

Roundabout practice and research in Spain

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Overview

- Relatively recent solution
- Embraced with a passion (all sizes, many uses)
- Top-down country
- Two different outlooks
 - Design: More emphasis in capacity than LOS for intersections
 - Evaluation: whatever it takes
 - (SIDRA / VISSIM / other)





Guidelines and recommendations

- Detailed geometric guidelines
 - Ministry and some regional entities
- Focus on capacity
- Based on scarce research
 - More of a testing phase





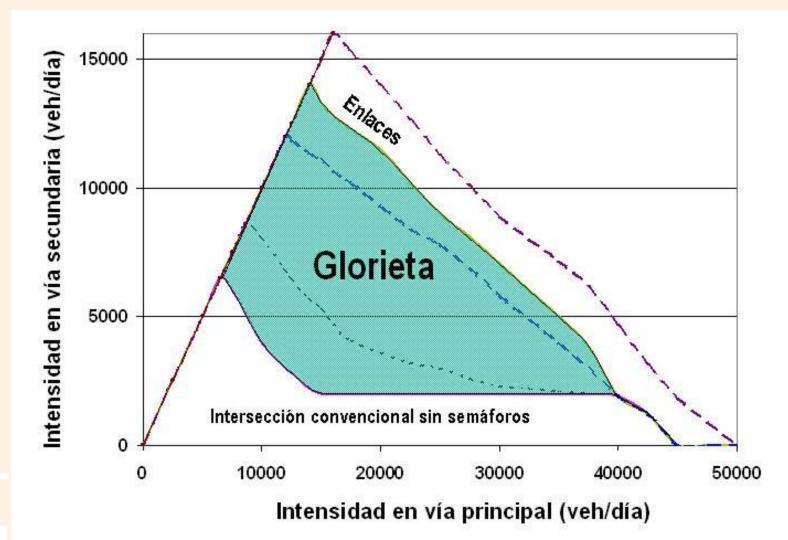
Guidelines and recommendations

- Plan view: Valencia, 2006
- Norma 3.1-IC. Trazado, Ministry, 2000
- Recomendaciones diseño de glorietas en carreteras suburbanas. Madrid Region, 1995
- Recomendaciones planeamiento y proyecto carreteras urbanas, Ministry, 1992
- Recomendaciones sobre glorietas. Ministry, 1989.





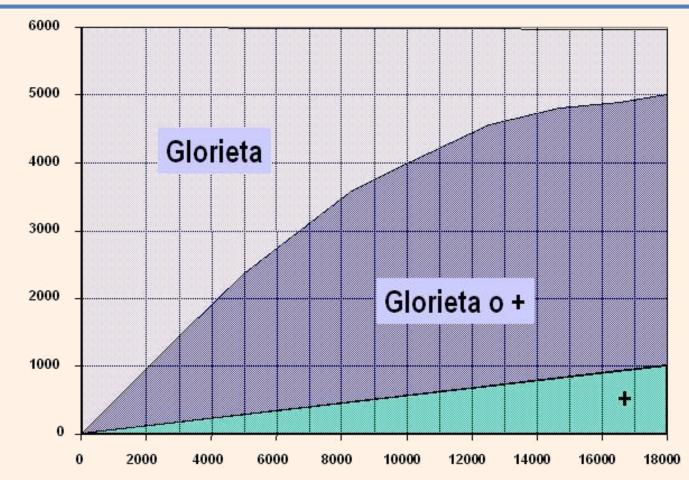
Guideline for use





Guideline for use

Intensidad en vía secundaria (veh/día)







Intensidad en vía principal (veh/día)

