

WORKSHOP ABOUT ROAD WORK ZONES ON MOTORWAYS, APRIL 2014

DANISH GUIDELINES AND RESEARCH PRESENTED BY KENNETH KJEMTRUP

THE DANISH GUIDELINES

- The Regulation for signing and marking of road work zones.
- The Guideline for signing and marking of road work zones
- Drawing examples for motorways
- Drawing examples for rural roads
- Drawing examples for urban roads
- Pocket Book for the people in the field

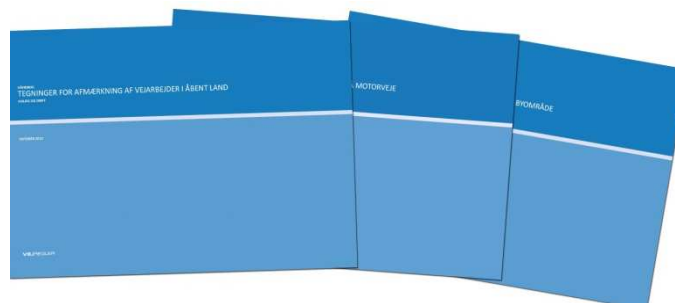
Guidende bekendtgørelser om afmærkning af vejarbejder
pr. 20. oktober 2013

BEK 1129 af 18. september 2013 om afmærkning af vejarbejder mv.

BEK 1211 af 16. oktober 2013 om afmærkning af vejarbejder mv.
(ændringsbekendtgørelse)



VEJD40C



DRAWINGS FOR MOTORWAYS, LIST OF CONTENT

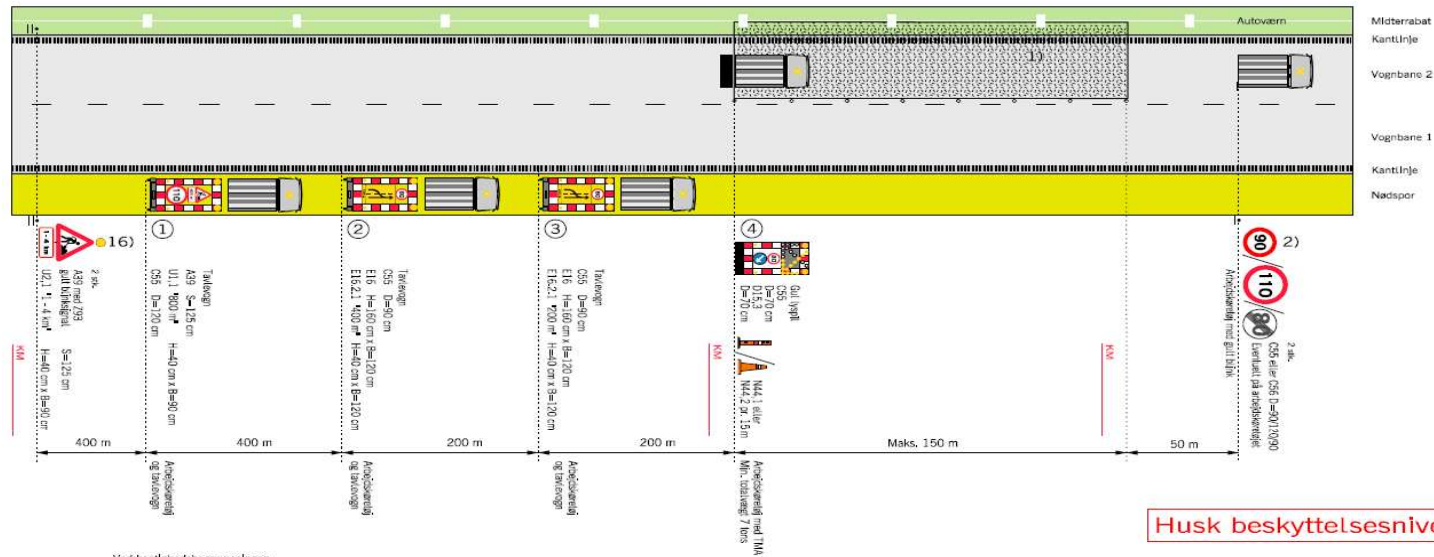
INDHOLDSFORTEGNELSE

GRUPPE 1: NØDSPOR OG RABATTER	
Tegningsnummer	Titel
M0101	Kørende vejarbejde i nødspor eller yderrabat
M0102	Kørende vejarbejde i nødspor eller yderrabat med tavlevogn
M0103	Akut vejservice i midterrabat, max. 15 min.
M0152	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i nødspor eller yderrabat
GRUPPE 2: 4-SPOREDE MOTORVEJE	
Tegningsnummer	Titel
M0201	Kørende vejarbejde i vognbane 1
M0202	Kørende vejarbejde i vognbane 2
M0203	Kørende vejarbejde i vognbane 1 på motorveje uden nødspor
M0204	Kørende vejarbejde i vognbane 2 på motorveje uden nødspor
M0251	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 1 eller nødspor
M0252	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 2 eller midterrabat (kun maskinelt vejarbejde)
M0254	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 2 eller midterrabat i begge vejsider med portopstilling
M0255	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 2 eller midterrabat med portopstilling
M0260 (4-fold og A3)	Overledning af 1 vognbane med begrænsningslinjer
M0261 (4-fold og A3)	Overledning af 1 vognbane med portopstilling
M0262 (4-fold og A3)	Overledning af 1 vognbane med nærtliggende frakørselsrampe
GRUPPE 3: 6-SPOREDE MOTORVEJE	
Tegningsnummer	Titel
M0300	Kørende vejarbejde i vognbane 1
M0303	Kørende vejarbejde i vognbane 3 eller midterrabat
M0350	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 1 eller nødspor
M0351	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 1 og 2
M0352	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 2 og 3
M0353	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 3 eller midterrabat
M0360 (5-fold og A3)	Overledning af 1 vognbane med begrænsningslinjer
M0361 (5-fold og A3)	Overledning af 1 vognbane med portopstilling
M0362 (5-fold og A3)	Overledning af 1 vognbane med nærtliggende frakørselsrampe
M0363 (5-fold og A3)	Overledning af 2 vognbaner med begrænsningslinjer
GRUPPE 4: 8-SPOREDE MOTORVEJE	
Tegningsnummer	Titel
M0450	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 1 eller nødspor
M0451	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 1 og 2
M0452	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 3 og 4
M0453	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 4 eller midterrabat

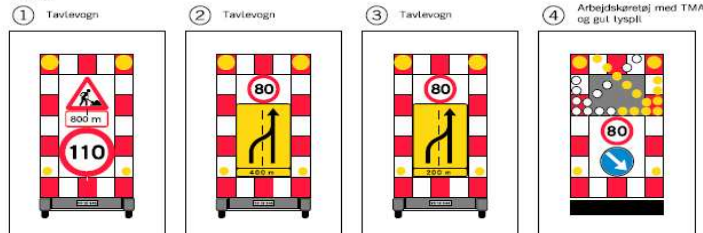
GRUPPE 5: DIVERSE	
Tegningsnummer	Titel
M0500	Trafikværn i nødspor med tilbageføring
M0501	Trafikværn i nødspor med påkørselsdæmper
M0502	Defekt autoværn eller gennemkørselsåbning i midterrabat
M0510	Affræsning og slidlagsudlægning
M0511	Tilkørselsrampe på overledningsstrækning
GRUPPE 6: INFORMATIONSTAVLER	
Tegningsnummer	Titel
M0600	Eksempler på informationstavler
GRUPPE 7: RAMPER	
Tegningsnummer	Titel
M0701	Bevægeligt vejarbejde på frakørselsrampe tæt på motorvejen
M0702	Bevægeligt vejarbejde på frakørselsrampe min. 100 m fra motorvejen
M0703	Kortvarigt vejarbejde ved spærreflade på frakørselsrampe
M0704	Kortvarigt vejarbejde i vognbane 1 ved frakørselsrampe
M0705	Spærring af frakørselsrampe med omkørsel før rampen
M0706	Spærring af frakørselsrampe med omkørsel efter rampen
M0707	Kortvarigt vejarbejde på spærreflade ved tilkørselsrampe

DRAWING EXAMPLE FOR MOTORWAYS

Kørende vejarbejde i vognbane 2



Ved hastighedsbegrænsningen på 110 km/h eller 90 km/h udsættes C35 110 km/h med 90 km/h



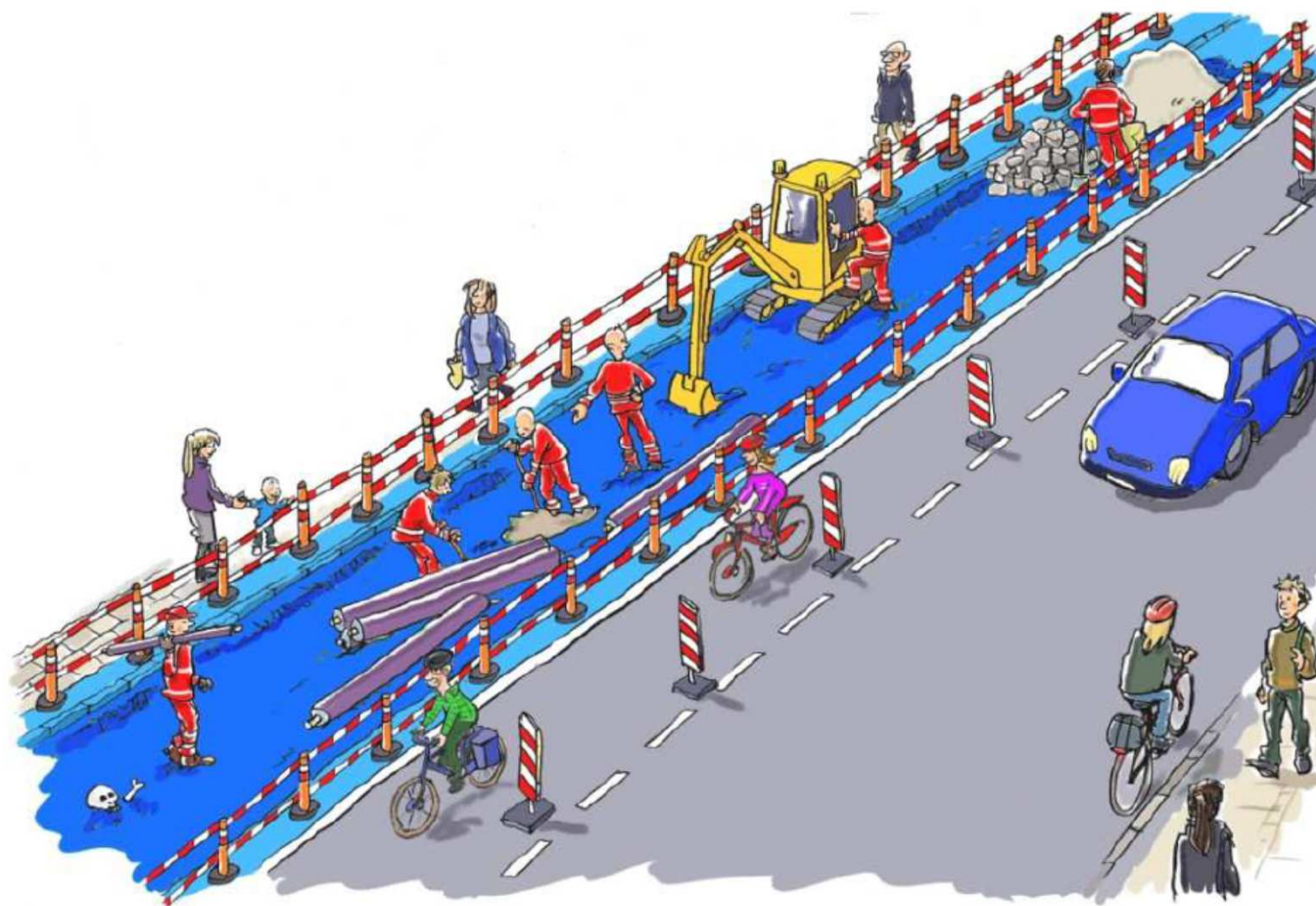
Arvendes ved følgende arbejder:
- Asfaltreparationer
- Autoværn og tavler
- Brandrensning
- Græsslåning
- Kørebaneafmærkning
- Renhold
- Vask af kantpæle og ligrende

Husk beskyttelsesniveau

- 1) N 44 markeringskeglerne kan undlades, når hote arbejdet udføres som maskinelt vejarbejde, og længden af arbejdsområdet er maks. 100 m.
- 2) På strækninger med permanent hastighedsbegrænsning 90 eller 110 km/h opsættes C 55 svarende hertil. På strækninger med 130 km/h opsættes C 55 (opnævnt af hastighedsbegrænsningen efter arbejdsområdet)
- 16) A 39 tavlen opsættes også på eventuelle tilkørselsramper på strækningen
- Z 93 Gult blinksgnalt
- TMA
- *** Længdeafspærring enten N44.1 eller N44.2
- Arbejdsområde
- V Hastighedsbegrænsningen langs arbejdsområdet

Afmærkning af vejarbejder på motorveje		
Kørende vejarbejde i vognbane 2		
4 sporet motorvej		V ≤ 80 km/h
Vejdirektoratet	Ok, 2013	M0202

THE POCKET BOOK, EXAMPLE

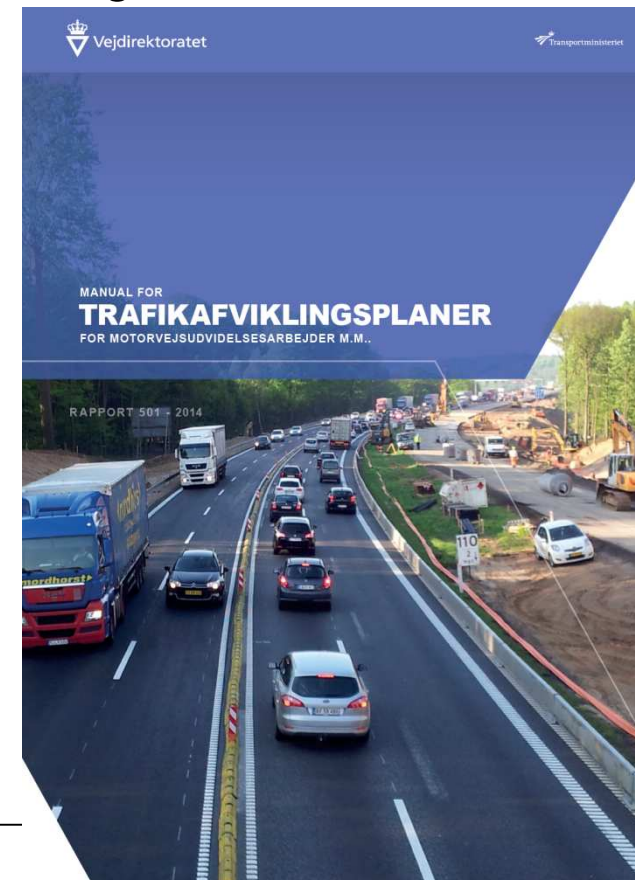


WHERE CAN YOU FIND THE DOCUMENTS?

