Formerly Appendix P- Critical Movement Summation (CMS) How-To Guide

P.1 BACKGROUND

The critical movement summation (CMS) method focuses on "raw" intersection capacity, that is, the ability for an intersection to process a given traffic demand with a given lane use configuration and given phase sequence.

Traffic signal phasing is one component of the analysis, but it is important to note that most of the subtleties of traffic signal phasing and operation are not included in the analysis.

The analyst can use this simple hands-on approach to get right to the point of an intersection's ability to handle traffic demands. CMS looks at each of the "critical" movements at an intersection. It is a volume-based measure.

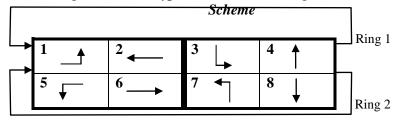
P.2 PROCESS

Step 1. Gather CMS Inputs

- Hourly Volumes Use vehicles per hour. If analyzing the peak hour, use the largest sum of 4 consecutive 15-minute periods for that intersection, e.g. 7:45 8:45 AM.
- Lane Use Configurations Determined through observation of existing geometry and operations.
- Signal Phasing Use National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)

standard 8-phase operation with adjustments as needed. The top line of phasing on the CMS worksheet is intended to show existing phasing. The adjacent line below is workspace intended for conceptual improvements to phasing. See Figure P.1 for a typical NEMA phase numbering schemes.

Figure P-1 Typical Phase numbering



Step 2. Fill in CMS Worksheet

For each row, fill in the columns:

- Movement (describe in words, e.g. NB through, SB through, EB left, etc.)
- Phase (indicate movement number)
- Volume (in the case of a shared lane, write each volume long-hand, and then sum, e.g. 100 + 150 + 25)
- LU (Lane Use factor, see table at bottom of worksheet.)
- Lane Volume (multiply the Volume by the Lane Use Factor.)
- OL (Opposing Lefts, to be added. See description of Permissive Only Lefts below.)

- LTC (Left Turn Credit, to be subtracted. See description of Concurrent Lefts or Lead/Lead-Lag Left below.)
- Critical Lane Volume (apply OL or LTC to the Lane Volume to get this Critical Lane Volume.)

Step 3. Determine Critical Movements

In the CM column, note the highest of each movement pair (e.g. highest of NB/SB through, highest of NB left/SB left, etc.) with an asterisk*. There should be an asterisk (*) corresponding to each block in the top line of phasing on the CMS worksheet.

Step 4. Sum the Critical Movements

Fill in the "Total" by adding the movements that have asterisks*. Assign a Level of Service (LOS) by using the Level of Service table at the bottom of the CMS worksheet.

P.3 RULES FOR TURNING MOVEMENTS

P.3.1 RIGHT TURNS

If right-turn is "hot" or "free" (i.e. has a dedicated, channelized deceleration and acceleration lanes) and is not signal controlled, leave out of computation.

If right-turn has a dedicated lane and is signal controlled with right-turn-on-red permitted, assume 50% of right-turn volume.

If right-turn has a dedicated lane and is signal controlled with "No right turn on red," assume 100% of right-turn volume.

If right-turn has a dedicated lane and is signal controlled for rights to move concurrently with lefts (e.g. NB rights move with WB lefts), reduce the right-turn volume in the amount of the left-turn volume.

If there is a shared through/right lane, add through and right volumes.

P.3.2 LEFT TURNS

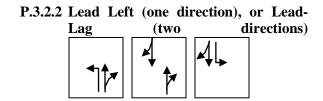
Left turns are to be treated as either protected (signalized left-turn arrow) or permissive (no left-turn arrow). If existing condition allows a left-turn movement to be both protected and permissive, analyze as protected (only) in CMS.

P.3.2.1 Concurrent Lefts

Account for Left Turn Credit (LTC) as follows:

- Calculate lane volumes for left-turn moves
- Apply lane-use factor
- Calculate difference of lefts (e.g. NB/SB lefts or EB/WB lefts)
- Subtract this difference from the through movement that's in the same direction as the greater left-turn volume.