Access capacity and waiting times

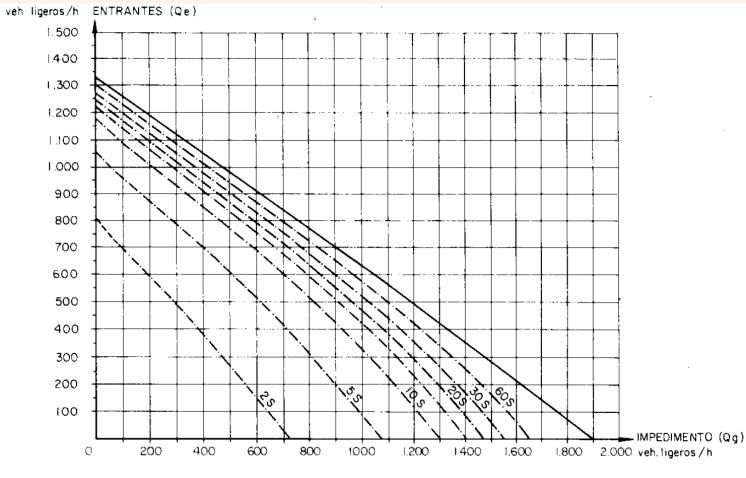




FIG. 3

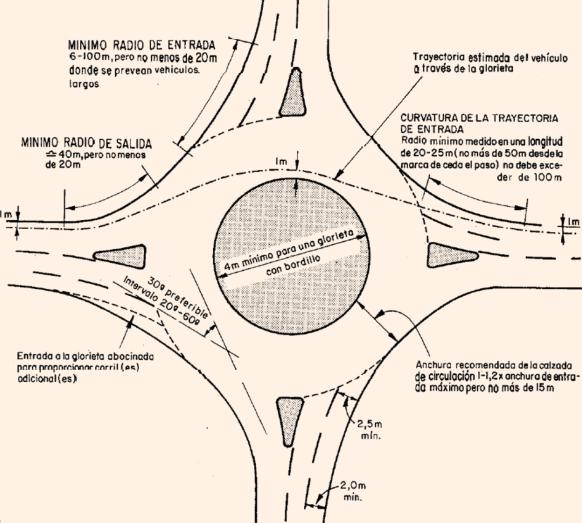
In practice

- Up to 40000
- More than 30000
- Depending on
 - movements
 - how far apart





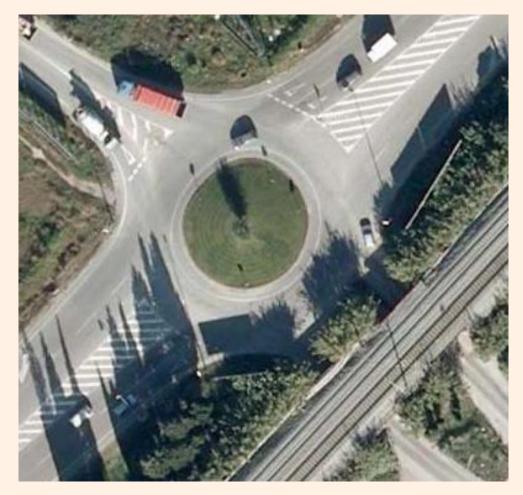
Geometry (Ministry)