- <http://vejregler.lovportaler.dk/SearchResult.aspx?t=%2fV1%2fNavigation%2fTillidsmandssystemer%2fVejregler%2fAnlaegsplanlaegning%2fFaerdselsregulering%2fVejarbejder%2f>

MANUAL FOR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT ROAD WORKS ON MOTORWAYS

- Guideline for planning the traffic
- Guideline for executing the signing and marking
- Guideline for using the road equipment
- Guideline for signing detour routes
- Guideline for using guard rails
- Guideline for the geometric road design



THE BASIC PHILOSOPHY FOR THE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT IN ROAD WORK ZONES ON MOTORWAYS

- Keep the number of lanes
- Speed limit is reduced to 80km/h
- Keep the traffic on the motorway
- Good passability, delay only caused by the reduced speed
- No increase in injury accidents
- No accidents between workers and the traffic
- 85% of the drivers are satisfied about our efforts in giving information and ensuring good passability.

HOW DO WE FULFILL OUR REQUIREMENTS

- We respect the drivers skills and behaviour
- We warn the driver by signs and markings
- We guide the driver through the road work zone
- We protect the driver and the worker, when accidents happen

RESPECTING THE DRIVERS SKILLS AND BEHAVIOUR.

- The driver do not always respect the law
- The driver do not think like a civil engineer
- The driver use the information that suits him best
- The driver cannot read information placed after a bridge untill he has passed the bridge
- The driver cannot read more than 4 informations at a time
- The driver cannot see the road invironment in darkness
- The driver can only solve 1 problem at a time
- The drivers focus is long ahead of the vehicle
- The driver acts on the basis of experience and expectations

WARNING THE DRIVER, HOW

- Prewarning signs
- Rumble strips
- Speed limit signs 110-80km/h, normaly VMS signs
- Information signs, VMS
- Speed reducing measures, mostly visual speed reducers
- Narrowing the lanes
- Restricting the width of vehicles in lane 2 and 3 to 2,0m
- Queue warning based on calculation or real time measurements (40km/h)

GUIDE THE DRIVER, HOW?

- High delineator panels 145cm, low in sight areas 75cm
- White road markings, RL > 150mcd/lx
- Consistent road geometry designed for 80km/h:
 - Horizontal curves like s-curves at intersections (No transition curves)
 - Ramp and taper design at entries (For merging), 140m taper
 - Ramp design at exits
 - Lane drop design, 1:30
 - Narrow lanes with vehicle width restrictions (max 2,0m i lane 2/3)
 - Lane width: 2,75m (2,5m) in lane 2/3 and 3,0m (2,9m) in lane 1
- Supporting lane guidance signs
- Speed reducing measures
- Attention measures
- Emergency lay by's for every 500m
- Detour guidance

PROTECTING THE DRIVER, HOW?

- Safety Zone as for permanent roads (6m for 80km/h)
- Guard rails, type T3, EN 1317 test and approved by RD
- Brake away constructions, EN 12767 and approved by RD
- Traffic Buffers (Crash Cushions) approved by RD
- TMA on vehicles working in lanes, tested NCHRP 350
- Speed limit 50km/h when working in the central reserve. VMS
- No entries or exits from the motorway to the working areas close to bridges and motorway exits/entries
- Protection against glare from warning lights
- Protection against glare from the working zone

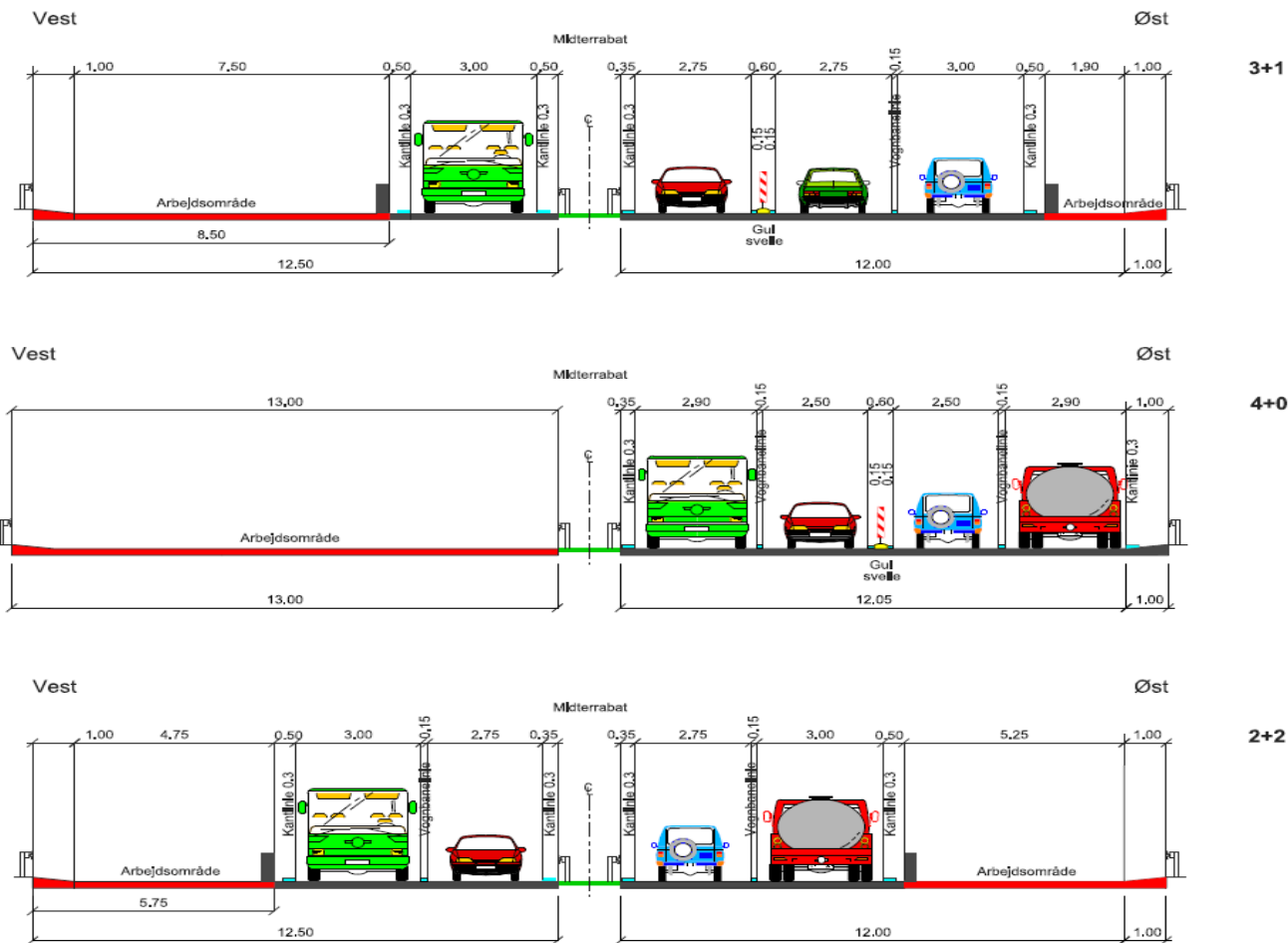
PROTECTION AGAINST GLARE FROM THE WORKZONE

Hight above road surface	Max luminance
6 m	1500 cd
8 m	3000 cd
10 m	5000 cd
12 m	8000 cd
14 m	11000 cd
16 m	15000 cd

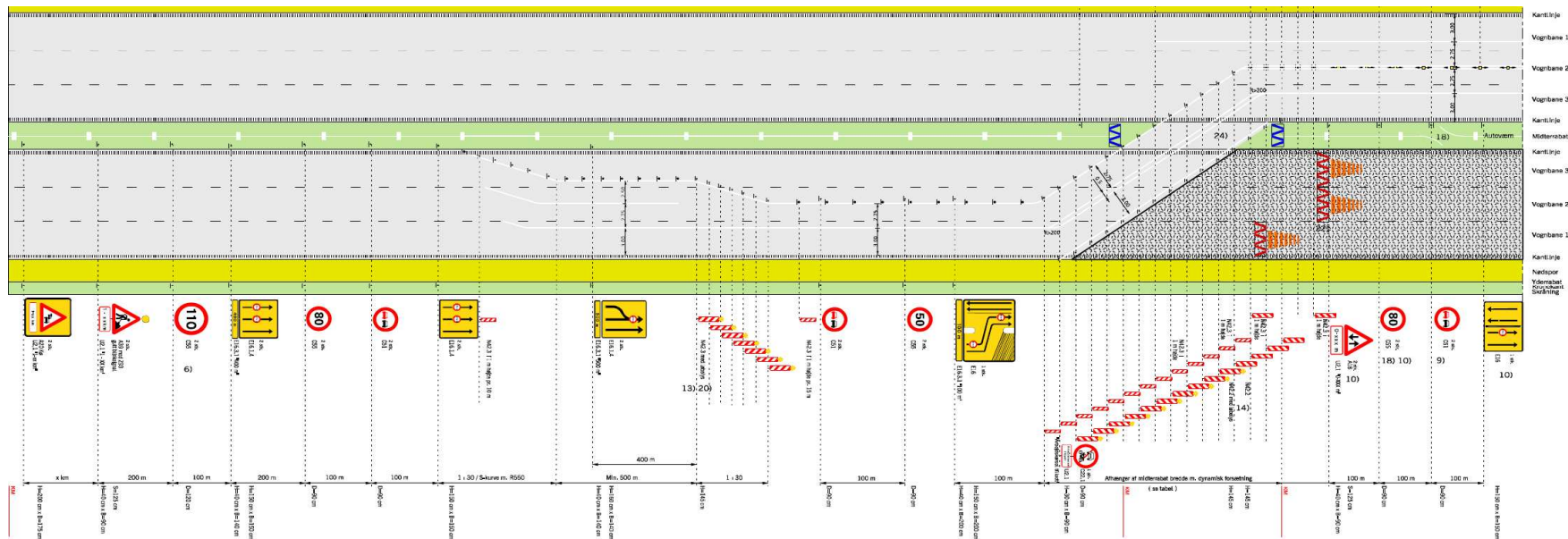
PROTECTING THE WORKER, HOW?

- 8 protecting levels used, only where work is ongoing:
 1. Recommended speed 20km/h, Workers on the road
 2. Delineator marking only
 3. Working distance to traffic >1,0m
 4. Protecting vehicle, weight>7t
 5. Machine work, weight>1,5t
 6. Guard rail
 7. Secondary guard rail
 8. Closing the road or road side

TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS,



2-LANE TRANSITION, PRINCIP DRAWING WEEK-END WORK ONLY



Hældning 1:10

Rabatbrede i	3 m	4 m	6 m	12 m
Forsætningslængde	90	100	120	180

Tabel: Forsætningslængde ved 50km/h

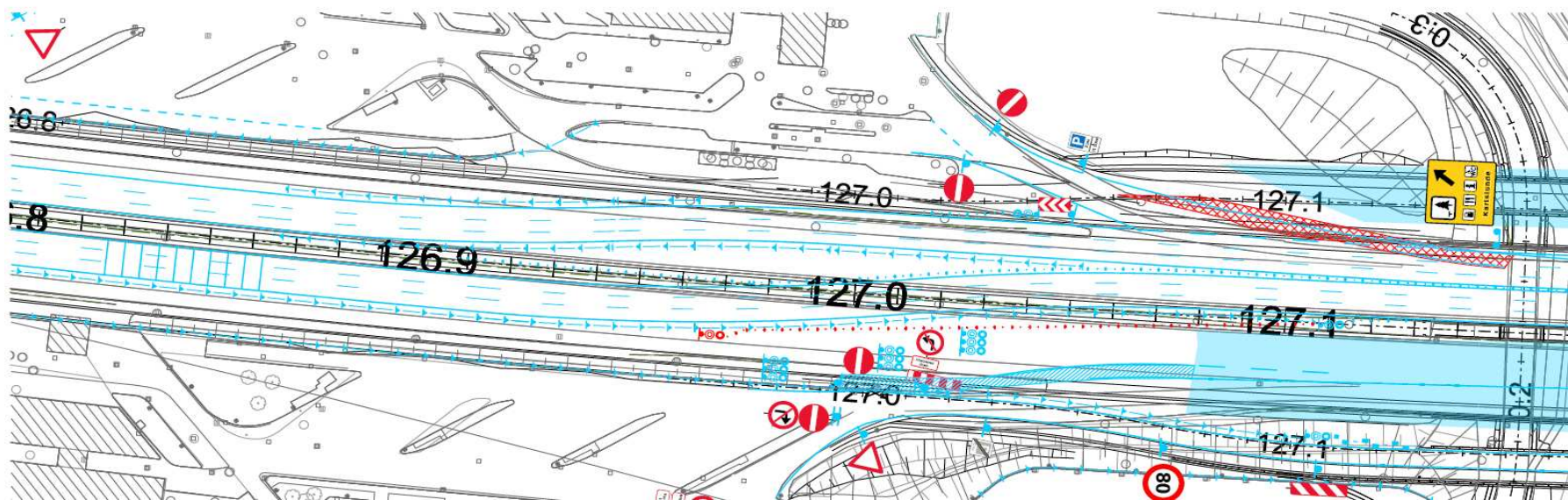
- 2) På strækninger med permanent hastighedsbegrænsning 90 eller 110 km/h opsættes C 55 svarende hertil. På strækninger med 130 km/h opsættes C 56 (ophævelse af hastighedsbegrænsningen efter arbejdsområdet)
- 6) Udgår, hvis hastighedsbegrænsningen er mindre end 130 km/h
- 9) Tavler gentages pr. 500 m.
- 10) Tavler gentages pr. 1.000 m.
- 13) Begrænsningslinjen N 42,3 med løbelys kan erstattes med tavlevogn eller TMA.
- 14) Begrænsningslinjen opstilles 1:10 og N 42 udføres i størrelse 1,45 m
- 18) Hvor det ikke er muligt at fx pladmæssige årsager at beskytte nødåbninger i midterrabatten med fx 1 stk. dæksæt, så sættes hastigheden ned til 50 km/h i en afstand af 100 m før nødåbningen. Tilsvarende, hvis der findes andre faste genstande, som det ikke er muligt at beskytte imod.
- 19) N 44,3 vognbandedelere placeres med 15 m mellemrum til adskillelse af modsat rettet trafik.
- 20) Begrænsningslinjen opstilles 1:30 og N 42,3 udføres i 1,45 m højde
- 22) Anvendes kun i de tilfælde, hvor trafikanten eller vejarbejderen skal beskyttes, fx, hvor der er dybe udgravninger
- 23) Hvis arbejdet varer under 24 timer erstattes N 44,3 med N 44,1 eller N 44,2.
- 24) Autoværn, som midlertidigt fjernes i gennemkørselsåbningen skal enten køres bort eller lægges i bagkant af yderabat uden for sikkerhedszonen. Når autoværnet er fjernet skal der ved autoværnsenderne opsættes energisabsorbierende afspærring.

