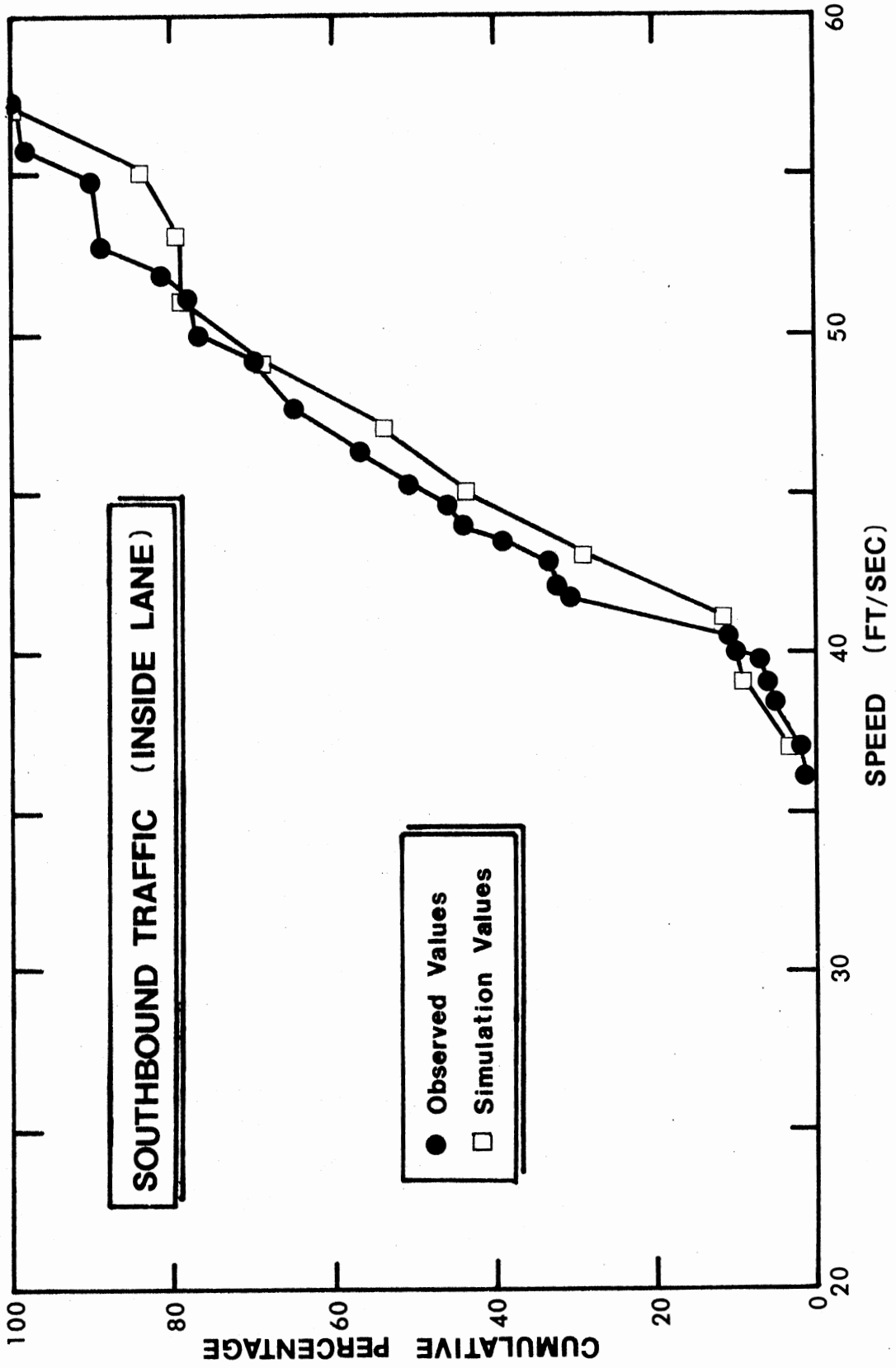






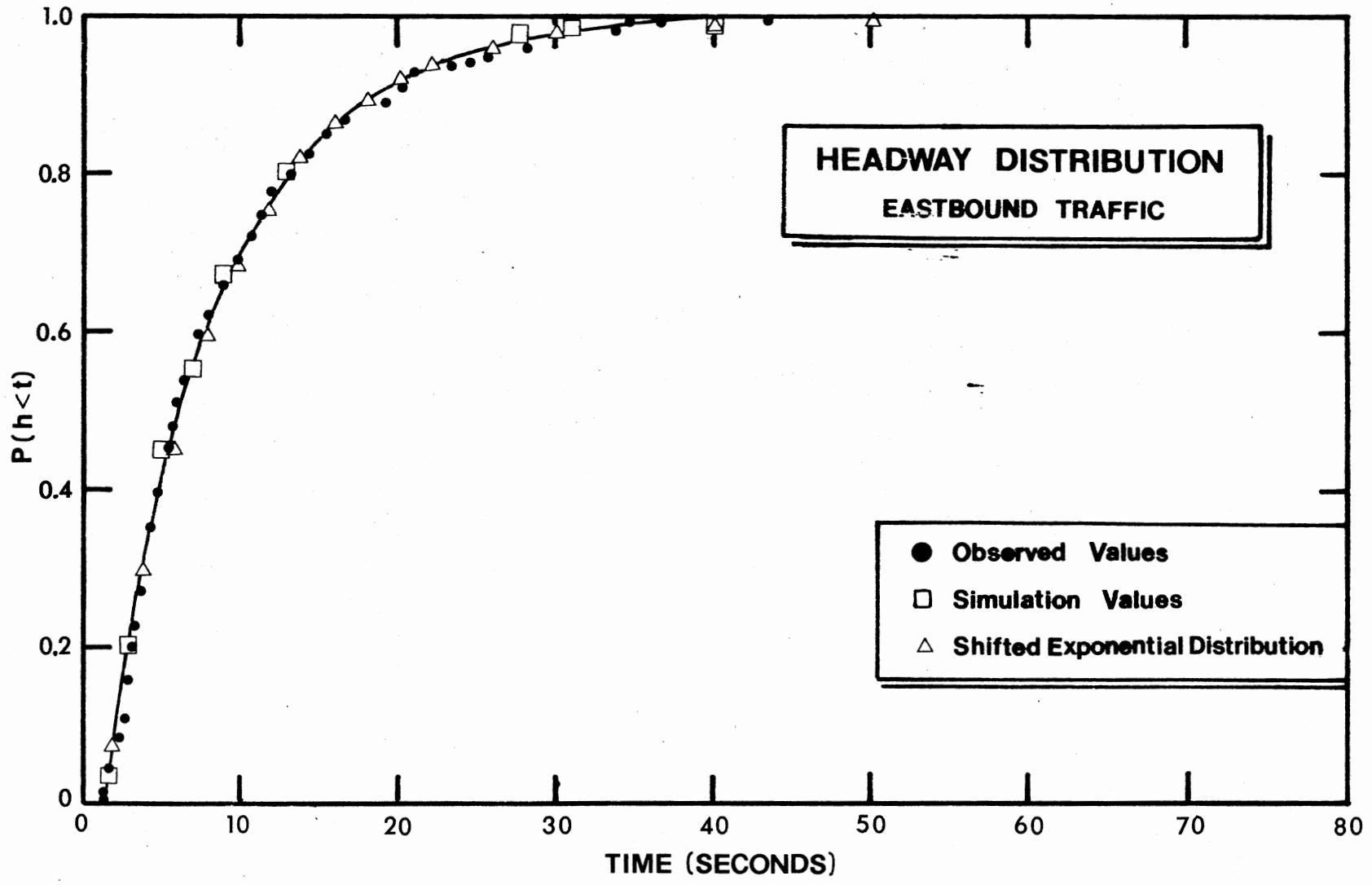


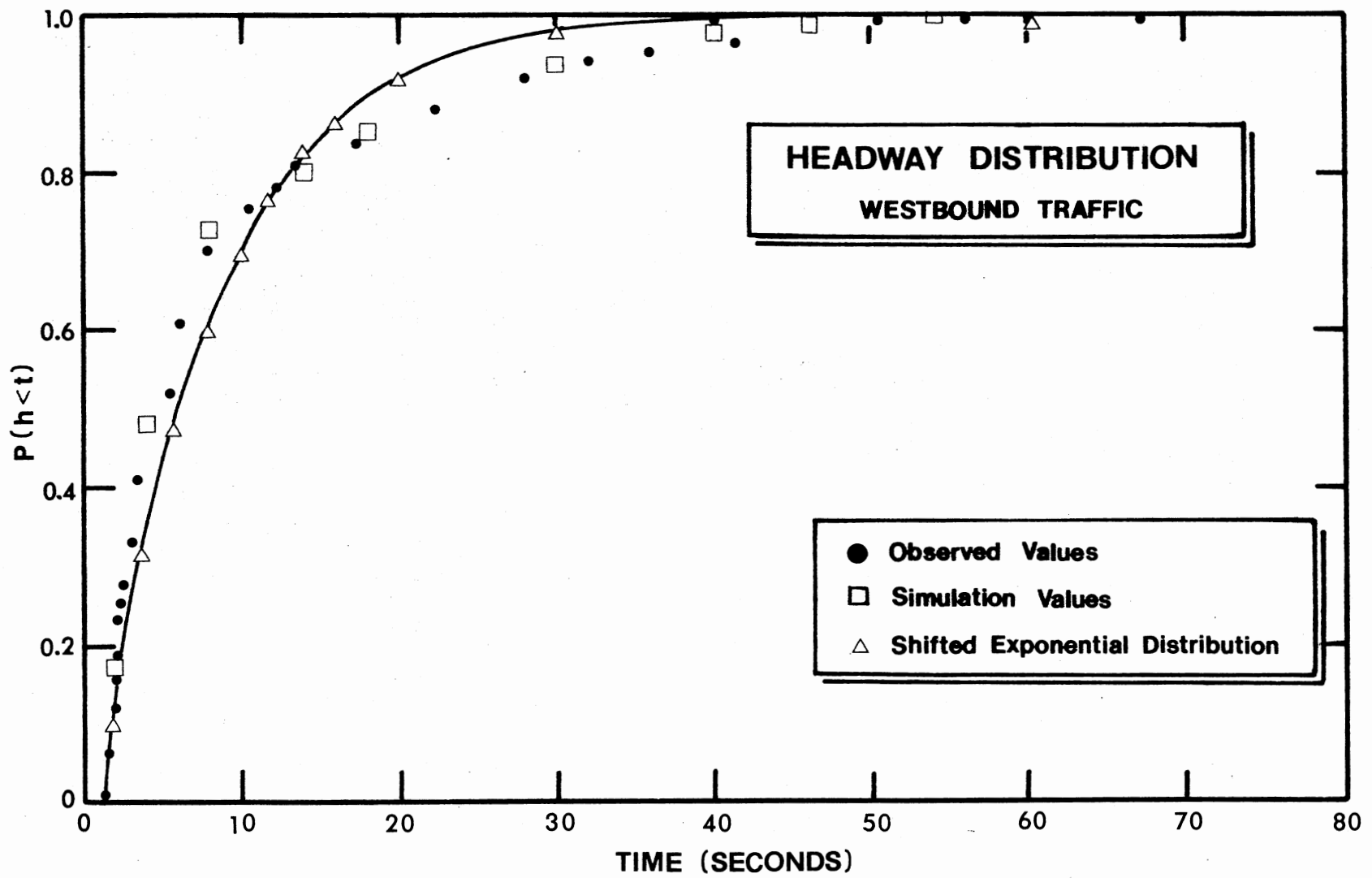


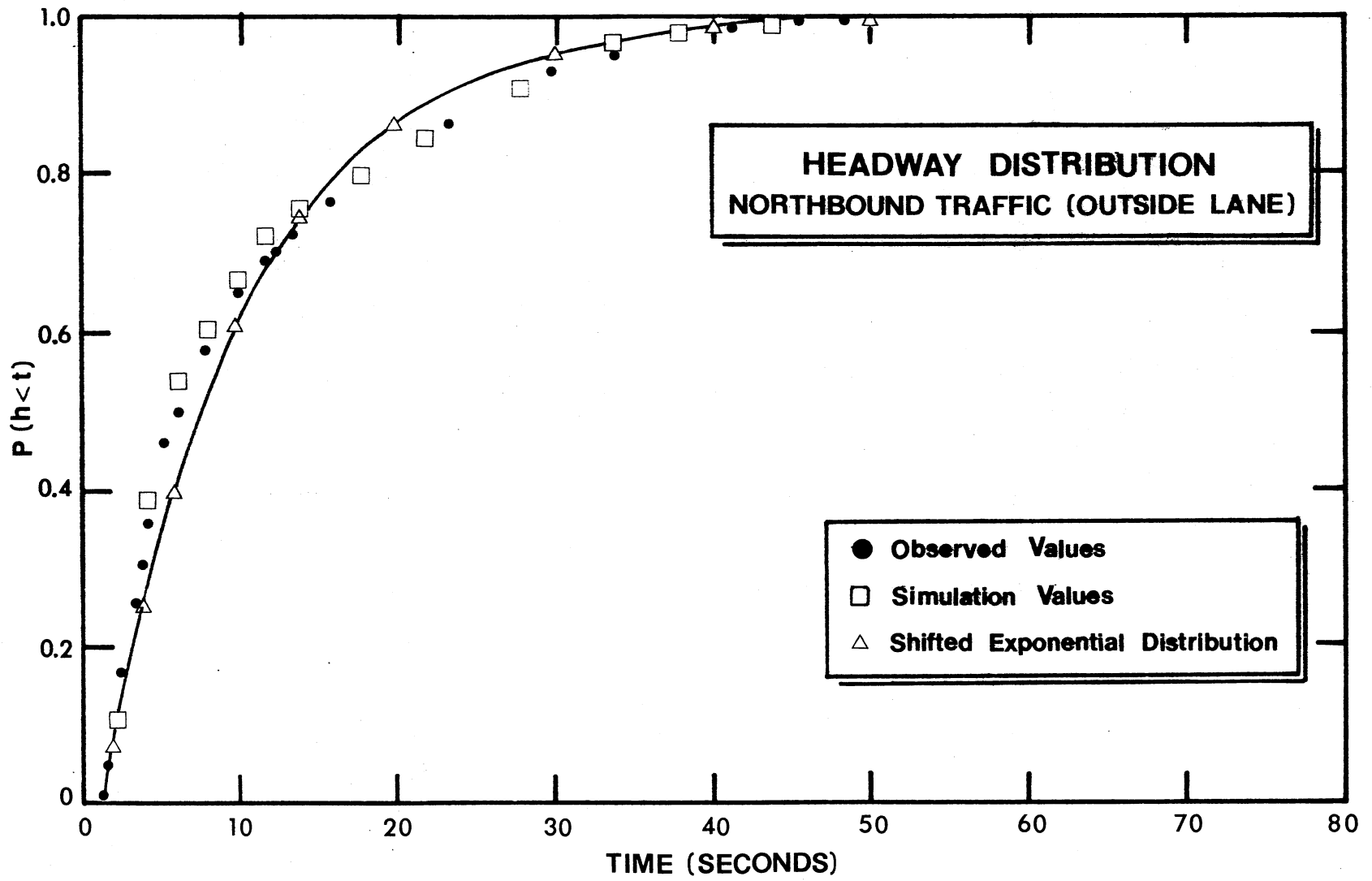


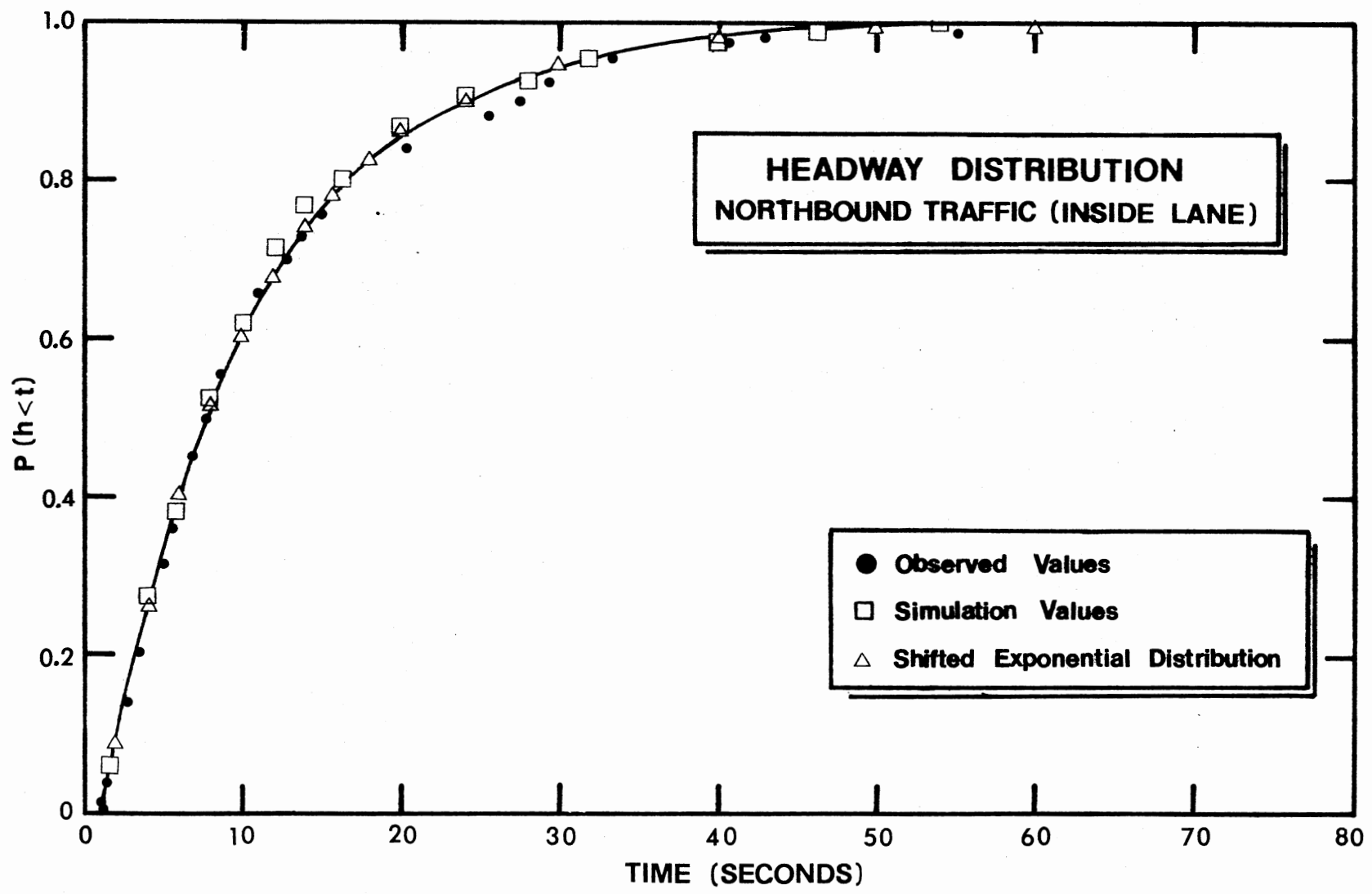
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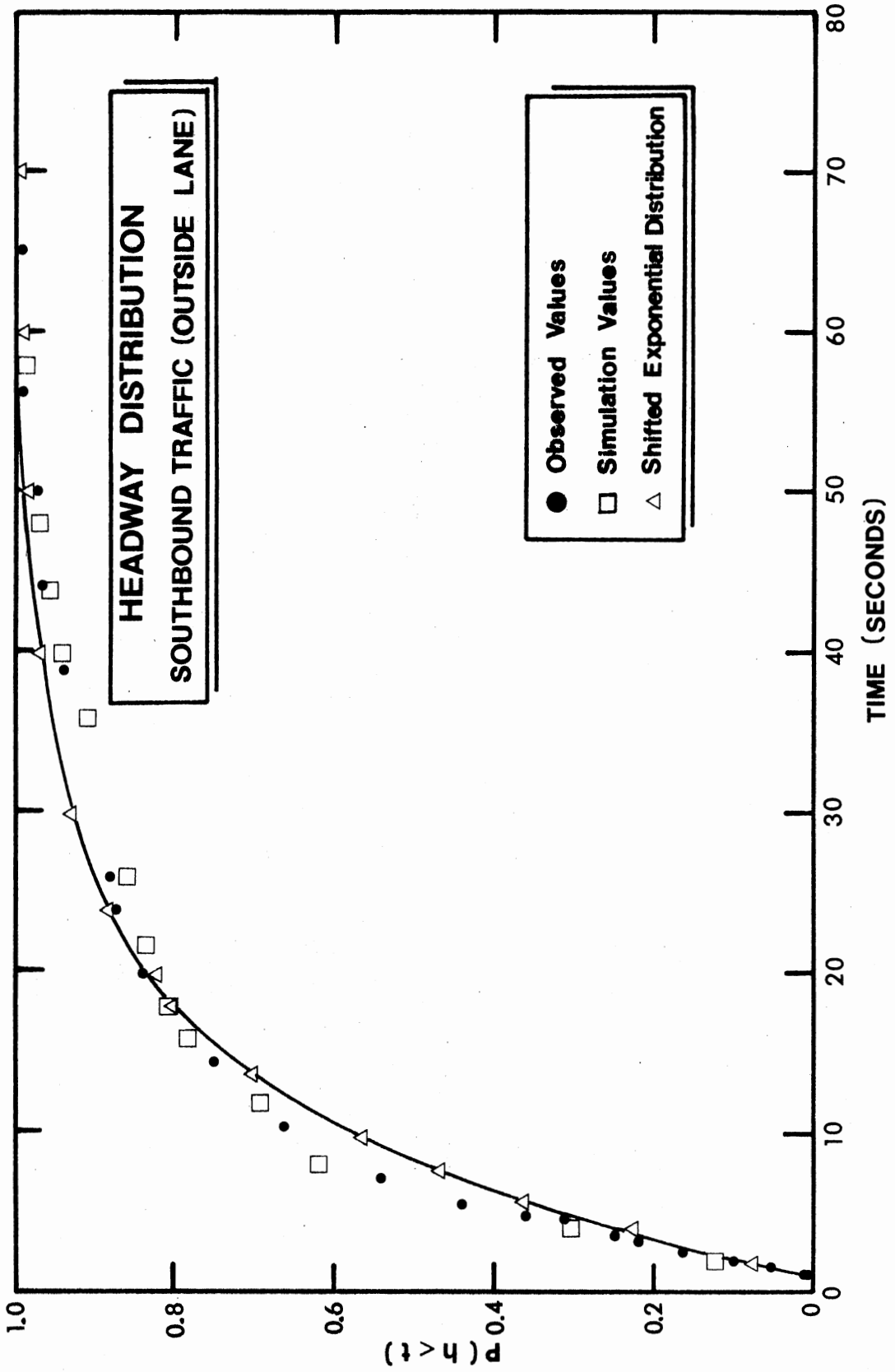
COMPARISON OF HEADWAY DISTRIBUTIONS