CMS may over or underestimate the impact of left turn traffic on shared left-through-right lane in situations where through opposing volume is high. Additional Analysis (such as the methods of the *Highway Capacity Manual*) may be warranted.



Account for Left Turn Credit (LTC) as follows:

- Identify left-turn volume associated with the lead (or lag) phase.
- Apply lane-use factor.
- Subtract that left-turn volume from the through movement on the same approach.

P.3.2.3 Permissive Only Lefts (no left-turn arrow)



Account for Opposing Lefts (OL) as follows:

- Identify left-turn volume that will be awaiting gaps in the through volume.
 (These lefts are considered "opposing lefts"

 opposing the through volume being analyzed.)
- Add that left-turn volume to the opposing through movement.
- The left turns cannot move until the opposing through movement is complete.
 So you must consider the total of these two movements, since they cannot move simultaneously.

P.3.2.4 Split

Phasing



- Left-turn credit (LTC) does not apply.
- Opposing lefts (OL) do not apply.

P.4 SIGNAL TIMING

CMS can be used as a prerequisite to signal timings. The following steps follow CMS to

determine cycle length and required green and clearance (yellow and all red) time:

- Step 1. Transfer phasing and Critical Lane
 Volume (CLV) Inputs from CMS
 worksheet onto the Traffic Signal
 Timing Worksheet (see Figure P-2)
- Step 2. Determine number of vehicles per cycle per phase. The table included in the Traffic Signal Timing Worksheet can be used to determine the number of cycles in an hour (or simply divide 3600 seconds by the cycle length).
- **Step 3.** Determine green time required from Greenshield's model (see Figure P-3)
- **Step 4.** Determine clearance and pedestrian timings.
- **Step 5.** Determine total time required and compare to cycle length.

P.5 CMS SAMPLE EXERCISE PROBLEMS

See Figures P-5 through P-14 for CMS sample exercise problems.

P.6 SIGNAL TIMING SAMPLE EXERCISE PROBLEM

See Figure P-16 for a sample signal timing exercise problem.

Figure P-2 Traffic Signal Timing Worksheet

Location:				Date:		
Cycle Length:	Cycles per Hour:		Prepared by:			
Time of Day:						
Phases	Movement	Critical lane Volume (CLV)	Vehicles per Cycle	Green Time Required (see Greenshield Figure P-3)	Clearance (Red + Yellow)	Walk + Don't Walk
		Total Green				
		Total C	learance			

Total Time Required

Cyrolo	Cycles per
Cycle	Cycles per
Length	Hour
45	80
60	60
75	48
90	40
100	36
120	30
150	24
180	20
210	17
240	15

Figure P-3 Traffic Signal Green Time Requirements (Greenshield's Model)

Vehicles per Cycle per lane	Seconds per Vehicle	Cumulative seconds	Vehicles per Cycle per lane	Seconds per Vehicle	Cumulative seconds
1	3.8	3.8	24	2.1	54.1
2	3.1	6.9	25	2.1	56.2
3	2.7	9.6	26	2.1	58.3
4	2.4	12.0	27	2.1	60.4
5	2.2	14.2	28	2.1	62.5
6	2.1	16.3	29	2.1	64.6
7	2.1	18.4	30	2.1	66.7
8	2.1	20.5	31	2.1	68.8
9	2.1	22.6	32	2.1	70.9
10	2.1	24.7	33	2.1	73.0
11	2.1	26.8	34	2.1	75.1
12	2.1	28.9	35	2.1	77.2
13	2.1	31.0	36	2.1	79.3
14	2.1	33.1	37	2.1	81.4
15	2.1	35.2	38	2.1	83.5
16	2.1	37.3	39	2.1	85.6
17	2.1	39.4	40	2.1	87.7
18	2.1	41.5	41	2.1	89.8
19	2.1	43.6	42	2.1	91.9
20	2.1	45.7	43	2.1	94.0
21	2.1	47.8	44	2.1	96.1
22	2.1	49.9	45	2.1	98.2
23	2.1	52.0	46	2.1	100.3