Husk beskyttelsesniveau

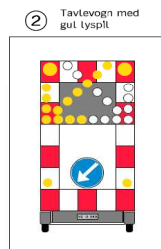
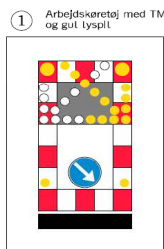
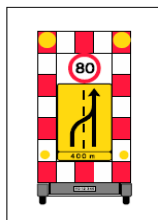
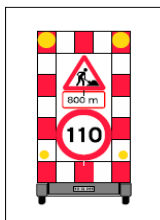
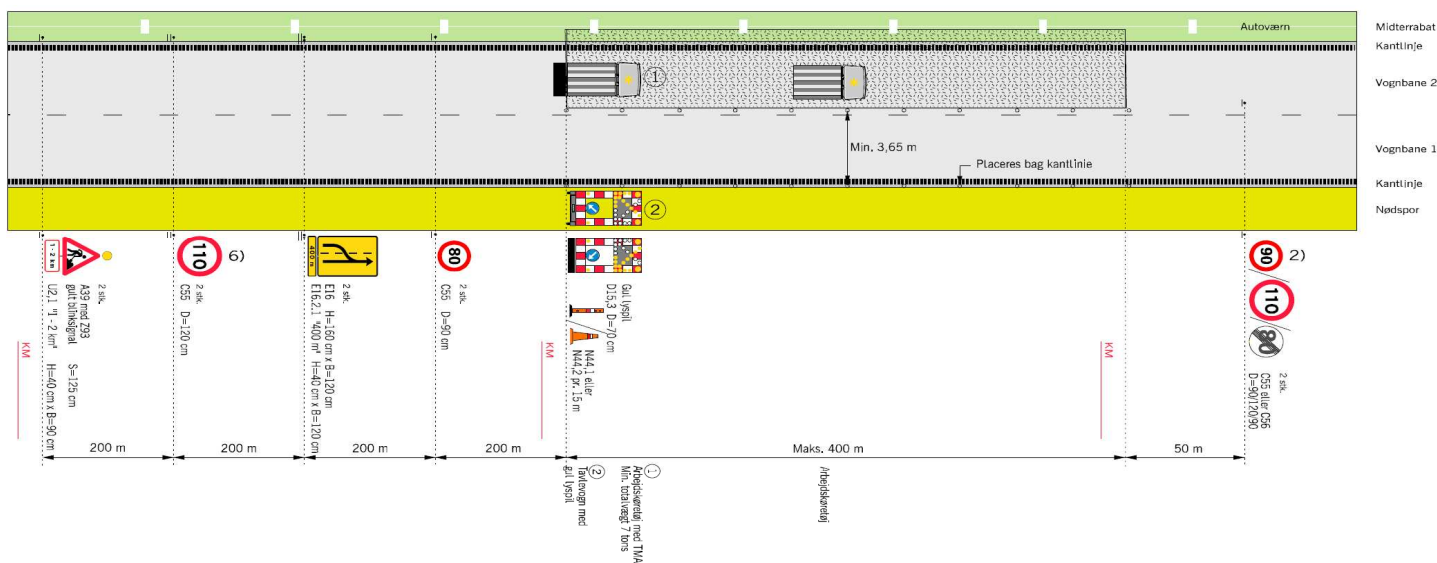
- Q44 (0,15) afslutning
- Bufferzone, tværgående sikring, længden afh. af produktet
- Påkørselsdæmper som tværfæspærring
- Påkørselsdæmper foran autoværnsender
- Z 93 Gult blinksignal
- Arbejdsområde
- V Hastighedsbegrænsningen langs arbejdsområdet

Afmærkning af vejarbejder på motorveje	
Overledning af 2 vognbaner (1. del af tegn. nr. M0363)	
Begrænsningslinjer	
6 sporet motorvej	V ≤ 50 km/t
Vejldirektoratet	Oktober 2013 M0363-1

3-LANE TRANSITION, 80KM/H



LANE DROP, MOVING ROAD WORK



Anvendes ved følgende arbejder:

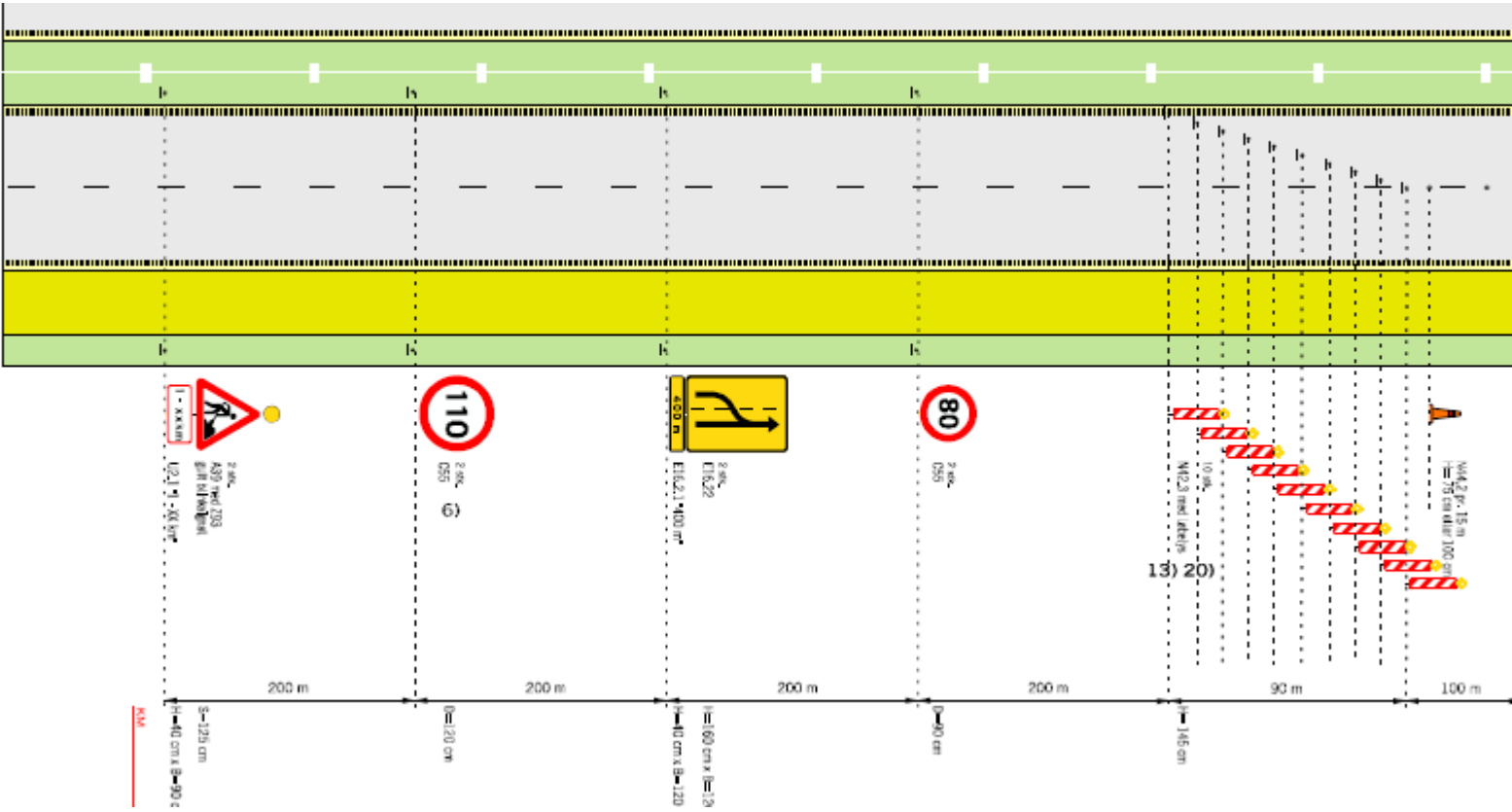
- Asfaltereparationer
- Autoværn og tavler
- Beplantning
- Kørebaneafmærkning
- Renhold
- Revneforsegling
- og lignende

Husk beskyttelsesniveau

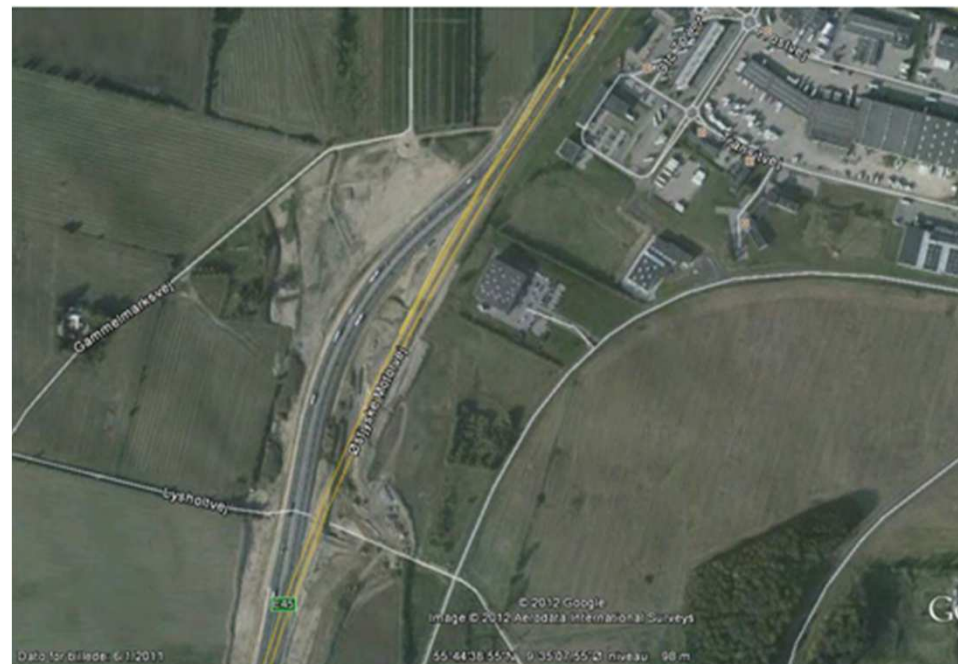
- På strækninger med permanent hastighedsbegrænsning 90 eller 110 km/h opsættes C 55 svarende hertil. På strækninger med 130 km/h opsættes C 56 (ophævelse af hastighedsbegrænsningen efter arbejdsområdet)
- Udgår, hvis hastighedsbegrænsningen er mindre end 130 km/h
- Z 93 Gult blInksignal
- TMA
- Længdeafspærring enten N44.1 eller N44.2
- Arbejdsområde
- Hastighedsbegrænsningen langs arbejdsområdet

Afmærkning af vejarbejder på motorveje		
Kortvarligt vejarbejde i vognbane 2 eller midterrabat		
Portopstilling		
4 sporet motorvej	V = 80 km/h	
Vejdirektoratet	Oktober 2013	M0255

LANE DROP, ROAD WORK FOR A LONGER PERIODE



INTERIM MOTORWAY



INTERIM MOTORWAY



3 Slagelse retning vest.ts

Interim motorway – reduced standard



Interim motorway – high standard



Transition zone - reduced standard



Transition zone - high standard



The designs of interims

- The 2 interims have the same lengths (1 km) and the same speed limit (80 km/h).
- The alignments and curvatures are very similar.
- Cross sections are different:
 - *The low standard interim* has reduced lane width (3m + 2,75m) and no emergency lanes
 - *The high standard interim* has the normal cross section profile for motorways