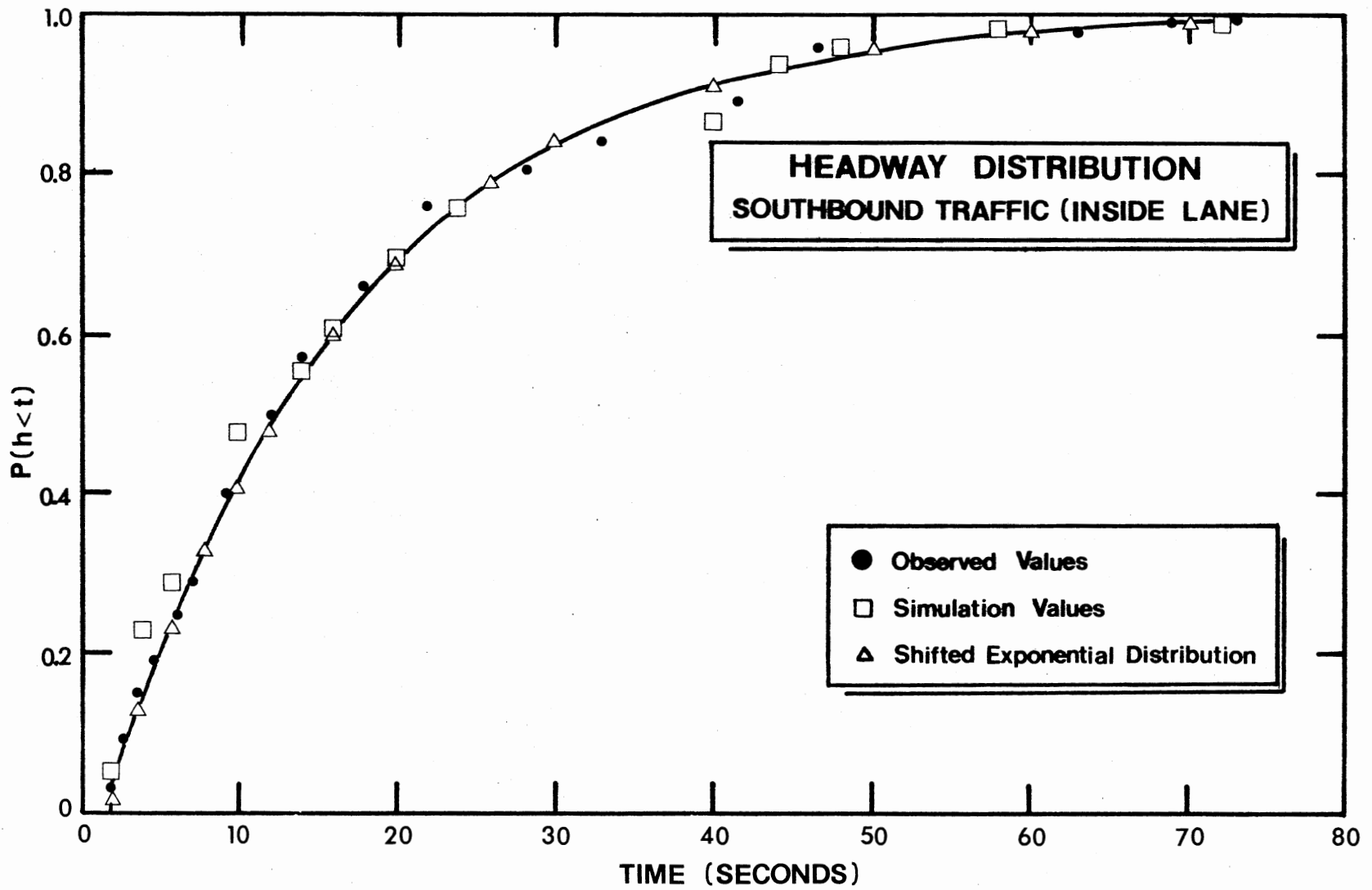






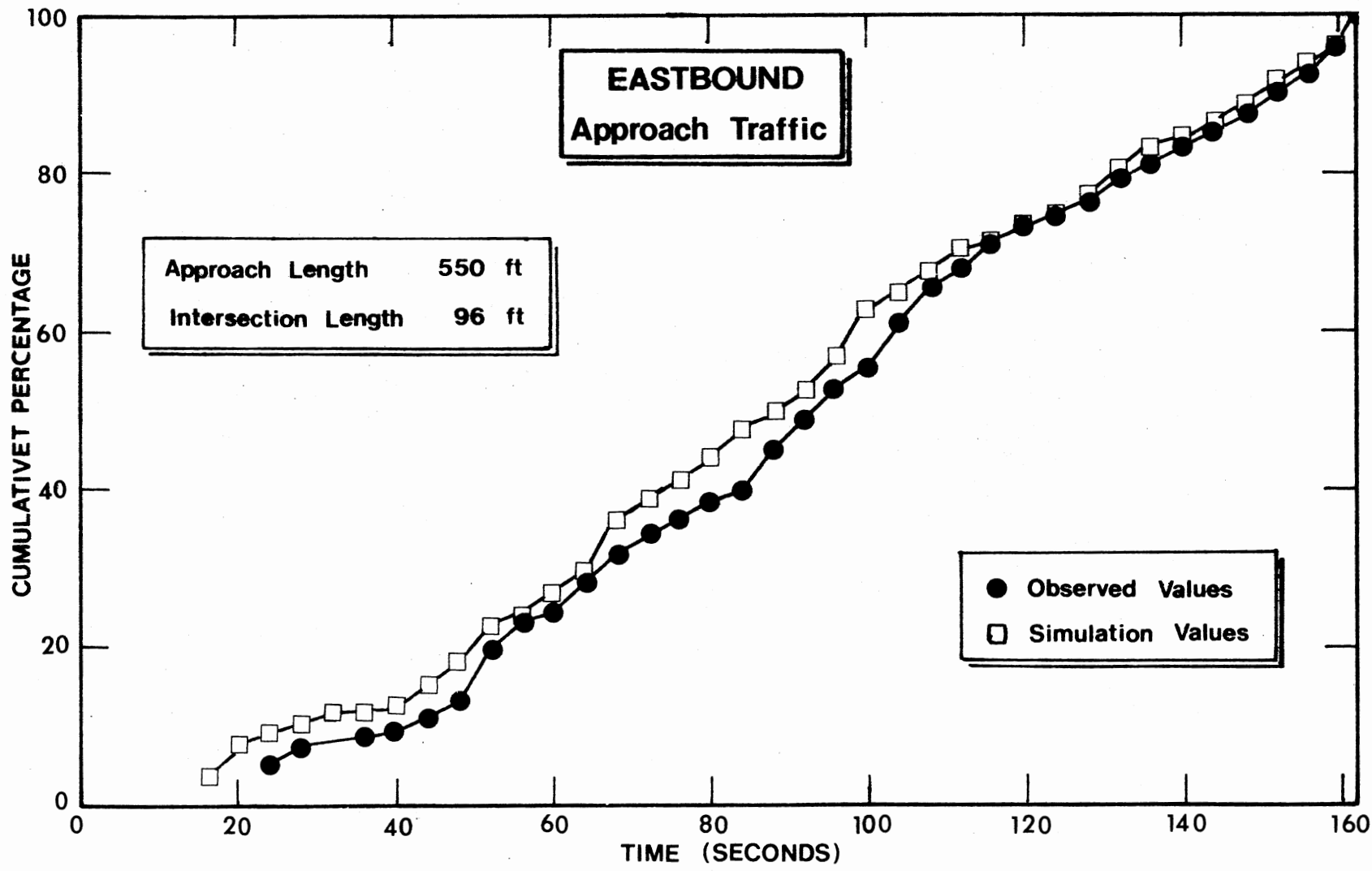


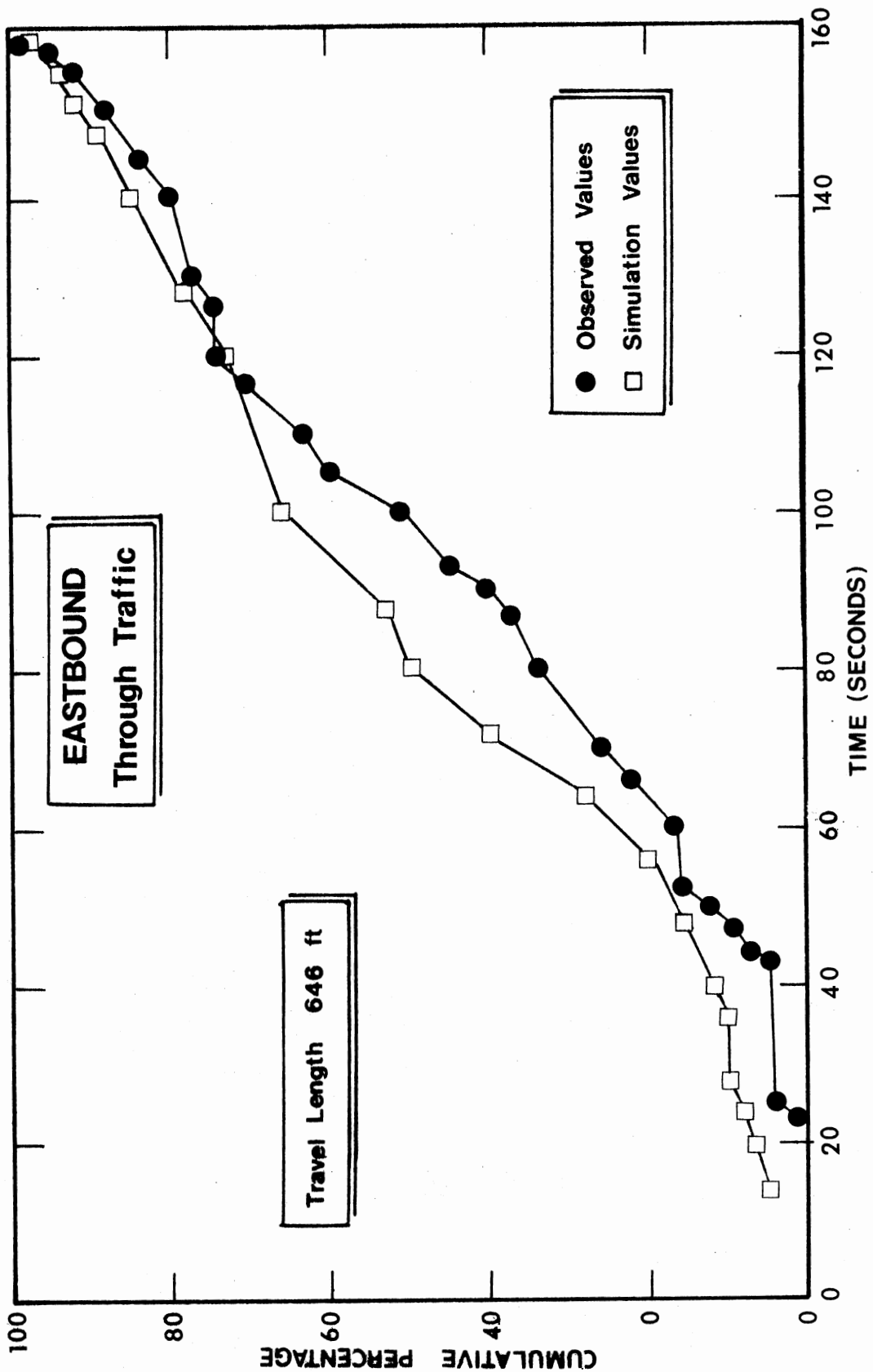


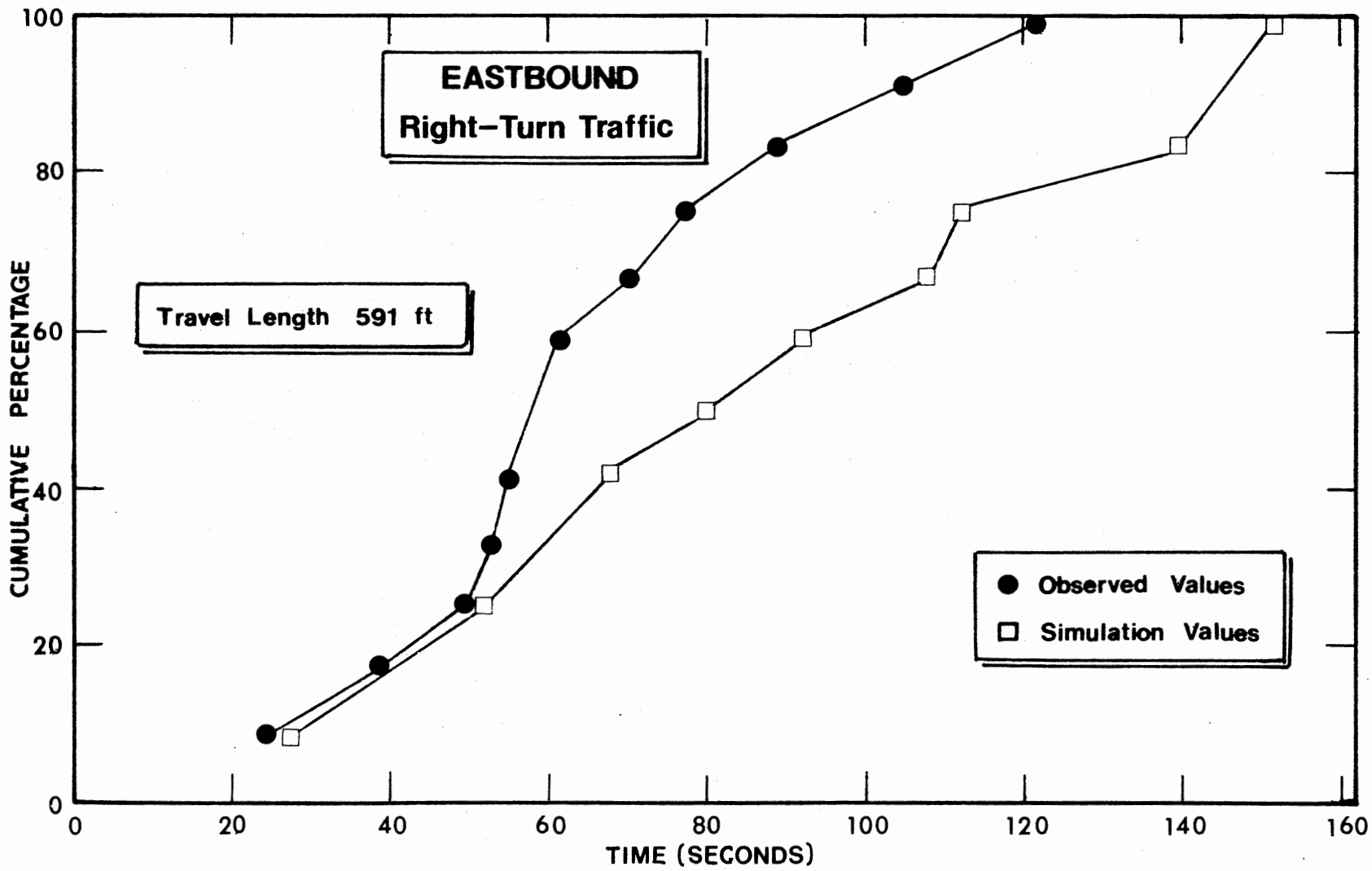


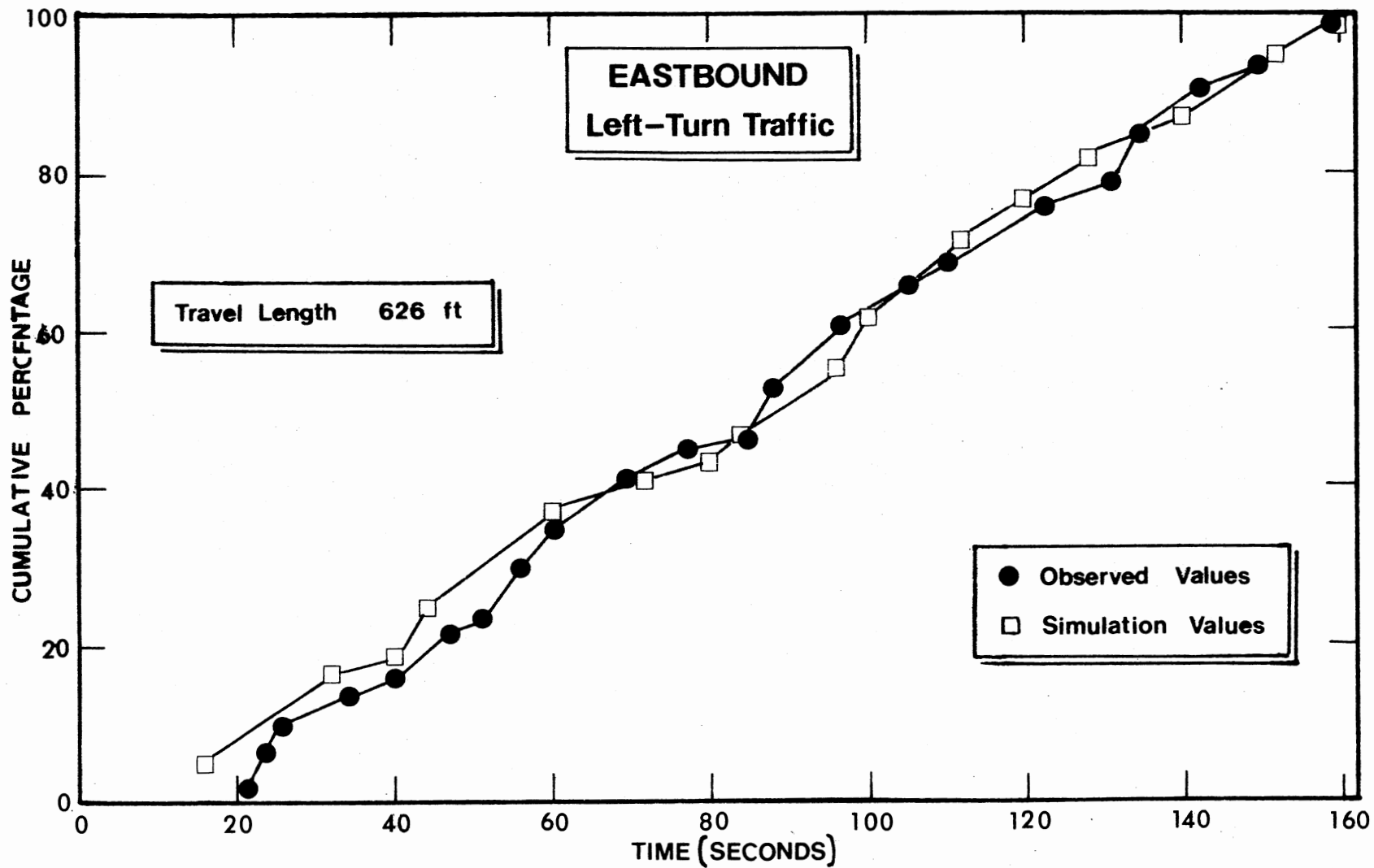
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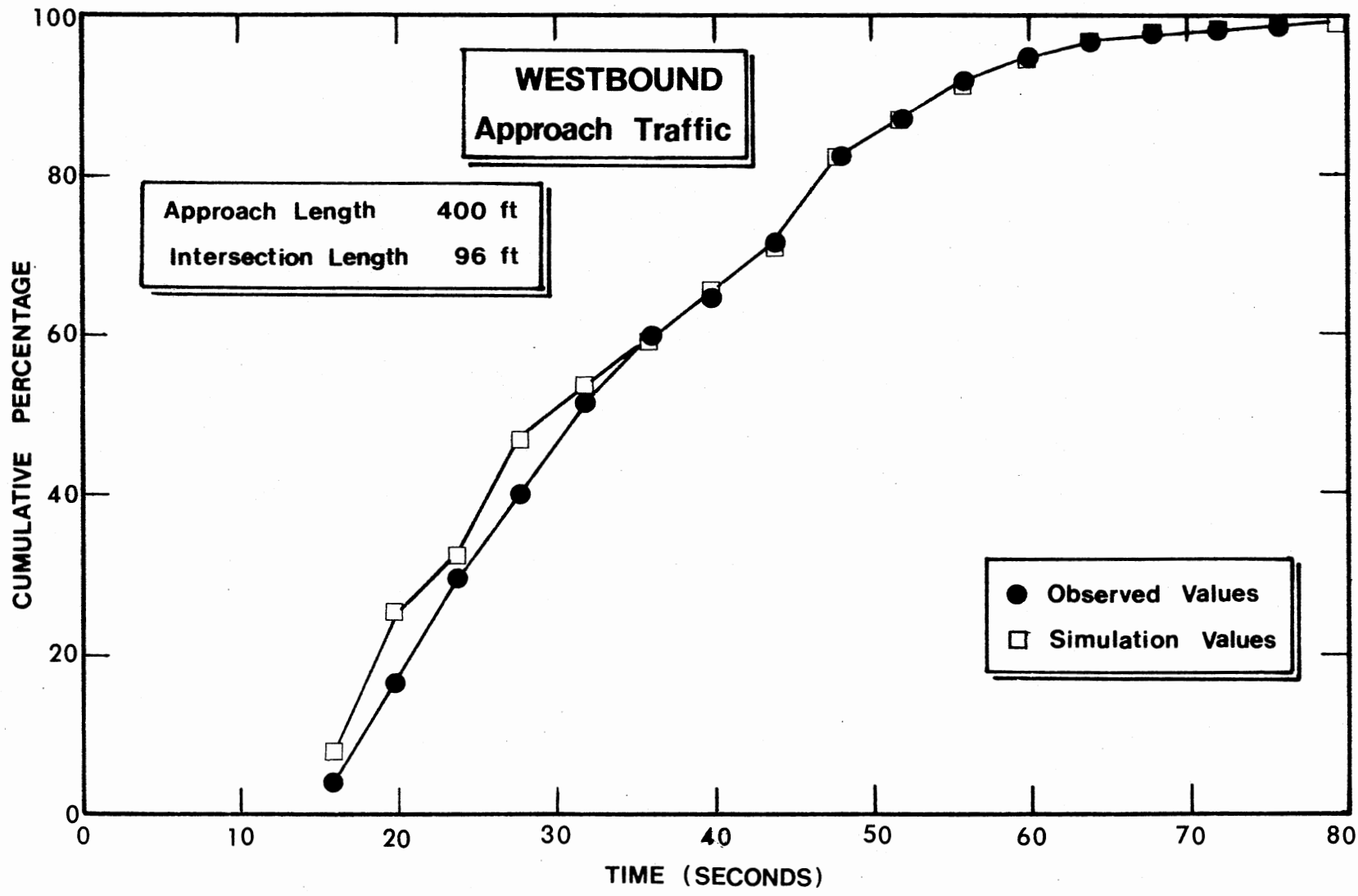
COMPARISON OF VEHICLE TRAVEL
TIME DISTRIBUTIONS