Figure P-4 CMS Blank Sheet

CRIT	DelDOT == TICAL LANE MOVEN D LEVEL OF SERVICE		Location Count I Scenario Comput Checken	Oate: o: ted By:			Date:		
Signa	al Phasing (Φ)		_	R	oad Name	w s	Road Name		
Ф	Movement	Volume		LU	Lane Volume	OL (Add)	LTC (Subtract)	Critical Lane Volume	CM (*)
Rema						TOTAL:			
Lev A E	A Less than 1,000 B 1,000 to 1,150) veh/hr veh/hr	No. of Lane 1 2 3	s La	ne Use factor (LU) 1.00 0.55 0.40		OL = Oppo	Desing Lefts Turn Credit	
E F	1,301 to 1,450 E 1,451 to 1,600	veh/hr veh/hr	4		0.30				

Figure P-5 CMS Example 1 – Permissive Lefts – Shared Lefts

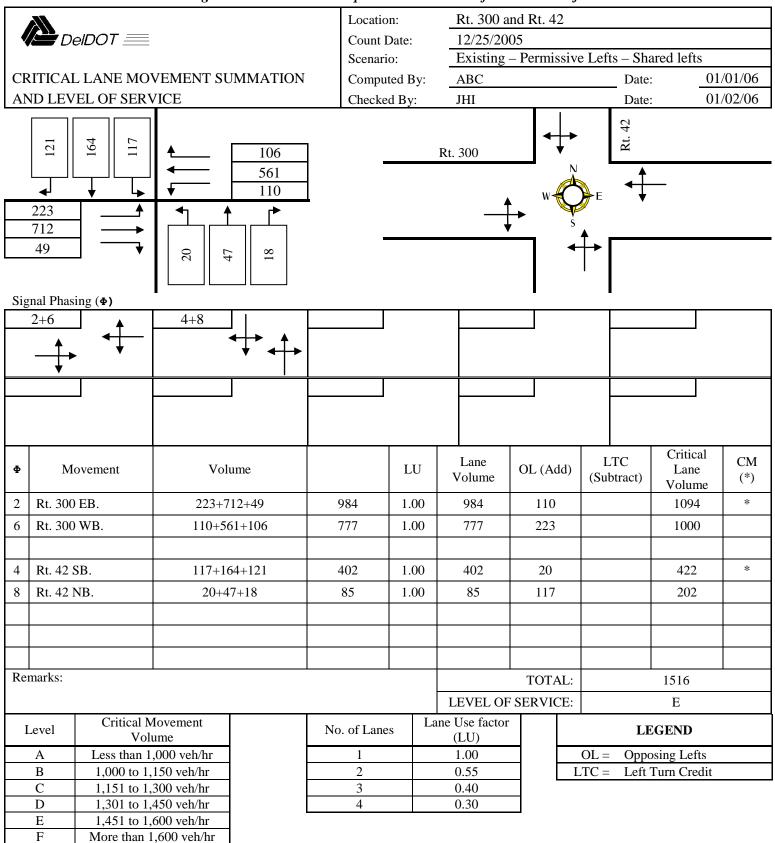


Figure P-6 CMS Example 2 – Split E-W Phasing – Shared Lefts