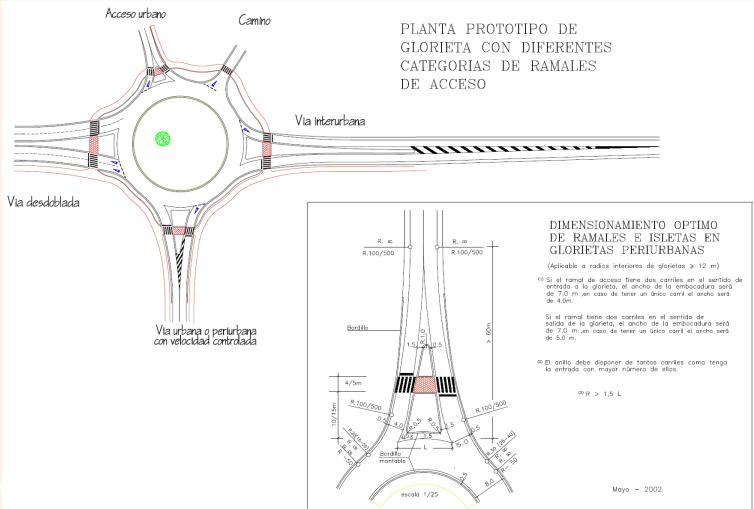
Accesses







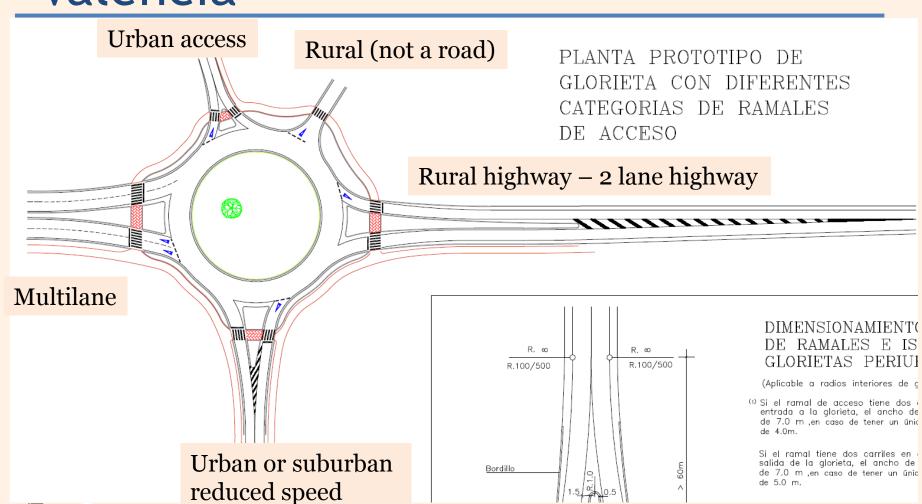
Valencia







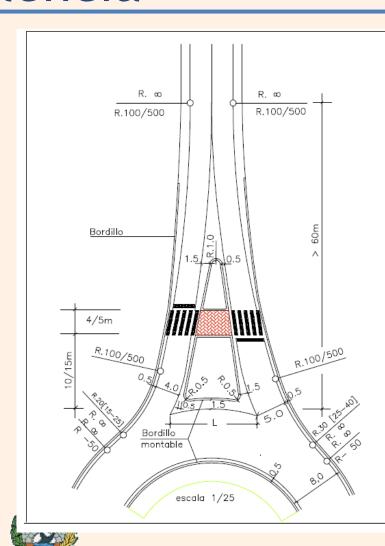
Valencia







Valencia



DIMENSIONAMIENTO OPTIMO DE RAMALES E ISLETAS EN GLORIETAS PERIURBANAS

(Aplicable a radios interiores de glorietas ≥ 12 m)

(1) Si el ramal de acceso tiene dos carriles en el sentido de entrada a la glorieta, el ancho de la embocadura será de 7.0 m ,en caso de tener un único carril el ancho será de 4.0m.

Si el ramal tiene dos carriles en el sentido de salida de la glorieta, el ancho de la embocadura será de 7.0 m ,en caso de tener un único carril el ancho será de 5.0 m.

(2) El anillo debe disponer de tantos carriles como tenga la entrada con mayor número de ellos.