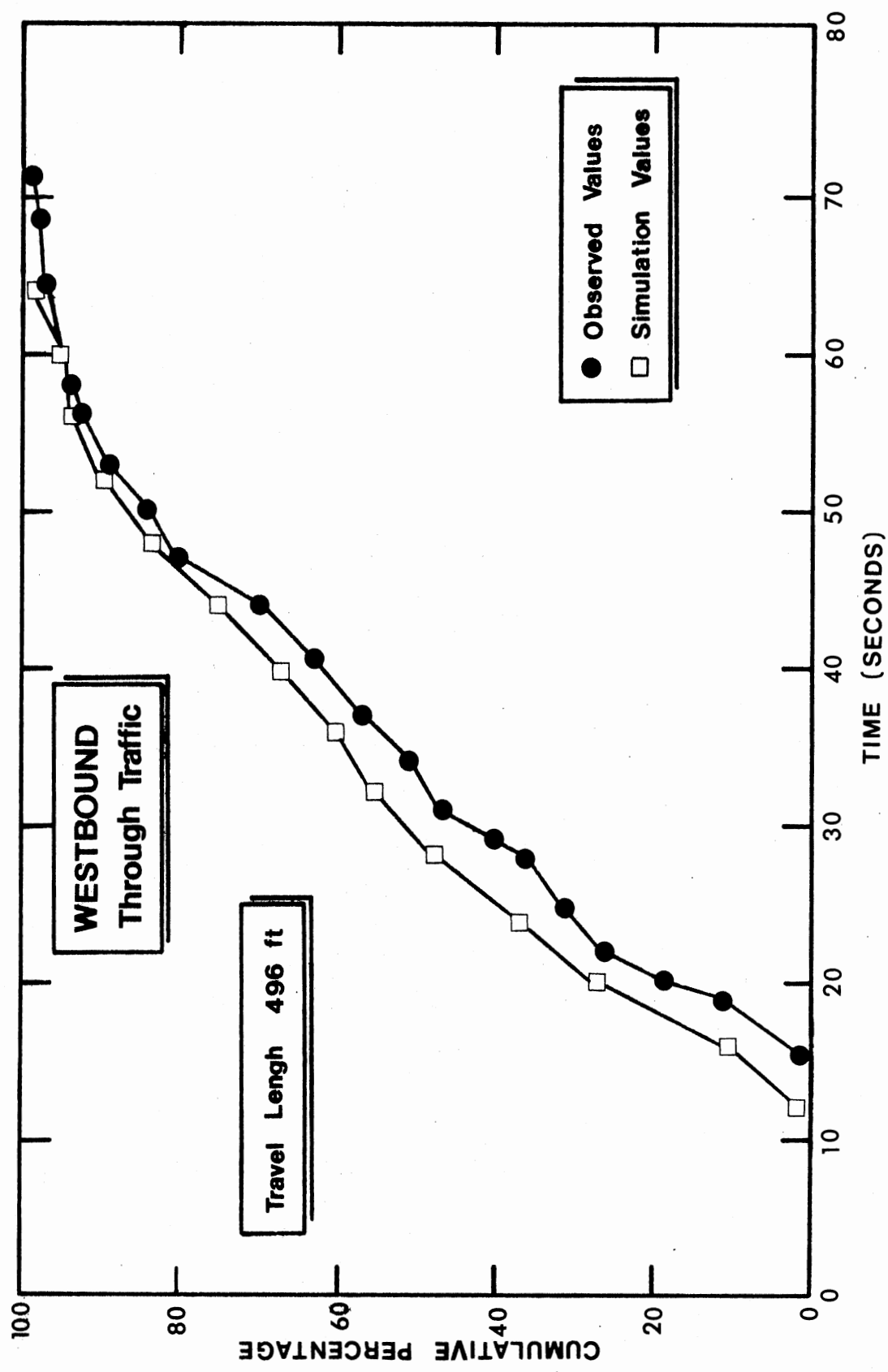


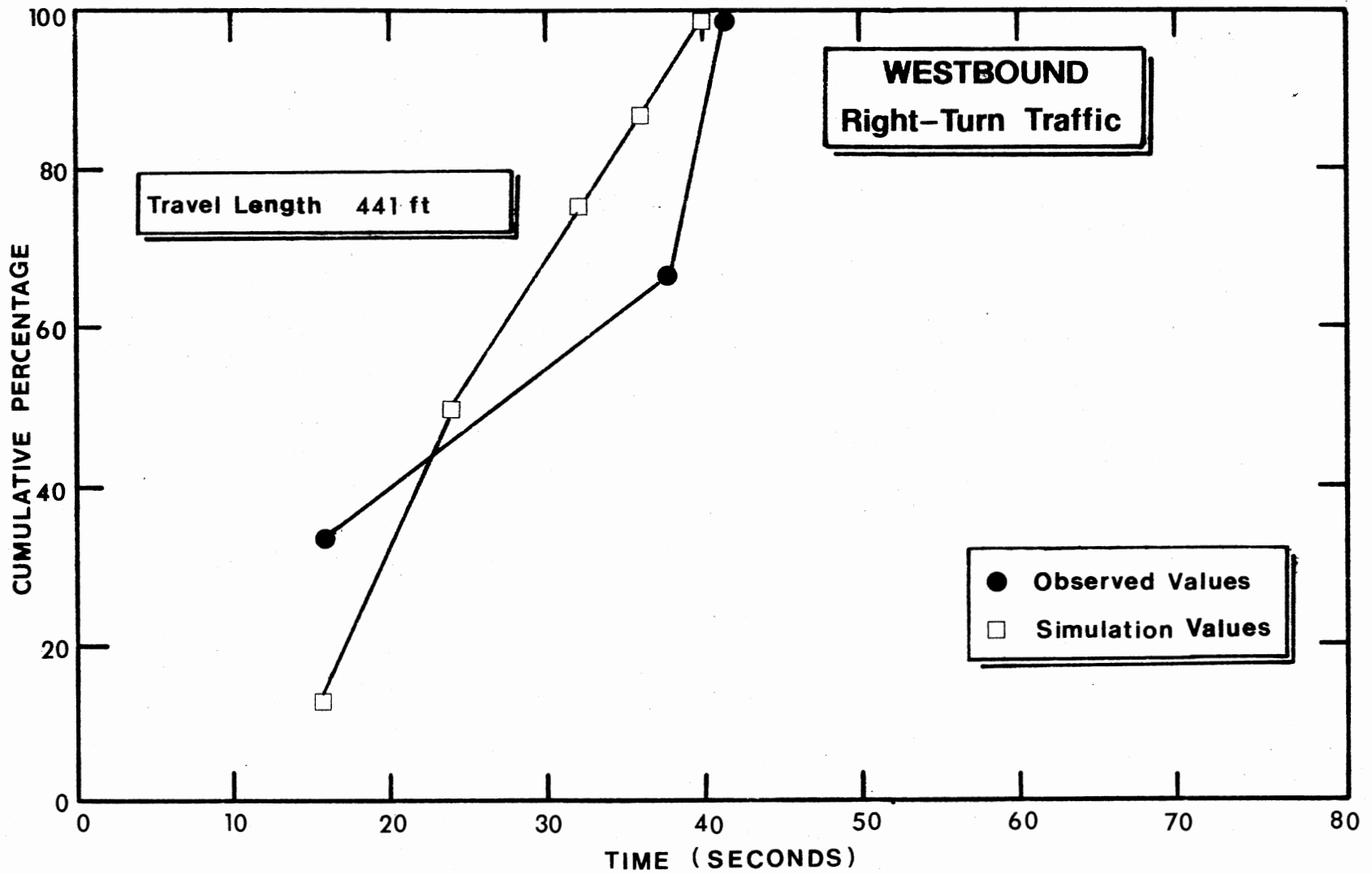


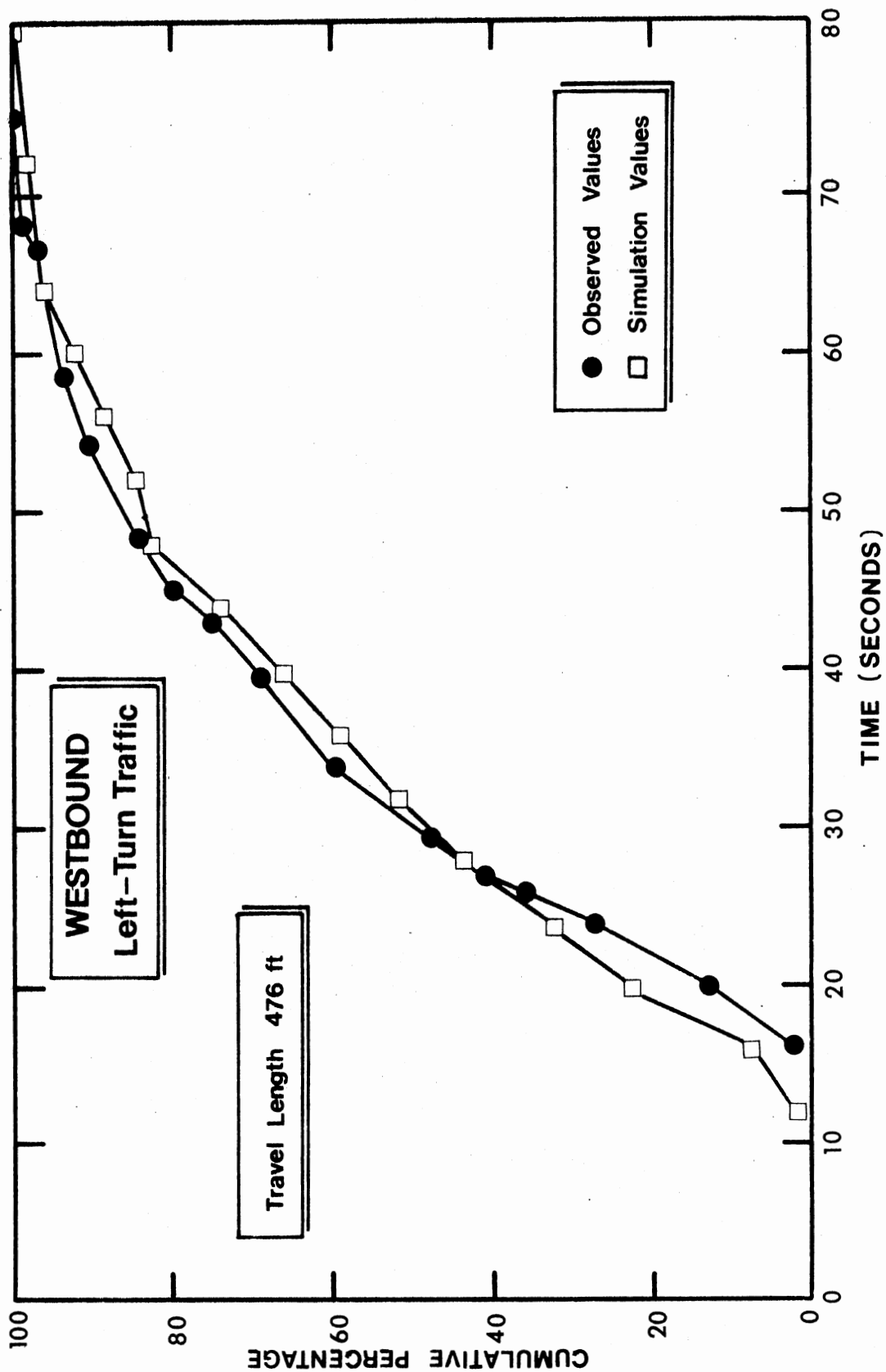


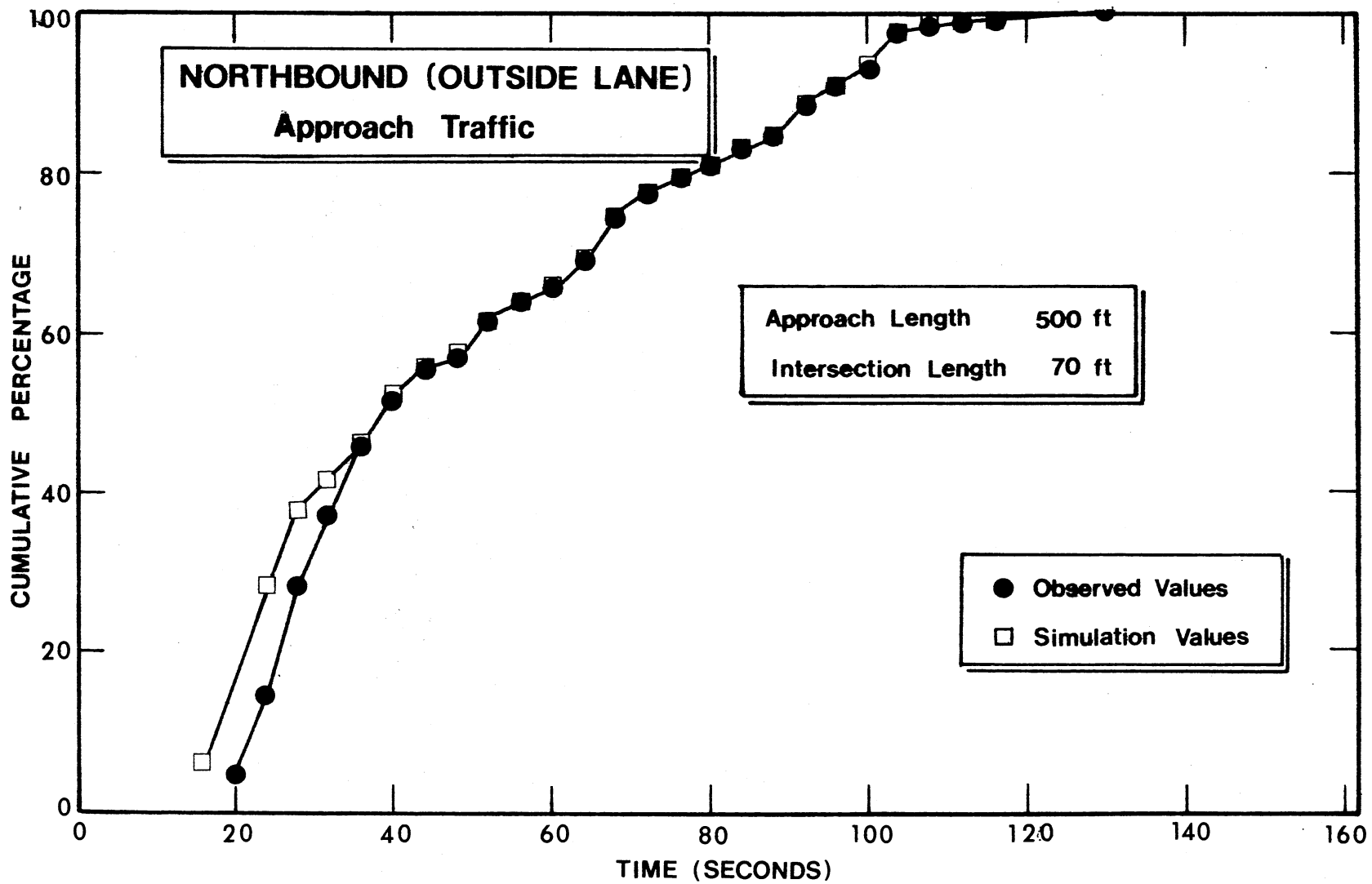


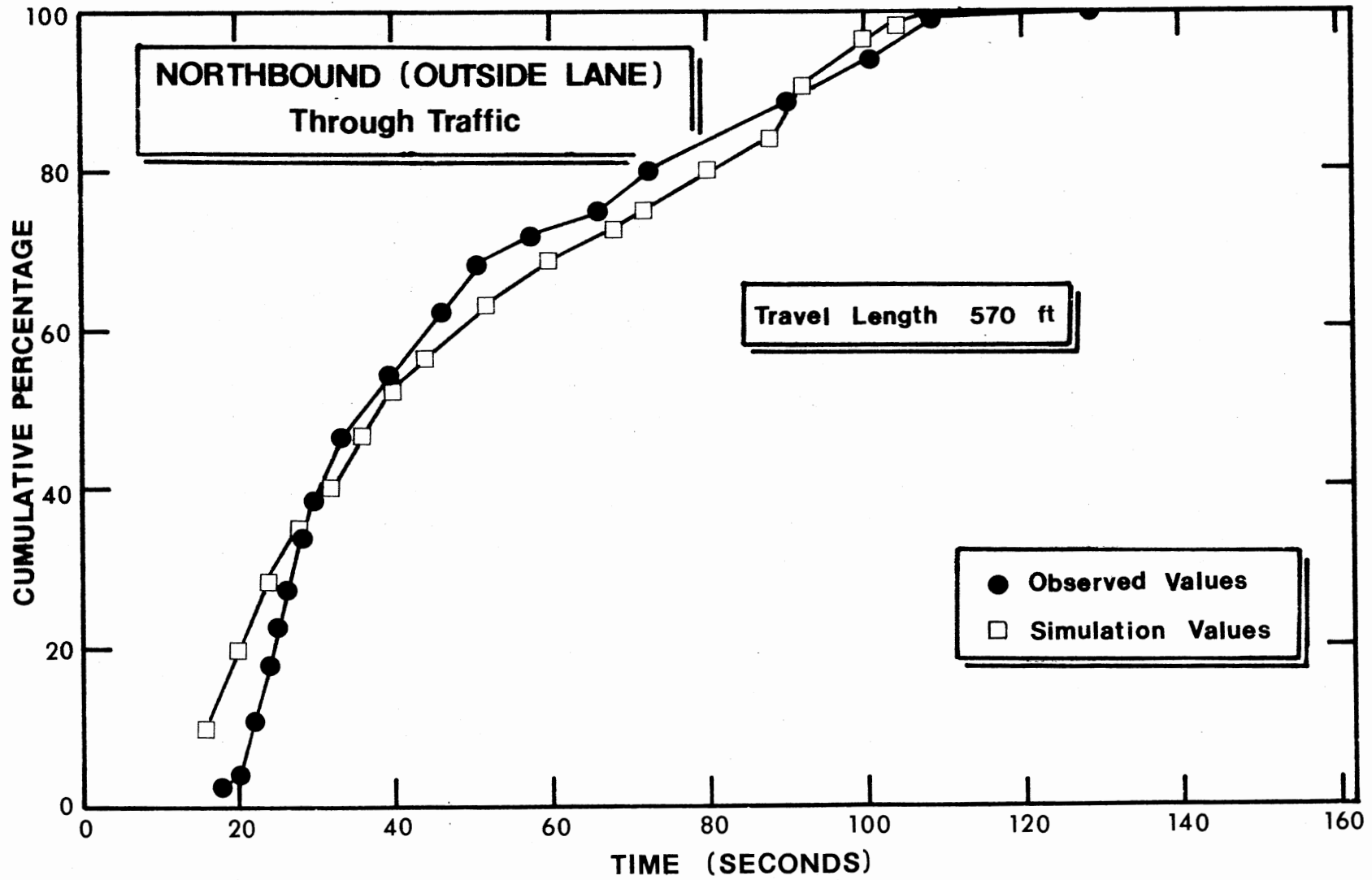


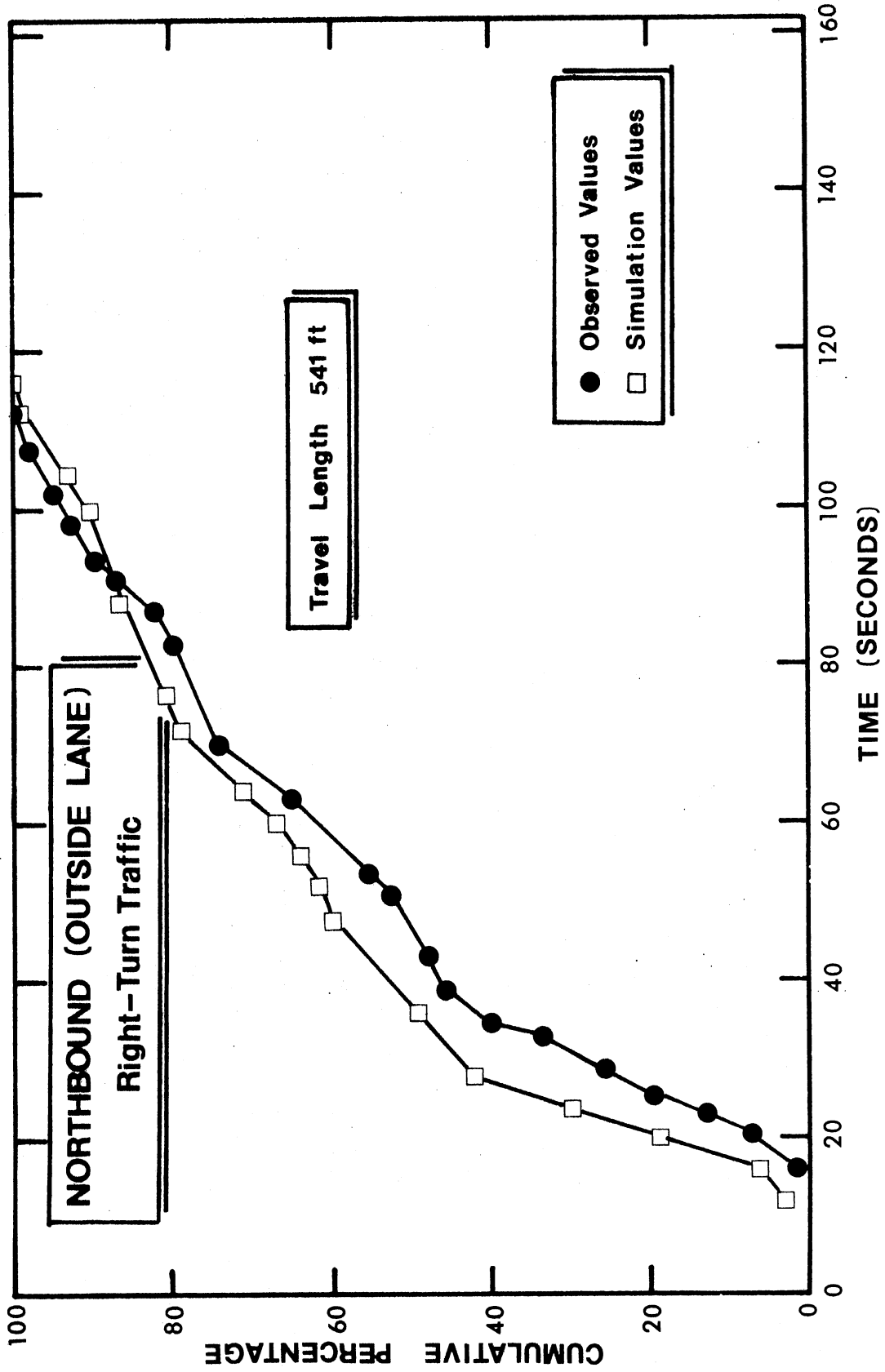


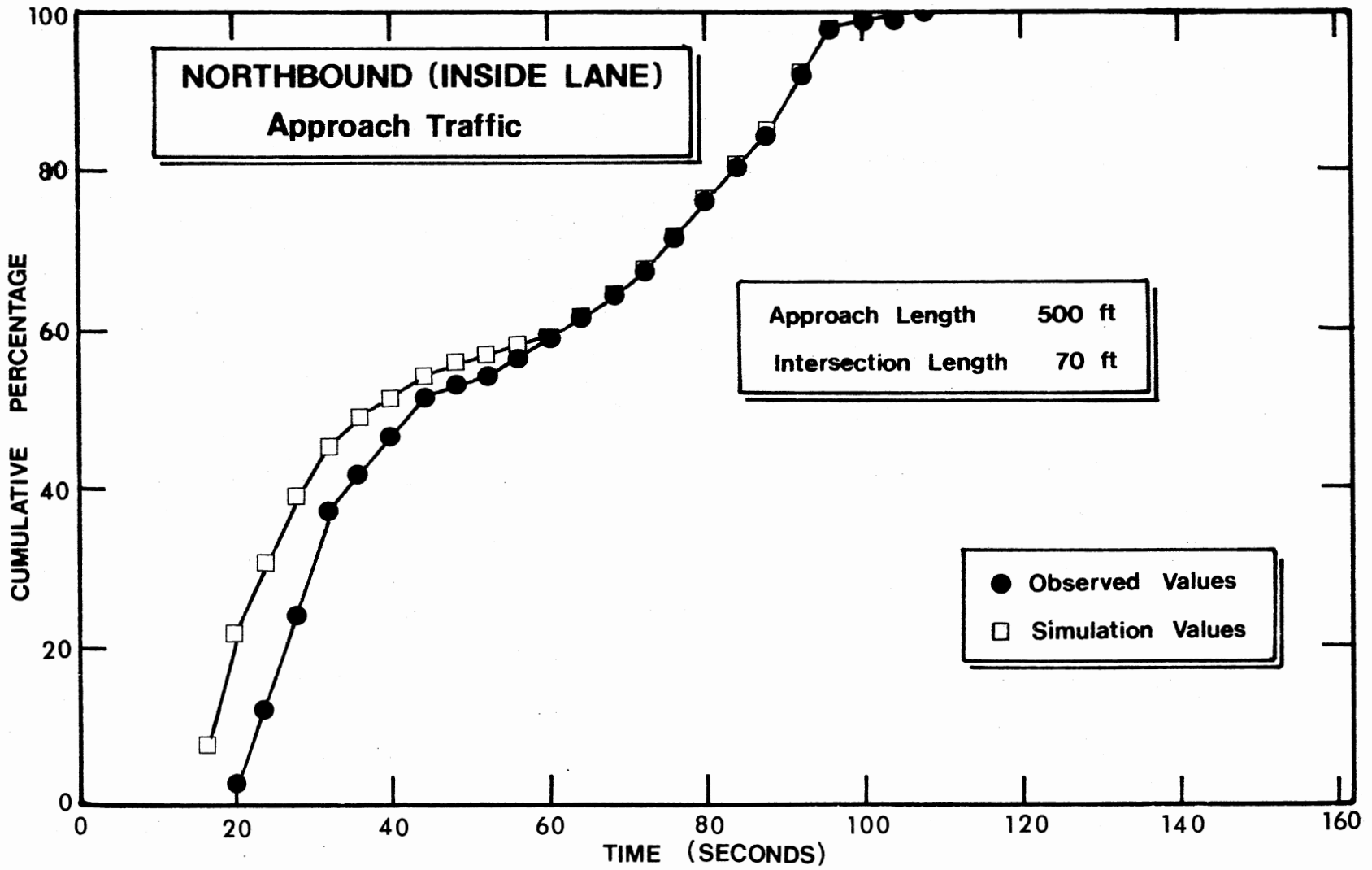


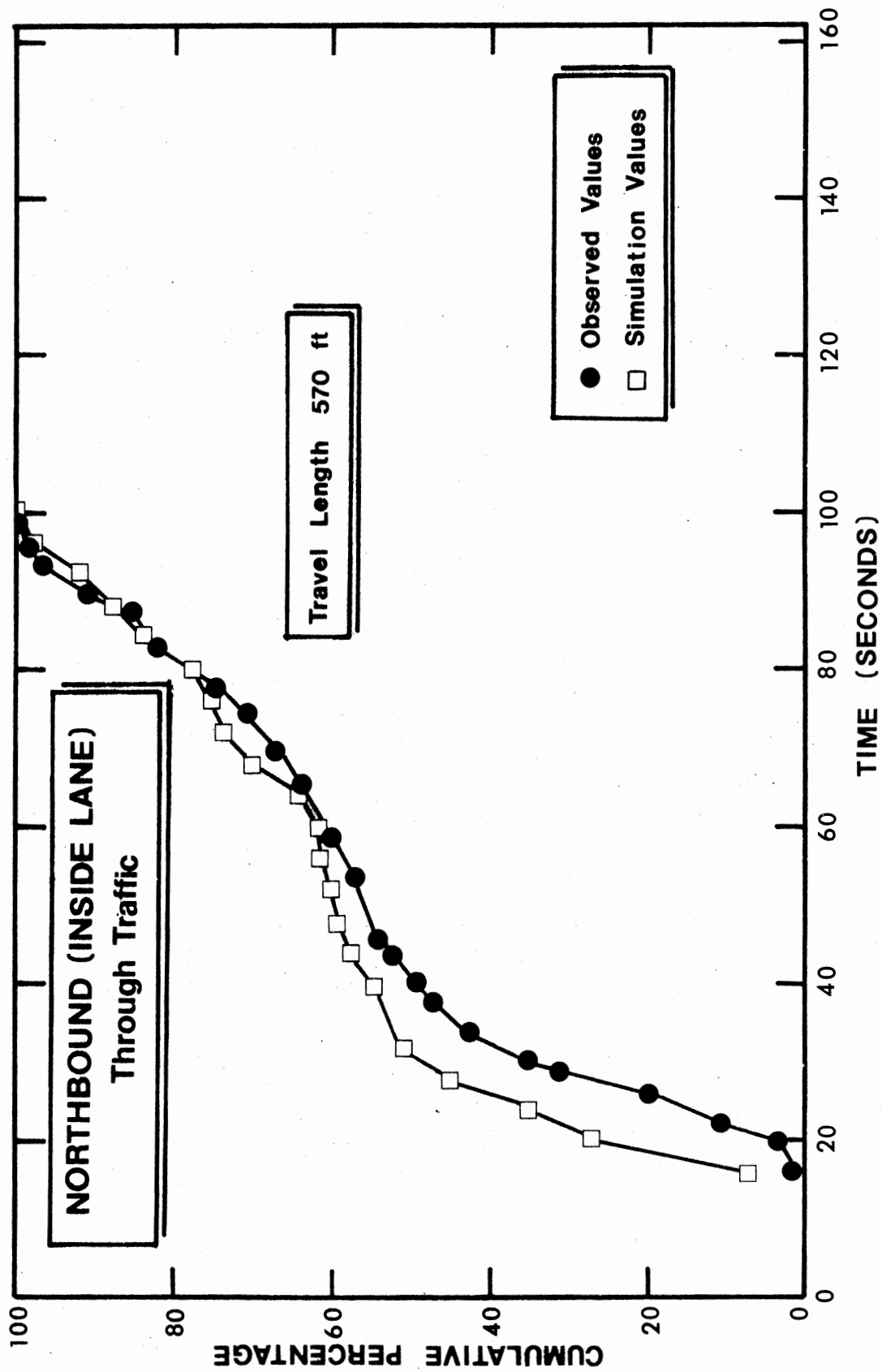


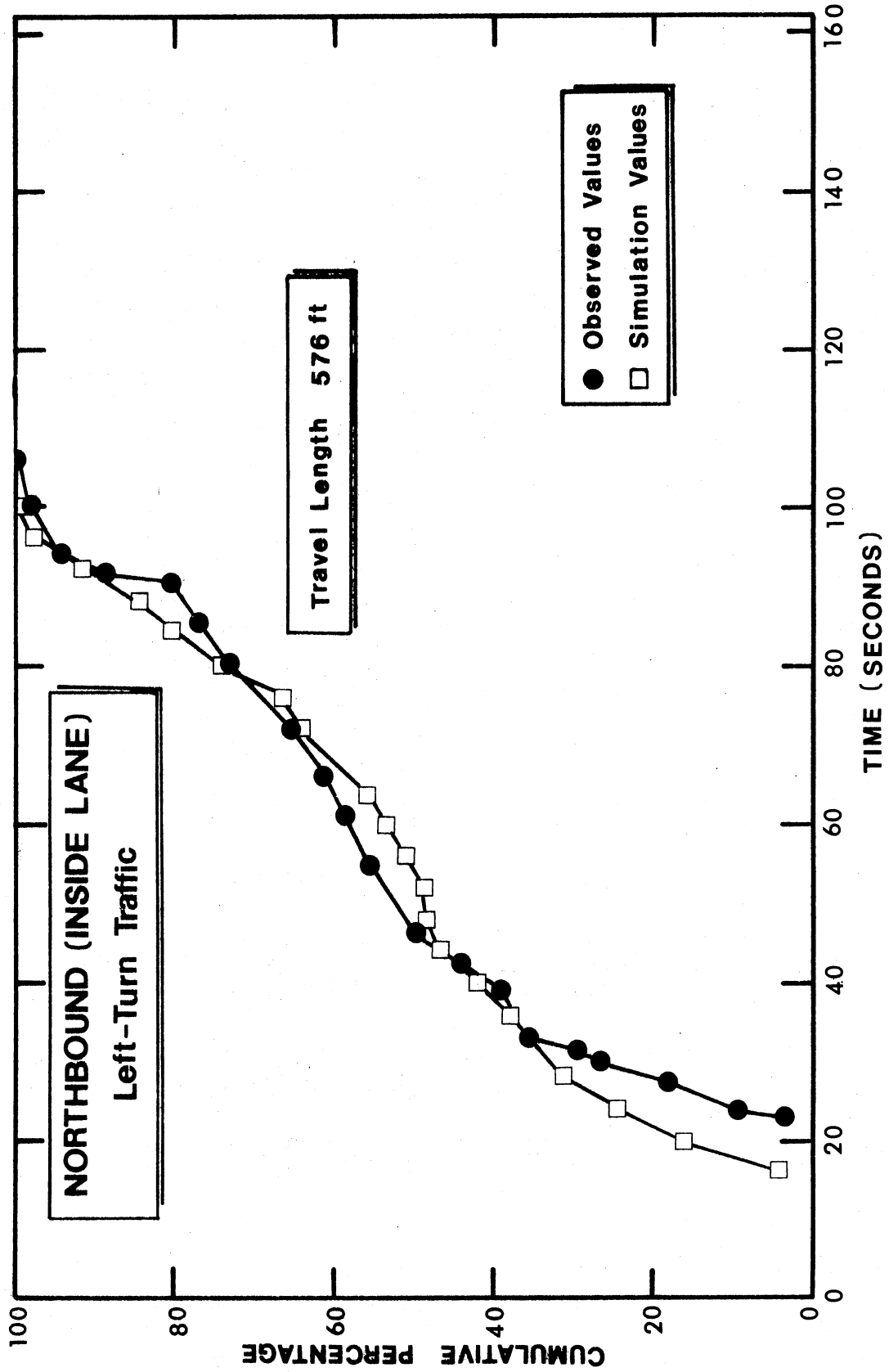


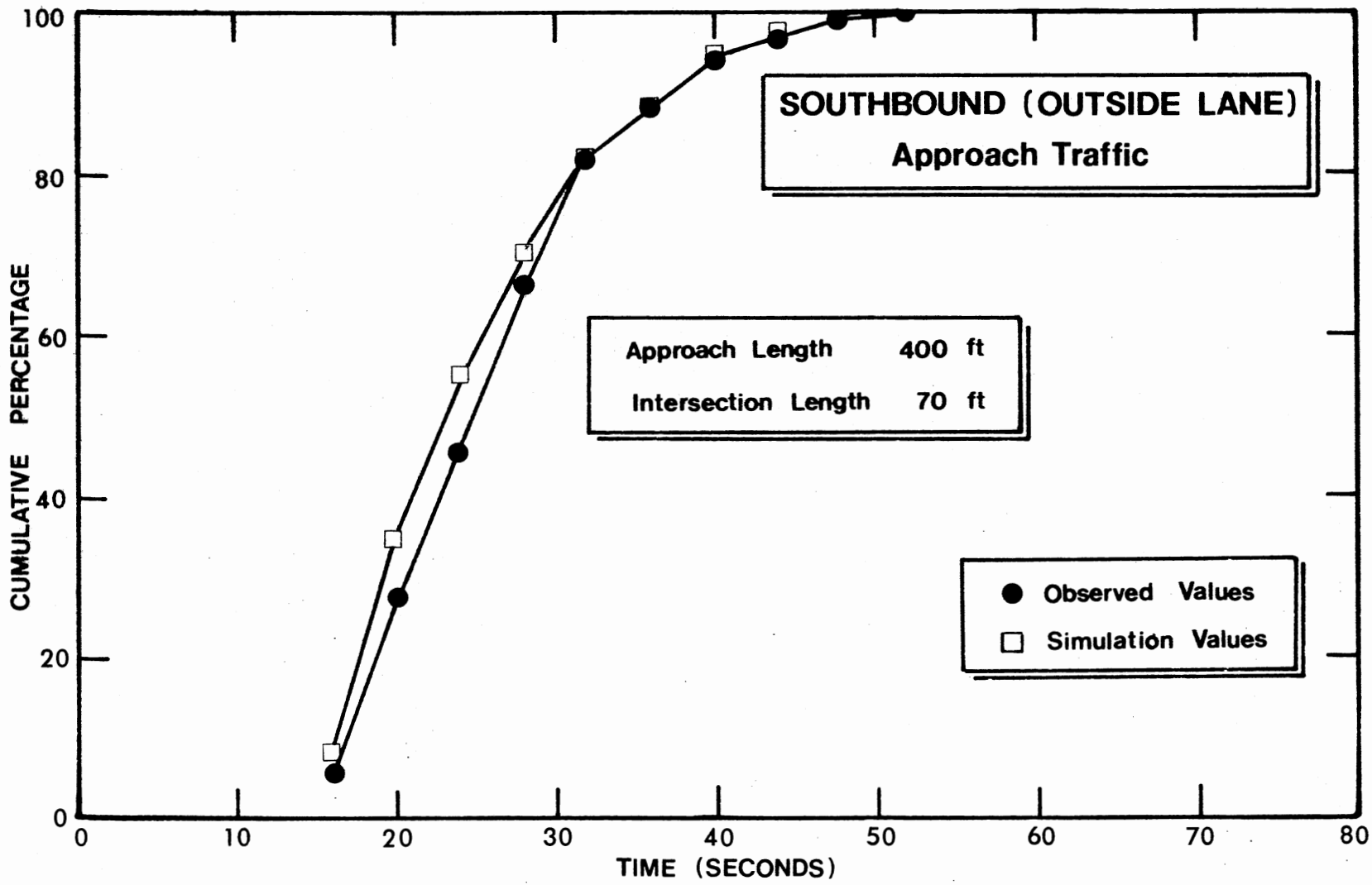


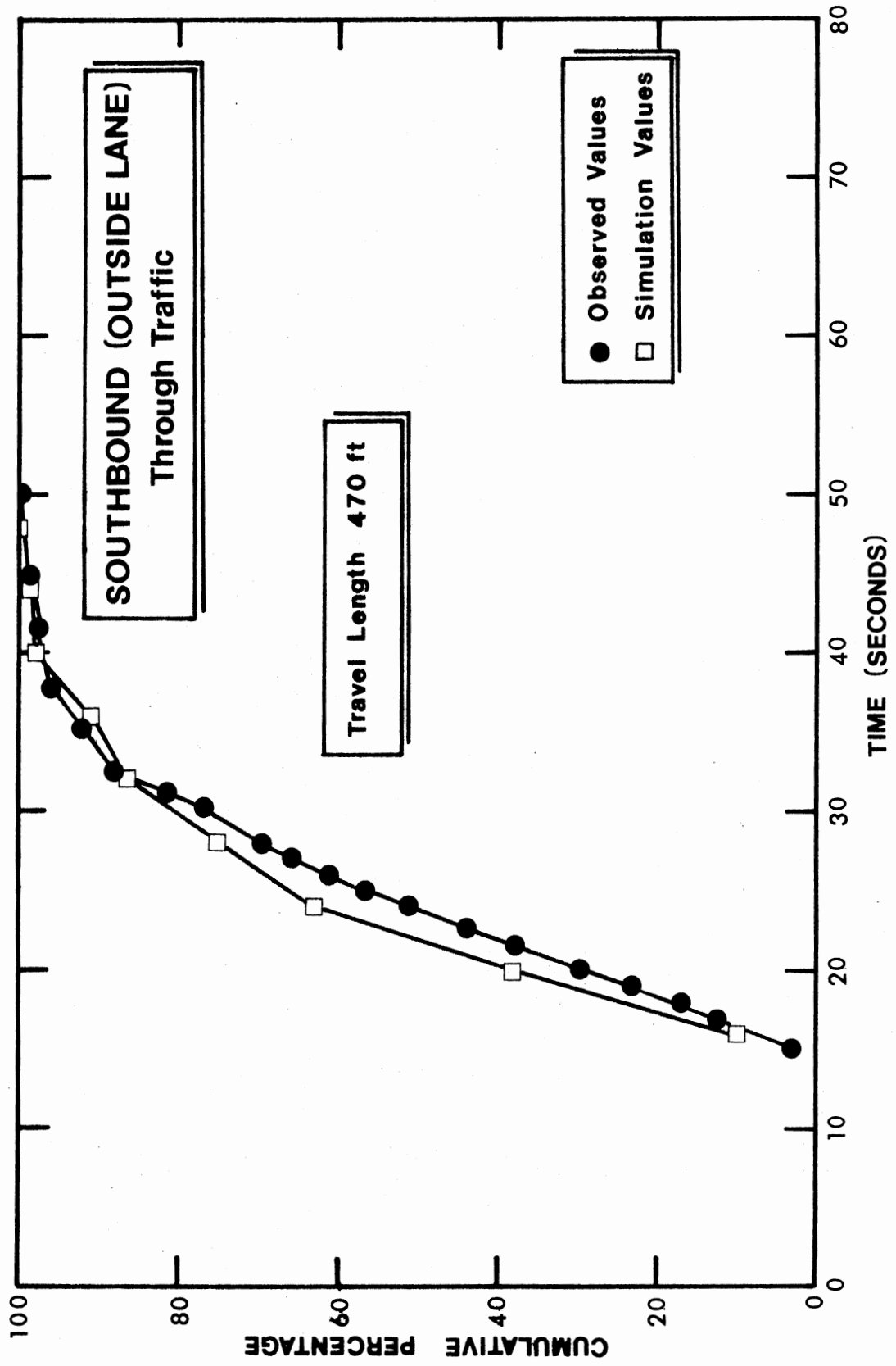


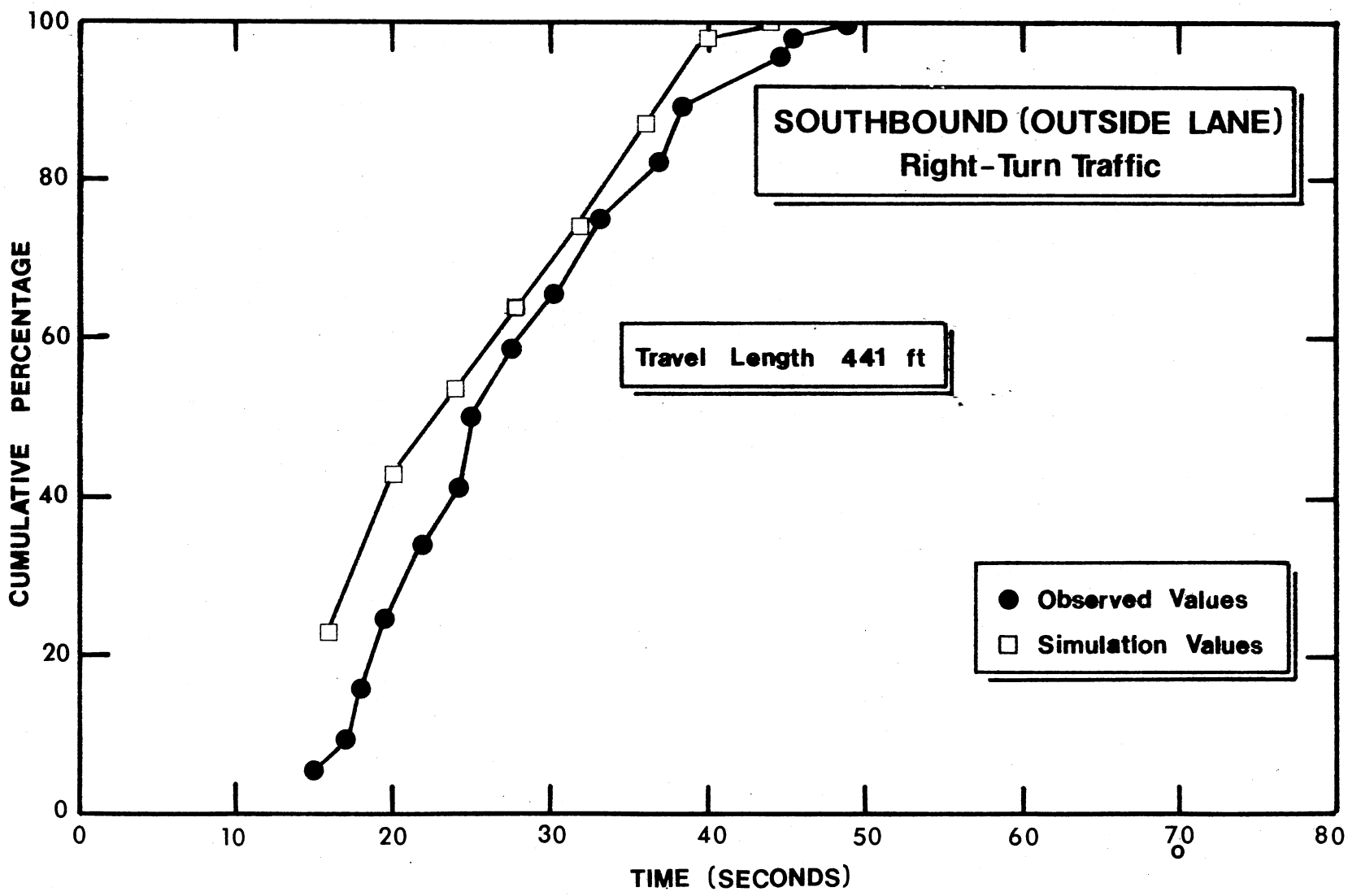


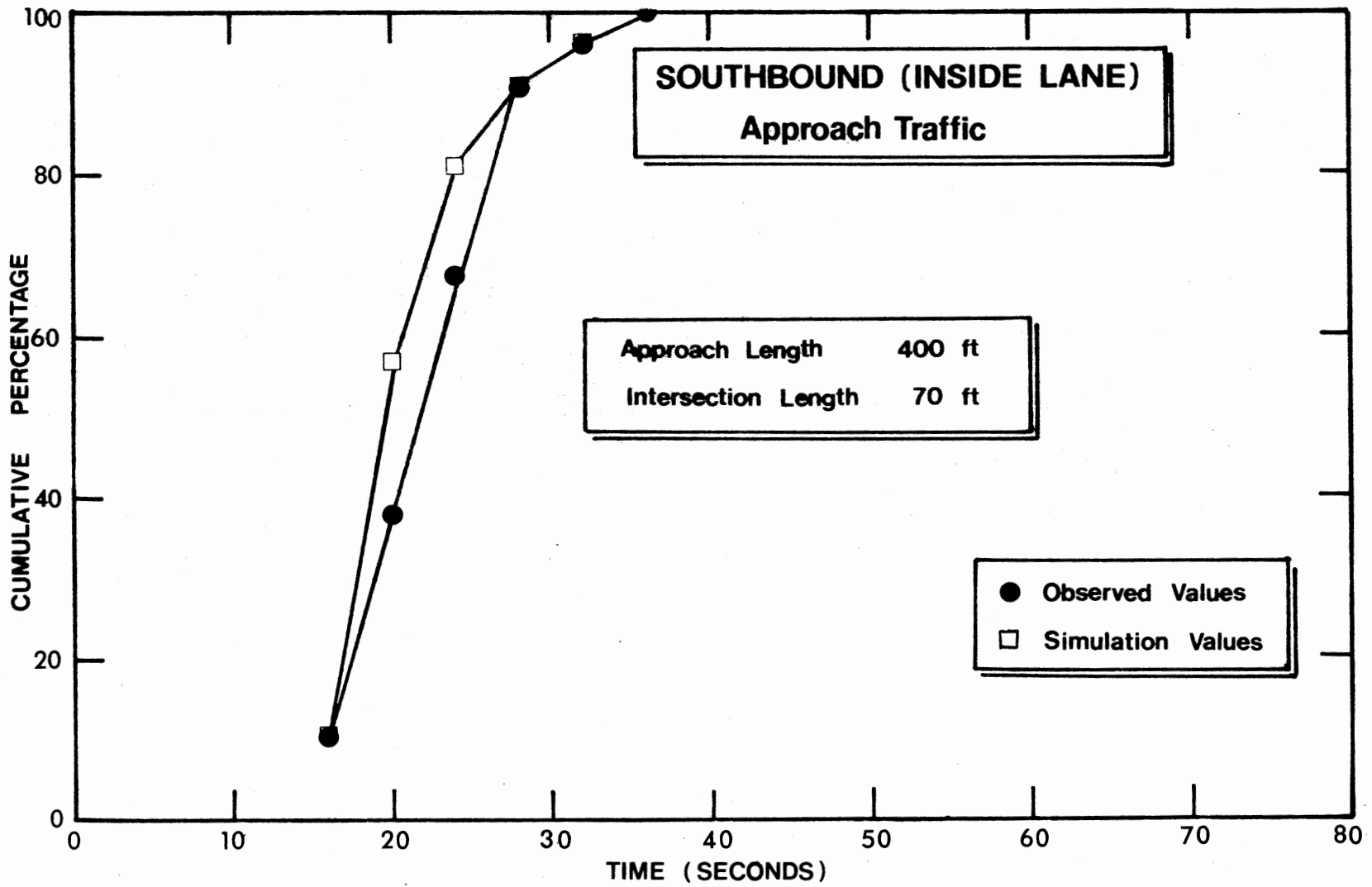


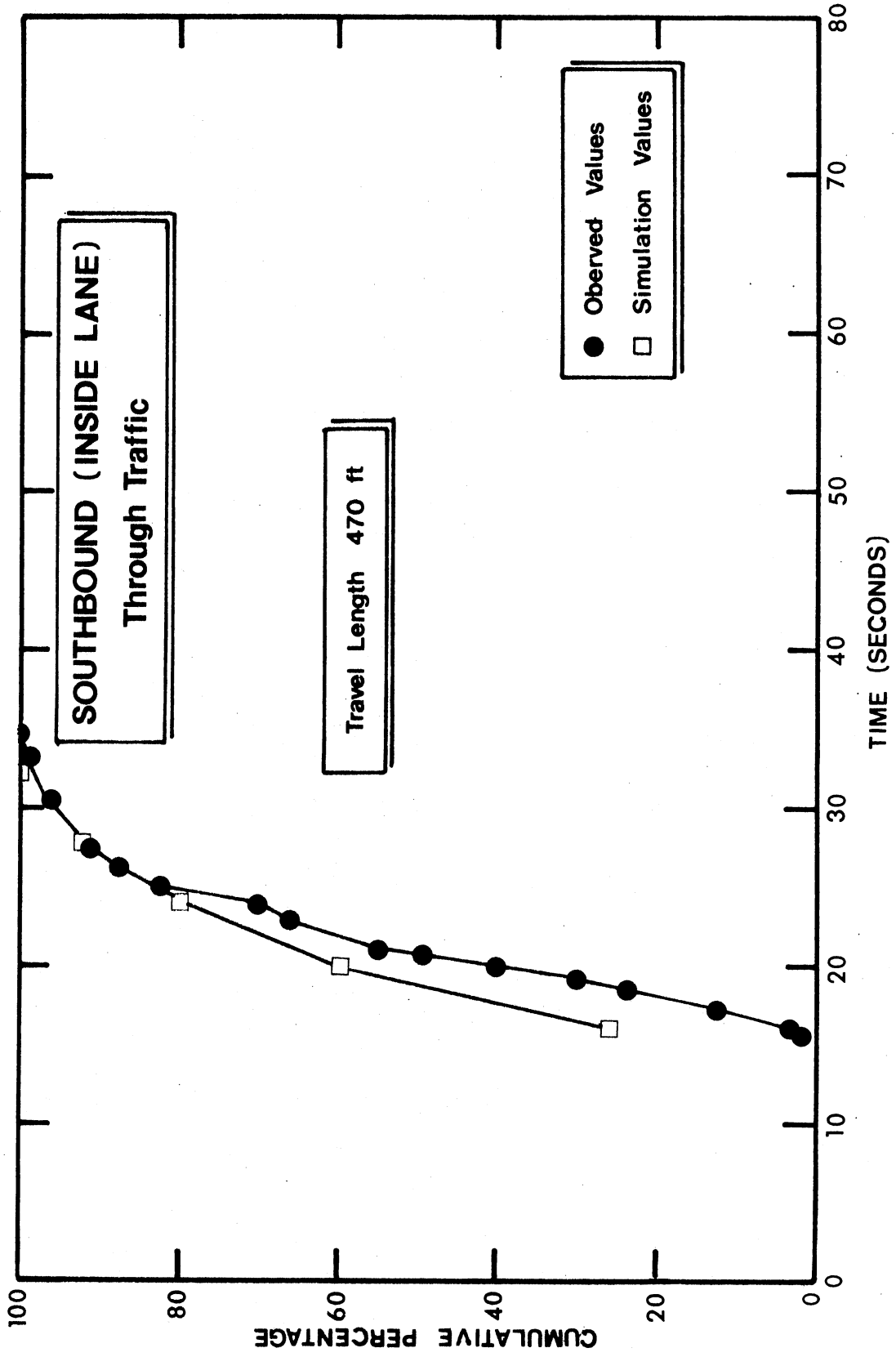


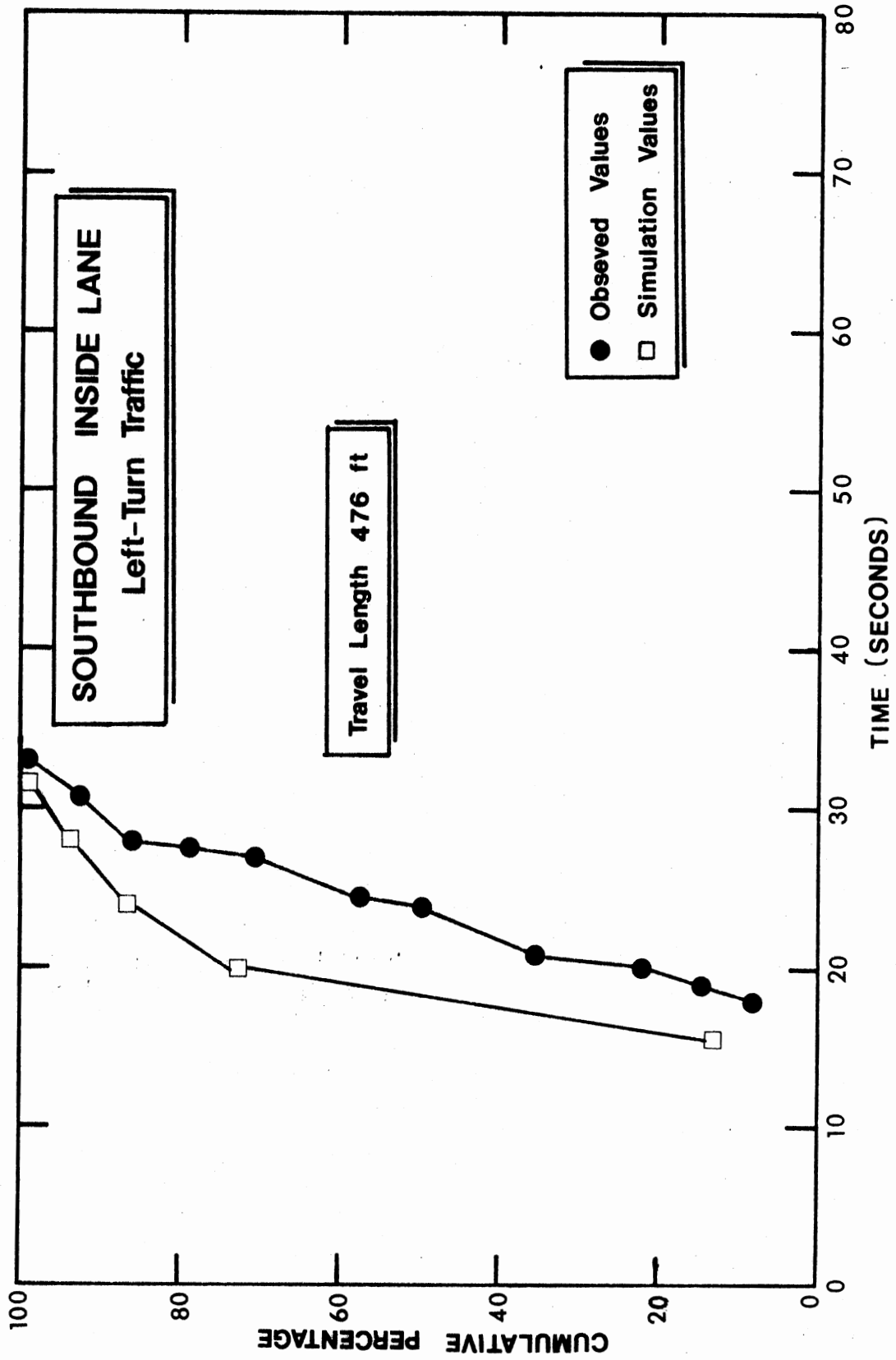












APPENDIX D

OUTPUT OF CLOCK AND BLOCK ENTITIES

CLOCK TIME AT THE END OF SIMULATION RUN

RELATIVE CLOCK 18000 ABSOLUTE CLOCK 18000

TRAFFIC FLOWS AT FOUR-WAY STOP INTERSECTION

BLOCK CURRENTS											
BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL
1	0	199	11	0	100	21	5	198	31	0	5
2	0	199	12	0	100	22	0	193	32	0	5
3	0	152	13	0	199	23	0	193	33	0	1
4	0	192	14	0	199	24	0	13	34	0	1
5	0	159	15	0	199	25	0	13	35	0	0
6	0	159	16	0	199	26	0	13	36	0	13
7	0	152	17	0	199	27	0	13	37	0	13
8	0	152	18	0	199	28	0	13	38	0	13
9	0	157	19	1	199	29	0	13	39	0	13
10	0	157	20	0	198	30	0	12	40	0	13
11	0	121	21	0	121	31	0	121	41	0	59
12	0	121	22	0	121	32	0	121	42	0	59
13	0	121	23	0	121	33	0	121	43	0	59
14	0	121	24	0	121	34	0	121	44	0	59
15	0	80	25	0	121	35	1	121	45	0	59
16	0	79	26	0	121	36	0	120	46	0	59
17	0	79	27	0	121	37	0	120	47	0	59
18	0	79	28	0	121	38	0	120	48	0	59
19	0	18	29	0	121	39	0	120	49	0	31
20	0	1	30	0	121	40	0	120	50	0	31
21	0	59	31	0	192	41	0	182	51	0	5
22	0	59	32	0	192	42	0	182	52	0	5
23	0	59	33	0	192	43	0	182	53	0	5
24	0	59	34	0	192	44	0	182	54	0	5
25	0	59	35	0	192	45	0	182	55	0	5
26	0	59	36	0	192	46	0	182	56	0	5
27	0	59	37	0	192	47	0	182	57	0	5
28	0	59	38	0	192	48	2	182	58	0	1
29	0	59	39	0	192	49	0	180	59	0	1
30	0	192	40	0	192	50	0	180	60	0	1
31	0	5	41	0	103	51	0	103	61	0	103
32	0	5	42	0	69	52	0	103	62	0	69
33	0	5	43	0	65	53	0	103	63	0	65
34	0	5	44	0	65	54	0	103	64	0	65
35	0	103	45	0	11	55	0	103	65	0	11
36	0	103	46	0	11	56	0	103	66	0	11
37	0	103	47	0	4	57	0	103	67	0	4
38	0	103	48	0	4	58	0	103	68	0	4
39	0	103	49	0	34	59	0	103	69	0	34
40	0	103	50	0	103	60	0	103	70	0	103
41	0	15	51	0	72	61	0	180	71	0	72
42	0	13	52	0	72	62	0	180	72	0	72
43	0	72	53	0	72	63	0	179	73	0	72
44	0	72	54	0	72	64	0	179	74	0	72
45	0	72	55	0	72	65	0	179	75	0	72
46	0	72	56	0	72	66	0	179	76	0	72
47	0	72	57	0	180	67	0	159	77	0	180
48	0	72	58	0	140	68	0	159	78	0	140
49	0	72	59	0	140	69	0	159	79	0	140
50	0	72	60	0	180	70	0	159	80	0	180
51	0	159	61	0	221	71	1	231	81	0	159
52	0	159	62	0	222	72	0	232	82	0	159
53	0	159	63	0	223	73	2	233	83	0	159
54	0	157	64	0	224	74	0	234	84	0	157
55	0	157	65	1	225	75	4	235	85	1	157
56	0	153	66	0	226	76	0	236	86	0	153
57	0	153	67	0	227	77	0	237	87	0	153
58	0	74	68	0	228	78	0	238	88	0	74
59	0	74	69	0	229	79	0	239	89	0	74
60	0	74	70	0	230	80	0	240	90	0	74

BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL
331	73	261	72	271	83	281	79	291	79
332	0	272	0	273	0	282	0	292	0
333	73	283	79	274	11	293	79	303	131
334	0	284	0	275	0	294	0	304	0
335	72	285	79	276	11	295	79	305	131
336	0	286	0	277	0	296	0	306	0
337	6	287	78	278	27	297	79	307	151
338	0	288	0	279	0	298	0	308	0
339	72	289	79	280	79	299	151	309	152
340	0	290	52	281	0	300	151	310	152
341	72	270	52	282	79	310	151	320	152
BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL
301	152	311	103	321	1	331	103	341	44
302	0	312	103	322	7	332	0	342	0
303	2	313	103	323	0	333	103	343	44
304	0	314	103	324	103	334	103	344	0
305	3	315	96	325	0	335	0	345	37
306	0	316	95	326	0	336	46	346	0
307	0	317	95	327	0	337	0	347	0
308	0	318	0	328	0	338	46	348	0
309	83	319	0	329	103	339	0	349	7
310	83	320	1	330	103	340	0	350	0
BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL
311	44	361	44	371	0	381	156	391	40
312	44	362	44	372	0	382	1	392	10
313	44	363	44	373	0	383	156	393	16
314	44	364	107	374	157	384	155	394	0
315	44	365	107	375	157	385	155	395	6
316	44	366	107	376	157	386	0	396	30
317	44	367	107	377	157	387	46	397	46
318	44	368	107	378	157	388	0	398	46
319	44	369	107	379	157	389	0	399	46
320	44	370	107	380	1	390	46	400	0
BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL
401	44	411	108	421	0	431	106	441	151
402	44	412	108	422	0	432	0	442	0
403	44	413	108	423	0	433	106	443	151
404	44	414	108	424	0	434	0	444	151
405	44	415	108	425	0	435	106	445	151
406	44	416	108	426	0	436	106	446	151
407	44	417	72	427	107	437	132	447	100
408	46	418	71	428	107	438	132	448	100
409	0	419	15	429	108	439	132	449	100
410	109	420	15	430	108	440	151	450	100
BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL
411	80	461	84	471	0	481	0	491	18
412	80	462	84	472	0	482	0	492	0
413	80	463	77	473	0	483	14	493	0
414	80	464	77	474	0	484	14	494	0
415	80	465	77	475	0	485	14	495	0
416	80	466	0	476	0	486	14	496	0
417	80	467	0	477	0	487	14	497	0
418	80	468	0	478	0	488	14	498	0
419	80	469	0	479	0	489	14	499	0
420	80	470	0	480	0	490	14	500	0
BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL	BLOCK CURRENT	TOTAL
501	14	511	98	521	29	531	98	541	18
502	0	512	98	522	0	532	0	542	0
503	0	513	98	523	0	533	29	543	18
504	0	514	98	524	0	534	0	544	0
505	0	515	98	525	0	535	29	545	18
506	0	516	98	526	0	536	0	546	0
507	0	517	98	527	0	537	29	547	18
508	0	518	98	528	0	538	0	548	0
509	0	519	98	529	0	539	29	549	18
510	0	520	98	530	0	540	29	550	18

APPENDIX E

OUTPUT OF QUEUE AND FACILITY STATISTICS

STATISTICS OF VEHICLES IN QUEUES

QUEUE	MAXIMUM CONTENTS	AVERAGE CONTENTS	TOTAL ENTRIES	ZERO ENTRIES	PERCENT ZEROS	AVERAGE TIME/TRANS	\$AVERAGE TIME/TRANS	TABLE NUMBER	CURRENT CONTENTS
SYSEE	16	9.763	199		.0	883.170	883.170	65	7
QUEEE	14	7.949	198	5	2.5	722.656	741.378	19	5
SYSWW	9	3.435	182		.0	339.769	339.769	66	2
QUEWW	7	1.700	182	31	17.0	168.214	202.748	20	2
SYSNO	8	3.950	159		.0	447.282	447.282	67	8
QUENO	6	2.393	157	33	21.0	274.413	347.443	21	4
SYSNI	9	4.210	152		.0	498.644	498.644	68	5
QUENI	7	2.680	150	24	15.9	321.693	382.968	22	3
SYSNO	7	2.108	157		.0	241.726	241.726	69	5
QUESO	5	.667	156	40	25.6	77.070	103.646	23	2
SYSNI	4	1.109	100		.0	199.769	199.769	70	2
QUEST	2	.174	98	41	41.8	32.091	55.175	24	

\$AVERAGE TIME/TRANS = AVERAGE TIME/TRANS EXCLUDING ZERO ENTRIES

AVERAGE STCP-WAITING TIME AND INTERSECTION TRAVEL TIME OF VEHICLES IN EACH LANE (SECOND)

FACILITY	NUMBER ENTRIES	AVERAGE TIME/TRAN	-AVERAGE TOTAL TIME	UTILIZATION DURING-		CURRENT STATUS	PERCENT AVAILABILITY	TRANSACTION NUMBER	
				AVAIL. TIME	UNAVAIL. TIME			SEIZING	PREEMPTING
STP01	13	22.692	.016				100.0		
STP02	121	25.884	.174				100.0		
STP03	59	27.458	.090				100.0		
STP04	5	19.800	.005				100.0		
STP05	103	26.039	.149				100.0		
STP06	72	23.583	.094				100.0		
STP07	74	26.595	.109				100.0	61	
STP08	79	25.557	.112				100.0		
STP09	103	19.893	.113				100.0		
STP10	44	19.182	.046				100.0		
STP11	46	23.391	.059				100.0		
STP12	108	24.648	.147				100.0	53	
STP13	84	21.738	.101				100.0		
STP14	14	24.429	.019				100.0		
INET1	121	27.162	.182				100.0		
INET2	121	4.124	.027				100.0		
INET3	121	4.000	.026				100.0		
INET4	121	8.868	.059				100.0	34	
INNT1	103	28.883	.165				100.0		
INNT2	103	4.184	.023				100.0		
INNT3	103	4.010	.022				100.0		
INNT4	103	9.942	.056				100.0		
INOT1	79	25.785	.113				100.0		
INOT2	79	10.671	.046				100.0		
INIT1	103	26.320	.150				100.0		
INIT2	103	11.000	.062				100.0		
ISOT1	107	24.869	.147				100.0	3	
ISOT2	106	10.236	.060				100.0		
ISIT1	84	28.131	.131				100.0		
ISIT2	84	11.357	.053				100.0		
INEL1	59	30.254	.099				100.0		
INEL2	59	3.000	.009				100.0		
INEL3	59	9.763	.032				100.0		
INNL1	72	35.292	.141				100.0		
INNL2	72	3.028	.012				100.0		
INNL3	72	10.903	.043				100.0		
INIL1	44	28.366	.069				100.0		
INIL2	44	3.045	.007				100.0		
INIL3	44	12.159	.029				100.0		
ISIL1	14	30.429	.023				100.0		
ISIL2	14	33.214	.025				100.0		
ISIL3	14	14.071	.010				100.0		

 * STORAGES *

STORAGE	CAPACITY	AVERAGE CONTENTS	ENTRIES	AVERAGE TIME/UNIT	-AVERAGE TOTAL TIME	UTILIZATION DURING- AVAIL. TIME	UNAVAIL. TIME	CURRENT STATUS	PERCENT AVAILABILITY	CURRENT CONTENTS	MAXIMUM CONTENTS
INER1	2	.024	13	33.239	.012				100.0		1
INER1	2	.017	5	36.633	.005				100.0		1
INOR1	2	.122	73	29.666	.060				100.0	1	2
IJUR1	2	.083	46	34.587	.044				100.0		2
SPUN0	10	.194	151	23.126	.019				100.0		2
SPUN1	10	.192	147	23.537	.018				100.0		3
SPUN2	10	.188	152	22.322	.018				100.0	1	2
SPUN3	10	.113	98	20.755	.011				100.0		2
SPUN4	10	.306	192	28.672	.020				100.0		2
SPUN4	10	.235	180	23.478	.023				100.0	1	2

USER CHAIN STATISTICS

USER CHAIN	TOTAL ENTRIES	AVERAGE TIME/TRANS	CURRENT CONTENTS	AVERAGE CONTENTS	MAXIMUM CONTENTS
ETH11	22	12.954		.015	2
ELT11	7	50.285		.019	2
SPDEE	7	4.571		.001	1
NTH31	15	20.666		.017	1
PLT31	4	16.500		.003	1
SPDWA	6	7.666		.002	1
NRT21	11	15.818		.009	2
INT07	7	13.000		.005	1
NTH21	12	15.416		.010	2
SPDNO	5	6.199		.001	1
NTH22	12	17.833		.011	2
SPDNI	7	4.428		.001	1
SRT41	2	3.500		.000	1
INT11	1	10.000		.000	1
STH41	24	24.000	1	.031	2
SPD50	2	3.000		.000	1
STH42	10	18.199		.010	2
SLT42	1	8.000		.000	1
SPD51	2	7.000		.000	1

APPENDIX F

OUTPUT OF HEADWAY DISTRIBUTIONS

EASTBOUND TRAFFIC HEADWAY DISTRIBUTION -- LANE L1 (TENTH OF SECOND)

TABLE 1
ENTRIES IN TABLE
198

	MEAN ARGUMENT 90.474	STANDARD DEVIATION 75.250	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 17914.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.202
20	12	6.06	6.0	93.9	.221	-.936
40	45	22.72	28.7	71.2	.442	-.670
60	36	18.18	46.9	53.0	.663	-.404
80	23	11.61	58.5	41.4	.884	-.139
100	24	12.12	70.7	29.2	1.105	.126
120	15	7.57	78.2	21.7	1.326	.392
140	6	3.03	81.3	18.6	1.547	.658
160	9	4.54	85.8	14.1	1.768	.923
180	1	.50	86.3	13.6	1.989	1.189
200	7	3.53	89.8	10.1	2.210	1.455
220	7	3.53	93.4	6.5	2.431	1.721
240	1	.50	93.9	6.0	2.652	1.987
260	3	1.51	95.4	4.5	2.873	2.252
280	1	.50	95.9	4.0	3.094	2.518
300	2	1.01	96.9	3.0	3.315	2.784
320	1	.50	97.4	2.5	3.536	3.050
340	2	1.01	98.4	1.5	3.757	3.315
360	2	1.01	99.4	.5	3.979	3.581
380	0	.00	99.4	.5	4.200	3.847
400	0	.00	99.4	.5	4.421	4.113
420	1	.50	100.0	.0	4.642	4.379

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

WESTBOUND TRAFFIC HEADWAY DISTRIBUTION -- LANE L2 (TENTH OF SECOND)

TABLE 2
ENTRIES IN TABLE
181

	MEAN ARGUMENT 98.049	STANDARD DEVIATION 129.562	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 17747.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-.756
20	29	16.02	16.0	83.9	.203	-.602
40	63	34.80	50.8	49.1	.407	-.448
60	30	16.57	67.4	32.5	.611	-.293
80	5	2.76	70.1	29.8	.815	-.139
100	10	5.52	75.6	24.3	1.019	.015
120	3	1.65	77.3	22.6	1.223	.169
140	4	2.20	79.5	20.4	1.427	.323
160	4	2.20	81.7	18.2	1.631	.478
180	2	1.10	82.8	17.1	1.835	.632
200	2	1.10	83.9	16.0	2.039	.786
220	1	.55	84.5	15.4	2.243	.941
240	3	1.65	86.1	13.8	2.447	1.095
260	1	.55	86.7	13.2	2.651	1.249
280	4	2.20	88.9	11.0	2.855	1.404
300	0	.00	88.9	11.0	3.059	1.558
320	3	1.65	90.6	9.3	3.263	1.713
340	3	1.65	92.2	7.7	3.467	1.867
360	2	1.10	93.3	6.6	3.671	2.021
380	1	.55	93.9	6.0	3.875	2.176
400	2	1.10	95.0	4.9	4.079	2.330
420	0	.00	95.0	4.9	4.283	2.484
440	1	.55	95.5	4.4	4.487	2.639
460	1	.55	96.1	3.8	4.691	2.793
480	1	.55	96.6	3.3	4.895	2.947
500	2	1.10	97.7	2.2	5.099	3.102
520	2	1.10	98.8	1.1	5.303	3.256
540	0	.00	98.8	1.1	5.507	3.411
560	1	.55	99.4	.5	5.711	3.565
580	0	.00	99.4	.5	5.915	3.719
600	0	.00	99.4	.5	6.119	3.874
620	1	.55	100.0	.0	6.323	4.028

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE TRAFFIC HEADWAY DISTRIBUTION -- LANE L31 (TENTH OF SECGND)

TABLE 3 ENTRIES IN TABLE 158		MEAN ARGUMENT 113.689	STANDARD DEVIATION 103.562	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 17963.000	NON-WEIGHTED	
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.097
20	15	9.49	9.4	90.5	.175	-.904
40	38	24.05	33.5	66.4	.351	-.711
60	15	9.49	43.0	56.9	.527	-.518
80	21	13.29	56.3	43.6	.703	-.325
100	7	4.43	60.7	39.2	.879	-.132
120	7	4.43	65.1	34.8	1.055	.060
140	6	3.79	68.9	31.0	1.231	.254
160	7	4.43	73.4	26.5	1.407	.447
180	4	2.53	75.9	24.0	1.583	.640
200	4	2.53	78.4	21.5	1.759	.833
220	6	3.79	82.2	17.7	1.935	1.026
240	6	3.79	86.0	13.9	2.111	1.219
260	2	1.26	87.3	12.6	2.286	1.412
280	4	2.53	89.8	10.1	2.462	1.605
300	4	2.53	92.4	7.5	2.638	1.799
320	2	1.26	93.6	6.3	2.814	1.992
340	5	3.16	96.8	3.1	2.990	2.185
360	1	.63	97.4	2.5	3.166	2.378
380	0	.00	97.4	2.5	3.342	2.571
400	1	.63	98.1	1.8	3.518	2.764
420	2	1.26	99.3	.6	3.694	2.957
440	0	.00	99.3	.6	3.870	3.150
460	1	.63	100.0	.0	4.046	3.343

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND INSIDE LANE TRAFFIC HEADWAY DISTRIBUTION --LANE L32 (TENTH OF SECOND)

TABLE 4
ENTRIES IN TABLE
151

	MEAN ARGUMENT 118.258		STANDARD DEVIATION 97.687		SUM OF ARGUMENTS 17857.000		NON-WEIGHTED
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN		DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000		-1.210
20	6	3.97	3.9	96.0	.169		-1.005
40	25	16.55	20.5	79.4	.338		-.801
60	23	15.23	35.7	64.2	.507		-.556
80	18	11.92	47.6	52.3	.676		-.391
100	18	11.92	59.6	40.3	.845		-.186
120	10	6.62	66.2	33.7	1.014		.017
140	4	2.64	68.8	31.1	1.183		.222
160	9	5.96	74.8	25.1	1.352		.427
180	4	2.64	77.4	22.5	1.522		.632
200	6	3.97	81.4	18.5	1.691		.836
220	4	2.64	84.1	15.8	1.860		1.041
240	3	1.98	86.0	13.9	2.029		1.246
260	7	4.63	90.7	9.2	2.198		1.450
280	0	.00	90.7	9.2	2.367		1.655
300	3	1.98	92.7	7.2	2.536		1.860
320	1	.66	93.3	6.6	2.705		2.065
340	6	3.97	97.3	2.6	2.875		2.269
360	1	.66	98.0	1.9	3.044		2.474
380	1	.66	98.6	1.3	3.213		2.679
400	0	.00	98.6	1.3	3.382		2.884
420	0	.00	98.6	1.3	3.551		3.088
440	0	.00	98.6	1.3	3.720		3.293
460	0	.00	98.6	1.3	3.889		3.498
480	1	.66	99.3	.6	4.058		3.703
500	0	.00	99.3	.6	4.228		3.907
520	1	.66	100.0	.0	4.397		4.112

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE TRAFFIC HEADWAY DISTRIBUTION -- LANE L41 (TENTH OF SECOND)

TABLE 5
ENTRIES IN TABLE
156

	MEAN ARGUMENT 114.948	STANDARD DEVIATION 130.000	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 17932.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-.884
20	17	10.89	10.8	89.1	.173	-.730
40	30	19.23	30.1	69.8	.347	-.576
60	38	24.35	54.4	45.5	.521	-.422
80	10	6.41	60.8	39.1	.695	-.268
100	11	7.05	67.9	32.0	.869	-.114
120	2	1.28	69.2	30.7	1.043	.038
140	5	3.20	72.4	27.5	1.217	.192
160	3	1.92	74.3	25.6	1.391	.346
180	4	2.56	76.9	23.0	1.565	.500
200	8	5.12	82.0	17.9	1.739	.654
220	1	.64	82.6	17.3	1.913	.808
240	9	5.76	88.4	11.5	2.087	.961
260	1	.64	89.1	10.8	2.261	1.115
280	0	.00	89.1	10.8	2.435	1.269
300	0	.00	89.1	10.8	2.609	1.423
320	1	.64	89.7	10.2	2.783	1.577
340	1	.64	90.3	9.6	2.957	1.731
360	3	1.92	92.3	7.6	3.131	1.885
380	2	1.28	93.5	6.4	3.305	2.038
400	5	3.20	96.7	3.2	3.479	2.192
420	0	.00	96.7	3.2	3.653	2.346
440	0	.00	96.7	3.2	3.827	2.500
460	0	.00	96.7	3.2	4.001	2.654
480	1	.64	97.4	2.5	4.175	2.808
500	0	.00	97.4	2.5	4.349	2.961
520	1	.64	98.0	1.9	4.523	3.115
540	0	.00	98.0	1.9	4.697	3.269
560	0	.00	98.0	1.9	4.871	3.423
580	1	.64	98.7	1.2	5.045	3.577
600	0	.00	98.7	1.2	5.219	3.731
620	0	.00	98.7	1.2	5.393	3.885
640	1	.64	99.3	.6	5.567	4.038
660	1	.64	100.0	.0	5.741	4.192

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND INSIDE LANE TRAFFIC HEADWAY DISTRIBUTION --LANE L42 (TENTH OF SECOND)

TABLE 6
ENTRIES IN TABLE
99

	MEAN ARGUMENT 181.292	STANDARD DEVIATION 166.250	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 17945.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE GF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.090
20	4	4.04	4.0	95.9	.110	-.970
40	12	12.12	16.1	83.8	.220	-.849
60	10	10.10	26.2	73.7	.330	-.729
80	7	7.07	33.3	66.6	.441	-.609
100	8	8.08	41.4	58.5	.551	-.488
120	8	8.08	49.4	50.5	.661	-.368
140	8	8.08	57.5	42.4	.772	-.248
160	5	5.05	62.6	37.3	.882	-.128
180	3	3.03	65.6	34.3	.992	-.007
200	3	3.03	68.6	31.3	1.103	.112
220	4	4.04	72.7	27.2	1.213	.232
240	2	2.02	74.7	25.2	1.323	.353
260	0	.00	74.7	25.2	1.434	.473
280	3	3.03	77.7	22.2	1.544	.593
300	0	.00	77.7	22.2	1.654	.714
320	3	3.03	80.8	19.1	1.765	.834
340	1	1.01	81.8	18.1	1.875	.954
360	1	1.01	82.8	17.1	1.985	1.074
380	1	1.01	83.8	16.1	2.096	1.195
400	1	1.01	84.8	15.1	2.206	1.315
420	3	3.03	87.8	12.1	2.316	1.435
440	3	3.03	90.9	9.0	2.427	1.556
460	3	3.03	93.9	6.0	2.537	1.676
480	1	1.01	94.9	5.0	2.647	1.796
500	0	.00	94.9	5.0	2.757	1.917
520	0	.00	94.9	5.0	2.868	2.037
540	1	1.01	95.9	4.0	2.978	2.157
560	0	.00	95.9	4.0	3.088	2.277
580	0	.00	95.9	4.0	3.199	2.398
500	0	.00	95.9	4.0	3.309	2.518
620	0	.00	95.9	4.0	3.419	2.638
640	1	1.01	96.9	3.0	3.530	2.759
660	1	1.01	97.9	2.0	3.640	2.879
680	0	.00	97.9	2.0	3.750	2.999
700	1	1.01	98.9	1.0	3.861	3.120
720	1	1.01	100.0	.0	3.971	3.240

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

APPENDIX G

OUTPUT OF SPEED DISTRIBUTIONS

EASTBOUND TRAFFIC SPEED DISTRIBUTION-- LANE L1 (FT/SEC)

TABLE 13
ENTRIES IN TABLE
192

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		
		36.041	7.695	6920.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	NON-WEIGHTED DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-4.683
2	0	.00	.0	100.0	.055	-4.423
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.110	-4.163
6	0	.00	.0	100.0	.166	-3.903
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.221	-3.643
10	0	.00	.0	100.0	.277	-3.384
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.332	-3.124
14	0	.00	.0	100.0	.388	-2.864
16	0	.00	.0	100.0	.443	-2.604
18	0	.00	.0	100.0	.499	-2.344
20	0	.00	.0	100.0	.554	-2.084
22	0	.00	.0	100.0	.610	-1.824
24	1	.52	.5	99.4	.665	-1.564
26	5	2.60	3.1	96.8	.721	-1.304
28	23	11.97	15.1	84.8	.776	-1.045
30	18	9.37	24.4	75.5	.832	-.785
32	21	10.93	35.4	64.5	.887	-.525
34	25	13.02	48.4	51.5	.943	-.265
36	19	9.89	58.3	41.6	.998	-.005
38	31	16.14	74.4	25.5	1.054	.254
40	10	5.20	79.6	20.3	1.109	.514
42	7	3.64	83.3	16.6	1.165	.774
44	8	4.16	87.4	12.5	1.220	1.034
46	1	.52	88.0	11.9	1.276	1.294
48	8	4.16	92.1	7.8	1.331	1.553
50	3	1.56	93.7	6.2	1.387	1.813
52	2	1.04	94.7	5.2	1.442	2.073
54	0	.00	94.7	5.2	1.498	2.333
56	2	1.04	95.8	4.1	1.553	2.593
58	8	4.16	100.0	.0	1.609	2.853

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

WESTBOUND TRAFFIC SPEED DISTRIBUTION-- LANE L2 (FT/SEC)

TABLE 14
ENTRIES IN TABLE
179

	MEAN ARGUMENT 43.418	STANDARD DEVIATION 6.589	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 7772.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-6.588
2	0	.00	.0	100.0	.046	-6.285
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.092	-5.981
6	0	.00	.0	100.0	.138	-5.678
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.184	-5.374
10	0	.00	.0	100.0	.230	-5.071
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.276	-4.767
14	0	.00	.0	100.0	.322	-4.464
16	0	.00	.0	100.0	.368	-4.160
18	0	.00	.0	100.0	.414	-3.857
20	0	.00	.0	100.0	.460	-3.553
22	0	.00	.0	100.0	.506	-3.250
24	0	.00	.0	100.0	.552	-2.946
26	0	.00	.0	100.0	.598	-2.643
28	0	.00	.0	100.0	.644	-2.339
30	0	.00	.0	100.0	.690	-2.036
32	9	5.02	5.0	94.9	.737	-1.732
34	13	7.26	12.2	87.7	.783	-1.429
36	3	1.67	13.9	86.0	.829	-1.125
38	18	10.05	24.0	75.9	.875	-.822
40	9	5.02	29.0	70.9	.921	-.518
42	28	15.64	44.6	55.3	.967	-.215
44	20	11.17	55.8	44.1	1.013	.088
46	25	13.96	69.8	30.1	1.059	.391
48	16	8.93	78.7	21.2	1.105	.695
50	9	5.02	83.7	16.2	1.151	.998
52	16	8.93	92.7	7.2	1.197	1.302
54	0	.00	92.7	7.2	1.243	1.605
56	5	2.79	95.5	4.4	1.289	1.909
58	8	4.46	100.0	.0	1.335	2.212

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE TRAFFIC SPEED DISTRIBUTION LANE L31 (FT/SEC)

TABLE 15
ENTRIES IN TABLE
151

	MEAN ARGUMENT 43.695	STANDARD DEVIATION 4.839	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 6598.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-9.028
2	0	.00	.0	100.0	.045	-8.615
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.091	-8.201
6	0	.00	.0	100.0	.137	-7.788
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.183	-7.375
10	0	.00	.0	100.0	.228	-6.962
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.274	-6.548
14	0	.00	.0	100.0	.320	-6.135
16	0	.00	.0	100.0	.366	-5.722
18	0	.00	.0	100.0	.411	-5.309
20	0	.00	.0	100.0	.457	-4.895
22	0	.00	.0	100.0	.503	-4.482
24	0	.00	.0	100.0	.549	-4.069
26	0	.00	.0	100.0	.595	-3.656
28	0	.00	.0	100.0	.640	-3.242
30	0	.00	.0	100.0	.686	-2.829
32	0	.00	.0	100.0	.732	-2.416
34	3	1.98	1.9	98.0	.778	-2.003
36	5	3.31	5.2	94.7	.823	-1.550
38	11	7.28	12.5	87.4	.869	-1.176
40	18	11.92	24.5	75.4	.915	-.763
42	22	14.56	39.0	60.9	.961	-.350
44	20	13.24	52.3	47.6	1.006	.062
46	32	21.19	73.5	26.4	1.052	.476
48	23	15.23	88.7	11.2	1.098	.889
50	6	3.97	92.7	7.2	1.144	1.302
52	4	2.64	95.3	4.6	1.190	1.715
54	0	.00	95.3	4.6	1.235	2.129
56	3	1.98	97.3	2.6	1.281	2.542
58	4	2.64	100.0	.0	1.327	2.955

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND INSIDE LANE TRAFFIC SPEED DISTRIBUTION LANE L32 (FT/SEC)

TABLE 16
ENTRIES IN TABLE
147

	MEAN ARGUMENT 43.102	STANDARD DEVIATION 5.710	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 6336.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-7.547
2	0	.00	.0	100.0	.046	-7.197
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.092	-6.846
6	0	.00	.0	100.0	.139	-6.496
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.185	-6.146
10	0	.00	.0	100.0	.232	-5.796
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.278	-5.446
14	0	.00	.0	100.0	.324	-5.095
16	0	.00	.0	100.0	.371	-4.745
18	0	.00	.0	100.0	.417	-4.395
20	0	.00	.0	100.0	.464	-4.045
22	0	.00	.0	100.0	.510	-3.695
24	0	.00	.0	100.0	.556	-3.344
26	0	.00	.0	100.0	.603	-2.994
28	0	.00	.0	100.0	.649	-2.644
30	0	.00	.0	100.0	.696	-2.294
32	0	.00	.0	100.0	.742	-1.943
34	5	3.40	3.4	96.5	.788	-1.593
36	21	14.28	17.6	82.3	.835	-1.243
38	10	6.80	24.4	75.5	.881	-.893
40	9	6.12	30.6	69.3	.928	-.543
42	10	6.80	37.4	62.5	.974	-.192
44	19	12.92	50.3	49.6	1.020	.157
46	37	25.17	75.5	24.4	1.067	.507
48	20	13.60	89.1	10.8	1.113	.857
50	5	3.40	92.5	7.4	1.160	1.207
52	2	1.36	93.8	6.1	1.206	1.558
54	0	.00	93.8	6.1	1.252	1.908
56	4	2.72	96.5	3.4	1.299	2.258
58	5	3.40	100.0	.0	1.345	2.608

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE TRAFFIC SPEED DISTRIBUTION LANE L41 (FT/SEC)

TABLE 17
ENTRIES IN TABLE
151

	MEAN ARGUMENT 44.761		STANDARD DEVIATION 4.890		SUM OF ARGUMENTS 6759.000		NON-WEIGHTED
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN		DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000		-9.152
2	0	.00	.0	100.0	.044		-8.743
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.089		-8.334
6	0	.00	.0	100.0	.134		-7.925
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.178		-7.516
10	0	.00	.0	100.0	.223		-7.107
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.268		-6.698
14	0	.00	.0	100.0	.312		-6.289
16	0	.00	.0	100.0	.357		-5.880
18	0	.00	.0	100.0	.402		-5.472
20	0	.00	.0	100.0	.446		-5.063
22	0	.00	.0	100.0	.491		-4.654
24	0	.00	.0	100.0	.536		-4.245
26	0	.00	.0	100.0	.580		-3.836
28	0	.00	.0	100.0	.625		-3.427
30	0	.00	.0	100.0	.670		-3.018
32	0	.00	.0	100.0	.714		-2.609
34	1	.66	.6	99.3	.759		-2.200
36	0	.00	.6	99.3	.804		-1.791
38	10	6.62	7.2	92.7	.848		-1.382
40	10	6.62	13.9	86.0	.893		-.973
42	30	19.86	33.7	66.2	.938		-.564
44	29	19.20	52.9	47.0	.982		-.155
46	20	13.24	66.2	33.7	1.027		.253
48	19	12.58	78.8	21.1	1.072		.662
50	10	6.62	85.4	14.5	1.117		1.071
52	13	8.60	94.0	5.9	1.161		1.480
54	0	.00	94.0	5.9	1.206		1.889
56	6	3.97	98.0	1.9	1.251		2.297
58	3	1.98	100.0	.0	1.295		2.706

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND INSIDE LANE TRAFFIC SPEED DISTRIBUTION LANE L42 (FT/SEC)

TABLE 18
ENTRIES IN TABLE
98

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		
		48.571	5.527	4760.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-8.787
2	0	.00	.0	100.0	.041	-8.425
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.082	-8.063
6	0	.00	.0	100.0	.123	-7.701
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.164	-7.340
10	0	.00	.0	100.0	.205	-6.978
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.247	-6.616
14	0	.00	.0	100.0	.288	-6.254
16	0	.00	.0	100.0	.329	-5.892
18	0	.00	.0	100.0	.370	-5.530
20	0	.00	.0	100.0	.411	-5.169
22	0	.00	.0	100.0	.452	-4.807
24	0	.00	.0	100.0	.494	-4.445
26	0	.00	.0	100.0	.535	-4.083
28	0	.00	.0	100.0	.576	-3.721
30	0	.00	.0	100.0	.617	-3.359
32	0	.00	.0	100.0	.658	-2.998
34	0	.00	.0	100.0	.699	-2.636
36	0	.00	.0	100.0	.741	-2.274
38	1	1.02	1.0	98.9	.782	-1.912
40	5	5.10	6.1	93.8	.823	-1.550
42	2	2.04	8.1	91.8	.864	-1.188
44	18	18.36	26.5	73.4	.905	-.827
46	12	12.24	38.7	61.2	.947	-.465
48	13	13.26	52.0	47.9	.988	-.103
50	14	14.28	66.3	33.6	1.029	.258
52	13	13.26	79.5	20.4	1.070	.620
54	0	.00	79.5	20.4	1.111	.982
56	7	7.14	86.7	13.2	1.152	1.343
58	13	13.26	100.0	.0	1.194	1.705

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

APPENDIX H

OUTPUT OF TRAFFIC QUEUE DISTRIBUTIONS

EASTBOUND TRAFFIC QUEUE LENGTH -- LANE L1

TABLE 25
ENTRIES IN TABLE
29

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		8.482	2.320	246.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-3.655
1	0	.00	.0	100.0	.117	-3.224
2	0	.00	.0	100.0	.235	-2.793
3	0	.00	.0	100.0	.353	-2.362
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.471	-1.931
5	3	10.34	10.3	89.6	.589	-1.500
6	3	10.34	20.6	79.3	.707	-1.070
7	6	20.68	41.3	58.6	.825	-.639
8	3	10.34	51.7	48.2	.943	-.208
9	4	13.79	65.5	34.4	1.060	.222
10	4	13.79	79.3	20.6	1.178	.653
11	3	10.34	89.6	10.3	1.296	1.084
12	1	3.44	93.1	6.8	1.414	1.515
13	2	6.89	100.0	.0	1.532	1.946

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

WESTBOUND TRAFFIC QUEUE LENGTH -- LANE L2

TABLE 26
ENTRIES IN TABLE
29

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		1.931	1.644	56.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	7	24.13	24.1	75.8	-.000	-1.174
1	6	20.68	44.8	55.1	.517	-.566
2	6	20.68	65.5	34.4	1.035	.041
3	5	17.24	82.7	17.2	1.553	.650
4	3	10.34	93.1	6.8	2.071	1.258
5	1	3.44	96.5	3.4	2.589	1.866
6	1	3.44	100.0	.0	3.107	2.474

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE TRAFFIC QUEUE LENGTH -- LANE L31

TABLE 27
ENTRIES IN TABLE
29

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		2.482	1.296	72.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	1	3.44	3.4	96.5	-.000	-1.914
1	6	20.68	24.1	75.8	.402	-1.143
2	9	31.03	55.1	44.8	.805	-.372
3	6	20.68	75.8	24.1	1.208	.398
4	5	17.24	93.1	6.8	1.611	1.169
5	2	6.89	100.0	.0	2.013	1.941

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND INSIDE LANE TRAFFIC QUEUE LENGTH -- LANE L32

TABLE 28
ENTRIES IN TABLE
29

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		3.000	1.460	87.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	1	3.44	3.4	96.5	-.000	-2.053
1	4	13.79	17.2	82.7	.333	-1.368
2	6	20.68	37.9	62.0	.666	-.684
3	6	20.68	58.6	41.3	1.000	-.000
4	8	27.58	86.2	13.7	1.333	.684
5	3	10.34	96.5	3.4	1.666	1.368
6	1	3.44	100.0	.0	2.000	2.053

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE TRAFFIC QUEUE LENGTH -- LANE L41

TABLE 29
ENTRIES IN TABLE
29

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS			NON-WEIGHTED
		.655	.768	19.000			
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN	
0	14	48.27	48.2	51.7	-0.000	-0.852	
1	12	41.37	89.6	10.3	1.526	.448	
2	2	6.89	96.5	.34	3.052	1.749	
3	1	3.44	100.0	.0	4.578	3.049	

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND INSIDE LANE TRAFFIC QUEUE LENGTH -- LANE L42

TABLE 30
ENTRIES IN TABLE
29

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS			NON-WEIGHTED
		.241	.435	7.000			
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN	
0	22	75.86	75.8	24.1	-0.000	-0.554	
1	7	24.13	100.0	.0	4.142	1.742	

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

APPENDIX I

OUTPUT OF THROUGH TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME

EASTBOUND THROUGH TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 31
ENTRIES IN TABLE
120

	MEAN ARGUMENT 85.483	STANDARD DEVIATION 39.562	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 10258.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-2.160
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.046	-2.059
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.093	-1.958
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.140	-1.857
16	4	3.33	3.3	96.6	.187	-1.756
20	3	2.49	5.8	94.1	.233	-1.655
24	2	1.66	7.4	92.5	.280	-1.554
28	0	.00	7.4	92.5	.327	-1.452
32	3	2.49	9.9	90.0	.374	-1.351
36	2	1.66	11.6	88.3	.421	-1.250
40	3	2.49	14.1	85.8	.467	-1.149
44	2	1.66	15.8	84.1	.514	-1.048
48	5	4.16	19.9	80.0	.561	-.947
52	4	3.33	23.3	76.6	.608	-.846
56	5	4.16	27.4	72.5	.655	-.745
60	4	3.33	30.8	69.1	.701	-.644
64	5	4.16	34.9	65.0	.748	-.543
68	2	1.66	36.6	63.3	.795	-.441
72	4	3.33	39.9	60.0	.842	-.340
76	2	1.66	41.6	58.3	.889	-.239
80	2	1.66	43.3	56.6	.935	-.138
84	6	4.99	48.3	51.6	.982	-.037
88	4	3.33	51.6	48.3	1.029	.063
92	6	4.99	56.6	43.3	1.076	.164
96	5	4.16	60.8	39.1	1.123	.265
100	3	2.49	63.3	36.6	1.169	.366
104	7	5.83	69.1	30.8	1.216	.468
108	3	2.49	71.6	28.3	1.263	.569
112	6	4.99	76.6	23.3	1.310	.670
116	3	2.49	79.1	20.8	1.356	.771
120	2	1.66	80.8	19.1	1.403	.872
124	1	.83	81.6	18.3	1.450	.973
128	2	1.66	83.3	16.6	1.497	1.074
132	2	1.66	84.9	15.0	1.544	1.175
136	1	.83	85.8	14.1	1.590	1.276
140	2	1.66	87.4	12.5	1.637	1.377
144	3	2.49	89.9	10.0	1.684	1.479
148	3	2.49	92.4	7.5	1.731	1.580
152	1	.83	93.3	6.6	1.778	1.681
156	2	1.66	94.9	5.0	1.824	1.782
160	4	3.33	98.3	1.6	1.871	1.883
164	2	1.66	100.0	.0	1.918	1.984

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO.