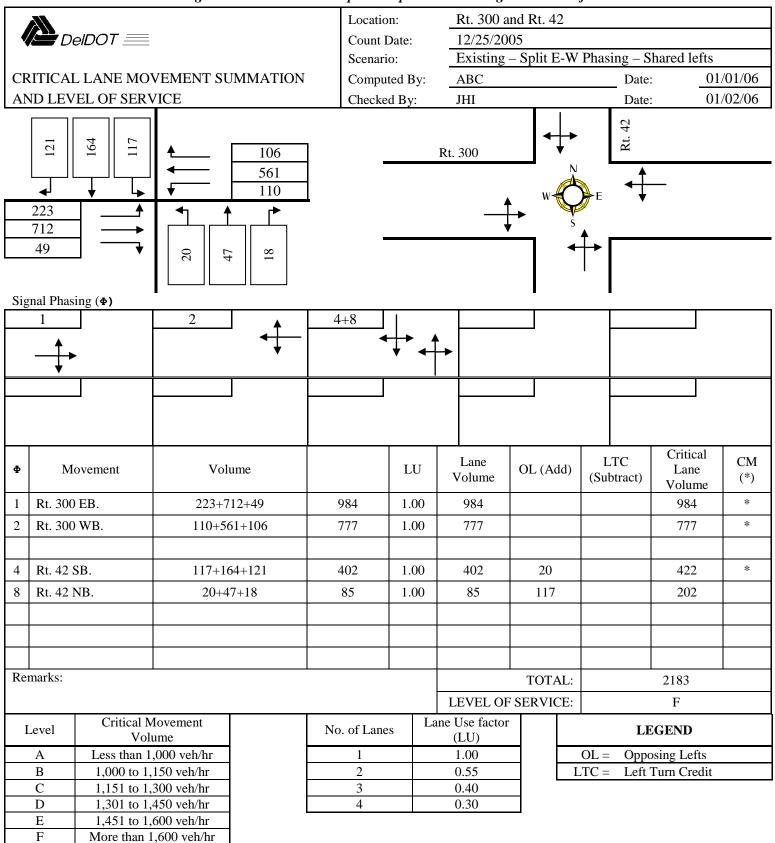


Figure P-7 CMS Example 3 – Split All Phasing – Shared Lefts

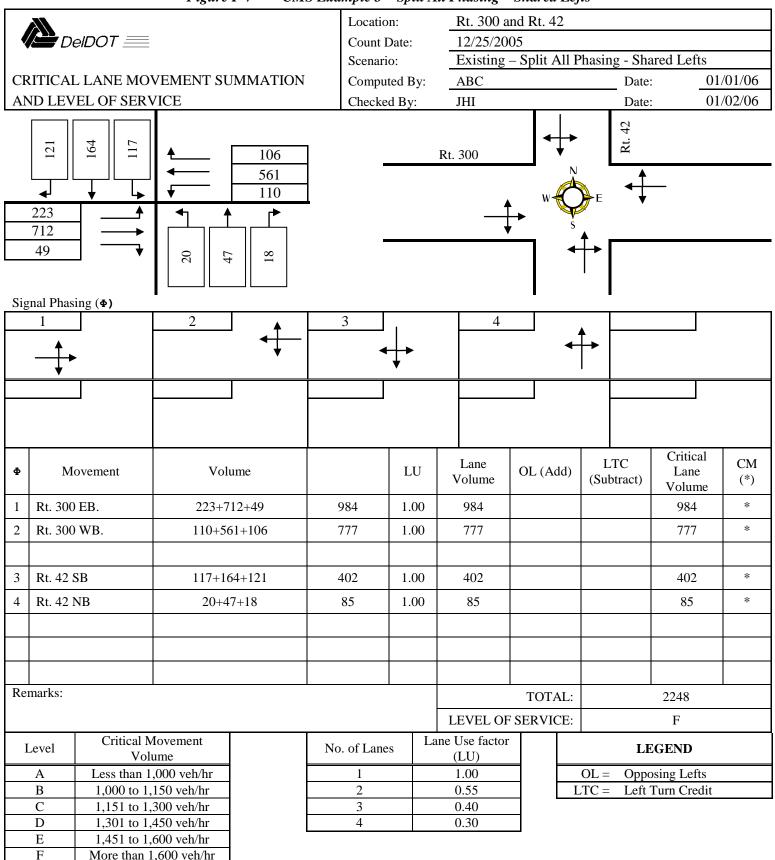


Figure P-8 CMS Example 4 – Permissive Lefts – Separate Lefts

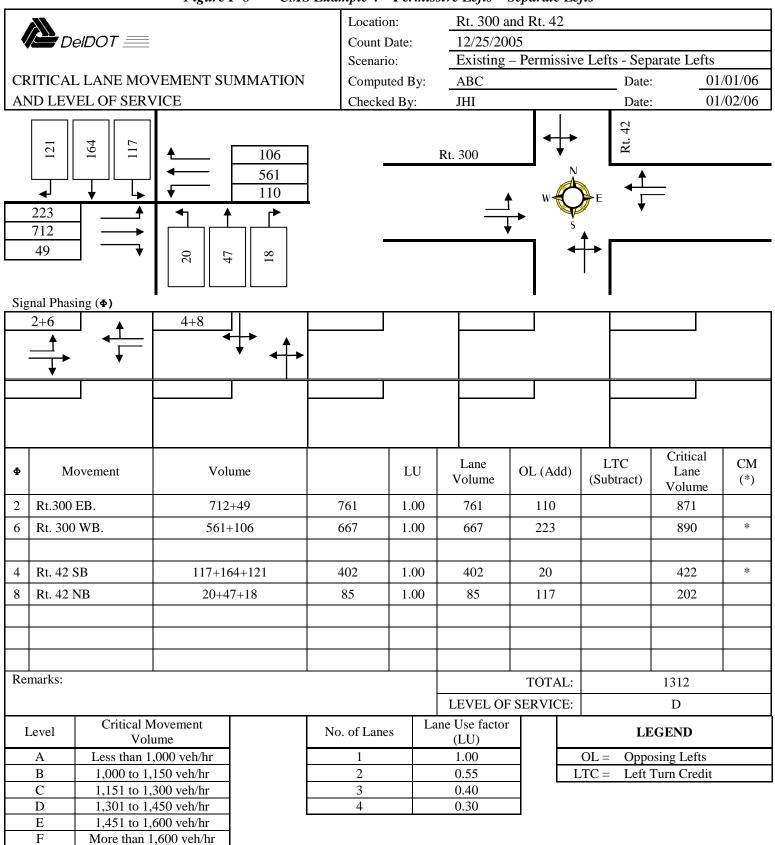


Figure P-9 CMS Example 5 – Permissive Lefts – Two Throughs and a Shared Left

