

Fachgebiet Verkehrsplanung und Verkehrstechnik

Influence of Intergreen Times on the Capacity of Signalised Intersections

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Background	The duration of intergreen times (Figure 1) is critical for both the safety and the capacity of signalised intersections. The determination follows similar, but different methods around the world. The exact capacity impacts have not been researched before. Their knowledge is important to develop efficient calculation methods which take the random character of traffic into account.	figure 1 Illustration of intergreen
Purpose	 Compare procedures internationally. Analyse the traffic flow during the signal change. Determine the capacity impact of intergreen. Derive improvement potential. 	 signal / signal group curb line extension vehicle trajectory (entering vehicle) conflict point
MethodImage: Second systemImage: Second system	 Trajectories of vehicles have been analysed (Figure 1) A closer look at the traffic flow revealed the possible conflicts at intersections and their probability (Figure 2). A capacity model was developed which considers the various factors on the traffic flow. Empirical data was gathered at signalised inter- sections in Germany (speed measurements and video observations, Figures 3 & 4). 	Figure 2 Illustration of conflicts
Application	The empirical evaluation revealed a maximum improvement potential of about 30% of the inter- section capacity. Conflicts leading to very long intergreen times are often rare events. Entering times are not taken into account, unnecessarily stretching the intergreen	Figure 4 Video observation with extension mast
CHI Re	While the variation of single parameters at individual intersections was often quite low, conspicuous differences among approaches could be observed (e.g. Figure 5).	3.37 1.00 0.38 0.06 0.37 0.07 0.38 0.06 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.40 0.49 0.40 0.49 0.40 0.49
Conclusion	 Capacity improvements appear possible by an advanced intergreen calculation procedure (based on a stochastic safety evaluation) and by the consideration of signal change intervals during the design of intersection layout and signal program. Most input parameters do not vary much at single approaches, but depend largely on the situation. 	hor output of the second seco
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