WESTBOUND THROUGH TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 32
ENTRIES IN TABLE
103

		MEAN ARGUMENT 34.291	STANDARD DEVIATION 16.937	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 3532.000	NON-WEIGHTED	
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-2.024
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.116	-1.728
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.233	-1.552
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.349	-1.316
16	10	9.70	9.7	90.2	.466	-1.079
20	19	18.44	28.1	71.8	.583	-.843
24	9	8.73	36.8	63.1	.699	-.607
28	12	11.65	48.5	51.4	.816	-.371
32	8	7.76	56.3	43.6	.933	-.135
36	4	3.88	60.1	39.8	1.049	.100
40	5	4.85	65.0	34.9	1.166	.337
44	7	6.79	71.8	28.1	1.283	.573
48	8	7.76	79.6	20.3	1.399	.809
52	5	4.85	84.4	15.5	1.516	1.045
56	4	3.88	88.3	11.6	1.633	1.281
60	3	2.91	91.2	8.7	1.749	1.517
64	3	2.91	94.1	5.8	1.866	1.754
68	2	1.94	96.1	3.8	1.983	1.990
72	0	.00	96.1	3.8	2.099	2.226
76	1	.97	97.0	2.9	2.216	2.462
80	2	1.94	99.0	.9	2.332	2.698
84	1	.97	100.0	.0	2.449	2.934

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE THROUGH TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 33
ENTRIES IN TAELE
79

	MEAN ARGUMENT 44.341	STANDARD DEVIATION 28.437	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 3503.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.559
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.090	-1.418
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.190	-1.277
12	1	1.26	1.2	98.7	.270	-1.137
16	4	5.06	6.3	93.6	.360	-.996
20	15	18.98	25.3	74.6	.451	-.855
24	9	11.39	36.7	63.2	.541	-.715
28	8	10.12	46.8	53.1	.631	-.574
32	2	2.53	49.3	50.6	.721	-.433
36	4	5.06	54.4	45.5	.811	-.293
40	1	1.26	55.6	44.3	.902	-.152
44	3	3.79	59.4	40.5	.992	-.012
48	3	3.79	63.2	36.7	1.082	.128
52	4	5.06	68.3	31.6	1.172	.269
56	0	.00	68.3	31.6	1.262	.409
60	1	1.26	69.6	30.3	1.353	.550
64	2	2.53	72.1	27.8	1.443	.691
68	4	5.06	77.2	22.7	1.533	.831
72	3	3.79	81.0	18.9	1.623	.972
76	0	.00	81.0	18.9	1.713	1.113
80	2	2.53	83.5	16.4	1.804	1.253
84	1	1.26	84.8	15.1	1.894	1.394
88	2	2.53	87.3	12.6	1.984	1.535
92	5	6.32	93.6	6.3	2.074	1.675
96	0	.00	93.6	6.3	2.165	1.816
100	2	2.53	96.2	3.7	2.255	1.957
104	0	.00	96.2	3.7	2.345	2.097
108	2	2.53	98.7	1.2	2.435	2.238
112	0	.00	98.7	1.2	2.525	2.379
116	1	1.26	100.0	.0	2.616	2.519

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND INSIDE LANE THROUGH TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 34
ENTRIES IN TABLE
103

	MEAN ARGUMENT 47.563	STANDARD DEVIATION 26.562	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 4899.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.790
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.084	-1.640
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.168	-1.489
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.252	-1.338
16	3	2.91	2.9	97.0	.336	-1.188
20	16	15.53	18.4	81.5	.420	-1.037
24	14	13.59	32.0	67.9	.504	-.887
28	7	6.79	38.8	61.1	.588	-.736
32	5	4.85	43.6	56.3	.672	-.585
36	4	3.88	47.5	52.4	.756	-.435
40	3	2.91	50.4	49.5	.840	-.284
44	3	2.91	53.3	46.6	.925	-.134
48	2	1.94	55.3	44.6	1.009	.016
52	2	1.94	57.2	42.7	1.093	.167
56	2	1.94	59.2	40.7	1.177	.317
60	3	2.91	62.1	37.8	1.261	.468
64	5	4.85	66.9	33.0	1.345	.618
68	6	5.82	72.8	27.1	1.429	.769
72	5	4.85	77.6	22.3	1.513	.919
76	3	2.91	80.5	19.4	1.597	1.070
80	4	3.88	84.4	15.5	1.681	1.221
84	4	3.88	88.3	11.6	1.766	1.371
88	3	2.91	91.2	8.7	1.850	1.522
92	3	2.91	94.1	5.8	1.934	1.672
96	3	2.91	97.0	2.9	2.018	1.823
100	3	2.91	100.0	.0	2.102	1.974

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE THROUGH TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 35
ENTRIES IN TABLE
106

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		24.349	8.226	2581.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-2.959
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.164	-2.473
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.328	-1.987
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.492	-1.501
16	16	15.09	15.0	84.9	.657	-1.014
20	26	24.52	39.6	60.3	.821	-.528
24	20	18.86	58.4	41.5	.985	-.042
28	18	16.98	75.4	24.5	1.149	.443
32	11	10.37	85.8	14.1	1.314	.930
36	6	5.66	91.5	8.4	1.478	1.416
40	2	1.88	93.3	6.6	1.642	1.902
44	5	4.71	98.1	1.8	1.807	2.388
48	1	.94	99.0	.9	1.971	2.874
52	0	.00	99.0	.9	2.135	3.361
56	1	.94	100.0	.0	2.299	3.847

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND INSIDE LANE THROUGH TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 36
ENTRIES IN TABLE
84

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		19.869	3.898	1669.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-5.096
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.201	-4.070
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.402	-3.044
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.603	-2.018
16	19	22.61	22.6	77.3	.805	-.992
20	32	38.09	60.7	39.2	1.006	.033
24	23	27.38	88.0	11.9	1.207	1.059
28	8	9.52	97.6	2.3	1.409	2.085
32	1	1.19	98.8	1.1	1.610	3.111
36	1	1.19	100.0	.0	1.811	4.137

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

APPENDIX J

OUTPUT OF RIGHT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME

EASTBOUND RIGHT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 37
ENTRIES IN TABLE
13

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		92.230	37.750	1199.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-2.443
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.043	-2.337
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.086	-2.231
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.130	-2.125
16	0	.00	.0	100.0	.173	-2.019
20	1	7.69	7.6	92.3	.216	-1.913
24	0	.00	7.6	92.3	.260	-1.807
28	0	.00	7.6	92.3	.303	-1.701
32	0	.00	7.6	92.3	.346	-1.595
36	0	.00	7.6	92.3	.390	-1.489
40	0	.00	7.6	92.3	.433	-1.383
44	1	7.69	15.3	84.6	.477	-1.277
48	0	.00	15.3	84.6	.520	-1.171
52	0	.00	15.3	84.6	.563	-1.065
56	0	.00	15.3	84.6	.607	-.959
60	0	.00	15.3	84.6	.650	-.853
64	0	.00	15.3	84.6	.693	-.747
68	1	7.69	23.0	76.9	.737	-.641
72	0	.00	23.0	76.9	.780	-.535
76	1	7.69	30.7	69.2	.824	-.429
80	0	.00	30.7	69.2	.867	-.323
84	1	7.69	38.4	61.5	.910	-.218
88	0	.00	38.4	61.5	.954	-.112
92	2	15.38	53.8	46.1	.997	-.006
96	0	.00	53.8	46.1	1.040	.099
100	0	.00	53.8	46.1	1.084	.205
104	1	7.69	61.5	38.4	1.127	.311
108	1	7.69	69.2	30.7	1.170	.417
112	0	.00	69.2	30.7	1.214	.523
116	0	.00	69.2	30.7	1.257	.629
120	0	.00	69.2	30.7	1.301	.735
124	2	15.38	84.6	15.3	1.344	.841
128	1	7.69	92.3	7.6	1.387	.947
132	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.431	1.053
136	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.474	1.159
140	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.517	1.265
144	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.561	1.371
148	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.604	1.477
152	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.648	1.583
156	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.691	1.689
160	1	7.69	100.0	.0	1.734	1.795

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

WESTBOUND RIGHT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 38
ENTRIES IN TABLE
5

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		
		25.199	9.390	126.000		
		NON-WEIGHTED				
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-2.683
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.158	-2.257
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.317	-1.831
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.476	-1.405
16	1	19.99	19.9	80.0	.634	-.979
20	0	.00	19.9	80.0	.793	-.553
24	2	39.99	59.9	40.0	.952	-.127
28	0	.00	59.9	40.0	1.111	.298
32	1	19.99	79.9	20.0	1.269	.724
36	0	.00	79.9	20.0	1.428	1.150
40	1	19.99	100.0	.0	1.587	1.576

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND RIGHT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 39
ENTRIES IN TABLE
72

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		45.777	30.562	3296.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.497
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.087	-1.366
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.174	-1.236
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.262	-1.105
16	9	12.50	12.5	87.5	.349	-.974
20	8	11.11	23.6	76.3	.436	-.843
24	7	9.72	33.3	66.6	.524	-.712
28	8	11.11	44.4	55.5	.611	-.581
32	5	6.94	51.3	48.6	.699	-.450
36	2	2.77	54.1	45.8	.786	-.319
40	3	4.16	58.3	41.6	.873	-.189
44	3	4.16	62.4	37.5	.961	-.058
48	3	4.16	66.6	33.3	1.048	.072
52	0	.00	66.6	33.3	1.135	.203
56	0	.00	66.6	33.3	1.223	.334
60	0	.00	66.6	33.3	1.310	.465
64	3	4.16	70.8	29.1	1.398	.596
68	3	4.16	74.9	25.0	1.485	.727
72	3	4.16	79.1	20.8	1.572	.857
76	2	2.77	81.9	18.0	1.660	.988
80	0	.00	81.9	18.0	1.747	1.119
84	0	.00	81.9	18.0	1.834	1.250
88	1	1.38	83.3	16.6	1.922	1.381
92	1	1.38	84.7	15.2	2.009	1.512
96	2	2.77	87.4	12.5	2.097	1.643
100	4	5.55	93.0	6.9	2.184	1.774
104	3	4.16	97.2	2.7	2.271	1.905
108	1	1.38	98.6	1.3	2.359	2.035
112	1	1.38	100.0	.0	2.446	2.166

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND RIGHT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 40
ENTRIES IN TABLE
46

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		23.326	8.316	1073.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-2.804
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.171	-2.323
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.342	-1.842
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.514	-1.361
16	13	28.26	28.2	71.7	.685	-.880
20	8	17.39	45.6	54.3	.857	-.399
24	6	13.04	58.6	41.3	1.028	.021
28	8	17.39	76.0	23.9	1.200	.562
32	3	6.52	82.6	17.3	1.371	1.042
36	3	6.52	89.1	10.8	1.543	1.523
40	4	8.69	97.8	2.1	1.714	2.004
44	1	2.17	100.0	.0	1.886	2.485

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

APPENDIX K

OUTPUT OF LEFT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME

EASTBOUND LEFT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 41
ENTRIES IN TABLE
59

	MEAN ARGUMENT 95.169	STANDARD DEVIATION 40.000	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 5615.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-2.379
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.042	-2.279
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.084	-2.179
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.126	-2.079
16	1	1.69	1.6	98.3	.168	-1.979
20	0	.00	1.6	98.3	.210	-1.879
24	0	.00	1.6	98.3	.252	-1.779
28	0	.00	1.6	98.3	.294	-1.679
32	0	.00	1.6	98.3	.336	-1.579
36	0	.00	1.6	98.3	.378	-1.479
40	2	3.38	5.0	94.9	.420	-1.379
44	1	1.69	6.7	93.2	.462	-1.279
48	1	1.69	8.4	91.5	.504	-1.179
52	5	8.47	16.9	83.0	.546	-1.079
56	2	3.38	20.3	79.6	.588	-.979
60	2	3.38	23.7	76.2	.630	-.879
64	5	8.47	32.2	67.7	.672	-.779
68	1	1.69	33.8	66.1	.714	-.679
72	2	3.38	37.2	62.7	.756	-.579
76	2	3.38	40.6	59.3	.798	-.479
80	0	.00	40.6	59.3	.840	-.379
84	2	3.38	44.0	55.9	.882	-.279
88	3	5.08	49.1	50.8	.924	-.179
92	1	1.69	50.8	49.1	.966	-.079
96	2	3.38	54.2	45.7	1.008	.020
100	3	5.08	59.3	40.6	1.050	.120
104	1	1.69	61.0	38.9	1.092	.220
108	2	3.38	64.4	35.5	1.134	.320
112	1	1.69	66.1	33.8	1.176	.420
116	2	3.38	69.4	30.5	1.218	.520
120	0	.00	69.4	30.5	1.260	.620
124	3	5.08	74.5	25.4	1.302	.720
128	0	.00	74.5	25.4	1.344	.820
132	0	.00	74.5	25.4	1.386	.920
136	0	.00	74.5	25.4	1.429	1.020
140	5	8.47	83.0	16.9	1.471	1.120
144	2	3.38	86.4	13.5	1.513	1.220
148	1	1.69	88.1	11.8	1.555	1.320
152	1	1.69	89.8	10.1	1.597	1.420
156	2	3.38	93.2	6.7	1.639	1.520
160	1	1.69	94.9	5.0	1.681	1.620
164	2	3.38	98.3	1.6	1.723	1.720
168	0	.00	98.3	1.6	1.765	1.820
172	0	.00	98.3	1.6	1.807	1.920
176	0	.00	98.3	1.6	1.849	2.020
180	1	1.69	100.0	.0	1.891	2.120

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

WESTBOUND LEFT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 42
ENTRIES IN TABLE
72

	MEAN ARGUMENT 33.333	STANDARD DEVIATION 16.750	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 2400.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.990
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.120	-1.751
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.240	-1.512
12	2	2.77	2.7	97.2	.360	-1.273
16	4	5.55	8.3	91.6	.480	-1.034
20	12	16.66	24.9	75.0	.600	-.796
24	12	16.66	41.6	58.3	.720	-.557
28	9	12.50	54.1	45.8	.840	-.318
32	6	8.33	62.4	37.5	.960	-.079
36	0	.00	62.4	37.5	1.079	.159
40	4	5.55	68.0	31.9	1.199	.398
44	5	6.94	74.9	25.0	1.319	.636
48	2	2.77	77.7	22.2	1.439	.875
52	7	9.72	87.4	12.5	1.559	1.114
56	3	4.16	91.6	8.3	1.679	1.353
60	1	1.38	93.0	6.9	1.800	1.592
64	0	.00	93.0	6.9	1.920	1.830
68	1	1.38	94.4	5.5	2.039	2.069
72	0	.00	94.4	5.5	2.159	2.308
76	2	2.77	97.2	2.7	2.279	2.547
80	2	2.77	100.0	.0	2.399	2.786

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND LEFT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 43
ENTRIES IN TABLE
44

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		
		56.022	30.125	2465.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.859
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.071	-1.726
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.142	-1.594
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.214	-1.461
16	1	2.27	2.2	97.7	.285	-1.328
20	6	13.63	15.9	84.0	.356	-1.195
24	2	4.54	20.4	79.5	.428	-1.062
28	5	11.36	31.8	68.1	.499	-.930
32	2	4.54	36.3	63.6	.571	-.797
36	2	4.54	40.9	59.0	.642	-.664
40	0	.00	40.9	59.0	.713	-.531
44	3	6.81	47.7	52.2	.785	-.399
48	1	2.27	49.9	50.0	.856	-.266
52	0	.00	49.9	50.0	.928	-.133
56	0	.00	49.9	50.0	.999	-.000
60	0	.00	49.9	50.0	1.070	.132
64	0	.00	49.9	50.0	1.142	.264
68	2	4.54	54.5	45.4	1.213	.397
72	2	4.54	59.0	40.9	1.285	.530
76	1	2.27	61.3	38.6	1.356	.663
80	2	4.54	65.9	34.0	1.427	.795
84	2	4.54	70.4	29.5	1.499	.928
88	5	11.36	81.8	18.1	1.570	1.061
92	3	6.81	88.6	11.3	1.642	1.194
96	4	9.09	97.7	2.2	1.713	1.327
100	1	2.27	100.0	.0	1.784	1.459

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND LEFT-TURN TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIME (SECOND)

TABLE 44
ENTRIES IN TABLE
14

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		20.071	3.769	281.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-5.324
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.199	-4.263
8	0	.00	.0	100.0	.398	-3.202
12	0	.00	.0	100.0	.597	-2.141
16	2	14.28	14.2	85.7	.797	-1.080
20	7	50.00	64.2	35.7	.996	-.018
24	3	21.42	85.7	14.2	1.195	1.042
28	2	14.28	100.0	.0	1.395	2.103

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

APPENDIX L

OUTPUT OF EASTBOUND TRAFFIC DELAY

EASTBOUND THROUGH TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 51
ENTRIES IN TABLE
120

	MEAN ARGUMENT 66.666		STANDARD DEVIATION 39.562		SUM OF ARGUMENTS 8000.000		NON-WEIGHTED
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN		DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	6	4.99	4.9	95.0	-.000		-1.685
4	2	1.66	6.6	93.3	.060		-1.583
8	2	1.66	8.3	91.6	.120		-1.482
12	1	.83	9.1	90.8	.180		-1.381
16	3	2.49	11.6	88.3	.240		-1.280
20	0	.00	11.6	88.3	.300		-1.179
24	5	4.16	15.8	84.1	.360		-1.078
28	5	4.16	19.9	80.0	.420		-.977
32	2	1.66	21.6	78.3	.480		-.876
36	7	5.83	27.4	72.5	.540		-.775
40	3	2.49	29.9	70.0	.600		-.674
44	2	1.66	31.6	68.3	.660		-.572
48	3	2.49	34.1	65.8	.720		-.471
52	4	3.33	37.4	62.5	.780		-.370
56	4	3.33	40.8	59.1	.840		-.269
60	4	3.33	44.1	55.8	.900		-.168
64	3	2.49	46.6	53.3	.960		-.067
68	5	4.16	50.8	49.1	1.019		.033
72	6	4.99	55.8	44.1	1.079		.134
76	4	3.33	59.1	40.8	1.139		.235
80	5	4.16	63.3	36.6	1.199		.337
84	3	2.49	65.8	34.1	1.259		.438
88	7	5.83	71.6	28.3	1.319		.539
92	1	.83	72.4	27.5	1.380		.640
96	9	7.49	79.9	20.0	1.439		.741
100	1	.83	80.8	19.1	1.500		.842
104	2	1.66	82.4	17.5	1.559		.943
108	1	.83	83.3	16.6	1.619		1.044
112	1	.83	84.1	15.8	1.679		1.145
116	2	1.66	85.8	14.1	1.739		1.246
120	2	1.66	87.4	12.5	1.800		1.348
124	2	1.66	89.1	10.8	1.859		1.449
128	2	1.66	90.8	9.1	1.920		1.550
132	1	.83	91.6	8.3	1.979		1.651
136	5	4.16	95.8	4.1	2.039		1.752
140	1	.83	96.6	3.3	2.099		1.853
144	4	3.33	100.0	.0	2.159		1.954

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

EASTBOUND RIGHT-TURN TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 57
ENTRIES IN TABLE
13

	MEAN ARGUMENT 74.923		STANDARD DEVIATION 38.125		SUM OF ARGUMENTS 974.000		NON-WEIGHTED
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN	
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.965	
4	1	7.69	7.6	92.3	.053	-1.860	
8	0	.00	7.6	92.3	.106	-1.755	
12	0	.00	7.6	92.3	.160	-1.650	
16	0	.00	7.6	92.3	.213	-1.545	
20	0	.00	7.6	92.3	.266	-1.440	
24	1	7.69	15.3	84.6	.320	-1.335	
28	0	.00	15.3	84.6	.373	-1.230	
32	0	.00	15.3	84.6	.427	-1.125	
36	0	.00	15.3	84.6	.480	-1.020	
40	0	.00	15.3	84.6	.533	-.916	
44	1	7.69	23.0	76.9	.587	-.811	
48	0	.00	23.0	76.9	.640	-.706	
52	0	.00	23.0	76.9	.694	-.601	
56	1	7.69	30.7	69.2	.747	-.496	
60	0	.00	30.7	69.2	.800	-.391	
64	0	.00	30.7	69.2	.854	-.286	
68	1	7.69	38.4	61.5	.907	-.181	
72	1	7.69	46.1	53.8	.960	-.076	
76	1	7.69	53.8	46.1	1.014	.028	
80	0	.00	53.8	46.1	1.067	.133	
84	0	.00	53.8	46.1	1.121	.238	
88	1	7.69	61.5	38.4	1.174	.343	
92	1	7.69	69.2	30.7	1.227	.447	
96	0	.00	69.2	30.7	1.281	.552	
100	0	.00	69.2	30.7	1.334	.657	
104	2	15.38	84.6	15.3	1.388	.762	
108	0	.00	84.6	15.3	1.441	.867	
112	0	.00	84.6	15.3	1.494	.972	
116	1	7.69	92.3	7.6	1.548	1.077	
120	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.601	1.182	
124	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.655	1.287	
128	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.708	1.392	
132	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.761	1.497	
136	0	.00	92.3	7.6	1.815	1.602	
140	1	7.69	100.0	.0	1.868	1.706	

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

EASTBOUND LEFT-TURN TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 61
ENTRIES IN TABLE
59

	MEAN ARGUMENT 76.796		STANDARD DEVIATION 39.625		SUM OF ARGUMENTS 4531.000		NON-WEIGHTED
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN	
0	1	1.69	1.6	98.3	-.000	-1.938	
4	0	.00	1.6	98.3	.052	-1.837	
8	0	.00	1.6	98.3	.104	-1.736	
12	0	.00	1.6	98.3	.156	-1.635	
16	0	.00	1.6	98.3	.208	-1.534	
20	1	1.69	3.3	96.6	.260	-1.433	
24	1	1.69	5.0	94.9	.312	-1.332	
28	0	.00	5.0	94.9	.364	-1.231	
32	3	5.08	10.1	89.8	.416	-1.130	
36	3	5.08	15.2	84.7	.468	-1.029	
40	5	8.47	23.7	76.2	.520	-.928	
44	2	3.38	27.1	72.8	.572	-.827	
48	3	5.08	32.2	67.7	.625	-.726	
52	1	1.69	33.8	66.1	.677	-.625	
56	2	3.38	37.2	62.7	.729	-.524	
60	0	.00	37.2	62.7	.781	-.423	
64	2	3.38	40.6	59.3	.833	-.322	
68	4	6.77	47.4	52.5	.885	-.221	
72	2	3.38	50.8	49.1	.937	-.121	
76	2	3.38	54.2	45.7	.989	-.020	
80	2	3.38	57.6	42.3	1.041	.080	
84	3	5.08	62.7	37.2	1.093	.181	
88	0	.00	62.7	37.2	1.145	.282	
92	2	3.38	66.1	33.8	1.197	.383	
96	1	1.69	67.7	32.2	1.250	.484	
100	2	3.38	71.1	28.8	1.302	.585	
104	2	3.38	74.5	25.4	1.354	.686	
108	0	.00	74.5	25.4	1.406	.787	
112	0	.00	74.5	25.4	1.458	.888	
116	0	.00	74.5	25.4	1.510	.989	
120	3	5.08	79.6	20.3	1.562	1.090	
124	2	3.38	83.0	16.9	1.614	1.191	
128	4	6.77	89.8	10.1	1.666	1.292	
132	0	.00	89.8	10.1	1.718	1.393	
136	1	1.69	91.5	8.4	1.770	1.494	
140	2	3.38	94.9	5.0	1.822	1.595	
144	0	.00	94.9	5.0	1.875	1.695	
148	1	1.69	96.6	3.3	1.927	1.796	
152	1	1.69	98.3	1.6	1.979	1.897	
156	0	.00	98.3	1.6	2.031	1.998	
160	1	1.69	100.0	.0	2.083	2.099	

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

APPENDIX M

OUTPUT OF WESTBOUND TRAFFIC DELAY

WESTBOUND THROUGH TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 52
ENTRIES IN TABLE
103

		MEAN ARGUMENT 22.485	STANDARD DEVIATION 17.312	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 2316.000	NON-WEIGHTED	
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	1	.97	.9	99.0	-.000	-1.298
4	10	9.70	10.6	89.3	.177	-1.067
8	15	14.56	25.2	74.7	.355	-.836
12	12	11.65	36.8	63.1	.533	-.605
16	12	11.65	48.5	51.4	.711	-.374
20	10	9.70	58.2	41.7	.889	-.143
24	2	1.94	60.1	39.8	1.067	.087
28	4	3.88	64.0	35.9	1.245	.318
32	8	7.76	71.8	28.1	1.423	.549
36	7	6.79	78.6	21.3	1.601	.780
40	5	4.85	83.4	16.5	1.778	1.011
44	5	4.85	88.3	11.6	1.956	1.242
48	0	.00	88.3	11.6	2.134	1.473
52	6	5.82	94.1	5.8	2.312	1.704
56	2	1.94	96.1	3.8	2.490	1.935
60	0	.00	96.1	3.8	2.668	2.166
64	1	.97	97.0	2.9	2.846	2.397
68	2	1.94	99.0	.9	3.024	2.628
72	1	.97	100.0	.0	3.202	2.860

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

WESTBOUND RIGHT-TURN TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 58
ENTRIES IN TABLE
5

		MEAN ARGUMENT	STANDARD DEVIATION	SUM OF ARGUMENTS		NON-WEIGHTED
		14.399	8.441	72.000		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.705
4	1	19.99	19.9	80.0	.277	-1.232
8	0	.00	19.9	80.0	.555	-.758
12	1	19.99	39.9	60.0	.833	-.284
16	1	19.99	59.9	40.0	1.111	.189
20	1	19.99	79.9	20.0	1.388	.663
24	0	.00	79.9	20.0	1.666	1.137
28	1	19.99	100.0	.0	1.944	1.611

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

WESTBOUND LEFT-TURN TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 62
ENTRIES IN TABLE
72

	MEAN ARGUMENT 21.638	STANDARD DEVIATION 17.000	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 1558.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.272
4	7	9.72	9.7	90.2	.184	-1.037
8	10	13.88	23.6	76.3	.369	-.802
12	11	15.27	38.8	61.1	.554	-.566
16	12	16.66	55.5	44.4	.739	-.331
20	5	6.94	62.4	37.5	.924	-.096
24	0	.00	62.4	37.5	1.109	.138
28	3	4.16	66.6	33.3	1.293	.374
32	5	6.94	73.6	26.3	1.478	.609
36	3	4.16	77.7	22.2	1.663	.844
40	7	9.72	87.4	12.5	1.848	1.080
44	3	4.16	91.6	8.3	2.033	1.315
48	1	1.38	93.0	6.9	2.218	1.550
52	0	.00	93.0	6.9	2.403	1.785
56	1	1.38	94.4	5.5	2.587	2.021
60	1	1.38	95.8	4.1	2.772	2.256
64	1	1.38	97.2	2.7	2.957	2.491
68	0	.00	97.2	2.7	3.142	2.727
72	2	2.77	100.0	.0	3.327	2.962

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

APPENDIX N

OUTPUT OF NORTHBOUND TRAFFIC DELAY

NORTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE THROUGH TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 53
ENTRIES IN TABLE
79

	MEAN ARGUMENT 30.898	STANDARD DEVIATION 28.375	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 2441.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	1	1.26	1.2	98.7	-.000	-1.038
4	9	11.39	12.6	87.3	.129	-.947
8	15	18.98	31.6	68.3	.258	-.807
12	6	7.59	39.2	60.7	.398	-.666
16	8	10.12	49.3	50.6	.517	-.525
20	1	1.26	50.6	49.3	.647	-.384
24	3	3.79	54.4	45.5	.776	-.243
28	1	1.26	55.6	44.3	.906	-.102
32	4	5.06	60.7	39.2	1.035	.038
36	4	5.06	65.8	34.1	1.165	.179
40	2	2.53	68.3	31.6	1.294	.320
44	1	1.26	69.6	30.3	1.424	.461
48	2	2.53	72.1	27.8	1.553	.602
52	0	.00	72.1	27.8	1.682	.743
56	4	5.06	77.2	22.7	1.812	.884
60	3	3.79	81.0	18.9	1.941	1.025
64	2	2.53	83.5	16.4	2.071	1.166
68	1	1.26	84.8	15.1	2.200	1.307
72	1	1.26	86.0	13.9	2.330	1.448
76	5	6.32	92.4	7.5	2.459	1.589
80	1	1.26	93.6	6.3	2.589	1.730
84	2	2.53	96.2	3.7	2.718	1.871
88	0	.00	96.2	3.7	2.848	2.012
92	1	1.26	97.4	2.5	2.977	2.153
96	1	1.26	98.7	1.2	3.106	2.294
100	0	.00	98.7	1.2	3.236	2.435
104	1	1.26	100.0	.0	3.365	2.576

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND INSIDE LANE THROUGH TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 54
ENTRIES IN TABLE
103

		MEAN ARGUMENT 33.805	STANDARD DEVIATION 26.687	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 3482.000		NON-WEIGHTED
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	3	2.91	2.9	97.0	-.000	-1.266
4	6	5.82	8.7	91.2	.118	-1.116
8	15	14.56	23.3	76.6	.236	-.966
12	12	11.65	34.9	65.0	.354	-.817
16	6	5.82	40.7	59.2	.473	-.667
20	4	3.88	44.6	55.3	.591	-.517
24	4	3.88	48.5	51.4	.709	-.367
28	3	2.91	51.4	48.5	.828	-.217
32	3	2.91	54.3	45.6	.946	-.067
36	2	1.94	56.3	43.6	1.064	.082
40	2	1.94	58.2	41.7	1.183	.232
44	3	2.91	61.1	38.8	1.301	.381
48	4	3.88	65.0	34.9	1.419	.531
52	4	3.88	68.9	31.0	1.538	.681
56	5	4.85	73.7	26.2	1.656	.831
60	6	5.82	79.6	20.3	1.774	.981
64	4	3.88	83.4	16.5	1.893	1.131
68	2	1.94	85.4	14.5	2.011	1.281
72	5	4.85	90.2	9.7	2.129	1.431
76	3	2.91	93.2	6.7	2.248	1.581
80	2	1.94	95.1	4.8	2.366	1.730
84	4	3.88	99.0	.9	2.484	1.880
88	1	.97	100.0	.0	2.603	2.030

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND RIGHT-TURN TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 59
ENTRIES IN TABLE
72