(3) R > 1,5 L

Mayo - 2002



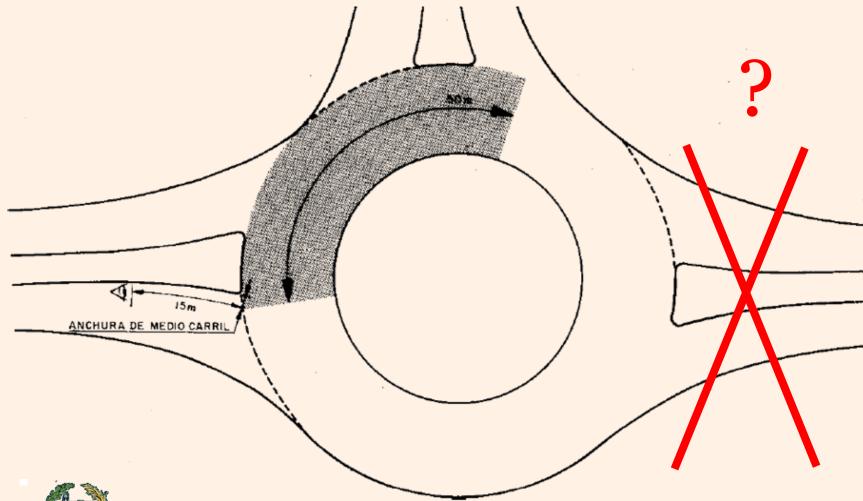
Madrid, small circles

- ADT < 5000
- Not enough space available



































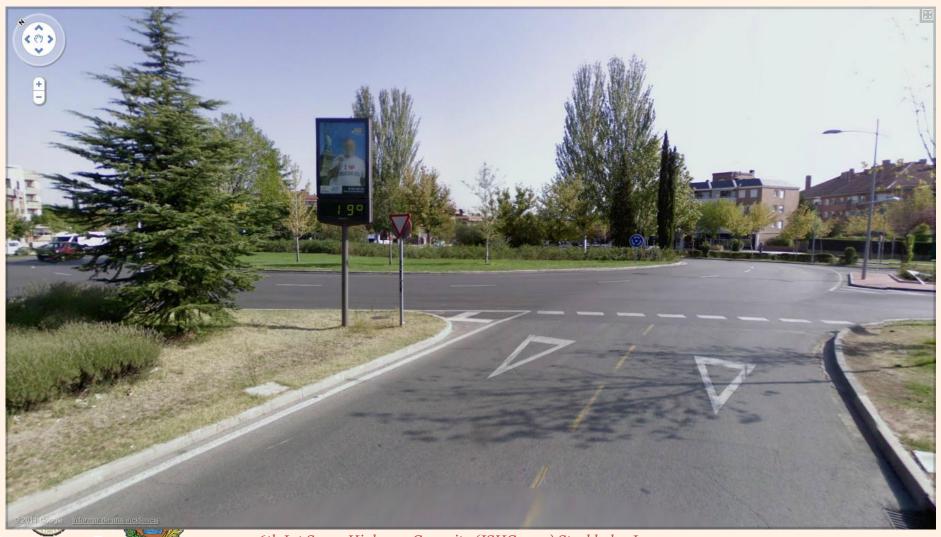
















Arquitecture

http://www.lasextanoticias.com/videos/ver/aberracion a pie de rotonda/325161





Recent research

- Test capacity
- Safety
- Alternatives to roundabouts (Madrid)
- Validate capacity model and critical and follow-up intervals





Capacity

- Over most european values
 - British
 - CETUR
- Not much worry for LOS unless it is almost daily
- Direct right turnos (if possible and solution)
- Local fixes





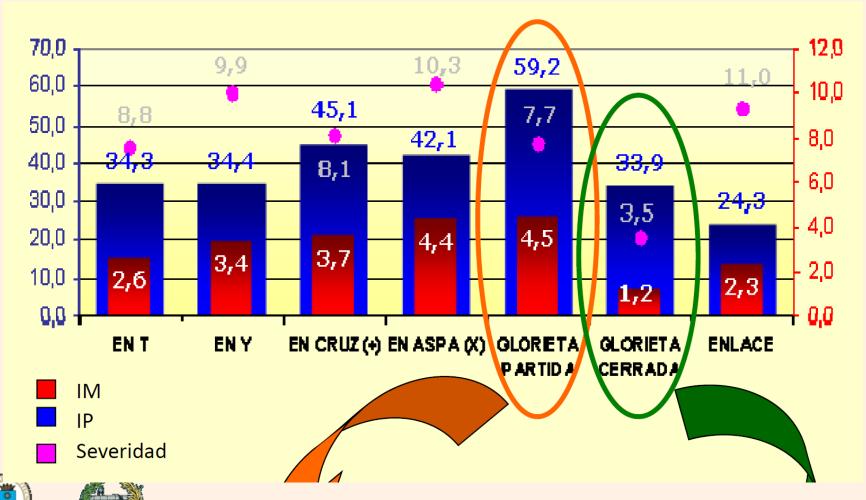
Capacity

- Critical interval: 3.3 to 3.5 s
- Follow-up: about half

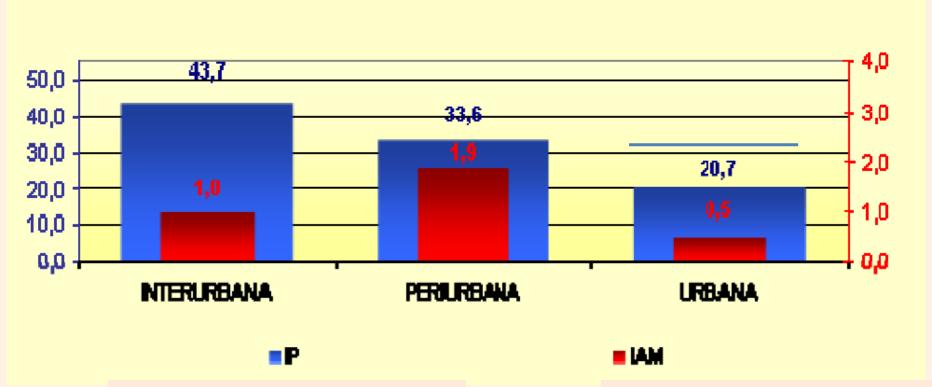




Safety (2011)