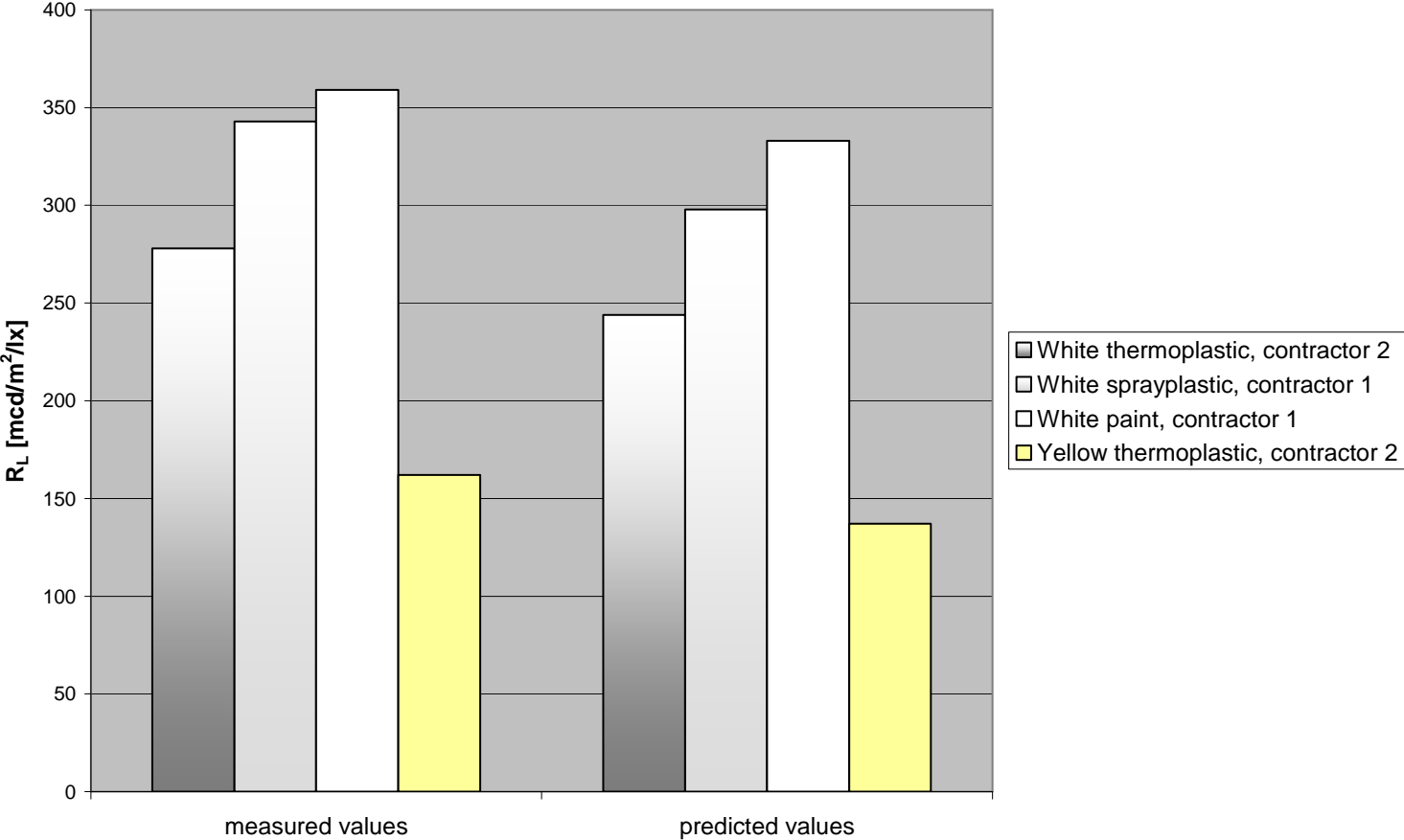
Evaluation results:

- Mean speed exceeds signed speed in all observation cross sections, and the 15 % highest speeds are more than 20 km/h higher than signed speed on both interims.
- The capacity is fine on both interims – no queue problems
- Road users are very satisfied with both interims. A bit more positive for the high standard interim.
- Accident analyse indicates higher safety on the low standard interim compared to the high standard interim

INTERIM MOTORWAY

- Design and marking like a road work motorway
- Speed limit 80km/h (50km/h)
- Stop sight
- Lanewidth, lane 1: 3,0m, lane 2: 2,75
- Cross fall 80 km/h: 2,5%, 50km/h: - 2,5%
- Horizontal acceleration for articulated vehicles max 0,7g

ROAD MARKING VISIBILITY



PROTECTING AGAINST GLARE



Road works during night Recommendations for the visual environment

Anita Ihs, VTI
Kai Sørensen, DELTA
Arve Augdal, SINTEF
Antti Tiensuu, LiCon-AT

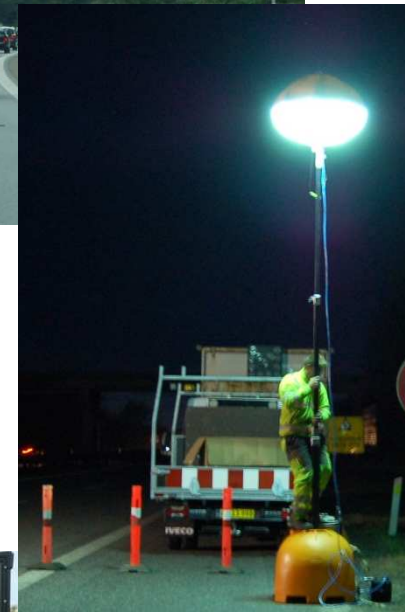


REQUIREMENTS FOR WARNING LIGHTS

Type of warning light	Effective luminous intensity (cd) in relation to the ambient light level ¹⁾				
	40.000 lx Full daylight	4.000 lx Weak daylight	400 lx Dusk or dawn	40 lx Road lighting	≤4 lx Darkness
Warning lights on road signs ²⁾	1280 ± 30 %	640 ± 30 %	320 ± 30 %	160 ± 30 %	80 ± 30 %
Running lights ³⁾	640 ± 30 %	320 ± 30 %	160 ± 30 %	80 ± 30 %	40 ± 30 %
Warning lights on barriers ⁴⁾	640 ± 30 %	320 ± 30 %	160 ± 30 %	80 ± 30 %	40 ± 30 %
Crosses and arrows on trailers or vehicles ⁵⁾	1280 ± 30 %	640 ± 30 %	320 ± 30 %	160 ± 30 %	80 ± 30 %
Lightbars and beacons on vehicles	In accordance with "Bekendtgørelse om detailforskrifter for køretøjers indretning og udstyr"				
1) The ambient light level is measured by the horizontal illuminance (lux, lx)					
2) Warning lights may be mounted only on A 39 "Road work". The cycle period shall be 1 s and the on-time 0,2 s					
3) A cycle of running lights shall start each 1,5 s, during which the on-time of a warning light shall start 0,15 s after the start of the on-time of the previous warning light. The on-time shall be 0,2 s. Background light must not be used. This implies that there is an idle period between sequences, whenever the number of warning lights in a running light is less than 10					
4) Warning lights in pairs on O 43 – 45 Barriers shall have simultaneous on-times. The cycle period shall be 1 s and the on-time 0,2 s					
5) Warning lights forming crosses and arrows on trailers or vehicles shall have a cycle period of 1,5 s and an on-time of 0,6 s.					

RoadWork Zones at Motorways – Speed Reducing Measures

- Mobile Road Quakes
- Mobile Road Quakes combined with "Slow Down the Speed"
- Variable Message Signs
- "Port and Cone"
- PowerMoon as Mobile Lighting
- Corridor of N42



Mobile rumble stripes (Mobile Road Quakes)

Tested at:

- Different spacing (1.5m , 4.0m)
- Speed limits (70 km/h, 50 km/h)

Results:

- Only in place for a few hours (moved by heavy vehicles passages)
- Speed reduction: 0-1 km/h
- Perhaps effect on driver attention ?

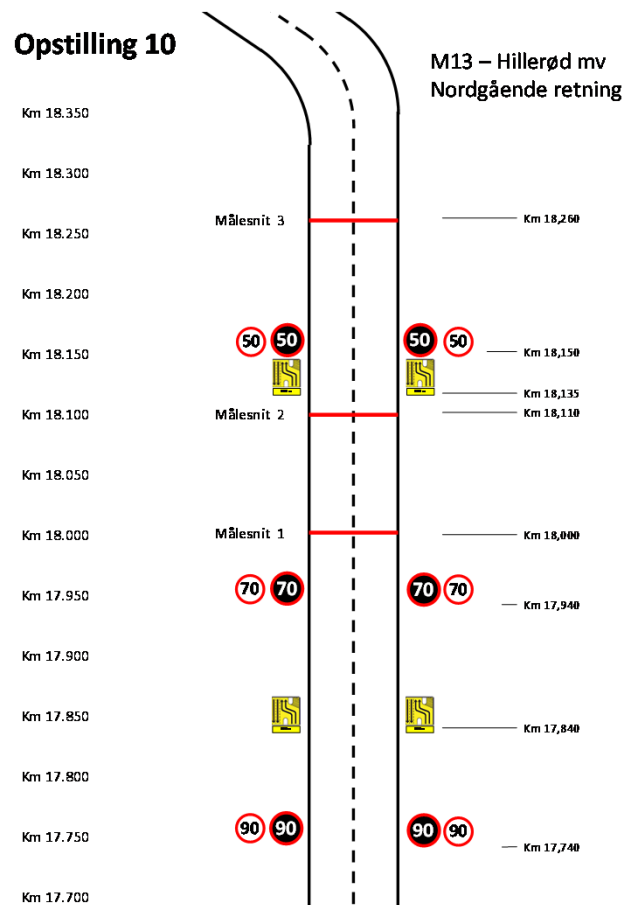


Use of electronic speed limit signs vs. ordinary speed limit sign.

Tested at workzone

110 km/h -> 90 km/h -> 70 km/h -> 50 km/h

Advantage: Electronic signs more visible ?



Reduction in average speed:
4- 11 km/h

Higher reduction at night

Temporary reduction in speed limit in work zone by use of VMS (due to heavy vehicles entering left lane from center area)



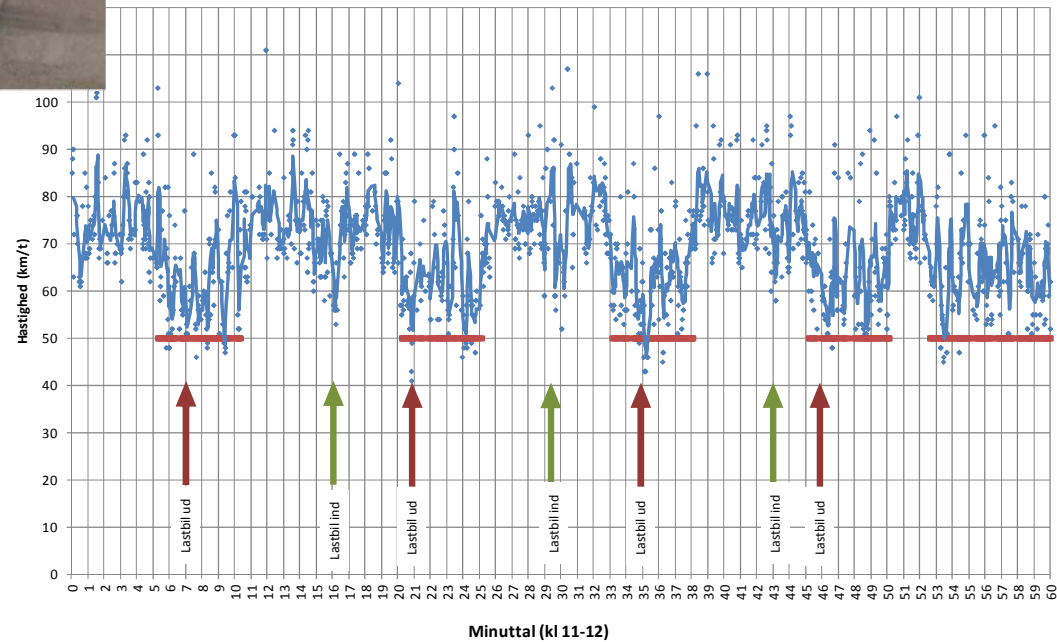
Speed limit 80 km/h -> 50 km/h

Effect:

Avg speed: - 13 km/h

85%: - 9 km/h

Målesnit 1 - kl. 11-12

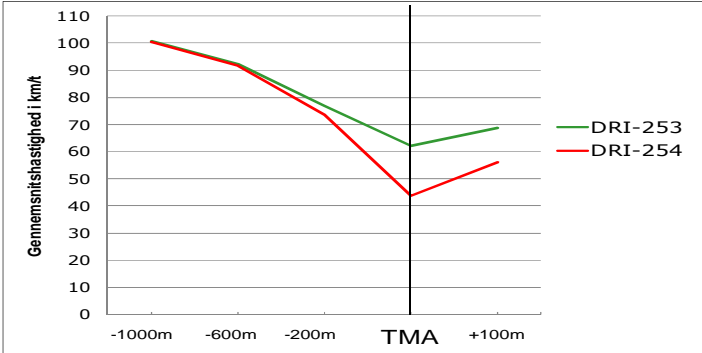


ROAD WORK ZONE MARKING BY NIGHT – "PORT & CONE"

New marking DRI 254: "Port & Cone"



Old marking DRI 253



Speed is significantly reduced

PowerMoon

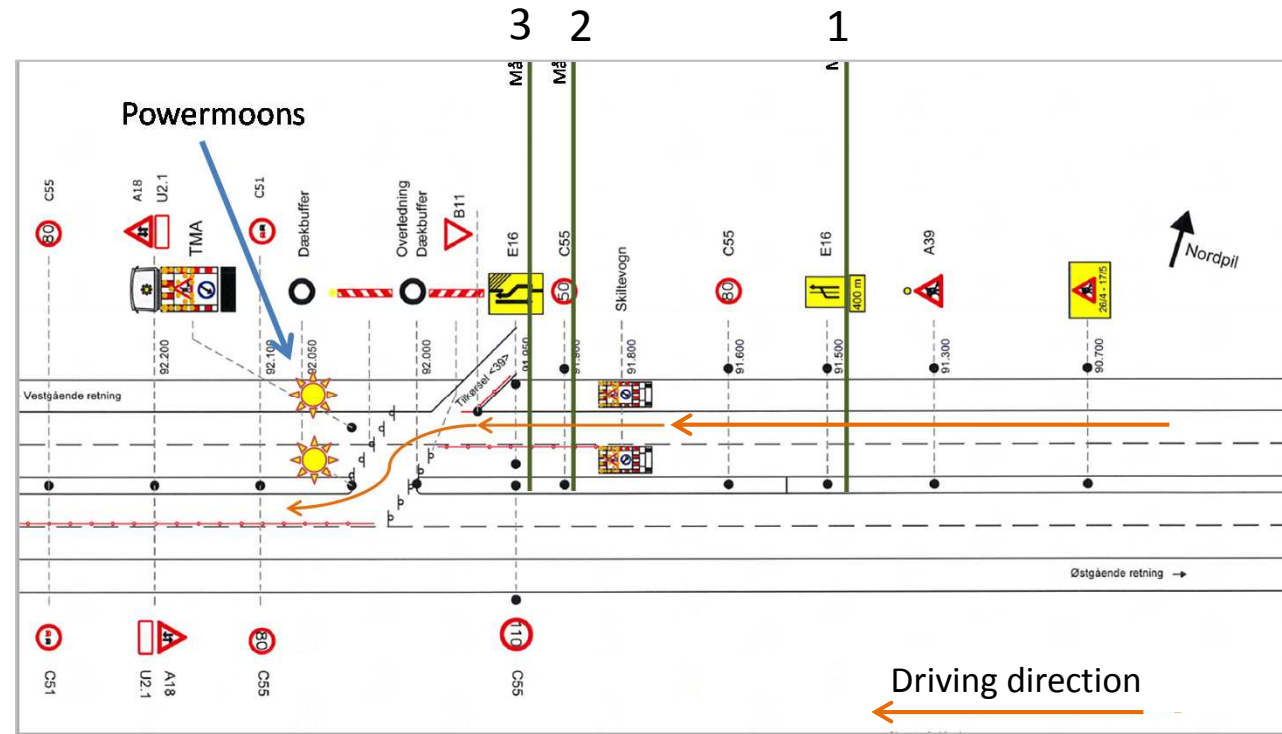
Vest Motorway DRI-261

Speed limit on stretch:

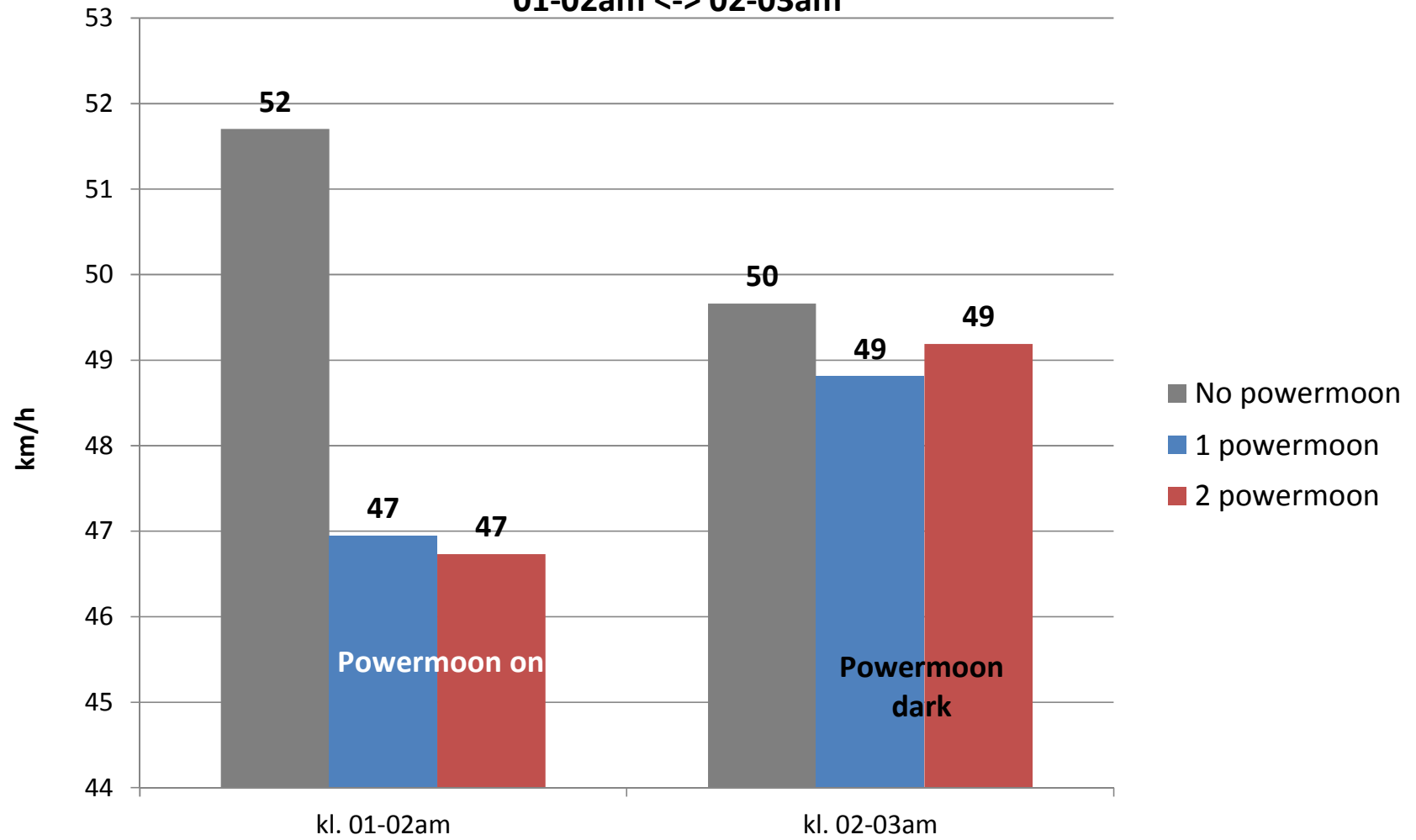
- 1: 110 km/h
- 2: 80 km/h / 50 km/h
- 3: 50 km/h

Setup:

- No powermoon (ref)
- 2 powermoons
- 1 powermoon



Average speed - Point 3
01-02am <-> 02-03am



Corridor of N42

Highway (rute 23) – Modified DRI-261

Speed limit on stretch: 80 km/h

Setup:

- Reference stretch
- Test stretch N42 corridor, 7.5 m between N42
- Test stretch N42 corridor, 15 m between N42

Delineators (N42): 2m high

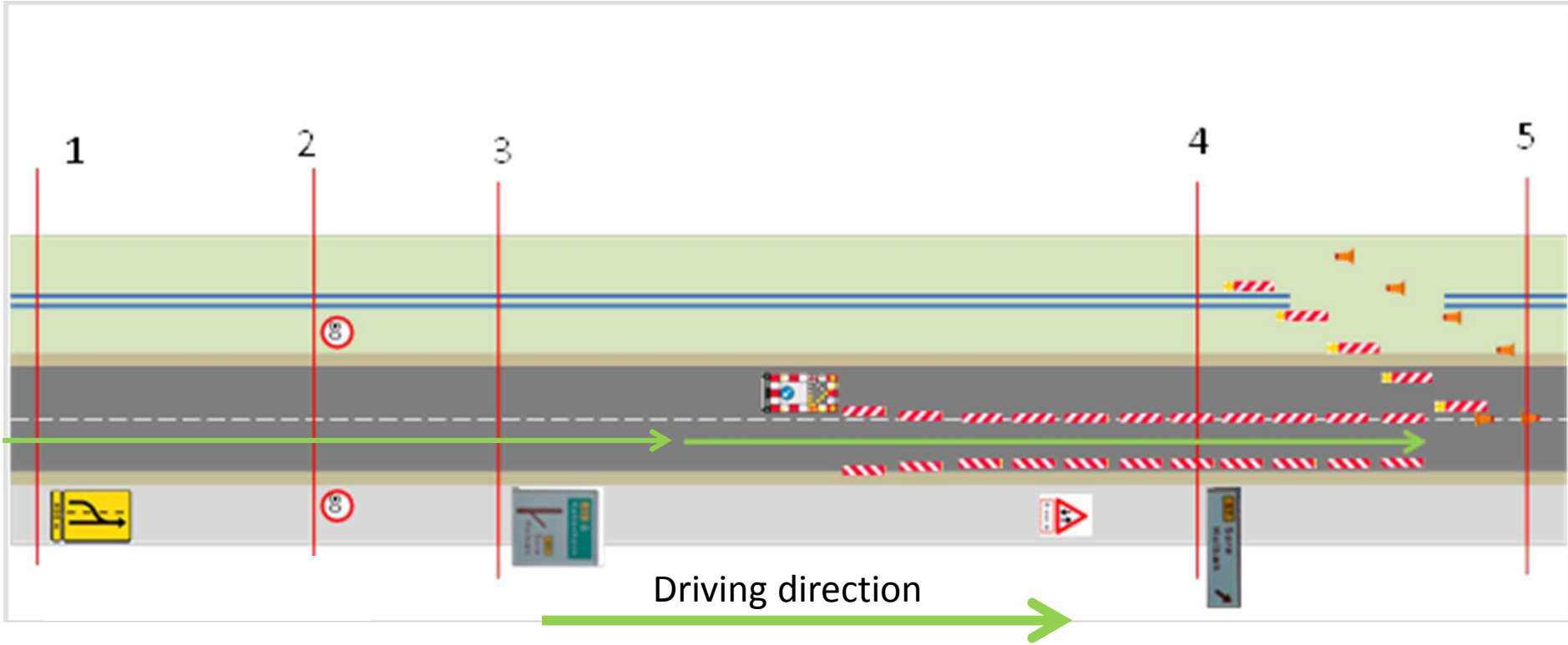
Corridor length: 160 m

Corridor width: 3.65 m

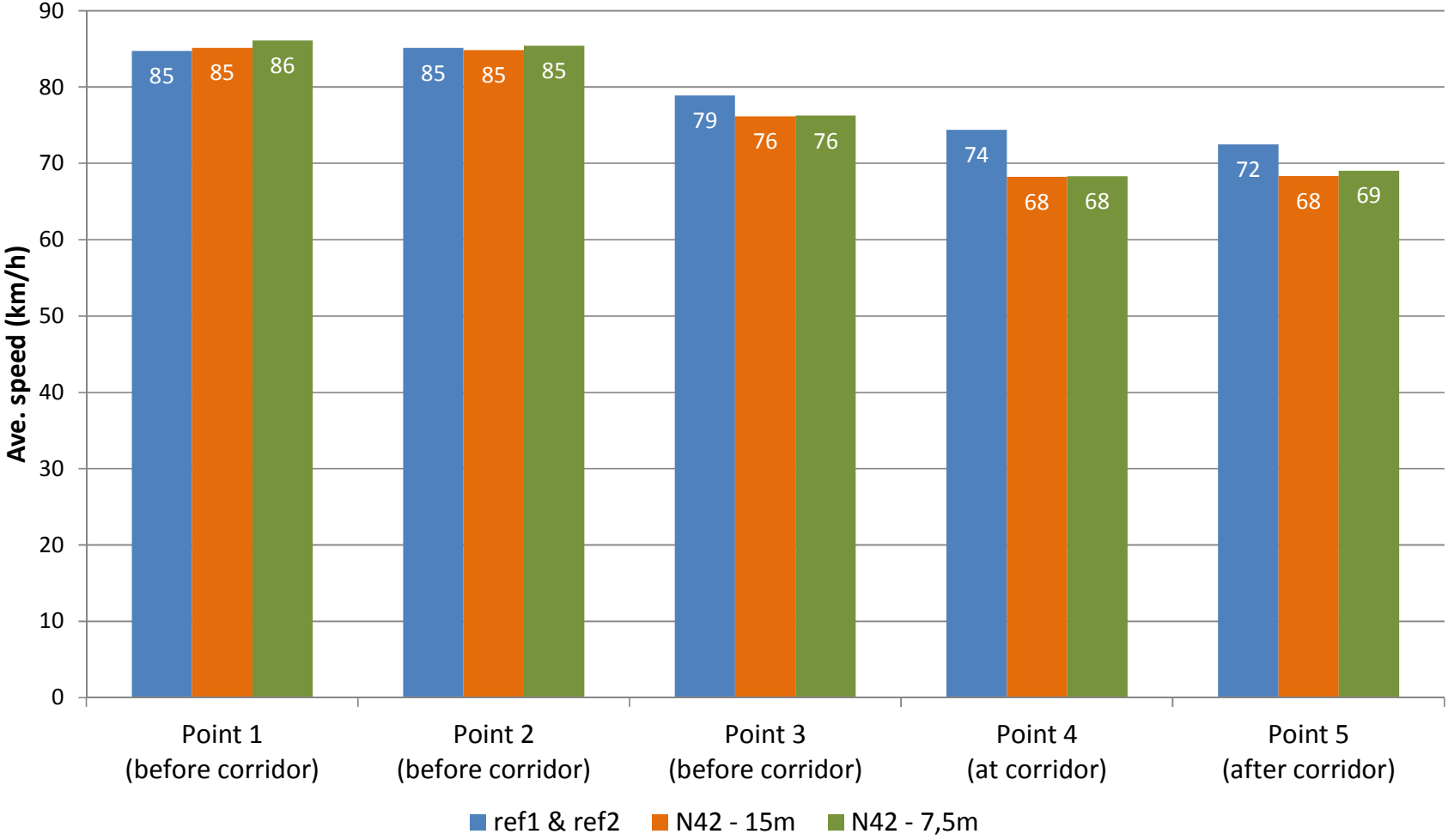
Period:

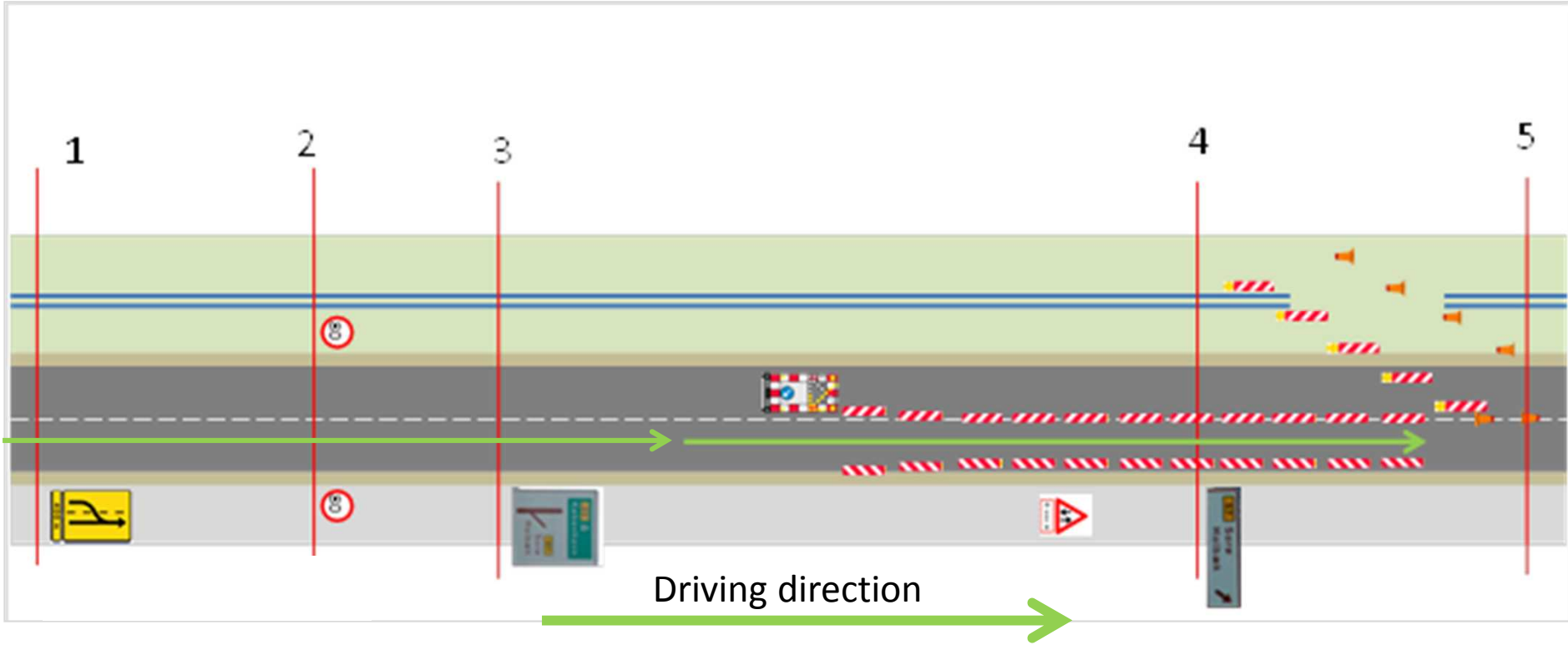
- Reference stretch: 5 days and nights
- Each test stretch: 4 days and nights (not weekend)



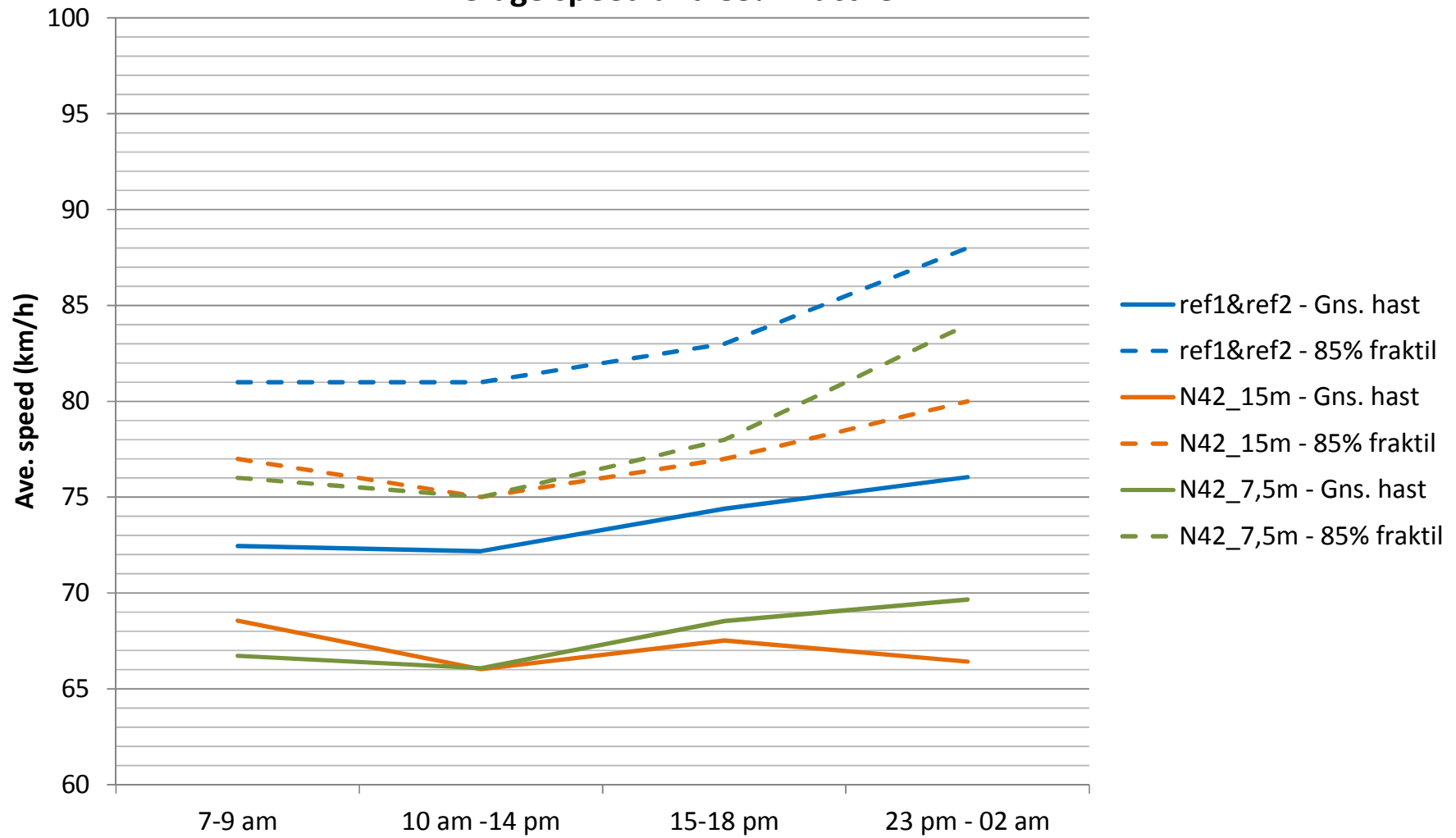


Average speed at setup and point





Point 4 Average speed and 85% fractile



Driving through a Roadwork Zone

- What are the road users looking at when driving through a roadwork zone?
- For how long do road users look at different roadwork related elements – and which?
- For how long do road users look at elements which are not related to roadwork?



Design of the trial

- Holbæk Motorway (M11) - 8 km - reconstruction 2->3 lanes in each direction - 2 ramps
- Instrumented car (eyetracker, GPS)
- 10 test drivers (age 21-69 years)
- June-September 2011



- Roadworks in both side of the motorway
- 80 km/t (50 km/t)
- Intensity of the roadwork varies along the roadwork stretch
- Intensity of the roadwork varies between test drivers

Elements related to roadwork

- **Temporary signs** used in relation to the roadwork
- **Road side markings** (edge marking, delineators/N42, temporary barrier)
- **Working zone** (roadworker, roadwork equipment, roadwork vehicles, crane and unspecified elements within the working zone)

Examples of
Temporary signs



Road side markings



Example of working zone



Elements *not* related to roadwork

- The road and other road users
- Traffic signal (located at the end of ramp)
- Glances at other elements (the sky, bridges etc.)

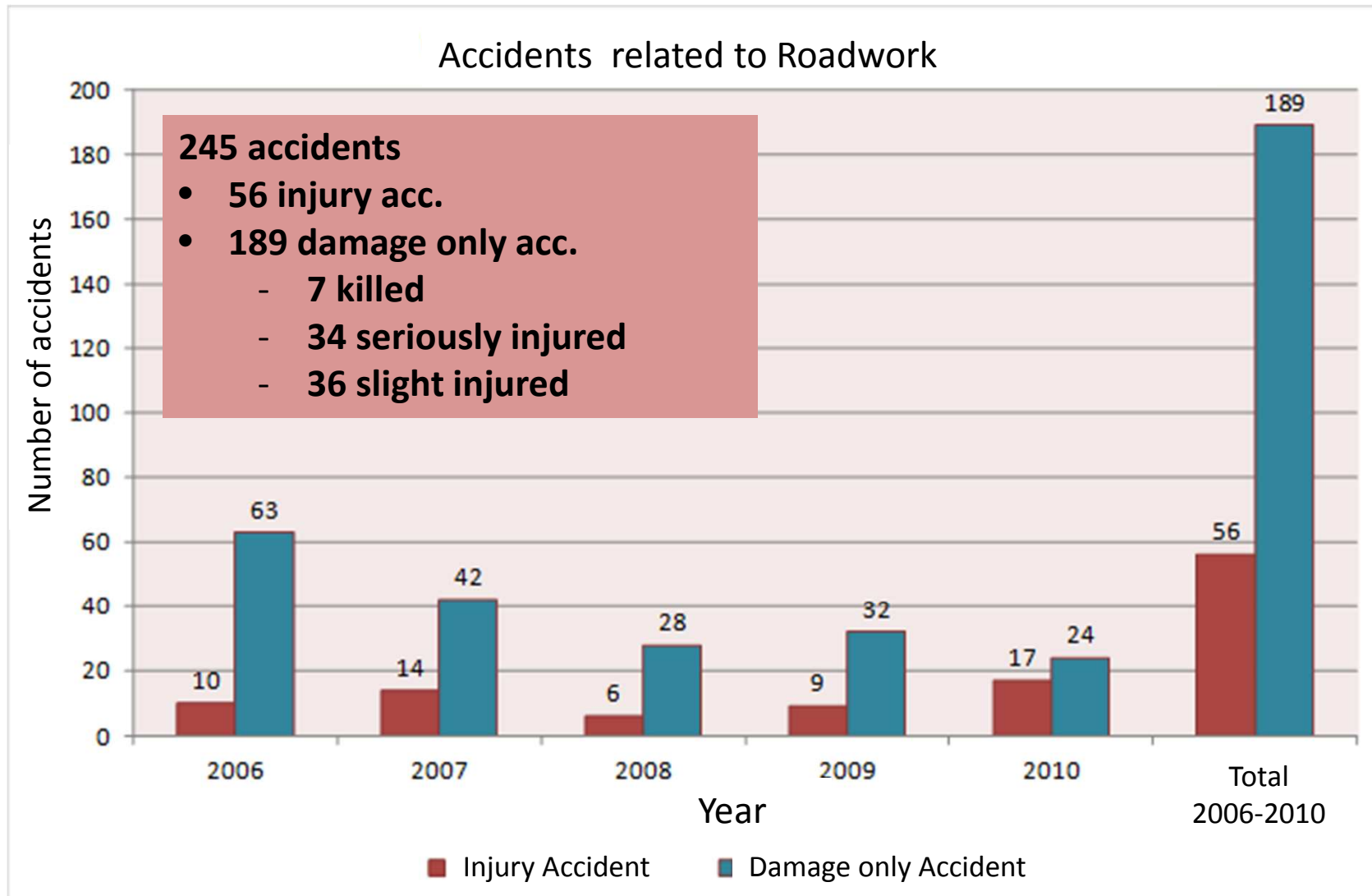
Results

When driving on stretch

- 17% of the driving time: Glances at elements related to roadwork
 - Road side markings: 6% (most often barrier and tires)
 - Working Zone: 5% (most often unspecified)
 - Temporary signs: 6% (most often VMS and direction signs (Exits). Further, 'km post' and E16)
- 67% of the driving time: Glances at elements *not* related to roadwork (other road users and the road)
- 16% of the driving time: Glances Left/right window, left/right mirror, instrumental board/car inside, center mirror etc.

Accidents Related to RoadWork on Motorways

7,3% of the total number of accidents on Motorways



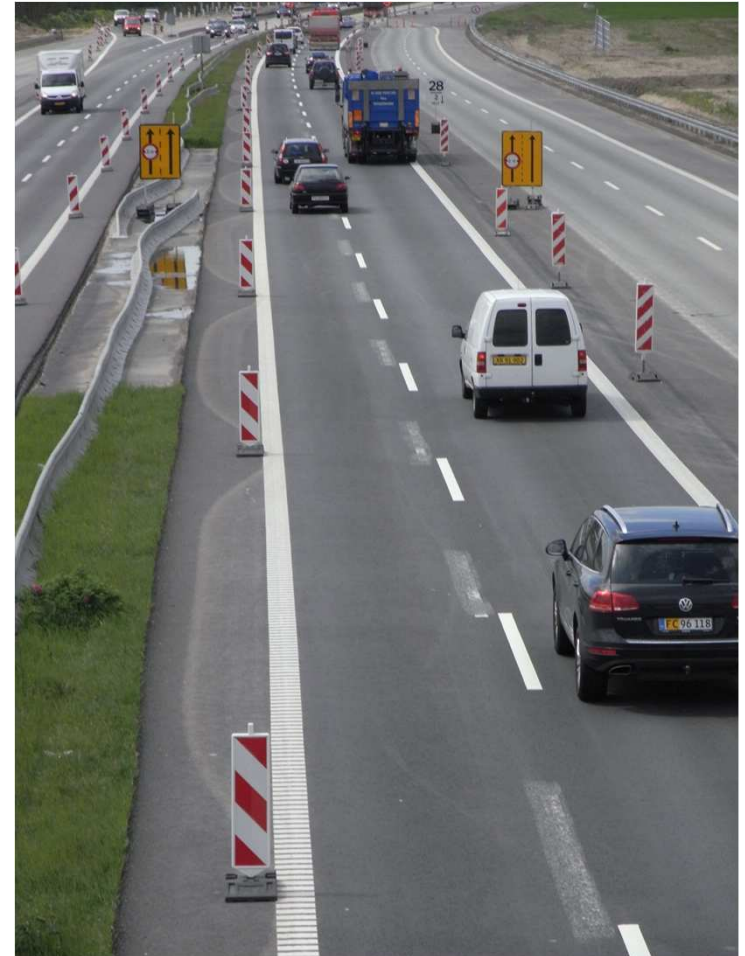
Characteristics of Roadwork accidents compared to other accidents (no roadwork)

Higher proportion of:

- Accidents involving **heavy vehicles**
- **Drunk-driving** accidents
- Drivers in the age group **35-44 years**
- Drivers who do *not* have **Danish citizenship**
- Accidents in **darkness** at stretches with lightning

Lower proportion of:

- **Seat belt use**
- Drivers in the age group **20-24 years**



Other characteristics of Roadwork accidents

- Most frequent defined **accident situations** in relation to RW accidents:
 - 21% Rear end collisions
 - 13%: Merging and lane change to the left
 - 27% Single accidents
 - 14%: Accidents involving roadwork barriers and other objects on road (are often single accidents)

- At least 12% of accidents are related to a **queue** situation



What goes wrong?