	MEAN ARGUMENT 32.986	STANDARD DEVIATION 30.625	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 2375.000	NON-WEIGHTED		
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	2	2.77	2.7	97.2	-.000	-1.077
4	6	8.33	11.1	88.8	.121	-.946
8	8	11.11	22.2	77.7	.242	-.815
12	11	15.27	37.4	62.5	.363	-.685
16	5	6.94	44.4	55.5	.485	-.554
20	5	6.94	51.3	48.6	.606	-.424
24	3	4.16	55.5	44.4	.727	-.293
28	4	5.55	61.1	38.8	.848	-.162
32	1	1.38	62.4	37.5	.970	-.032
36	3	4.16	66.6	33.3	1.091	.098
40	0	.00	66.6	33.3	1.212	.229
44	0	.00	66.6	33.3	1.333	.359
48	0	.00	66.6	33.3	1.455	.490
52	4	5.55	72.2	27.7	1.576	.620
56	2	2.77	74.9	25.0	1.697	.751
60	3	4.16	79.1	20.8	1.818	.882
64	1	1.38	80.5	19.4	1.940	1.012
68	1	1.38	81.9	18.0	2.061	1.143
72	0	.00	81.9	18.0	2.182	1.273
76	1	1.38	83.3	16.6	2.303	1.404
80	2	2.77	86.1	13.8	2.425	1.535
84	2	2.77	88.8	11.1	2.546	1.665
88	2	2.77	91.6	8.3	2.667	1.796
92	3	4.16	95.8	4.1	2.789	1.926
96	3	4.16	100.0	.0	2.910	2.057

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

NORTHBOUND LEFT-TURN TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 63
ENTRIES IN TABLE
44

MEAN ARGUMENT
42.204

STANDARD DEVIATION
30.000

SUM OF ARGUMENTS
1857.000

NON-WEIGHTED

UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	1	2.27	2.2	97.7	-.000	-1.466
4	2	4.54	6.8	93.1	.094	-1.273
8	4	9.09	15.9	84.0	.189	-1.140
12	5	11.36	27.2	72.7	.284	-1.006
16	4	9.09	36.3	63.6	.379	-.873
20	1	2.27	38.6	61.3	.473	-.740
24	1	2.27	40.9	59.0	.568	-.606
28	0	.00	40.9	59.0	.663	-.473
32	3	6.81	47.7	52.2	.758	-.340
36	1	2.27	49.9	50.0	.852	-.206
40	0	.00	49.9	50.0	.947	-.073
44	0	.00	49.9	50.0	1.042	.059
48	0	.00	49.9	50.0	1.137	.193
52	0	.00	49.9	50.0	1.232	.326
56	2	4.54	54.5	45.4	1.326	.459
60	3	6.81	61.3	38.6	1.421	.593
64	1	2.27	63.6	36.3	1.516	.726
68	1	2.27	65.9	34.0	1.611	.859
72	5	11.36	77.2	22.7	1.705	.993
76	4	9.09	86.3	13.6	1.800	1.126
80	3	6.81	93.1	6.8	1.895	1.259
84	3	6.81	100.0	.0	1.990	1.393

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

APPENDIX O

OUTPUT OF SOUTHBOUND TRAFFIC DELAY

SOUTHBOUND OUTSIDE LANE THROUGH TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 55

ENTRIES IN TABLE 106		MEAN ARGUMENT 13.518	STANDARD DEVIATION 8.304	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 1433.000		NON-WEIGHTED
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.627
4	11	10.37	10.3	89.6	.295	-1.146
8	22	20.75	31.1	68.8	.591	-.664
12	23	21.69	52.8	47.1	.887	-.182
16	17	16.03	68.8	31.1	1.183	.298
20	13	12.26	81.1	18.8	1.479	.780
24	8	7.54	88.6	11.3	1.775	1.262
28	5	4.71	93.3	6.6	2.071	1.743
32	3	2.83	96.2	3.7	2.367	2.225
36	2	1.88	98.1	1.8	2.662	2.707
40	1	.94	99.0	.9	2.958	3.188
44	1	.94	100.0	.0	3.254	3.670

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND INSIDE LANE THROUGH TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 56

ENTRIES IN TABLE 84		MEAN ARGUMENT 9.821	STANDARD DEVIATION 3.941	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 825.000		NON-WEIGHTED
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-2.491
4	4	4.76	4.7	95.2	.407	-1.476
8	32	38.09	42.8	57.1	.814	-.462
12	25	29.76	72.6	27.3	1.221	.552
16	20	23.80	96.4	3.5	1.629	1.567
20	2	2.38	98.8	1.1	2.036	2.582
24	1	1.19	100.0	.0	2.443	3.597

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

SOUTHBOUND RIGHT-TURN TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

TABLE 60 ENTRIES IN TABLE 46		MEAN ARGUMENT 12.826	STANDARD DEVIATION 8.609	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 590.000	NON-WEIGHTED	
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-1.489
4	9	19.56	19.5	80.4	.311	-1.025
8	11	23.91	43.4	56.5	.623	-.560
12	5	10.86	54.3	45.6	.935	-.095
16	7	15.21	69.5	30.4	1.247	.368
20	6	13.04	82.6	17.3	1.559	.833
24	1	2.17	84.7	15.2	1.871	1.297
28	3	6.52	91.3	8.6	2.183	1.762
32	3	6.52	97.8	2.1	2.494	2.227
36	1	2.17	100.0	.0	2.806	2.691

REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

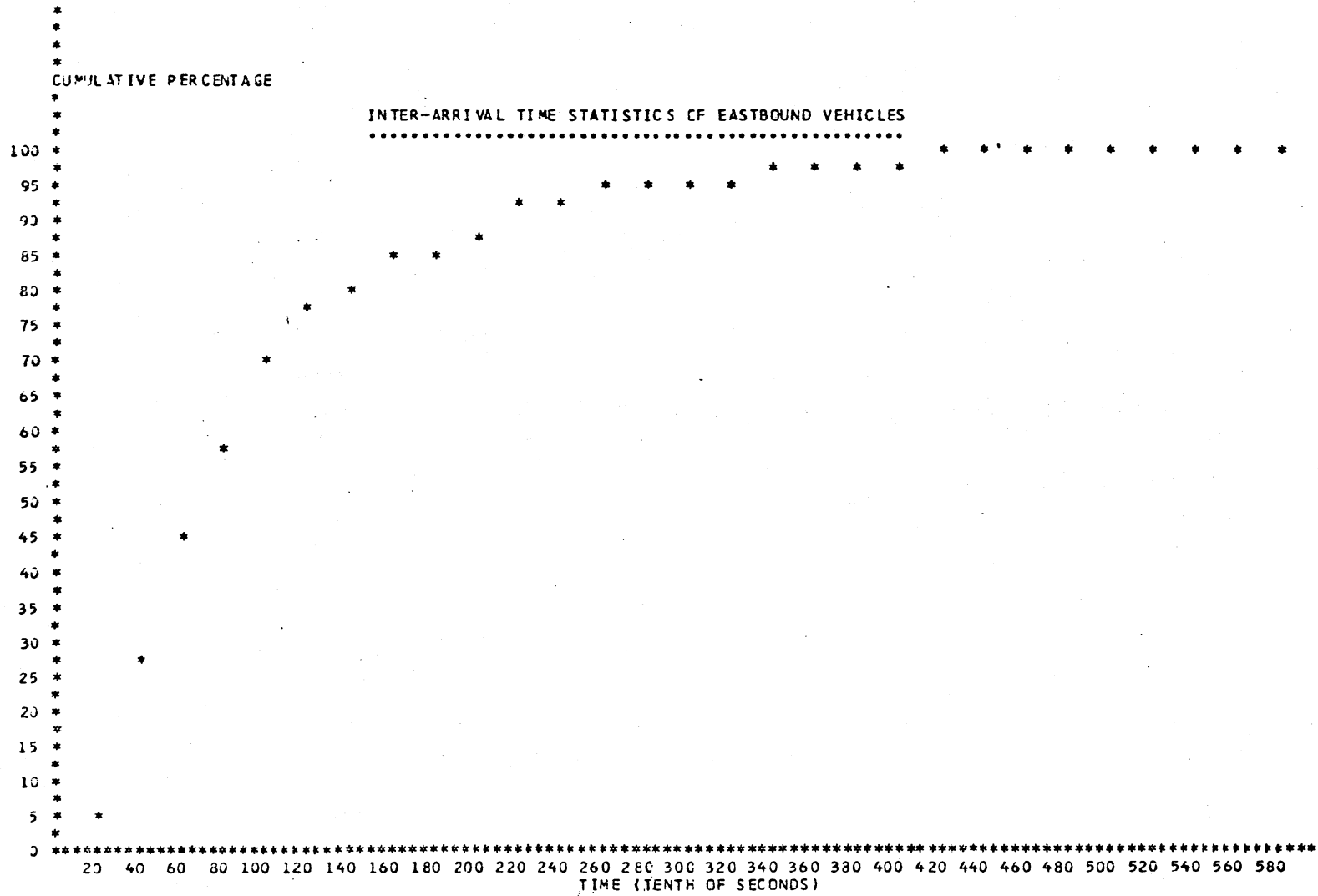
SOUTHBOUND LEFT-TURN TRAFFIC DELAY (SECOND)

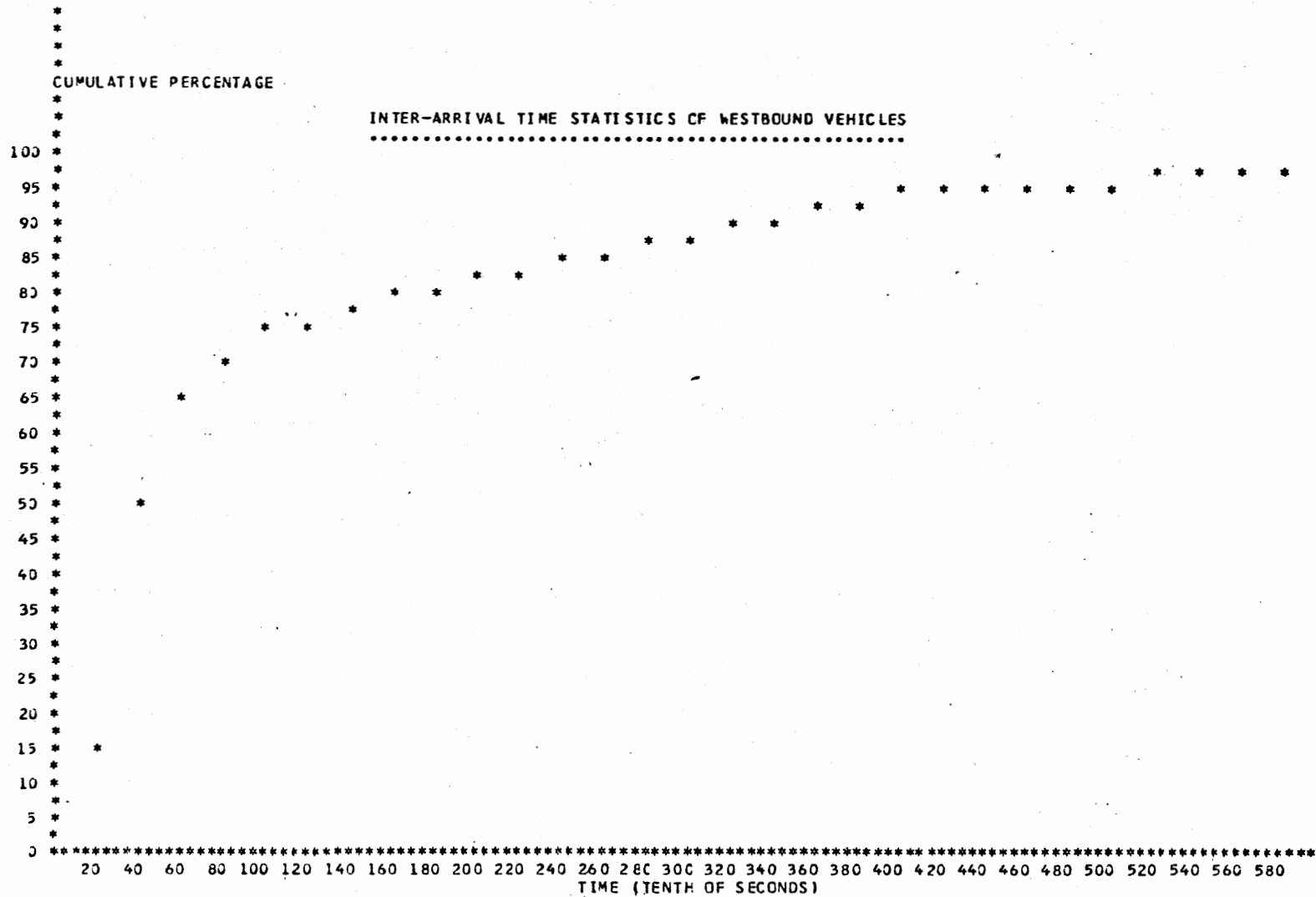
TABLE 64 ENTRIES IN TABLE 14		MEAN ARGUMENT 9.928	STANDARD DEVIATION 3.687	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 139.000	NON-WEIGHTED	
UPPER LIMIT	OBSERVED FREQUENCY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN	DEVIATION FROM MEAN
0	0	.00	.0	100.0	-.000	-2.692
4	0	.00	.0	100.0	.402	-1.607
8	7	50.00	50.0	50.0	.805	-.523
12	5	35.71	85.7	14.2	1.208	.561
16	0	.00	85.7	14.2	1.611	1.646
20	2	14.28	100.0	.0	2.014	2.731

