Appendix III/IV.L
Transportation

III/IV.L-1: Intersection Capacity Analysis Methodology

INTERSECTION CAPACITY ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS

AKRF analyzed the operation of Study Area signalized intersections by applying the Percentile Delay Methodology included in the Synchro 12 traffic signal software. The Percentile Delay Methodology differs from the *Highway Capacity Manual (HCM)* Methodology by calculating vehicle delays for five different percentile scenarios (10th, 30th, 50th, 70th and 90th) and taking the volume weighted average of the scenarios as compared to HCM, which calculates delay for a single average scenario. The Percentile Delay Methodology includes an additional queue delay component to account for the effects of queues and blocking on short links and turning bays. The methodology evaluates signalized intersections for average delay per vehicle and level of service (LOS).

LOS is characterized for the entire intersection, each intersection approach, and/or each lane group. LOS is the only measure of effectiveness provided for the entire intersection operation. Total delay and volume-to-capacity (v/c) ratio are used to characterize LOS for a lane group. The volume-to-capacity ratio quantifies the degree to which a phase's capacity is utilized by a lane group.

LOS A describes operation with a delay of 10 seconds per vehicle or less and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is low and either progression is exceptionally favorable or the cycle length is very short. If it is due to favorable progression, most vehicles arrive during the green indication and travel through the intersection without stopping.

LOS B describes operation with delay between 10 and 20 seconds per vehicle and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is low and either progression is highly favorable or the cycle length is short. More vehicles stop than with LOS A.

LOS C describes operation with delay between 20 and 35 seconds per vehicle and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is favorable or the cycle length is moderate. Individual cycle failures (i.e., one or more queued vehicles are not able to depart as a result of insufficient capacity during the cycle) may appear at this level. The number of vehicles stopping is significant, although many vehicles still pass through the intersection without stopping.

LOS D describes operation with delay between 35 and 55 seconds per vehicle and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is high and either progression is ineffective or the cycle length is long. Many vehicles stop and individual cycle failures are noticeable.

LOS E describes operation with delay between 55 and 80 seconds per vehicle and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is high, progression is unfavorable, and the cycle length is long. Individual cycle failures are frequent.

LOS F describes operation with delay exceeding 80 seconds per vehicle or a volume-to-capacity ratio greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is very high, progression is very poor, and the cycle length is long. Most cycles fail to clear the queue.

A lane group can incur a delay less than 80 seconds per vehicle when the volume-to-capacity ratio exceeds 1.0. This condition typically occurs when the cycle length is short, the signal progression

is favorable, or both. As a result, both the delay and volume-to-capacity ratio are considered when lane group LOS is established. A ratio of 1.0 or more indicates that cycle capacity is fully utilized and represents failure from a capacity perspective (just as delay in excess of 80 seconds per vehicle represents failure from a delay perspective).

HCM's standard delay criteria for the range of service levels at signalized intersections are shown in **Table III.L-A.1-1**.

Table III.L-A.1-1
LOS Criteria for Signalized Intersections

Total Delay Per Vehicle	Level-of-Service (LOS)[1]	
	v/c ratio ≤ 1.0	v/c ratio > 1.0
≤ 10.0 seconds	A	F
>10.0 and ≤ 20.0 seconds	B	F
>20.0 and ≤ 35.0 seconds	C	F
>35.0 and ≤ 55.0 seconds	D	F
>55.0 and ≤ 80.0 seconds	E	F
>80.0 seconds	F	F

Note: (1) For approach-based and intersection-wide assessments, LOS is defined solely by delay.
Source: Transportation Research Board. *Highway Capacity Manual, 7th Edition*.

UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS

LOS for a two-way stop-controlled (TWSC) and all-way stop-controlled (AWSC) intersections is determined by the computed or measured control delay using the *Highway Capacity Manual 7th Edition (HCM 7)* Methodology. For vehicles, LOS is determined for each minor-street movement (or shared movement), major-street left turns at TWSC intersections, and for all movements at AWSC intersections. LOS is not defined for the intersection as a whole for TWSC intersections.

HCM's standard LOS criteria for TWSC and AWSC unsignalized intersections are summarized in **Table III.L-A.1-2**.

Note that the LOS criteria for unsignalized intersections are somewhat different from the criteria used in signalized intersections. At TWSC intersections, drivers on the stop-controlled approaches need to find a break in the traffic to cross a lane or make a turn. When drivers on the stop-controlled approach are waiting in a traffic queue, this results in additional delay. AWSC intersections require drivers on all approaches to stop before proceeding into the intersection.

Table III.L-A.1-2
LOS Criteria for Unsignalized Intersections

Control Delay Per Vehicle	Level-of-Service (LOS)[1]	
	v/c ratio ≤ 1.0	v/c ratio > 1.0
≤ 10.0 seconds	A	F
>10.0 and ≤ 15.0 seconds	B	F
>15.0 and ≤ 25.0 seconds	C	F
>25.0 and ≤ 35.0 seconds	D	F
>35.0 and ≤ 50.0 seconds	E	F
>50.0 seconds	F	F

Note: (1) For TWSC intersections, the LOS criteria apply to each lane on a given approach and to each approach on the minor street (for TWSC intersections). LOS is not calculated for major-street approaches or for the intersection as a whole.
Source: Transportation Research Board. *Highway Capacity Manual, 7th Edition*.