Descriptive parameters of the accident contributing drivers:

- Speeding – at least 26% of the RW accidents
- Influence of alcohol – 22%
- Inattention and fatigue - at least 13%

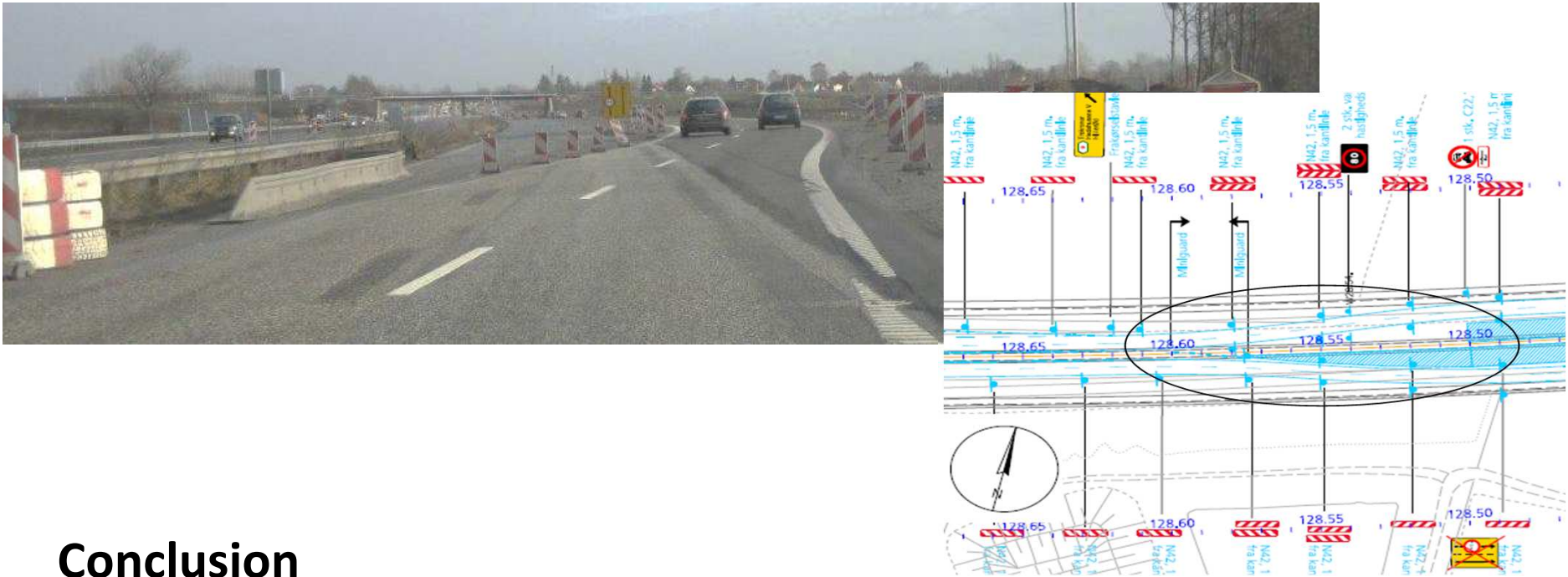
Speeding, influence of alcohol and inattention/fatigue are more pronounced for drivers involved in injury accidents.

- In 34% of the RW accidents the drivers collide to roadwork barriers, roadwork vehicles or the like
- High speed and collision to roadwork barriers, roadwork vehicles -> more serious accidents/more serious injury



Concentration of roadwork accidents

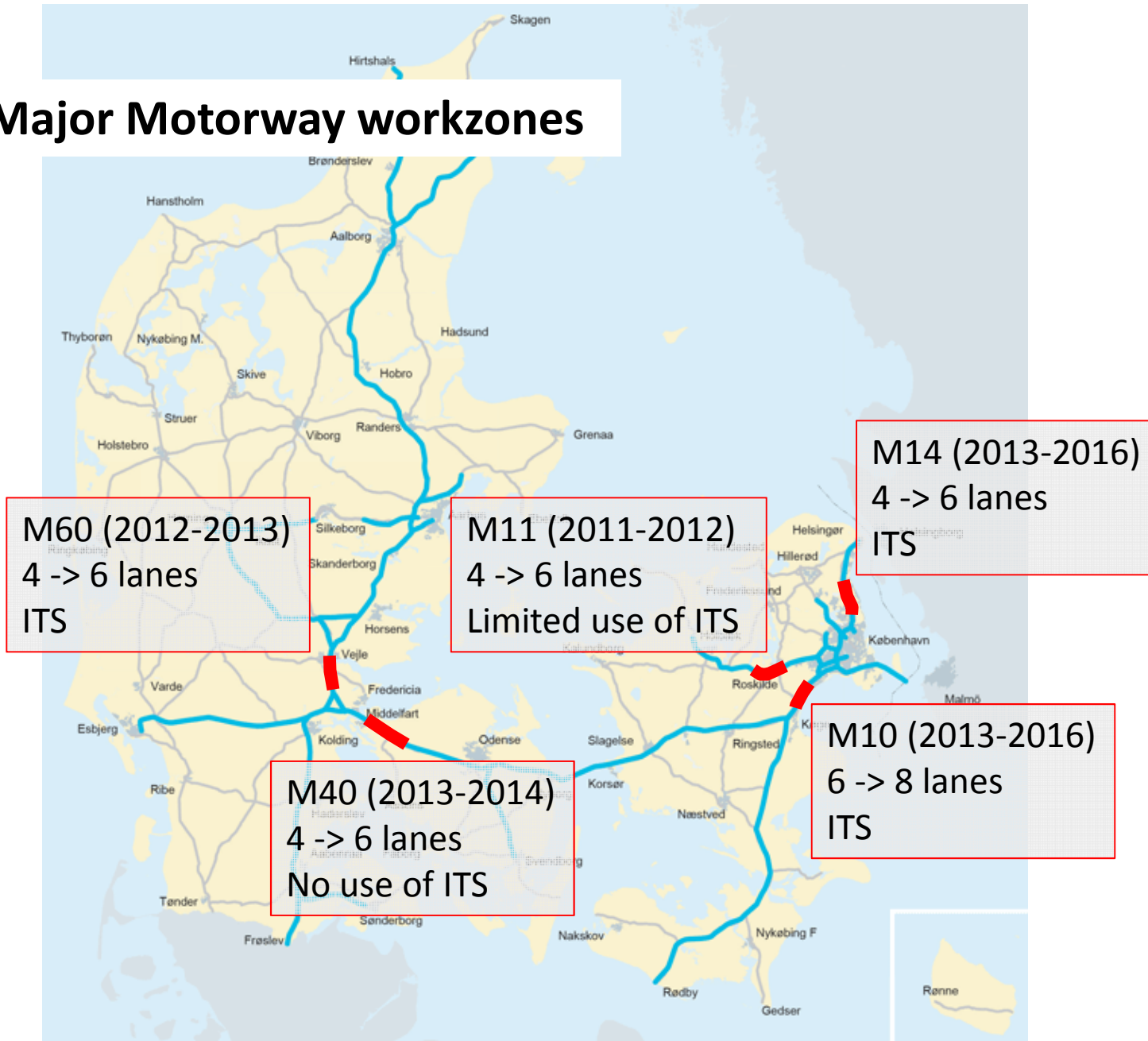
- Curves of "S" shape



Conclusion

- Measures to reduce speed just before entering the roadwork stretch and at the roadwork stretch
- "Wake-up call"

Major Motorway workzones



M60 – work zone

- 12 km motorway
- Widening from 4 lanes -> 6 lanes
- 3 on/off ramps
- 1.3 km bridges
- VMS on gantries (variable speed limit, travel time info, queue warning, incident warning)
- Different lane configurations (2+2, 3+1, 4+0) during construction period



M60 – Average traveling speed during road work

Direction south

Year / month ← → Period with road work

		2012												2013									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10		
Time	00:00	99	96	86	88	81	85	89	88	91	90	91	89	89	84	89	93	80	95	87	95		
	02:00	92	92	85	87	81	86	89	88	91	90	90	88	90	84	88	94	76	92	92	92		
	04:00	90	92	87	88	83	86	89	88	90	90	90	89	89	85	88	93	78	94	92	91		
	06:00	92	91	87	88	83	87	89	89	91	91	89	88	89	85	89	94	79	94	93	92		
	08:00	98	99	88	90	83	88	88	89	91	91	90	89	90	85	90	95	78	96	95	97		
	10:00	106	106	89	90	81	87	89	89	92	92	90	90	91	87	91	96	93	96	95	98		
	12:00	107	107	90	90	78	84	88	88	89	89	89	85	89	87	91	94	93	96	94	97		
	14:00	91	100	86	79	66	75	80	77	77	81	83	66	76	74	78	83	81	91	85	86		
	16:00	99	101	73	71	60	72	78	67	69	74	78	72	71	70	72	73	80	87	76	77		
	18:00	106	105	78	81	65	73	84	69	80	84	86	84	76	81	81	86	88	92	87	85		
	20:00	108	105	86	86	72	75	83	73	86	87	88	86	84	83	87	90	89	90	91	89		
	22:00	106	105	86	86	73	76	82	80	86	86	88	87	87	83	87	88	88	90	91	94		
	00:00	107	105	82	86	73	76	82	84	86	87	88	87	87	83	88	90	89	90	91	93		
	02:00	106	105	87	86	73	76	81	84	85	87	88	87	87	84	82	88	88	88	91	95		
	04:00	105	104	81	84	71	74	77	79	79	80	86	86	84	82	78	81	86	83	88	91		
	06:00	103	101	76	82	67	70	76	71	73	68	84	83	81	74	79	77	84	78	82	84		
	08:00	102	104	77	77	61	68	69	71	74	72	84	83	81	68	64	72	84	79	77	78		
	10:00	107	106	85	84	66	73	71	77	79	77	87	87	87	65	79	83	91	84	86	86		
	12:00	109	102	86	85	70	81	81	83	83	82	89	90	89	80	90	88	93	92	95	90		
	14:00	112	103	83	86	78	85	88	89	88	86	90	91	89	85	93	93	89	96	95	95		
16:00	111	104	87	85	80	83	89	88	89	89	91	91	89	85	90	95	85	96	94	97			
18:00	112	105	88	84	80	86	88	89	91	91	92	91	89	86	85	96	85	96	95	100			
20:00	110	105	88	84	79	87	88	89	91	90	92	90	89	86	87	94	81	95	95	100			
22:00	109	103	89	88	80	86	89	90	92	92	92	91	90	84	90	95	81	96	95	99			

M60 - Lane configurations - example

3+1



4+0



M60 - Traffic operation and lane configuration

Max observed traffic flow (2 lane)

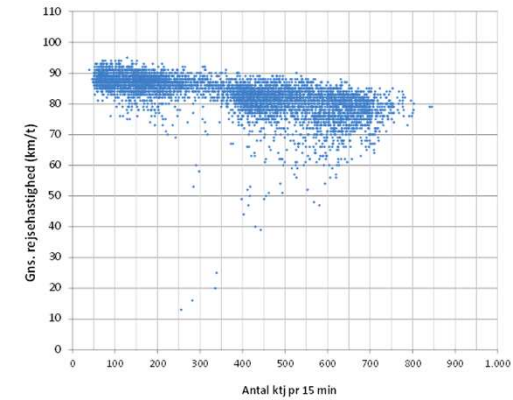
- 3+1: 3600 pcu/h
- 2+2: 3600 pcu/h (max flow not reached)
- 4+0: 4100 pcu/h

Main findings:

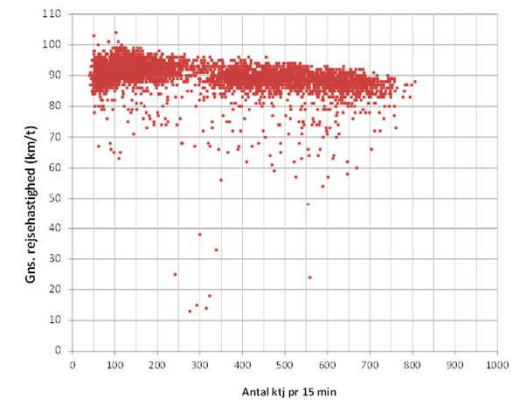
3+1 has

- Lower capacity
- Lower travel speed
- Greater variance in travel speed
- Main reason: Poor lane use

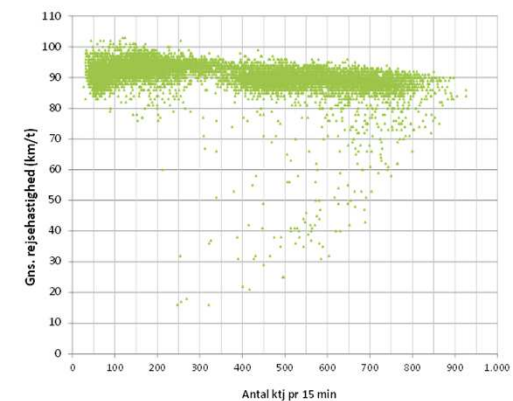
Speed- flow



3+1



2+2



4+0

General road user response to ITS/VMS at road works zones

VMS: (variable speed signs/estimated travel time/queue warning etc)

Road user feedback (based on interviews)

- Very satisfied with VMS
- Think VMS is useful
- Believe in safety effect / better traffic operation by use of VMS

However:

- 25-50% don't think the variable speed limit is reasonable (to the current traffic situation)
- Divided views on the usefulness of the estimated travel times
- Divided views on the credibility of queue warnings



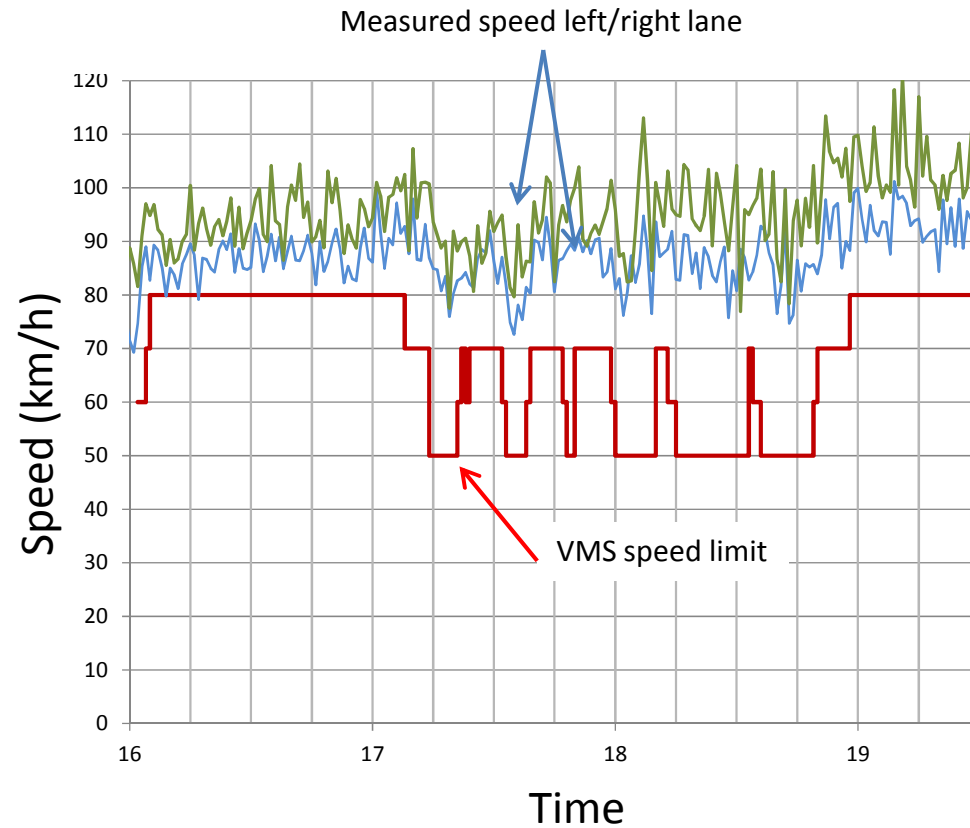
VMS speed limit compliance

- The compliance varies
- Greater effect on speed when reason for speed reduction is provided
- Often small effect on measured speed – but maybe on driver attention ?
- The measured speed seems to be more depending on traffic density than on VMS speed limits



Example from M60.