Safety (2011)

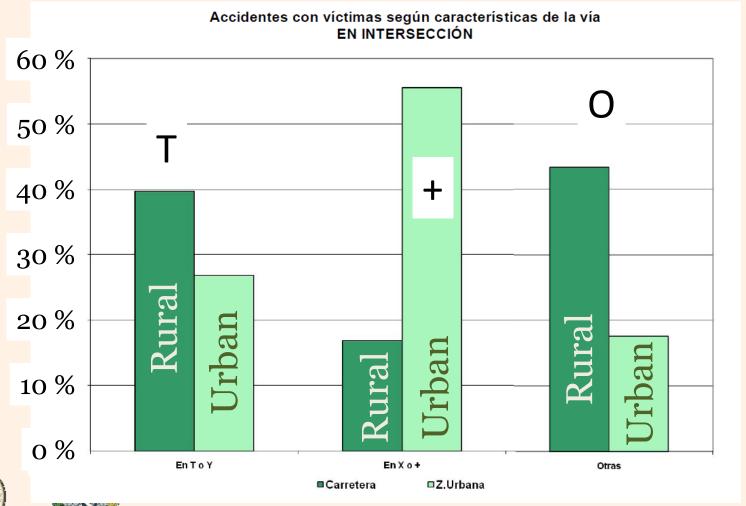


$$IP(3 yr) = \frac{(N^{\circ} \text{ of accidents w/ injury}) \times 10^{8}}{ADT \times 365 \times Length (km) \times 3}$$

$$IAM(3 yr) = \frac{(N^{\circ} \text{ of accidents w/ injury}) \times 10^{8}}{ADT \times 365 \times Length (km) \times 3}$$



Safety (2011)





Safety

- Roundabouts work better than traffic signals in urban areas
- Rural areas: roundabouts are not so good in number of accidents (open roundabouts are better)
 - But low mortality
 - And open roundabouts work well when not great volume crosses
- Urban areas: open roundabouts work much better when w/traffic signals

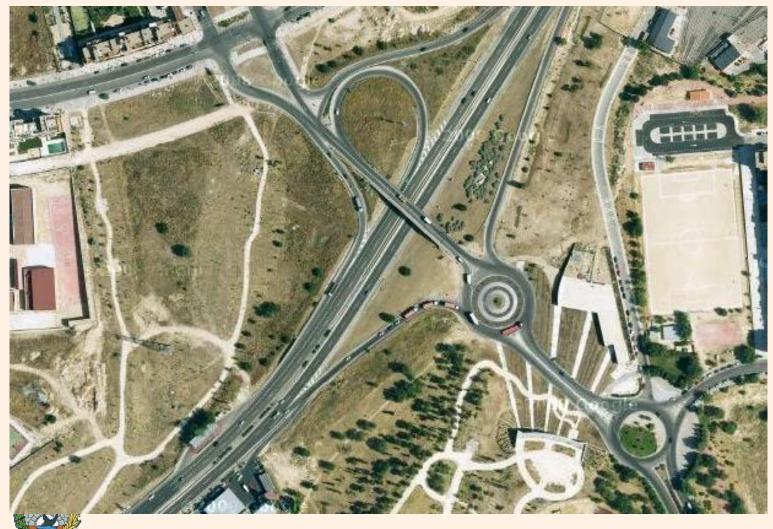
Turbo roundabouts

- First ones (three) built in Grado (Asturias)
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vGSWjPlGQ4Y&feature=player
 embedded#at=24
- Doubts as its results under heavy flows
 - Limited discipline of drivers





Ongoing





6th Int Symp Highway Capacity (ISHC 2011) Stockholm June 2011

Ongoing





Ongoing

- Revise values of critical and follow-up intervals
 - Previous measures when there were a shorter experience by drivers
- Obtain values of capacity and compare w/ HCM and simulation
- What to do here?