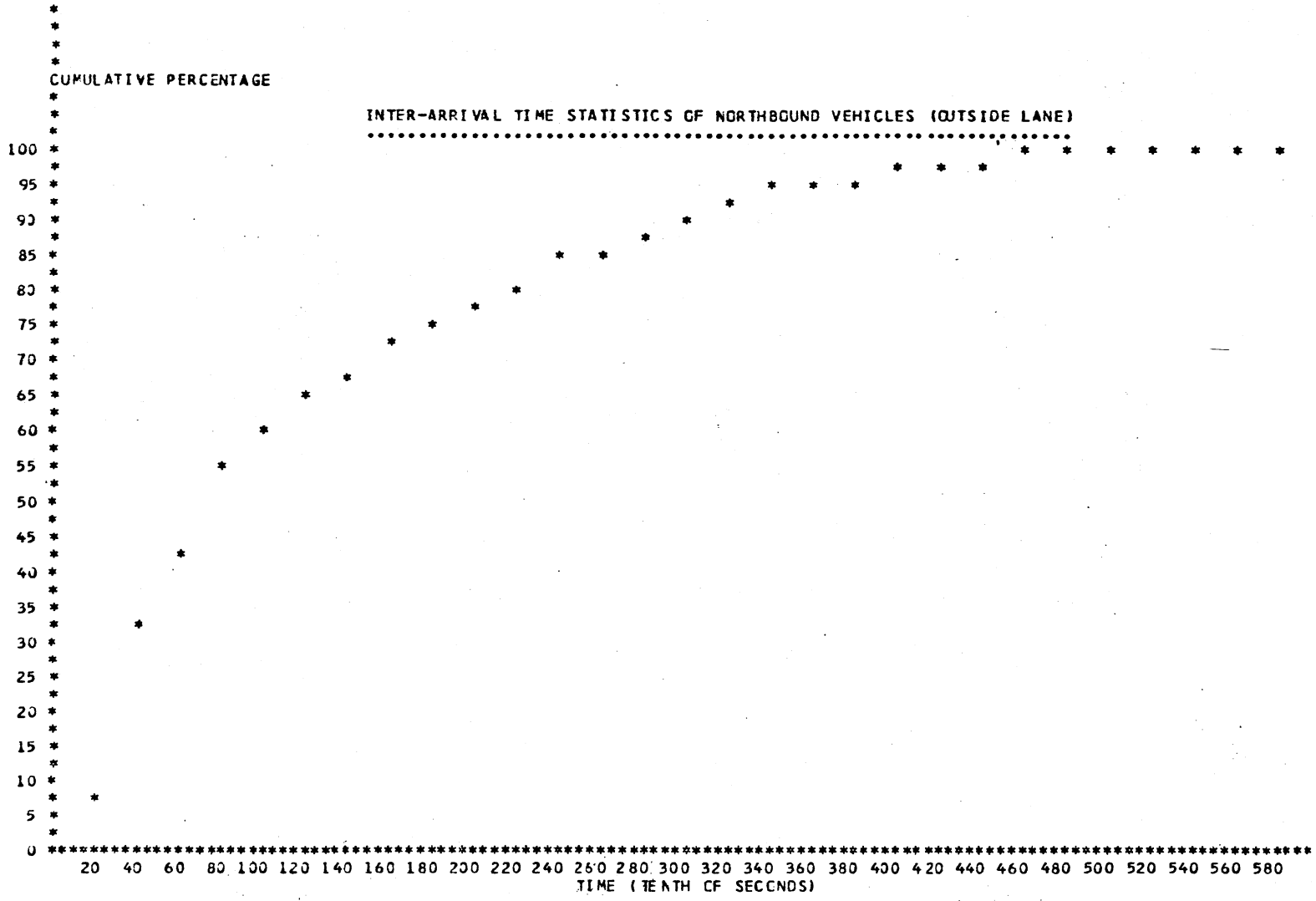
REMAINING FREQUENCIES ARE ALL ZERO

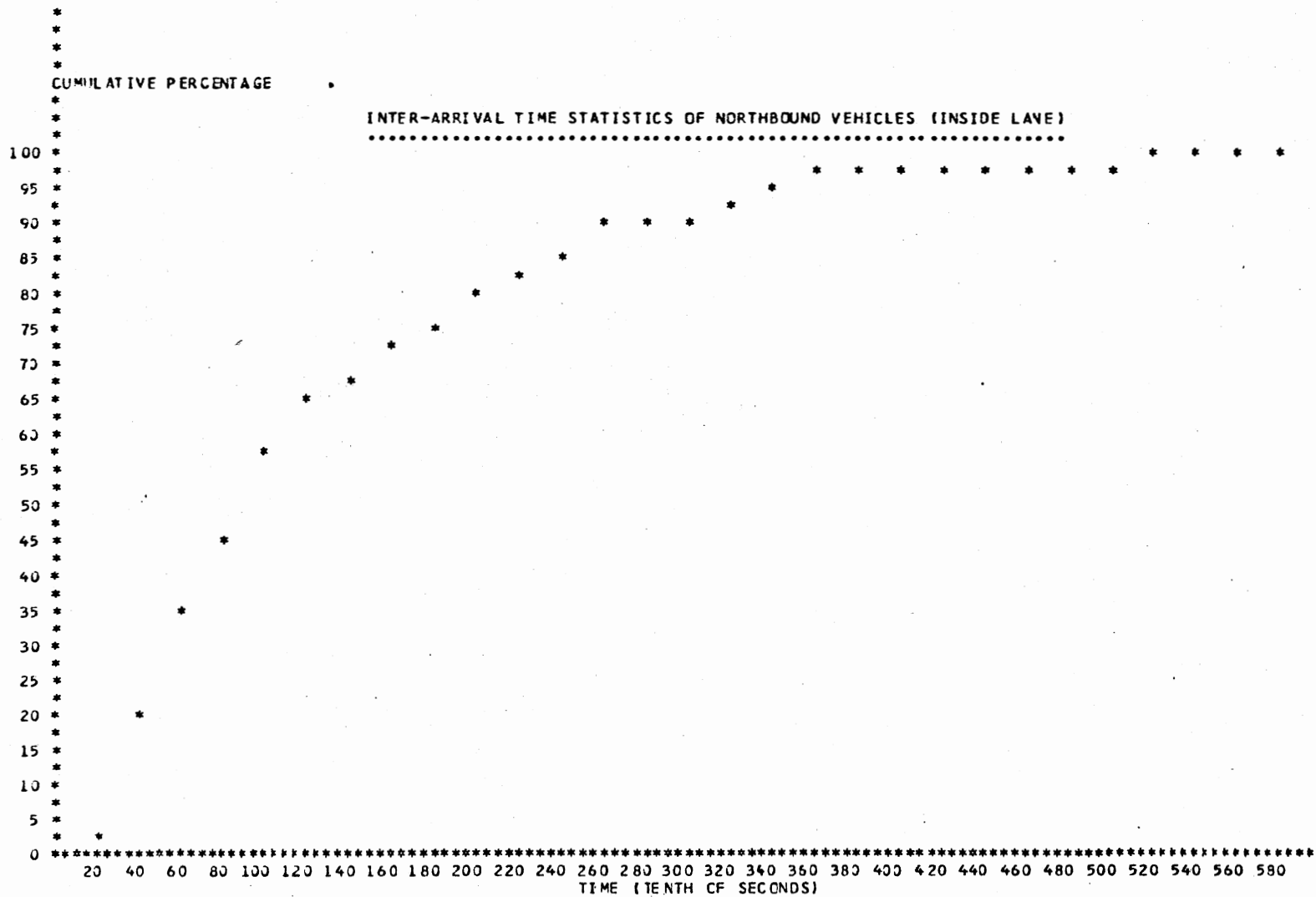
APPENDIX P

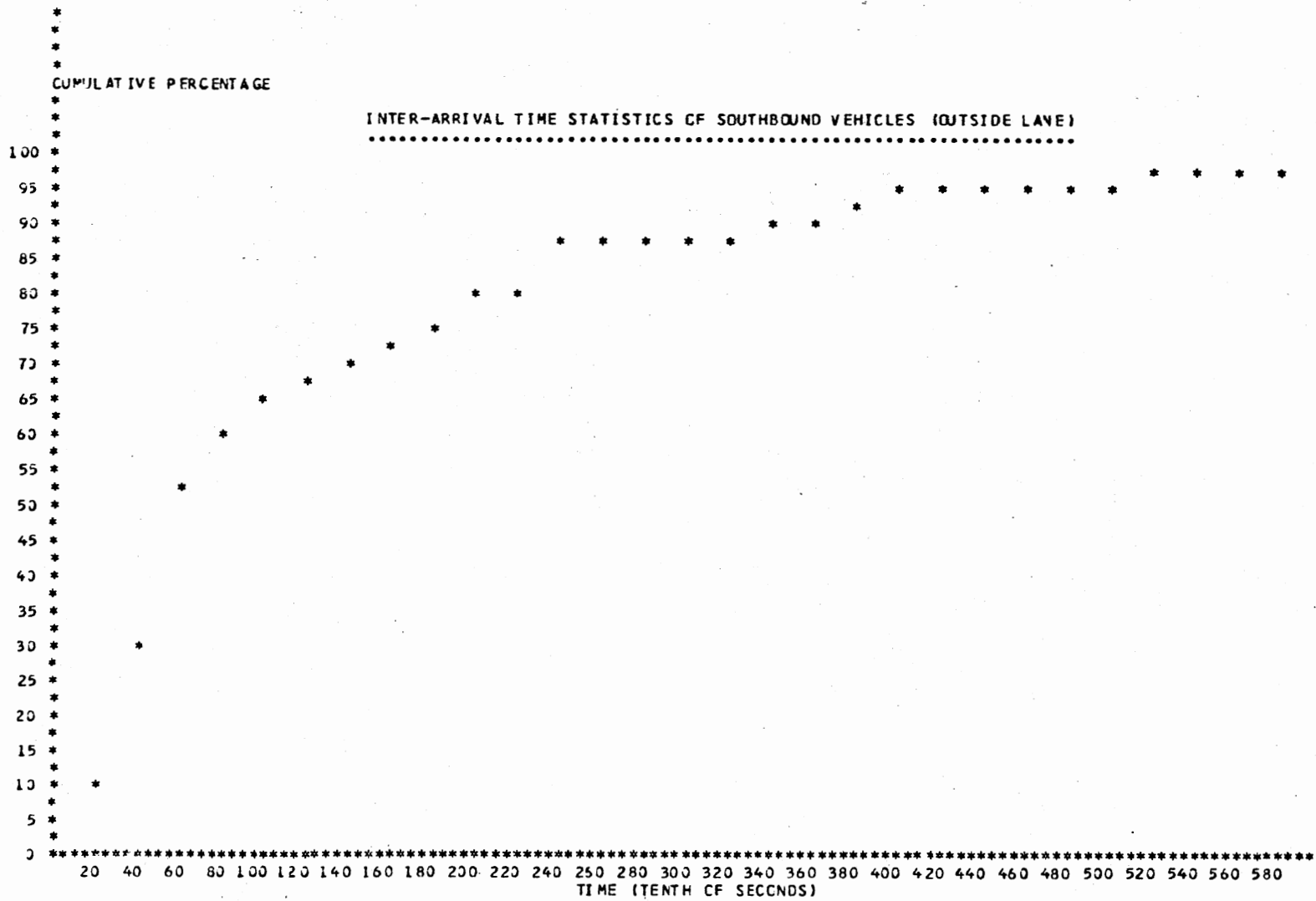
OUTPUT OF GRAPHICAL STATISTICS

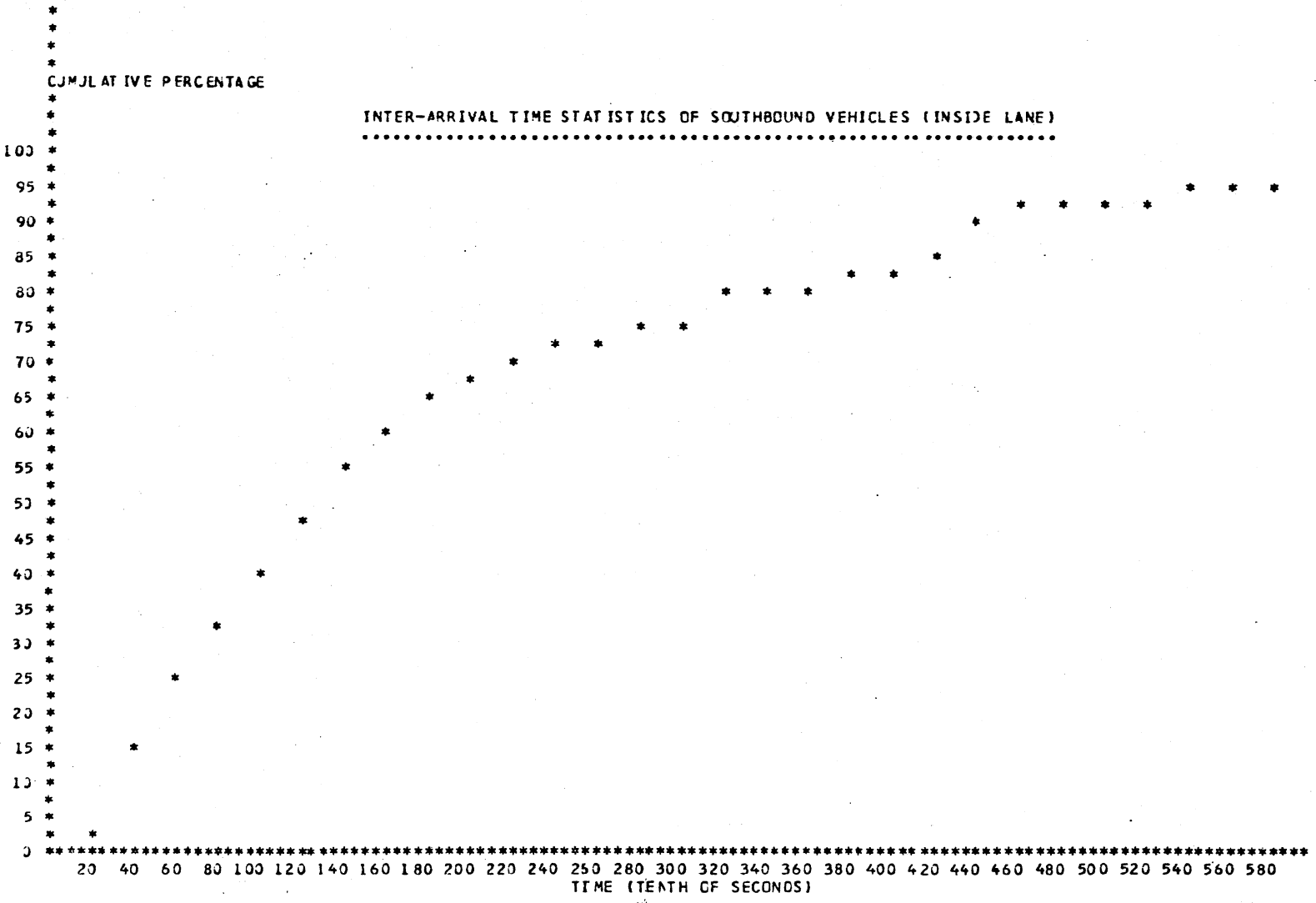


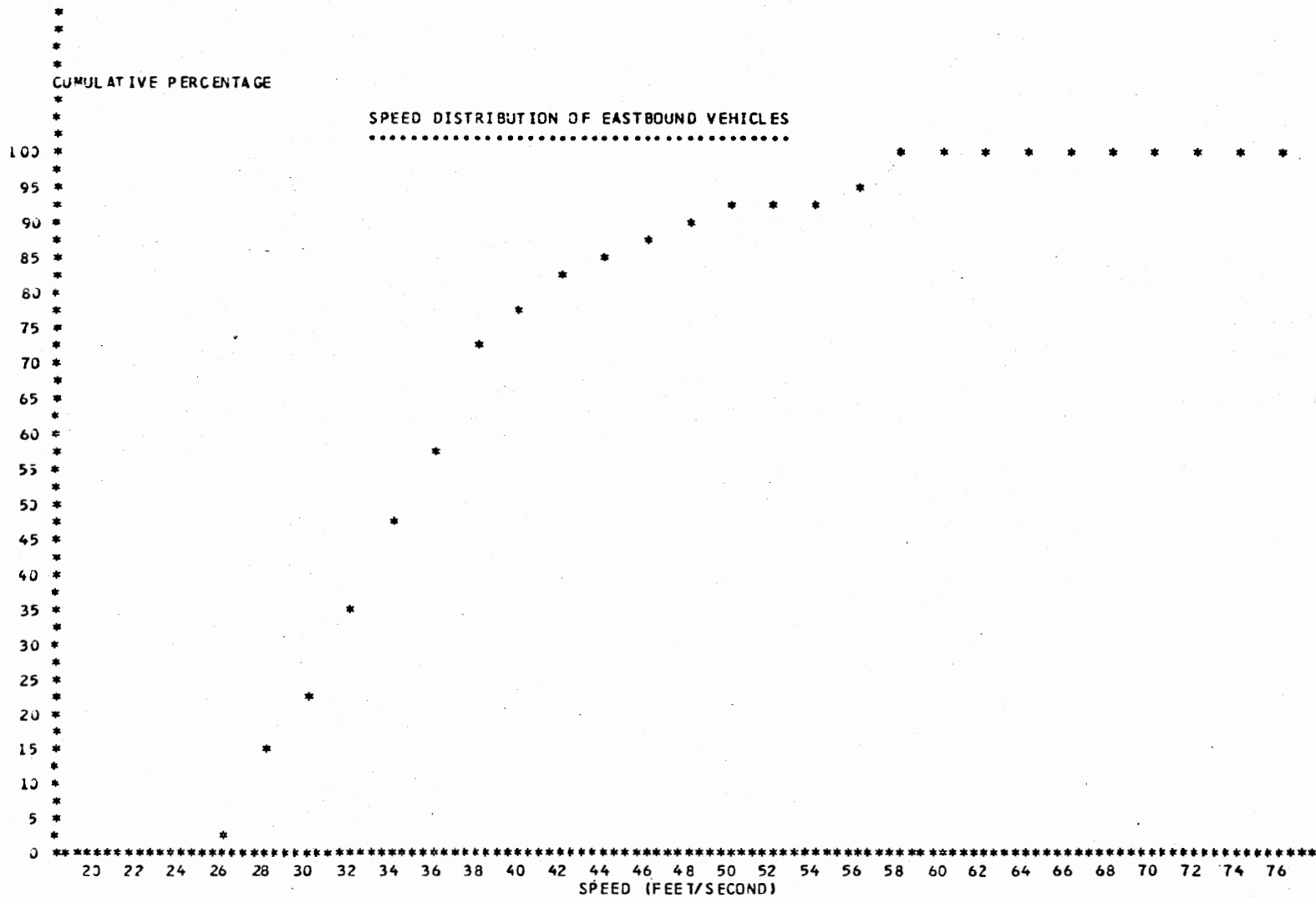


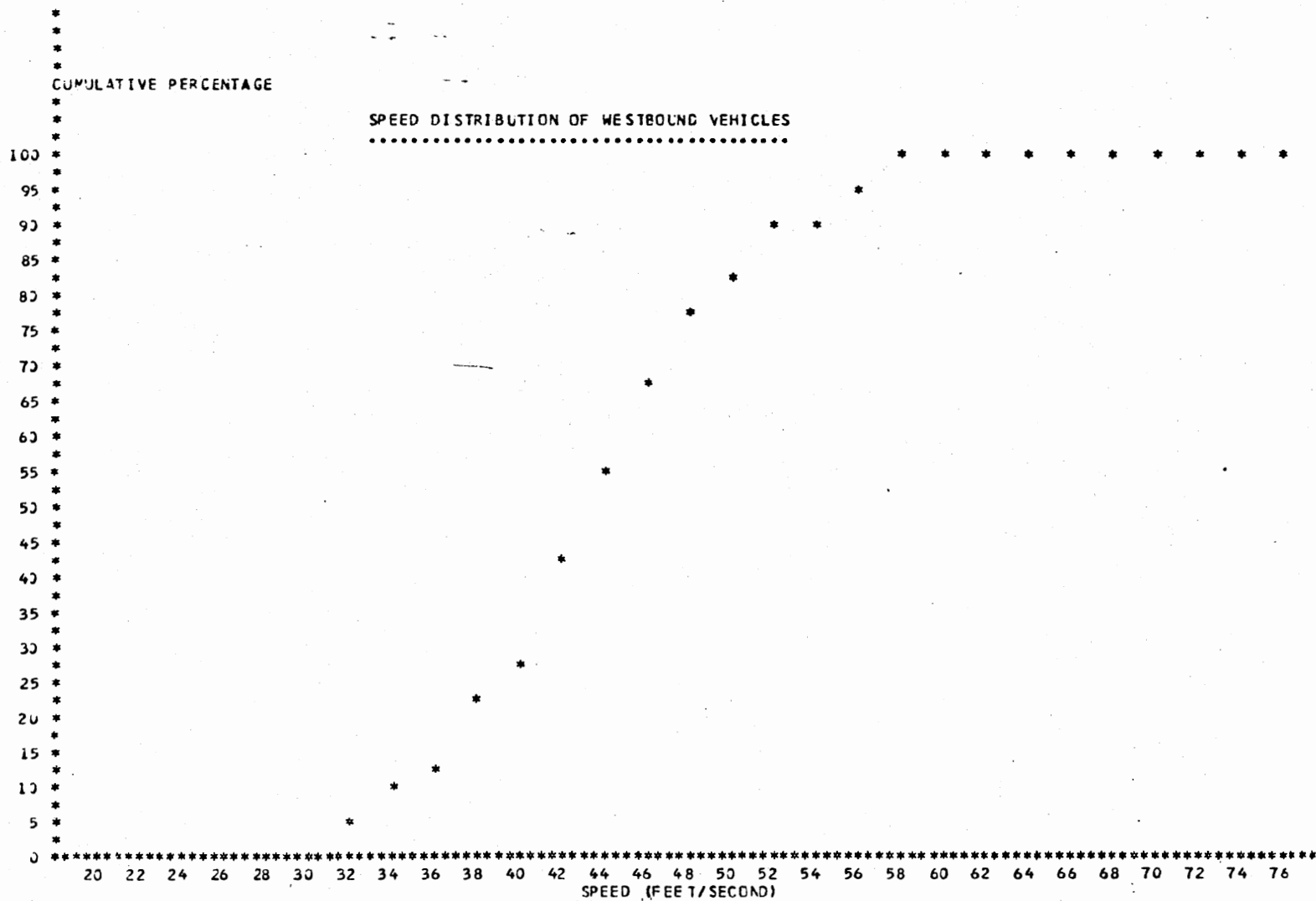


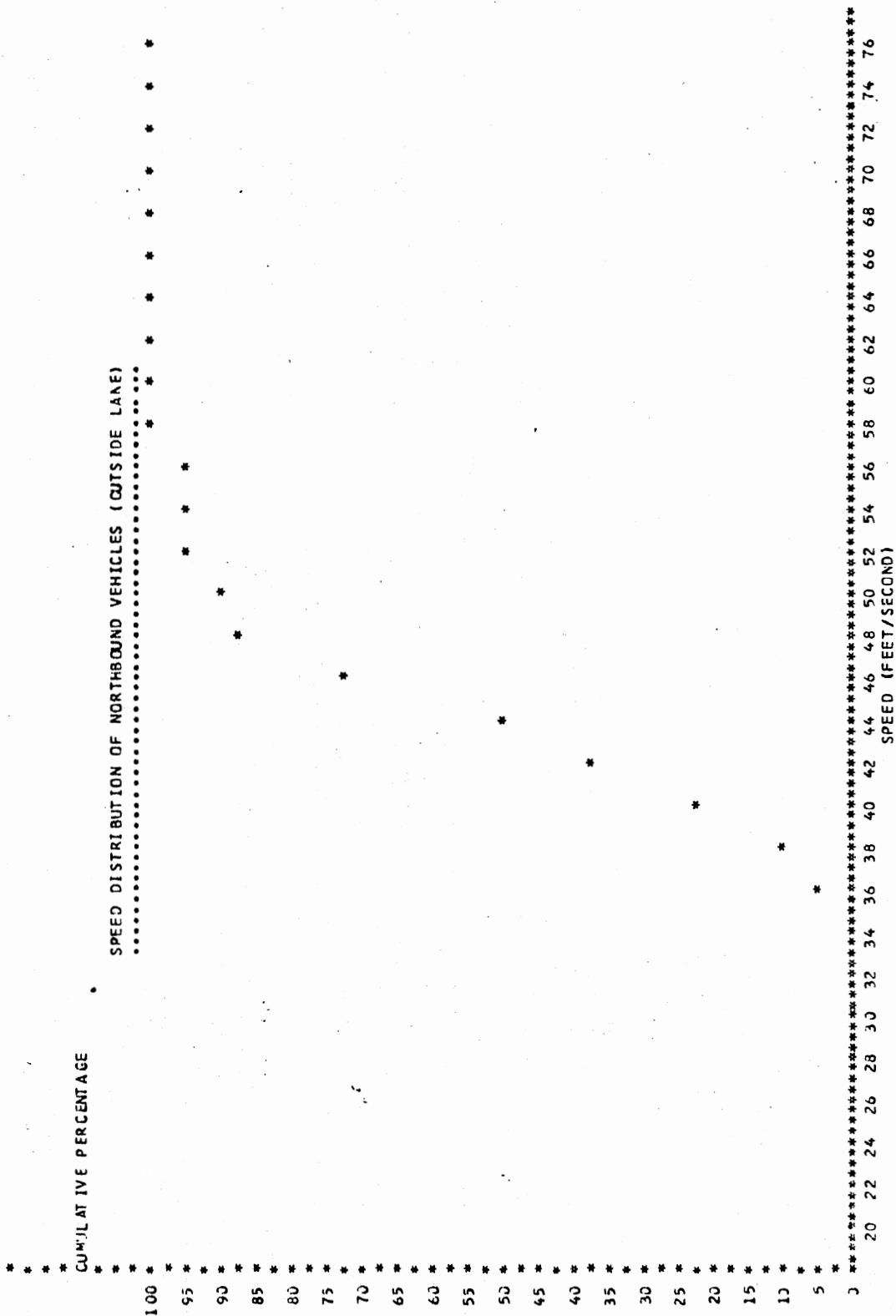


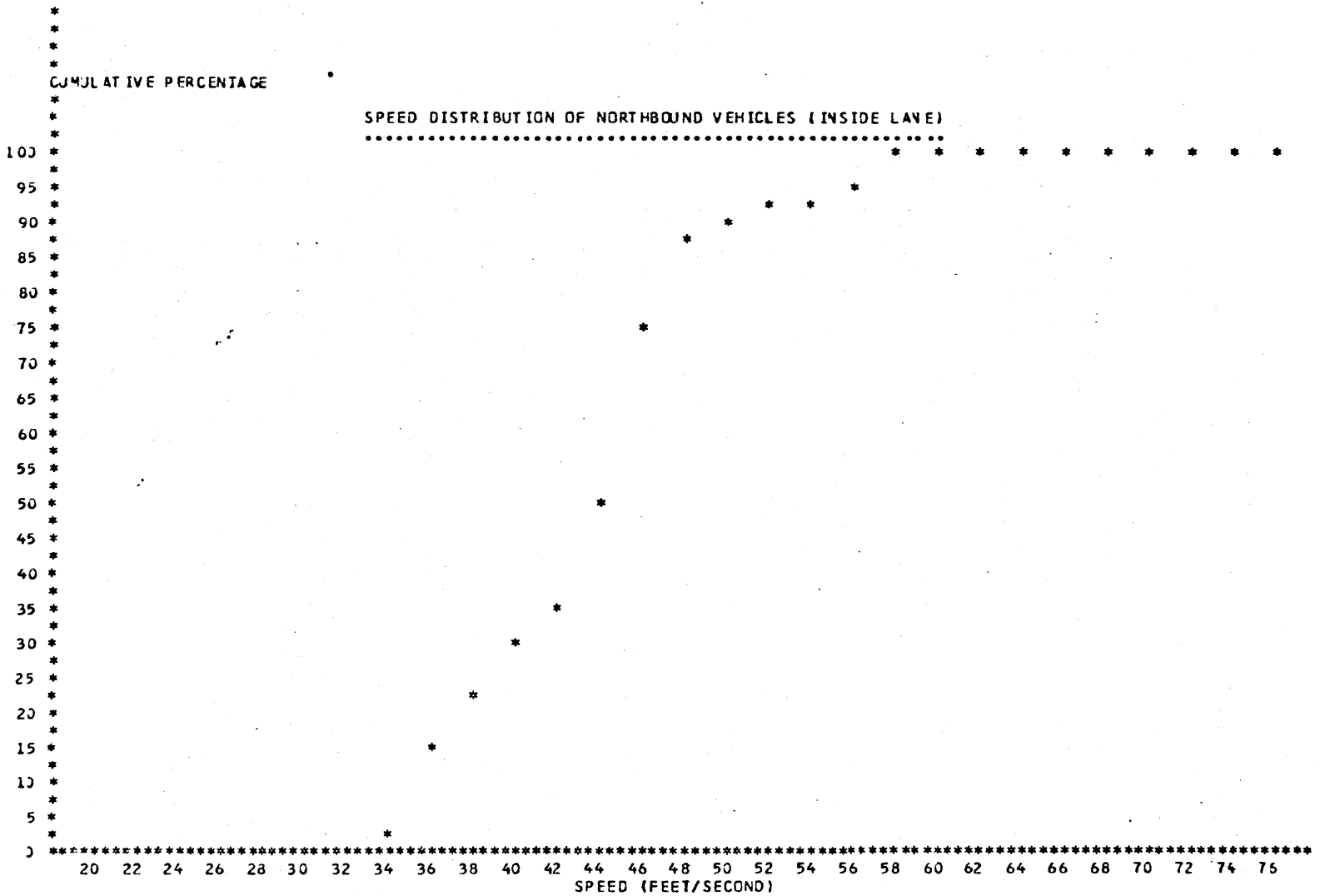


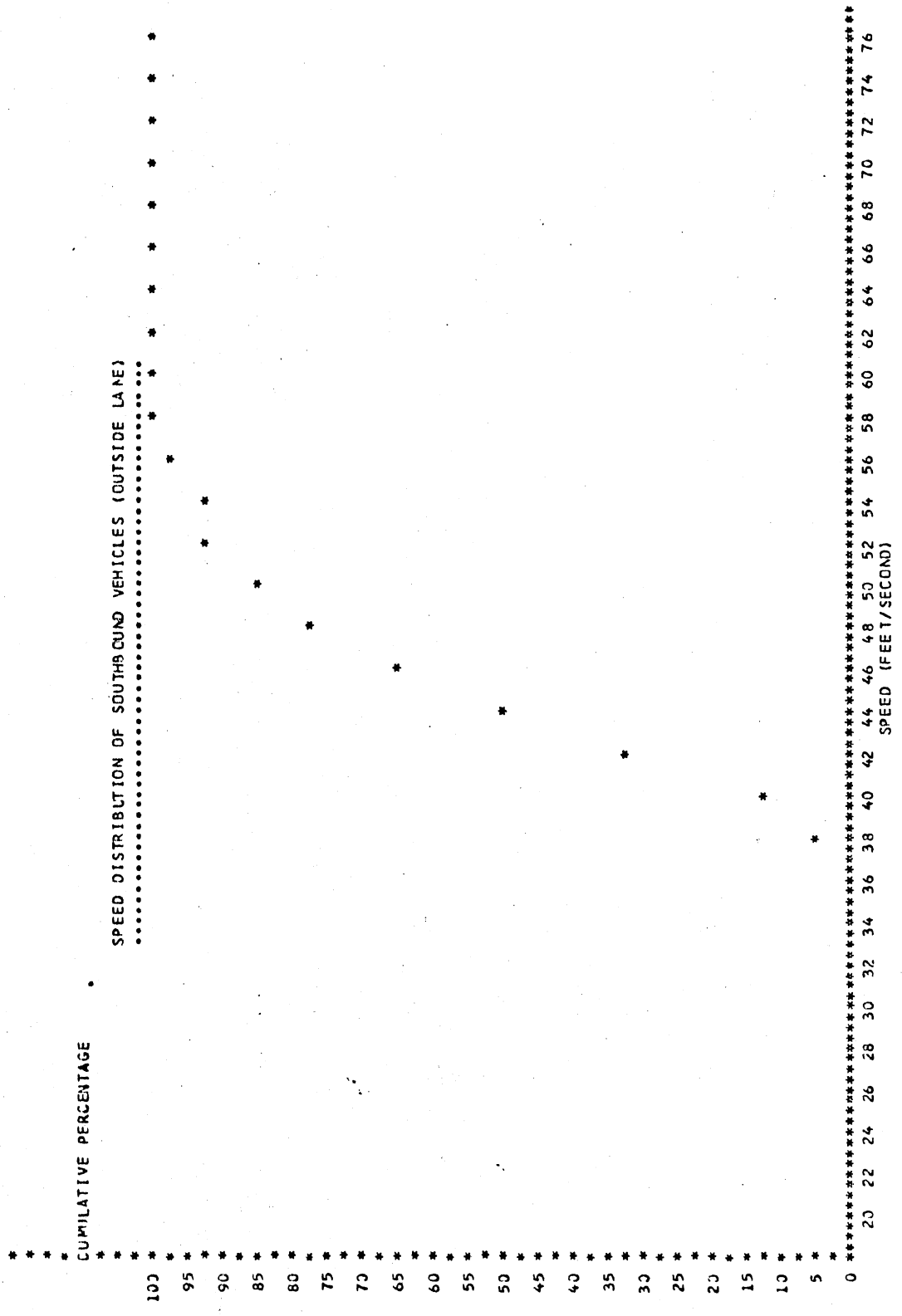


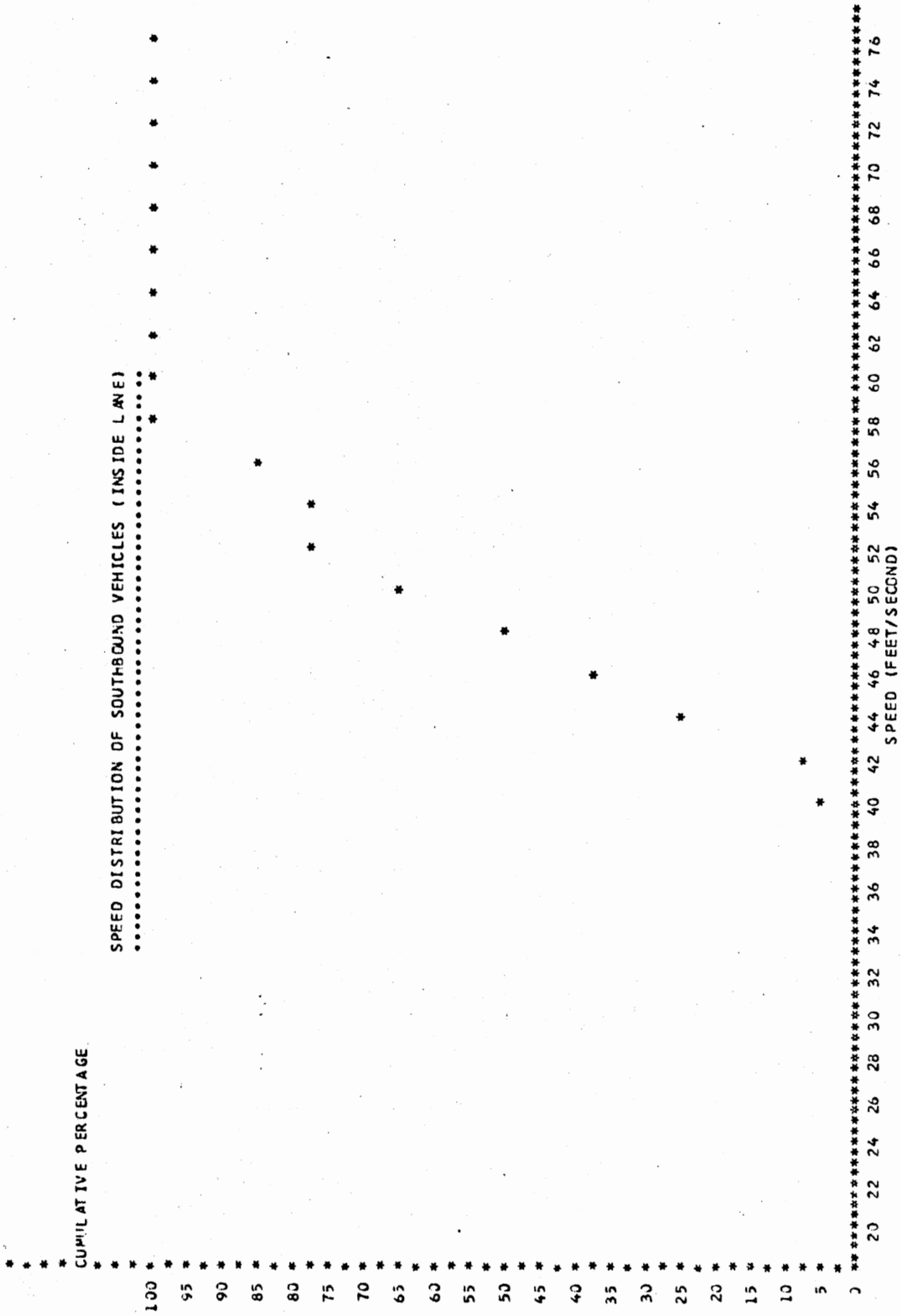


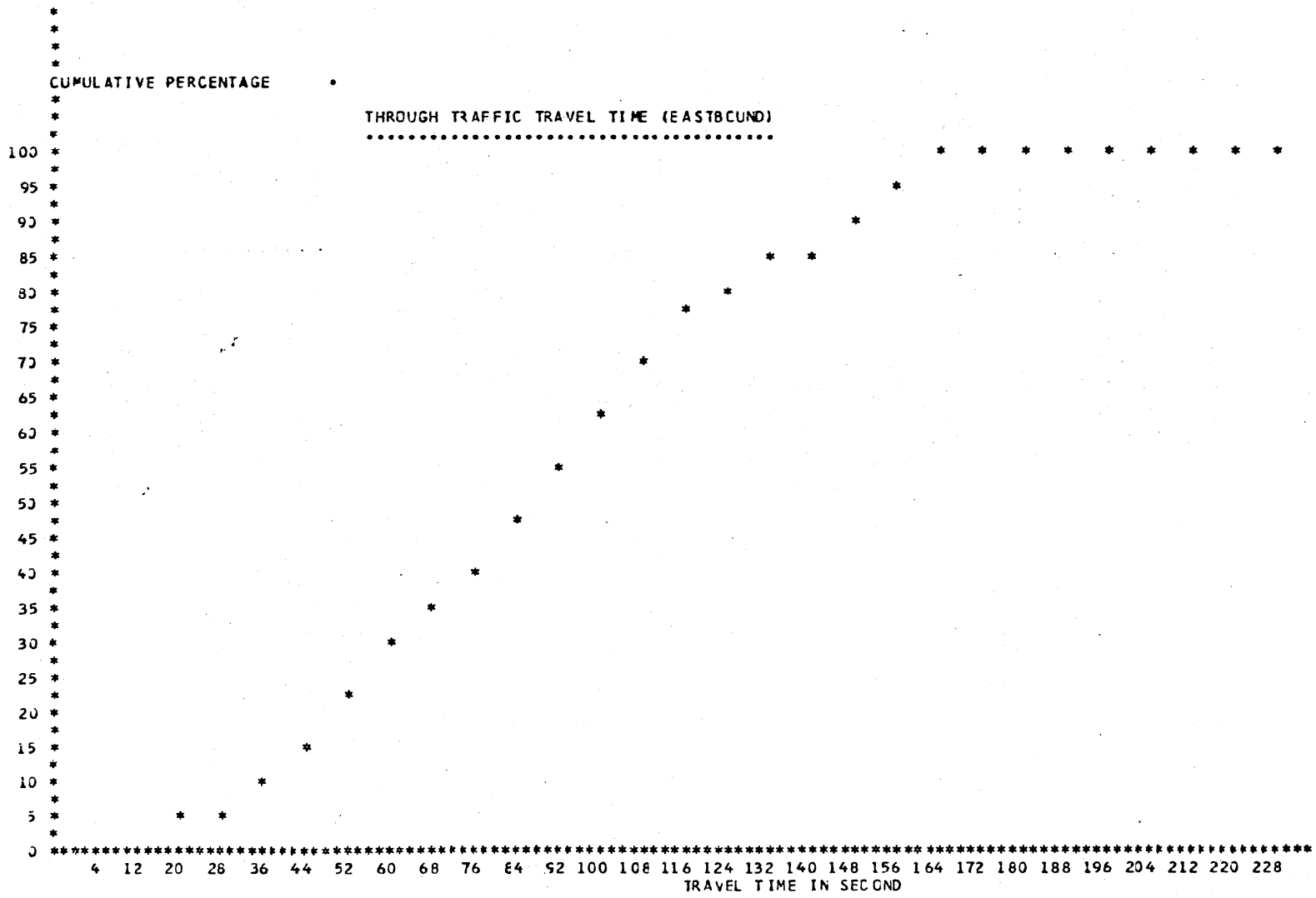


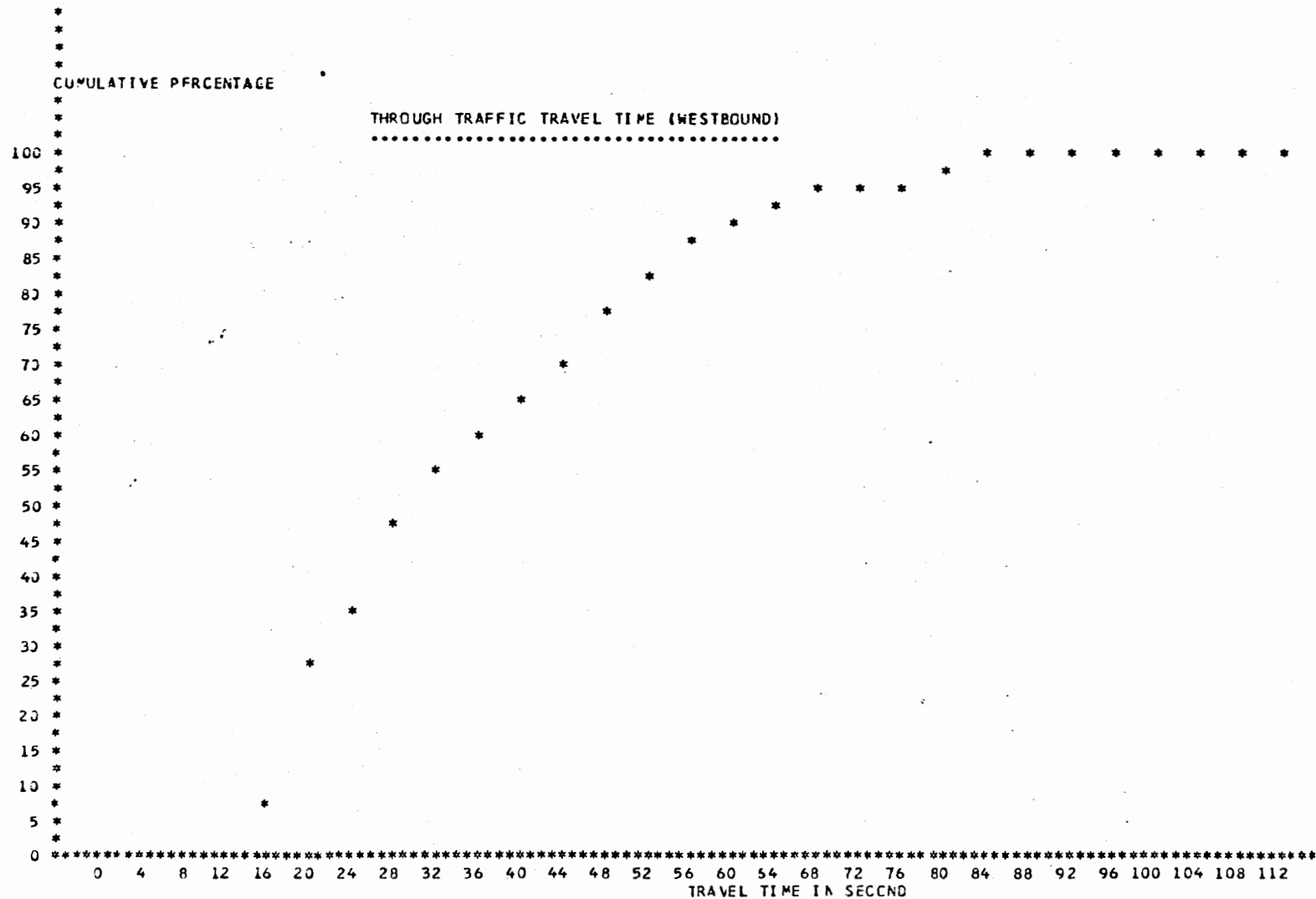


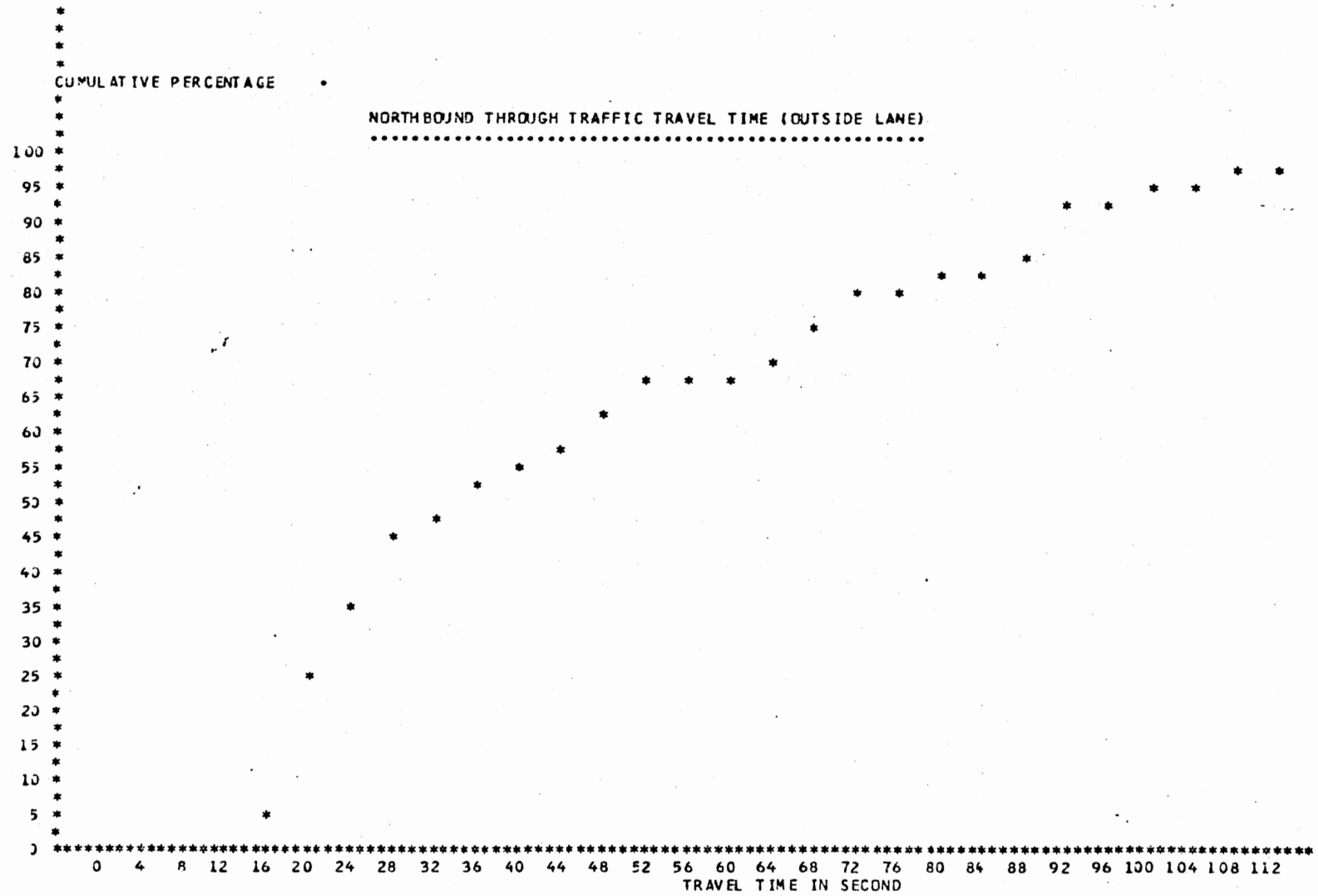


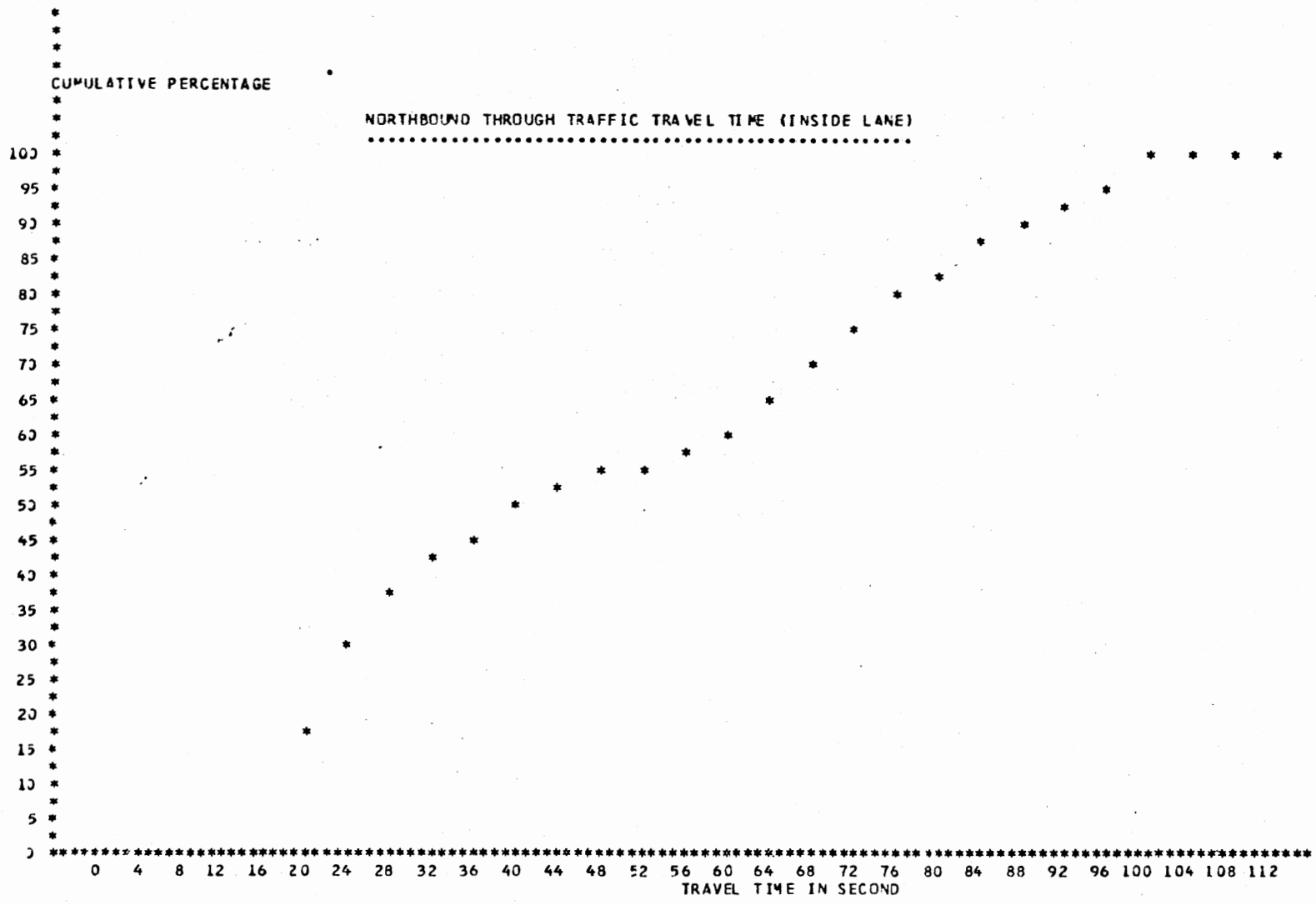


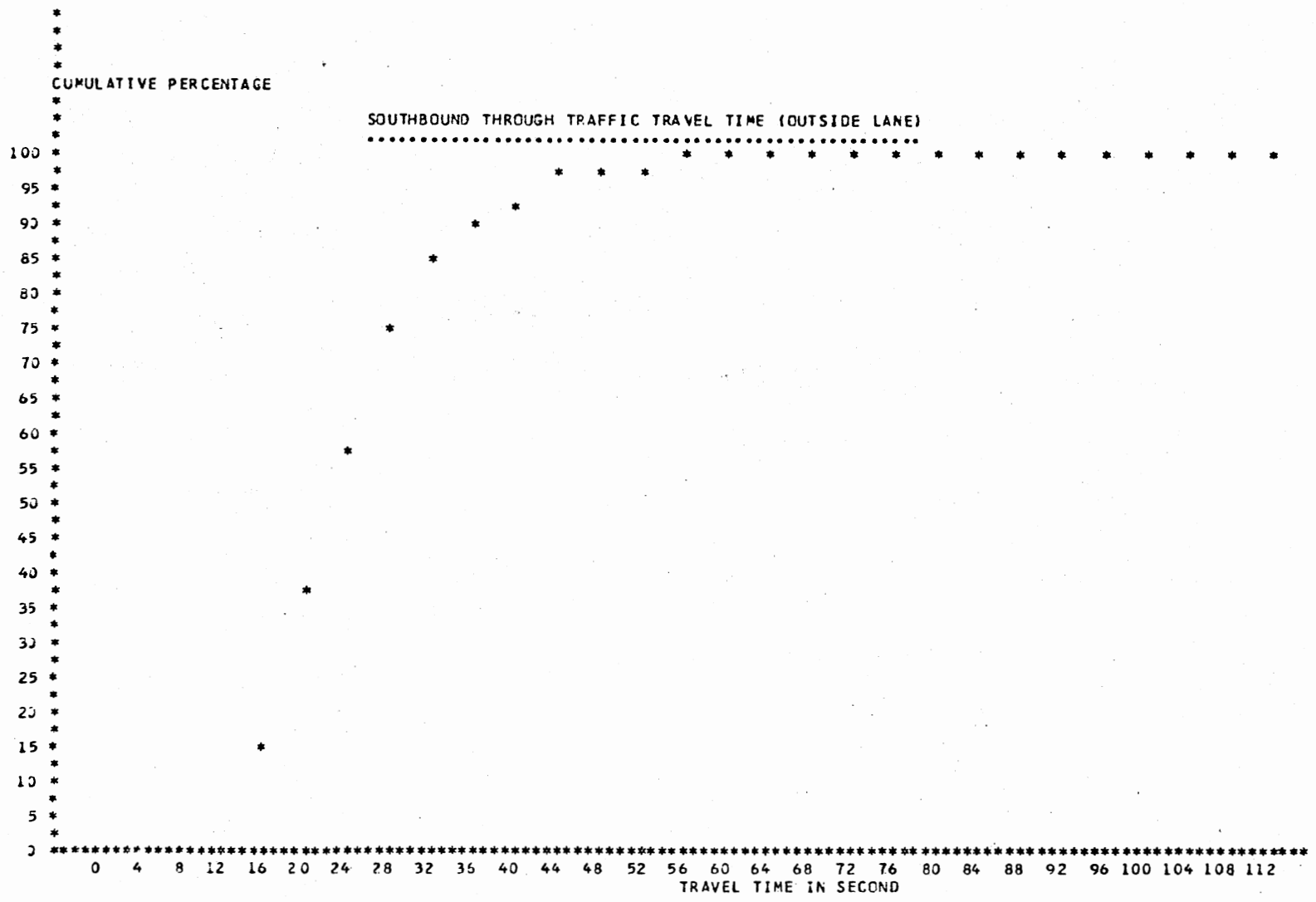


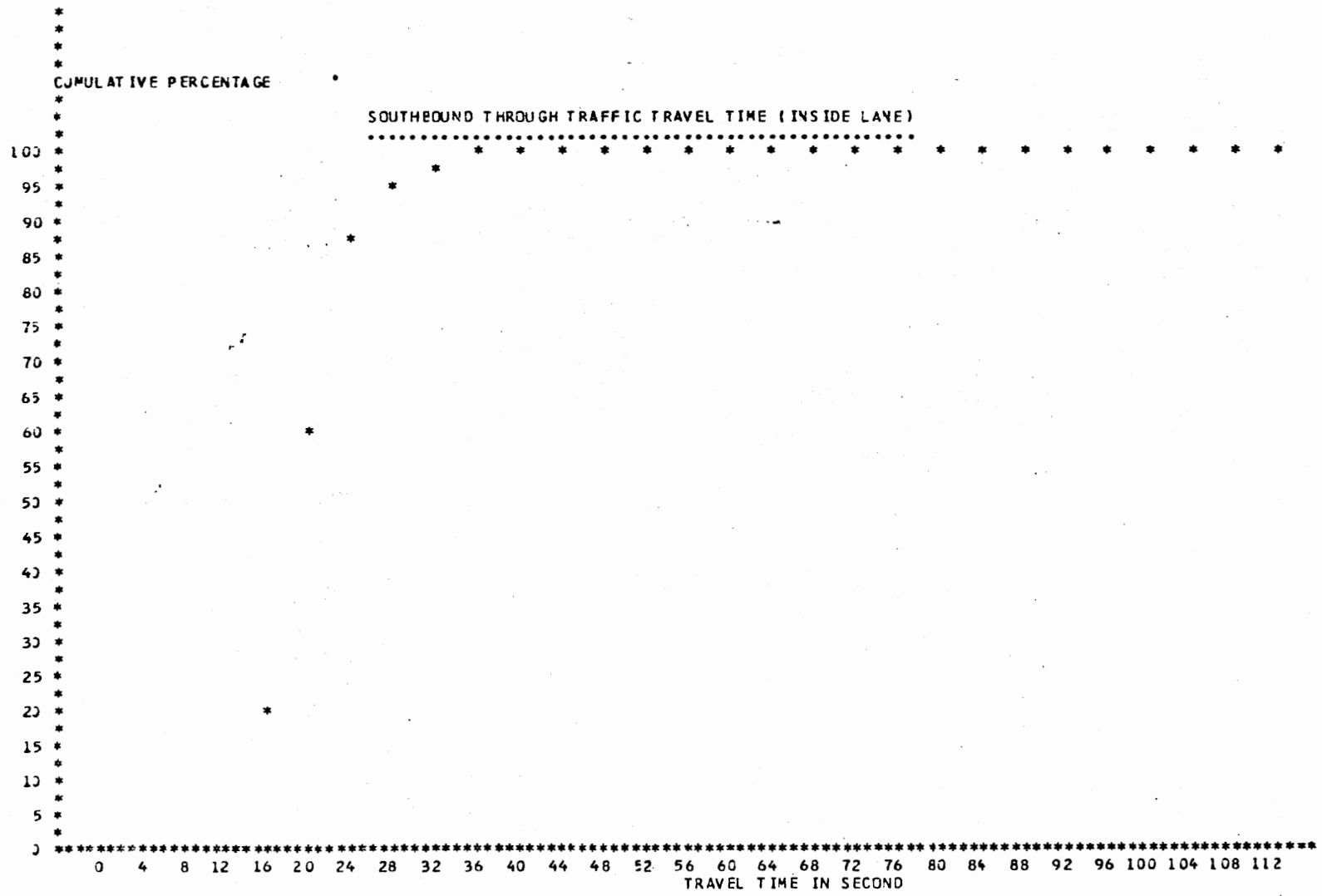


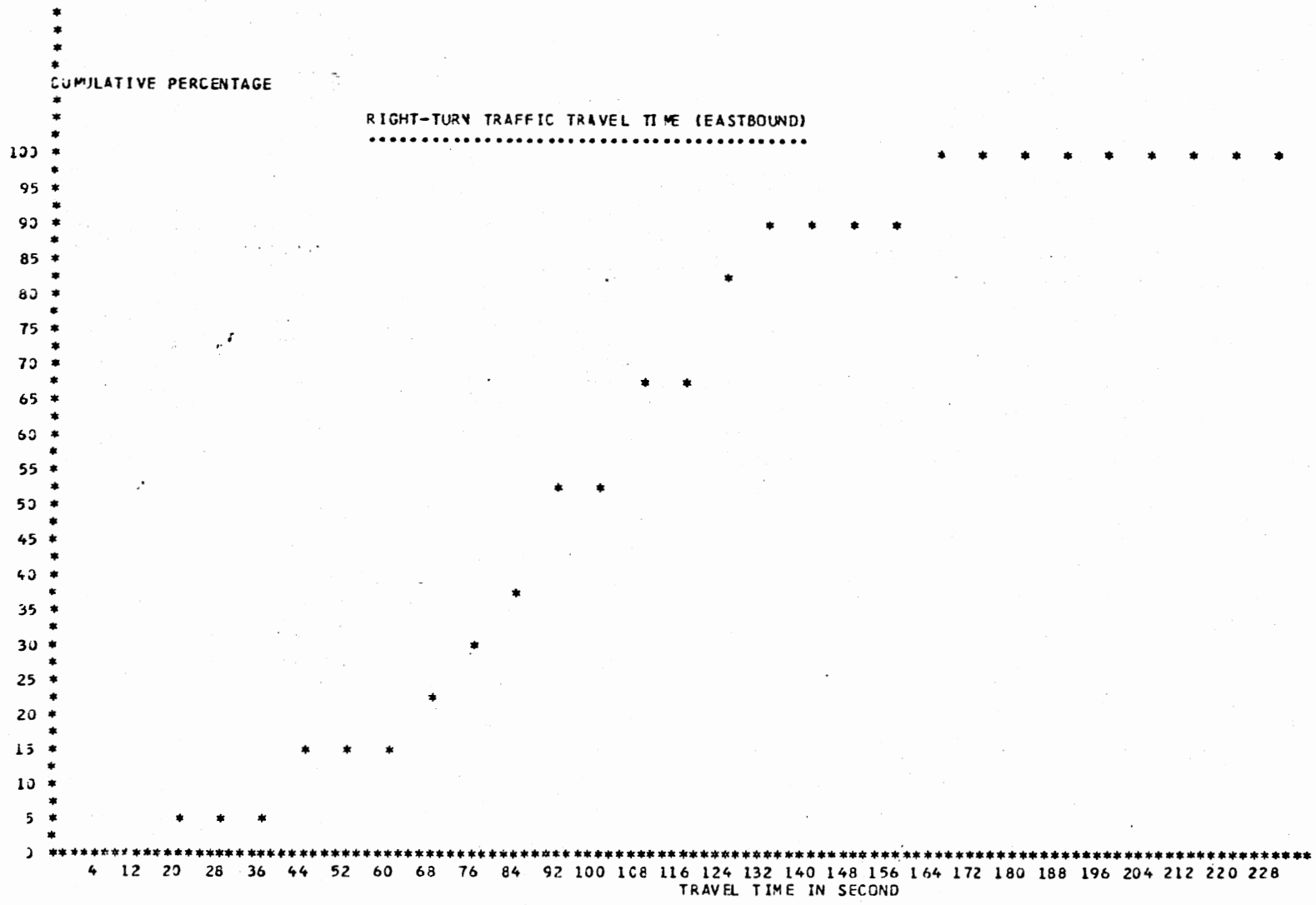


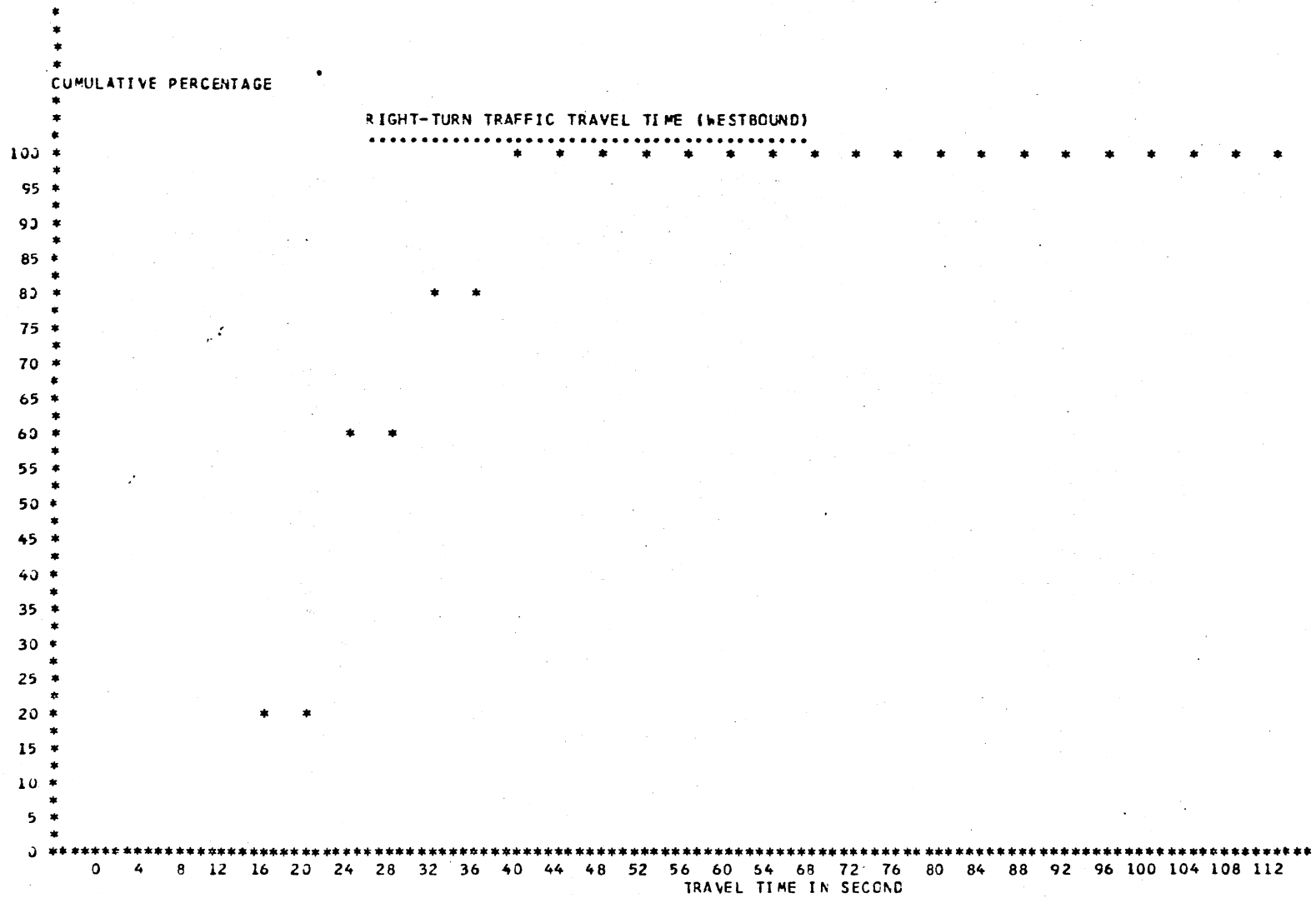


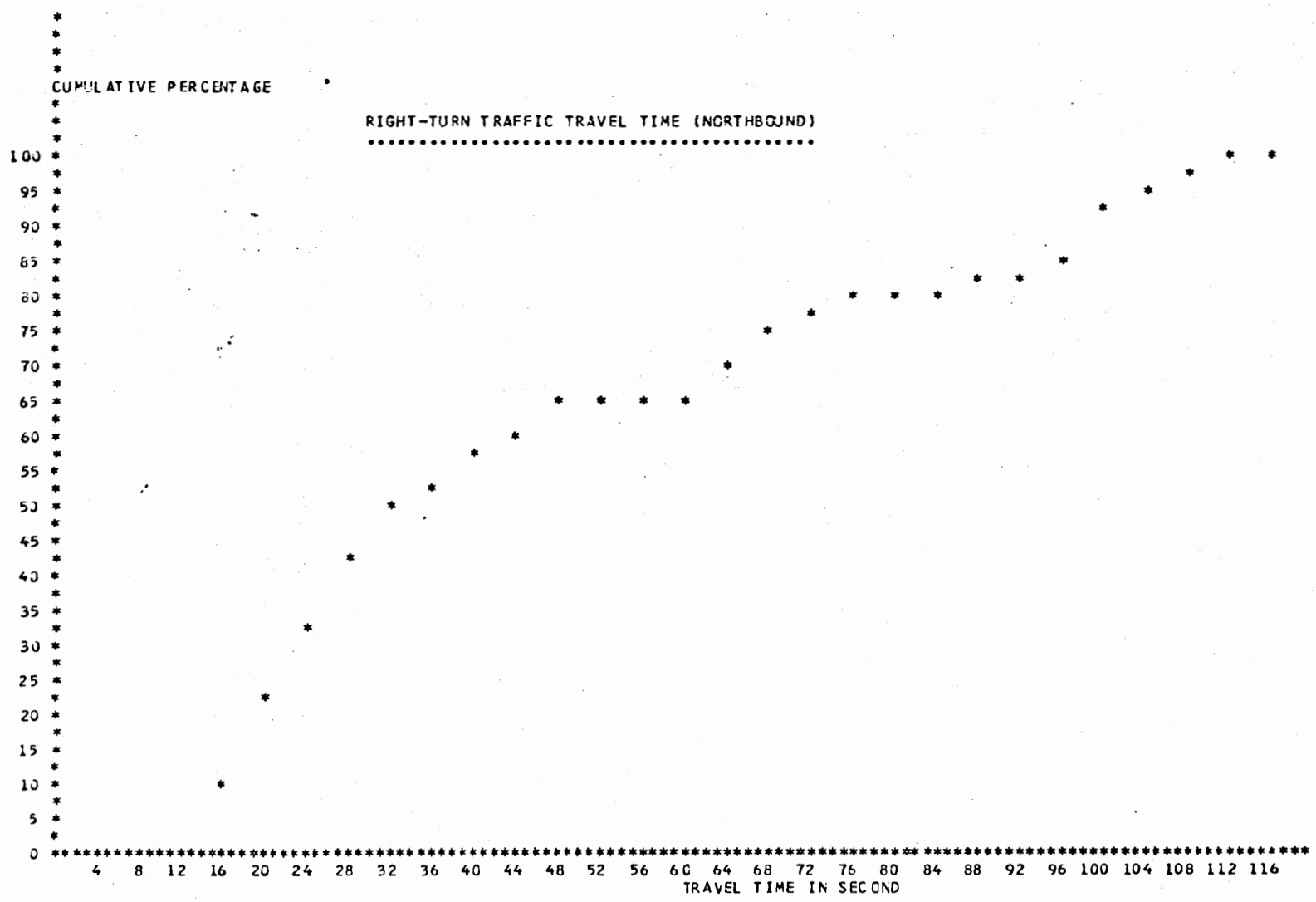


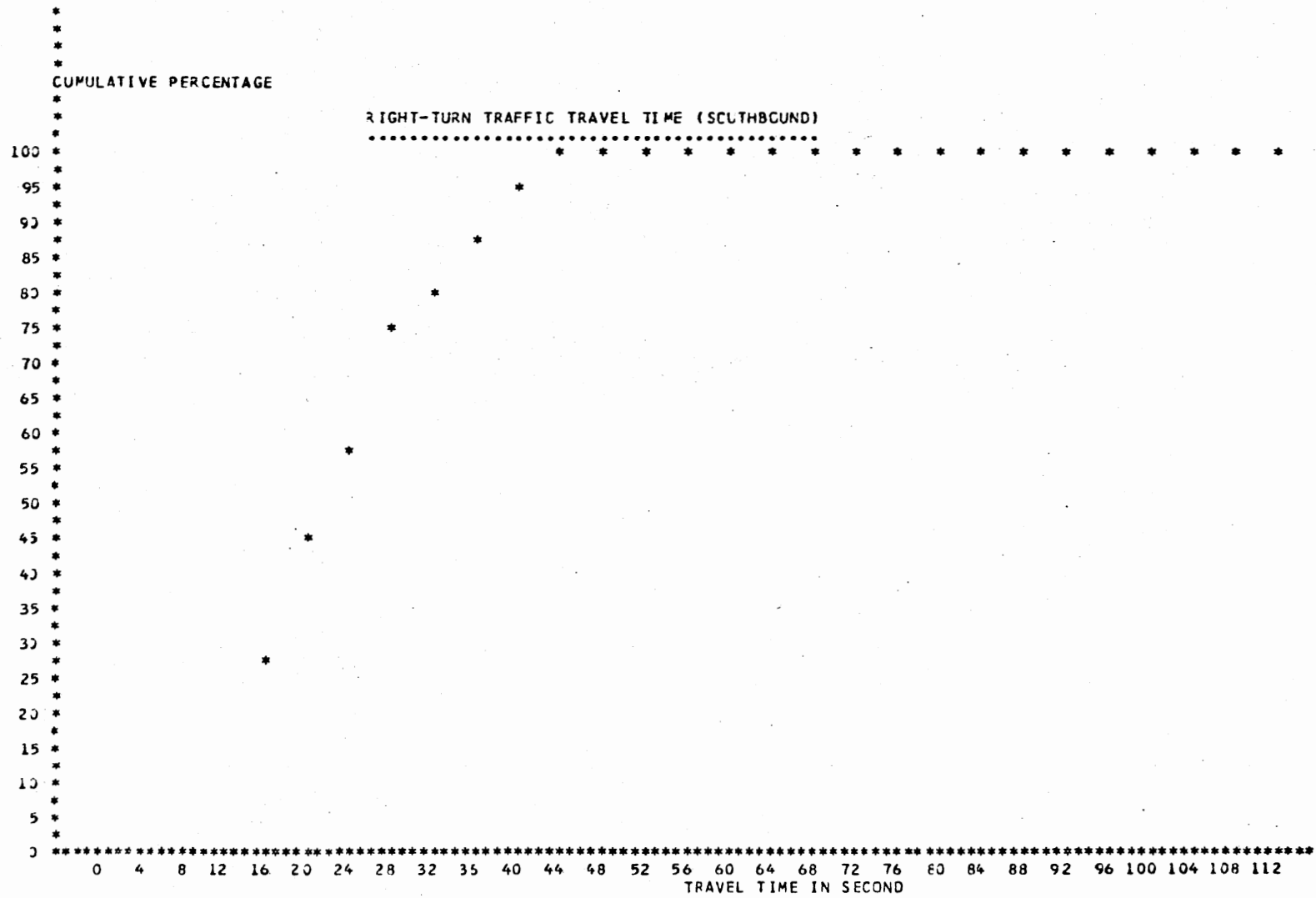


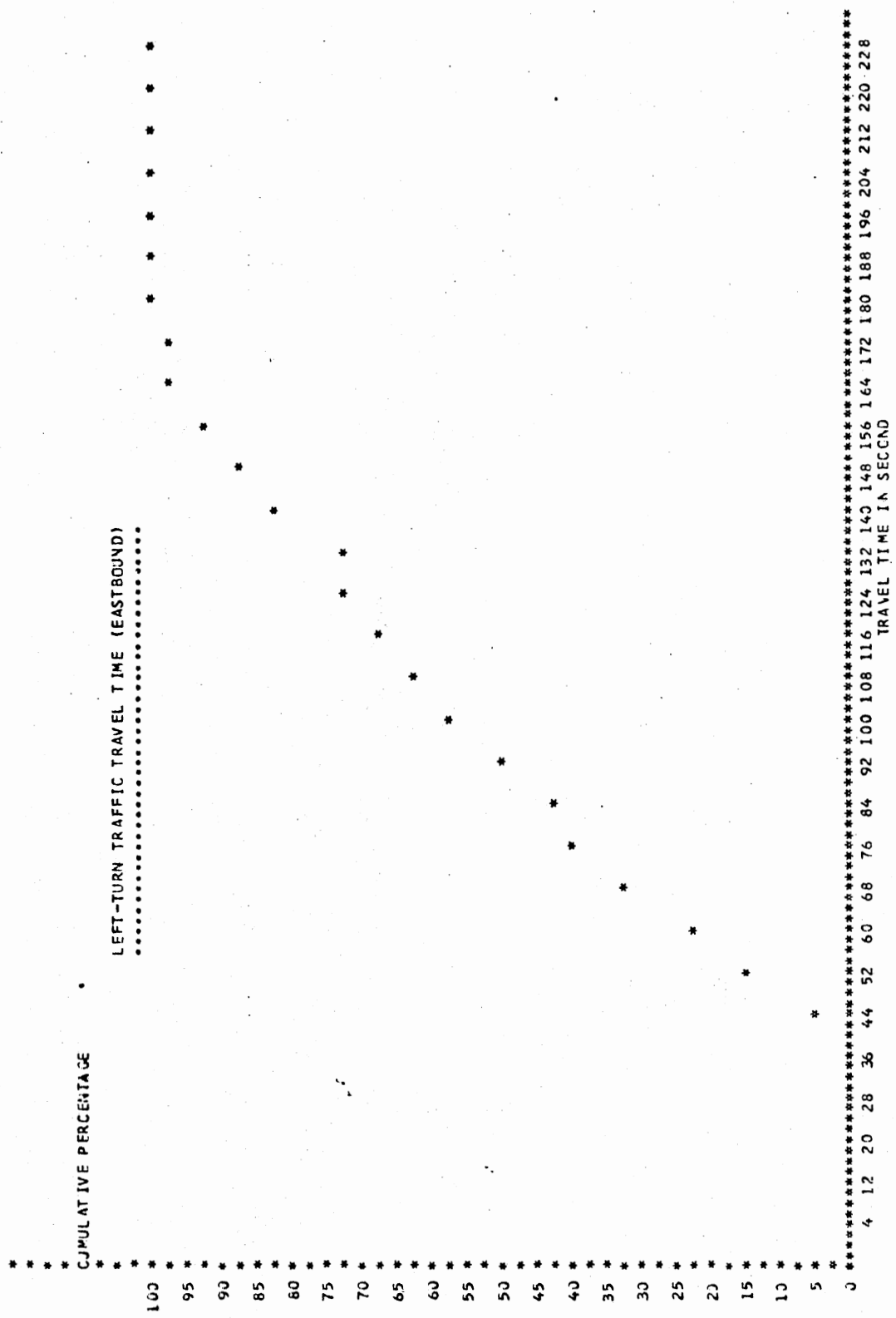


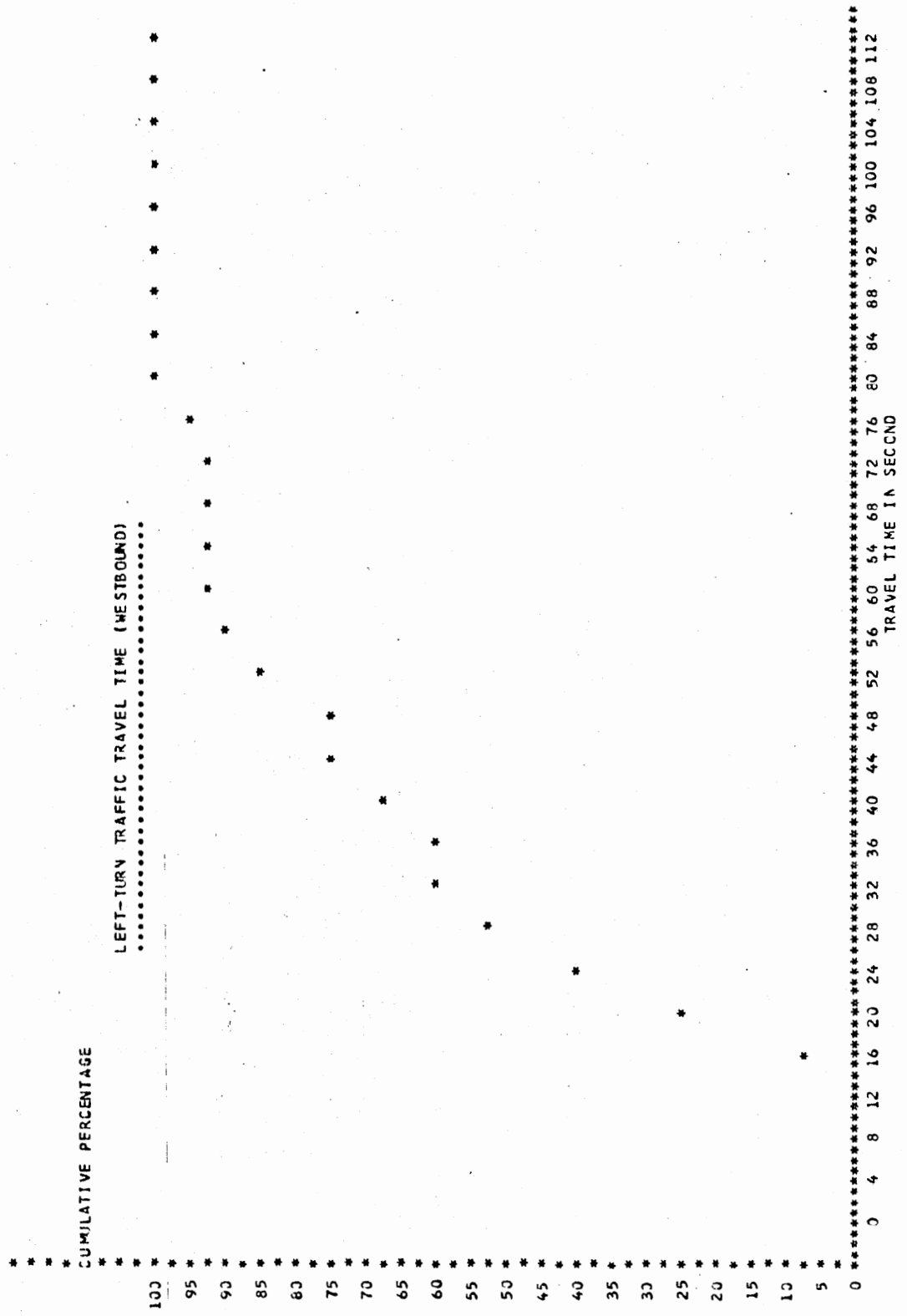


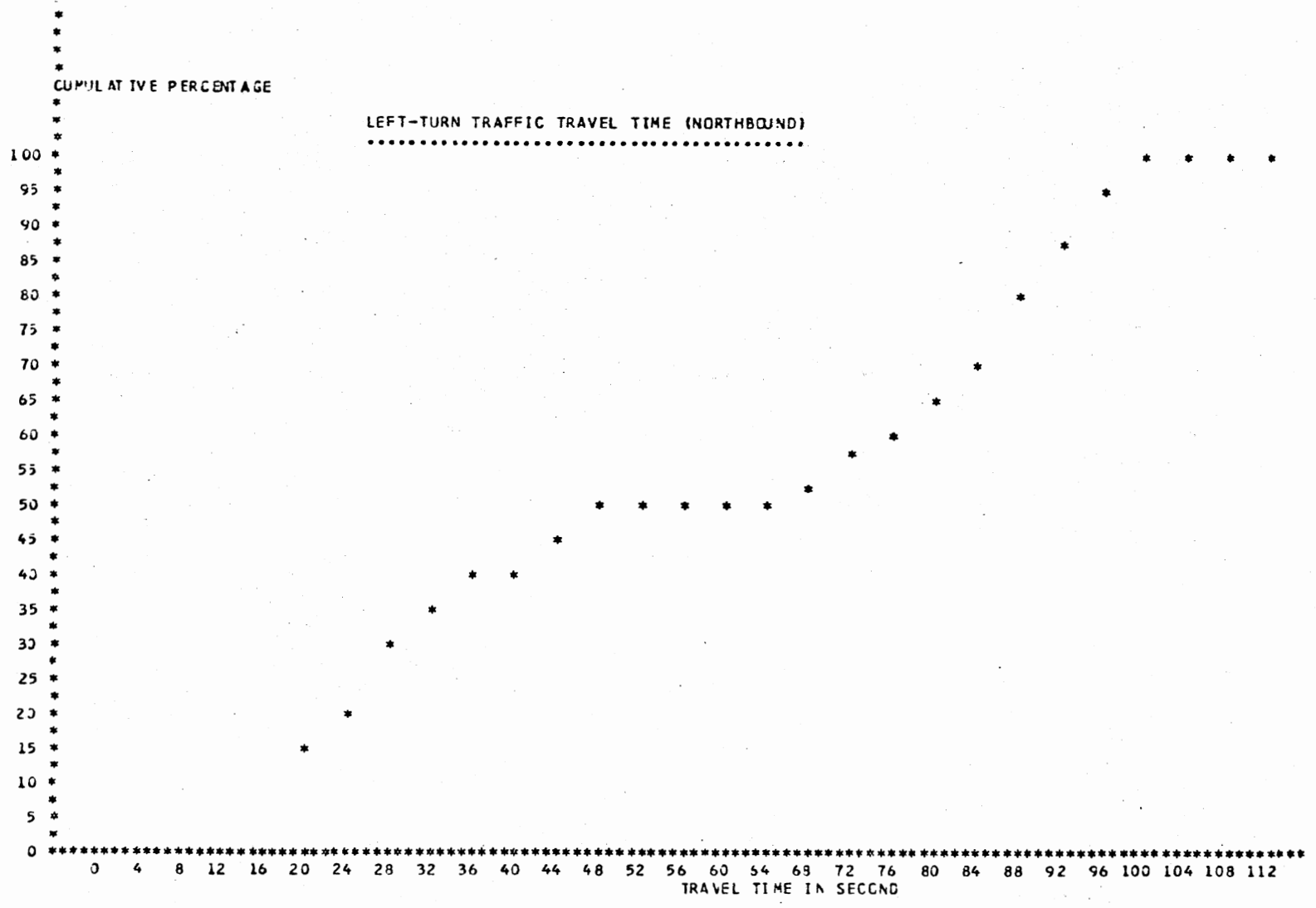


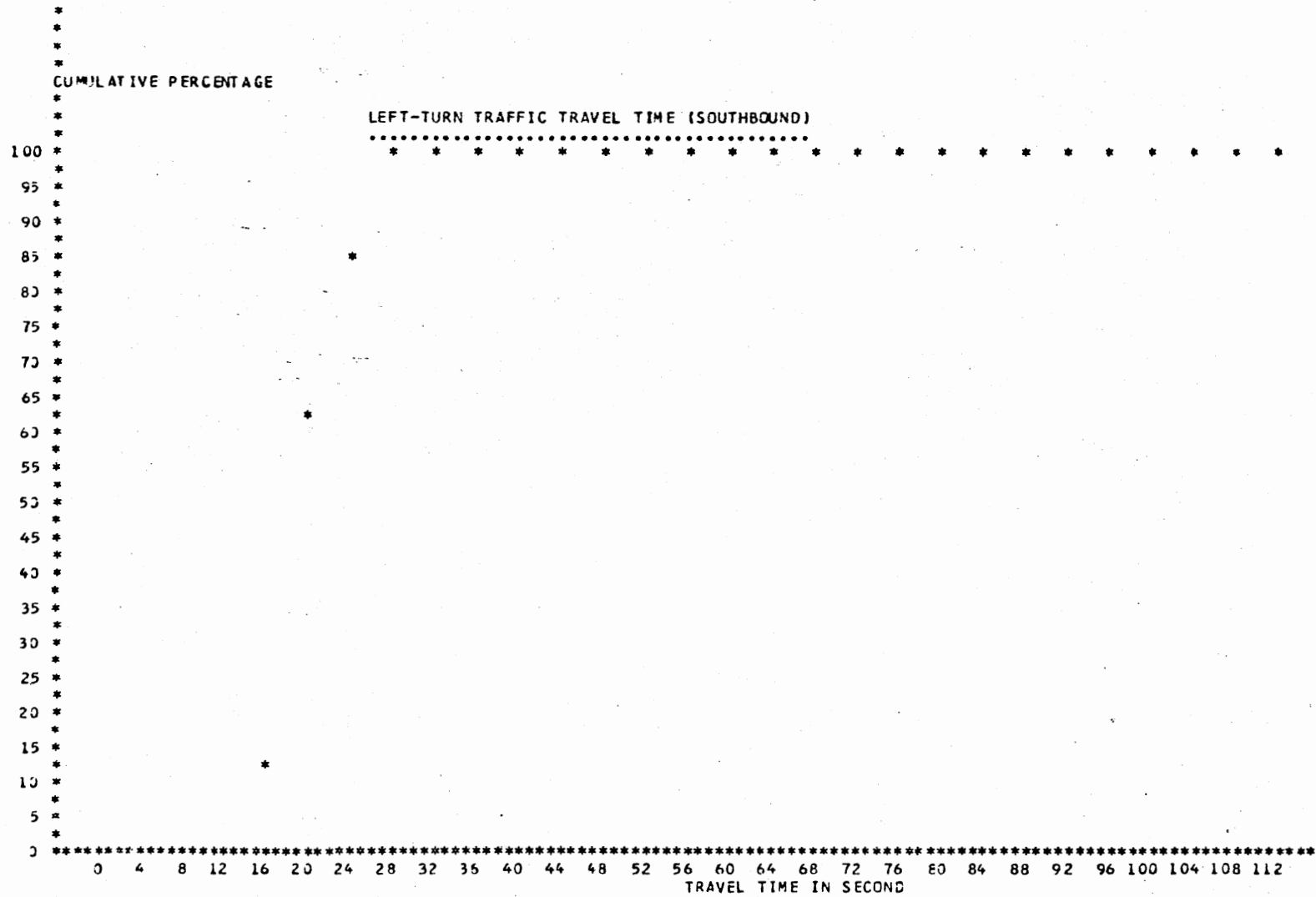