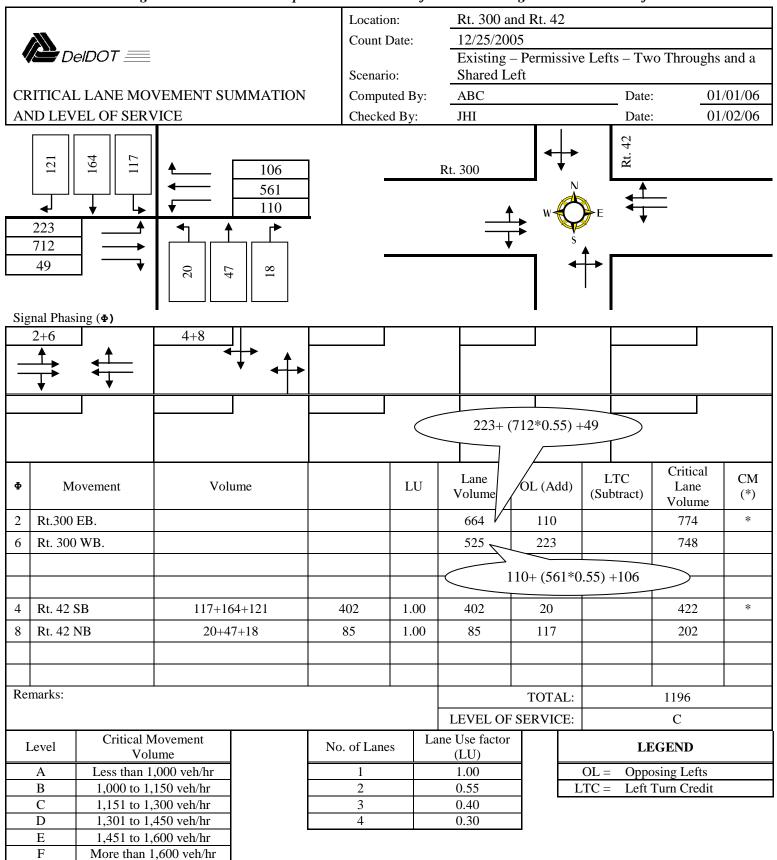


Figure P-10 CMS Example 6 – Protected Lefts – Separate Lefts

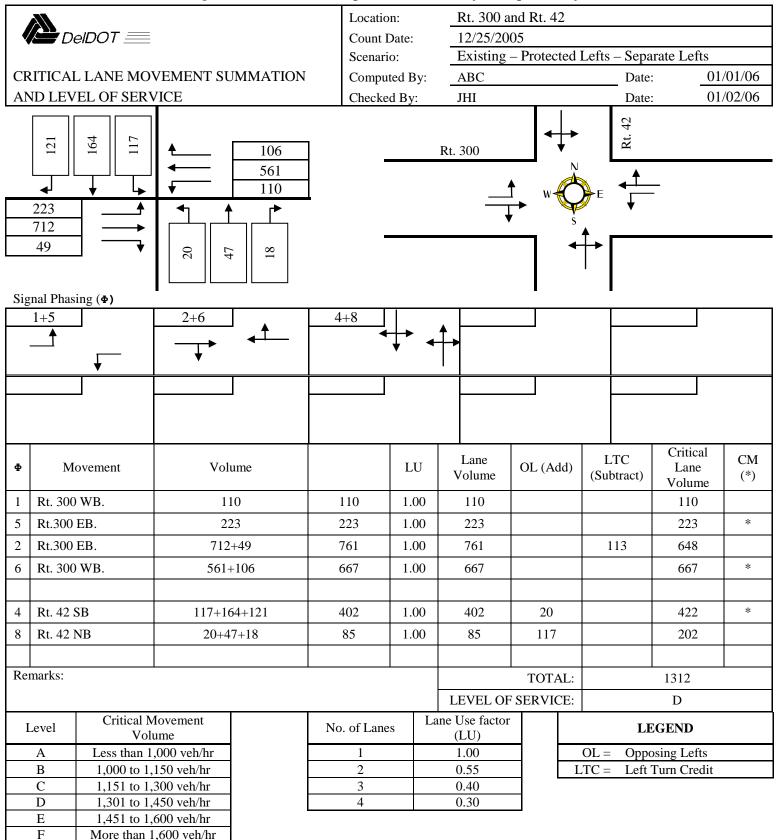


Figure P-11 CMS Example 7 - Split EW - Separate Lefts

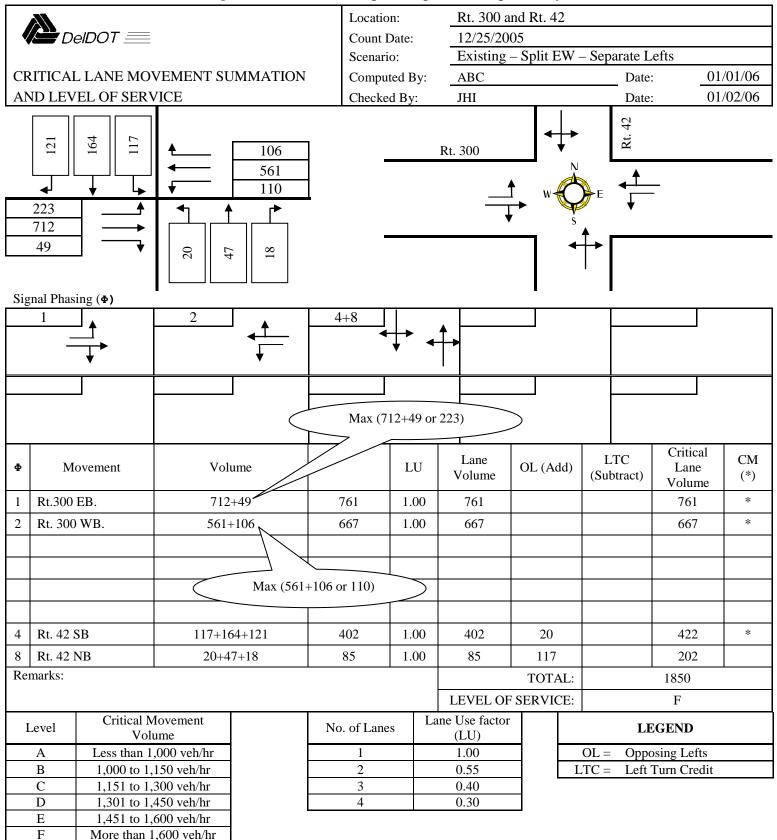


Figure P-12 CMS Example 8 – Protected Permissive Lefts – Separate Lefts – Separate Rights