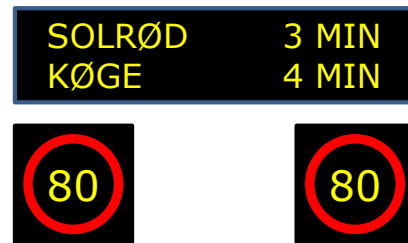
Accident/queue 5 km downstream



Speed limit (VMS)	Measured speed
80 km/h	92 km/h
70 km/h	91 km/h
60 km/h	87 km/h
50 km/h	87 km/h

Example from M10.

Warning: Pothole downstream / reduced speed limit (80 km/h -> 50 km/h)



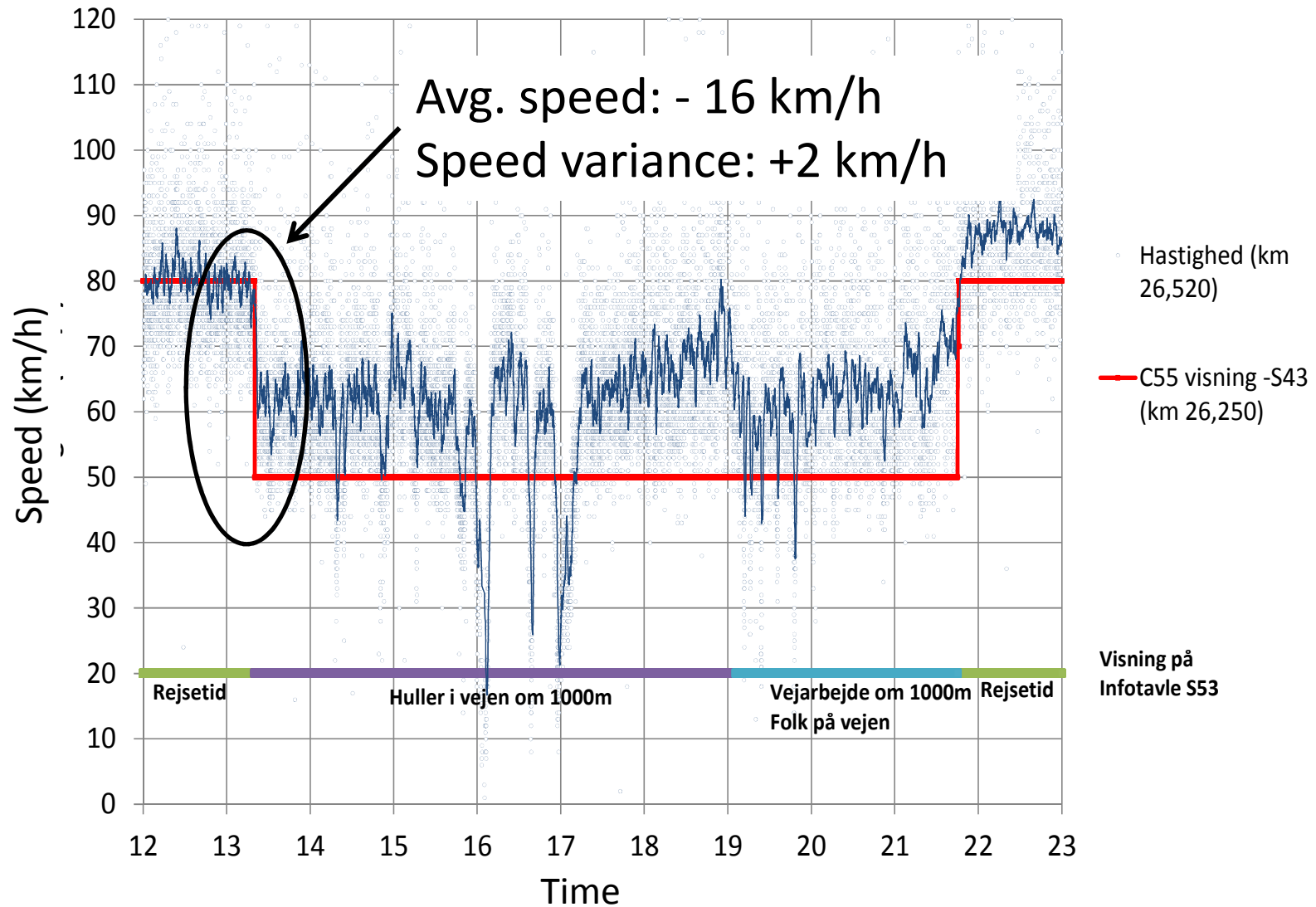
Estimated travel time
Speed limit 80 km/h



Pothole warning
Speed limit 50 km/h

Example from M10.

Warning: Pothole downstream / reduced speed limit (80 km/h -> 50 km/h)



Traffic operation on different freeway cross-sections

Basis



300cm 275cm

Afmærk 1



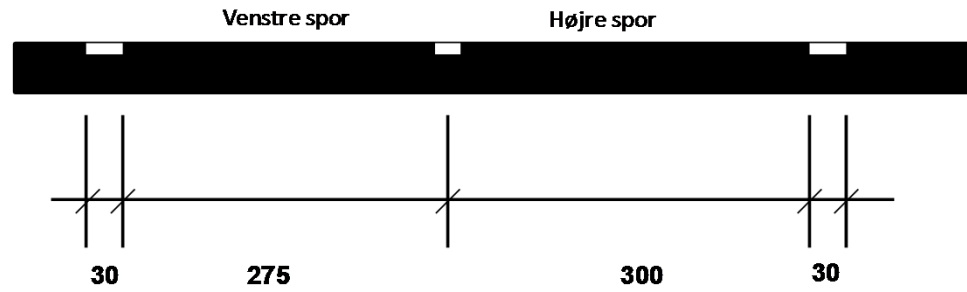
300cm 220cm

Afmærk 2

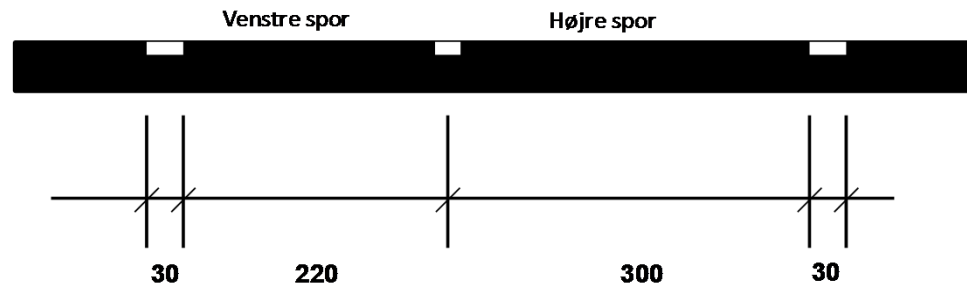


300cm 220cm

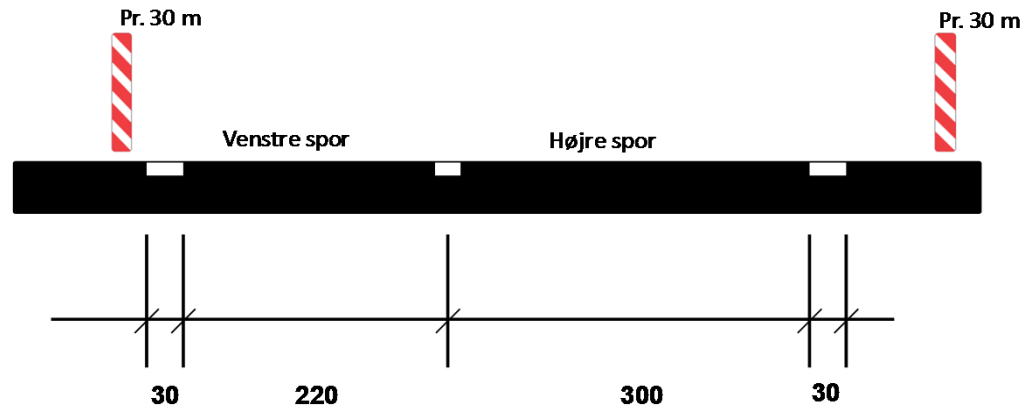
Basis



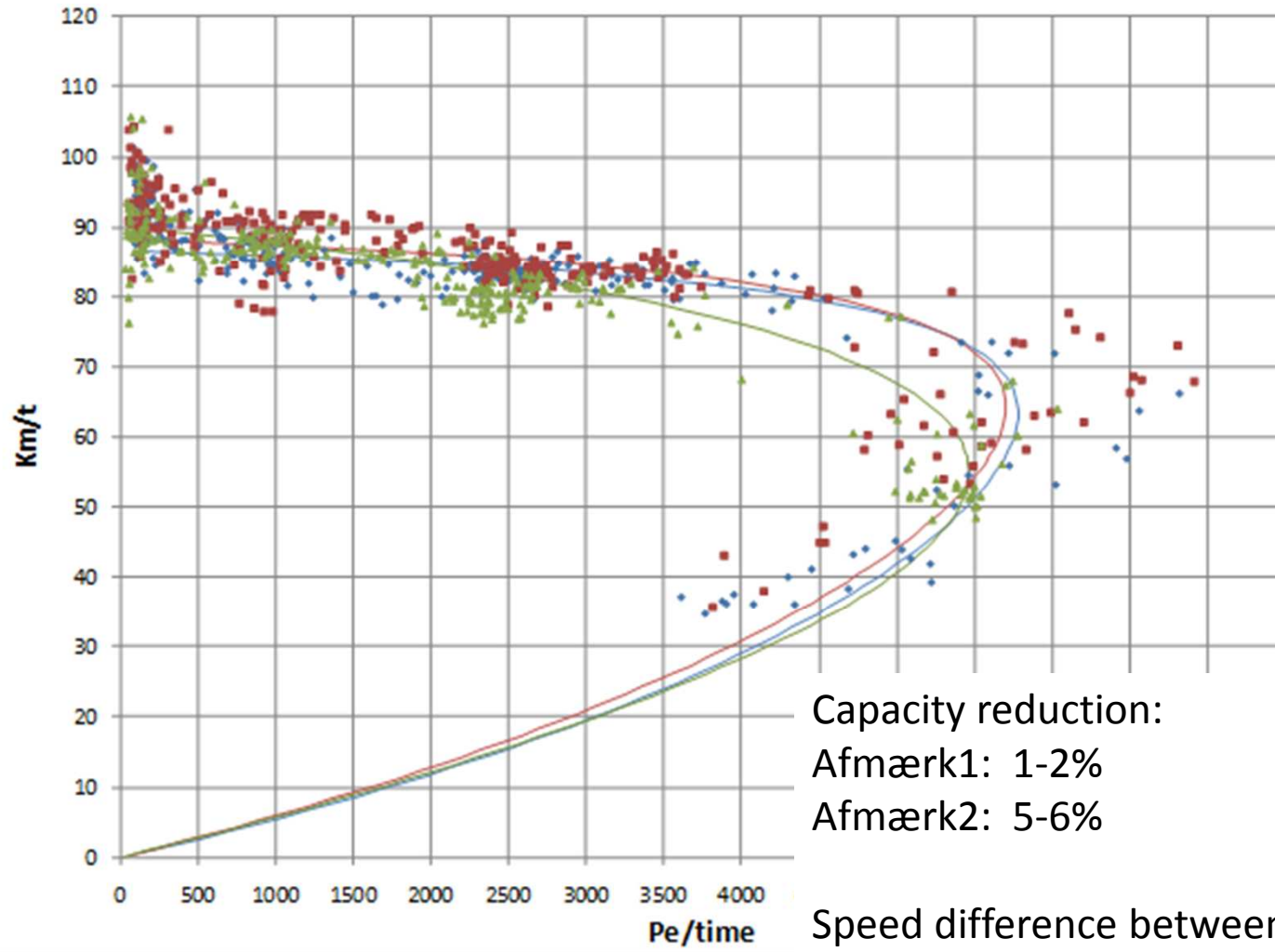
Afmærk 1



Afmærk 2



Speed-flow data - km 127,6 øst



- Basis
- Afmærk1
- Afmærk2

Capacity reduction:
Afmærk1: 1-2%
Afmærk2: 5-6%

Speed difference between left/right lane reduced

Higher share of vehicles in the right lane