APPENDIX Q

SUMMARY OF SIMULATION OUTPUTS

TABLE VIII
 MEANS OF APPROACH SPEEDS AND
 HEADWAYS

Direction of Traffic	Approach Lanes	Approach Speeds (feet/second)	Headways (Seconds)
Eastbound	-	36.04	9.04
Westbound	-	43.42	9.80
Northbound	Outside	43.69	11.37
	Inside	43.10	11.82
Southbound	Outside	44.76	11.50
	Inside	48.57	18.13

TABLE IX
 AVERAGE TOTAL TRAVEL TIMES
 (SECONDS)

Traffic Direction	Approach Lanes	Through Vehicles	Right-turn Vehicles	Left-turn Vehicles
Eastbound	-	85.48	92.23	95.17
Westbound	-	34.29	25.20	33.33
Northbound	Outside	44.34	45.77	-
	Inside	47.56	-	56.02
Southbound	Outside	24.35	23.32	-
	Inside	19.87	-	20.07

TABLE X
 AVERAGE DELAY OF VEHICLES IN
 EACH LANE (SECONDS)

Traffic Direction	Approach Lanes	Through Vehicles	Right-turn Vehicles	Left-turn Vehicles
Eastbound	-	66.66	74.92	76.97
Westbound	-	22.48	14.40	21.64
Northbound	Outside	30.90	32.98	-
	Inside	33.80	-	42.20
Southbound	Outside	13.52	12.82	-
	Inside	9.82	-	9.93

VITA²

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Thesis: VEHICLE DELAY AT 4-WAY STOP INTERSECTIONS

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