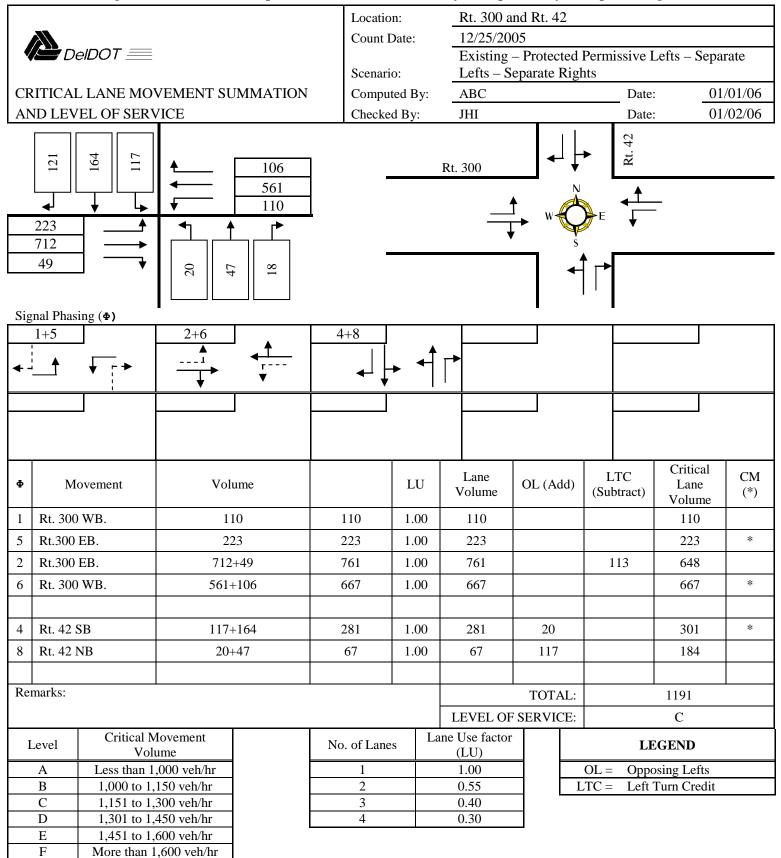
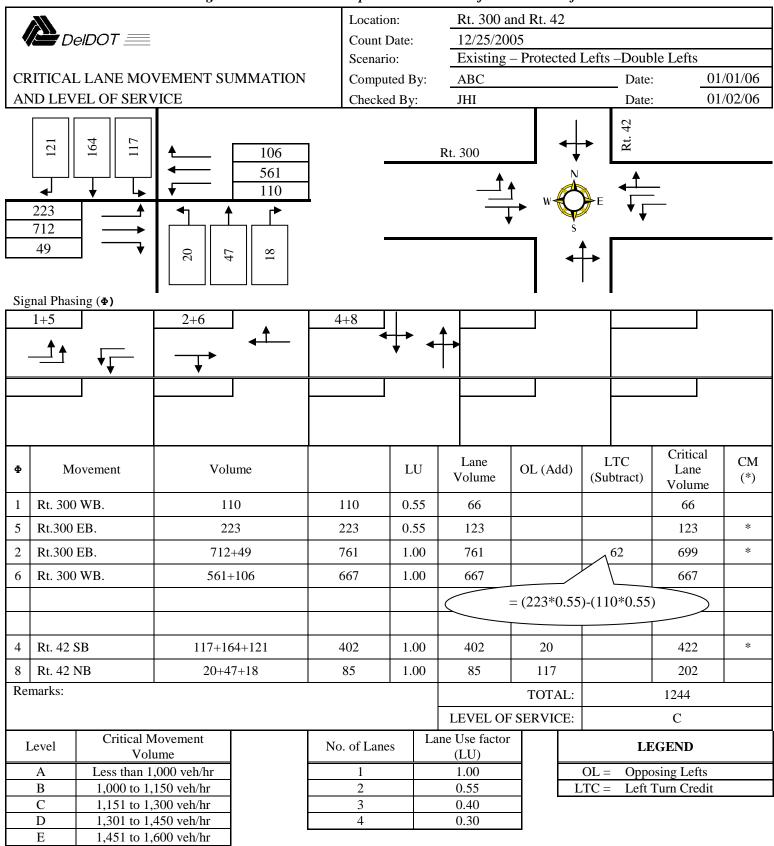


Figure P-13 CMS Example 9 – Protected Lefts – Double Lefts



More than 1,600 veh/hr

F

Figure P-14 CMS Example 10 – Lead-Lag Phasing

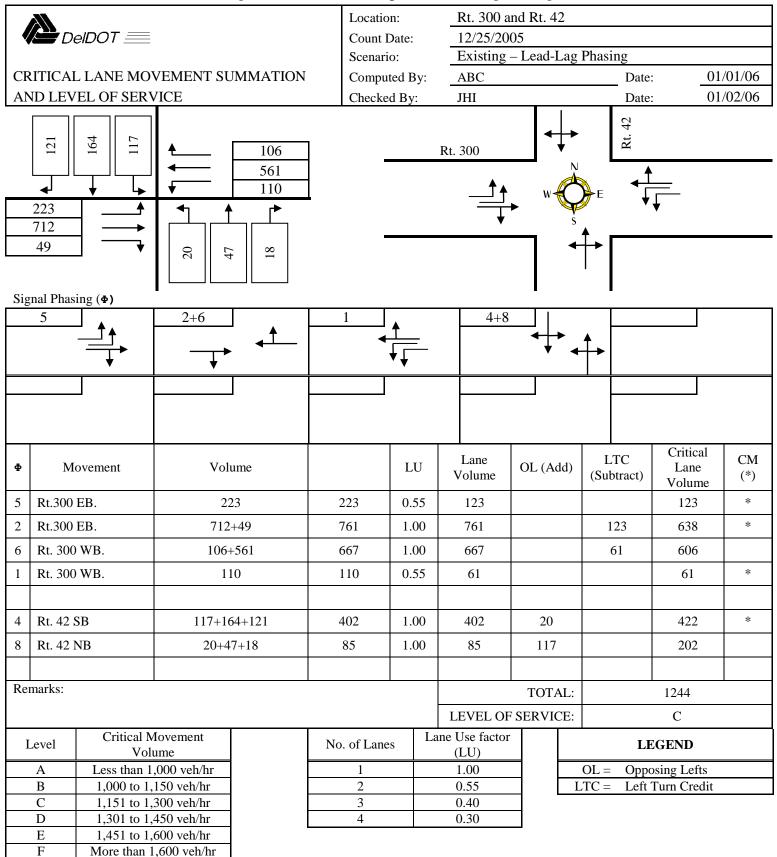


Figure P-15 Summary of Exercises

	rigure 1	-15 Summary of Exercises		Resu	lts
Exercise	Picture	Phasing	Number of critical movements	Critical Movement Summation	LOS
1	Rt. 300	Simple 2-phase (permissive lefts)	2	1516	E
2	Rt. 300	Split E-W	3	2183	F
3	Rt. 300	Split all	4	2248	F
4	Rt. 300	Simple 2-phase (permissive lefts)	2	1312	D
5	Rt. 300	Simple 2-phase (permissive lefts)	2	1196	С

			Number of	Resu	llts
Exercise	Picture	Phasing	critical movements	Critical Movement Summation	LOS
6	Rt. 300	Exclusive concurrent E-W lefts	3	1312	D
7	Rt. 300	Split E-W	3	1850	F
8	Rt. 300	Exclusive concurrent E-W lefts with N-S rights	3	1191	С
9	Rt. 300	Exclusive concurrent E-W lefts	3	1255	С
10	Rt. 300	Lead-Lag E-W	3	1611	F

Figure P-16 Traffic Signal Timing Exercise

Location:	Rt. 300 and Rt. 42		Date:	01/01/06	
Cycle Length:	100 Cycles i	per Hour: 36	6 Prepared by:	ABC	01/01/06
Time of Day:	AM Peak Hour		Checked by:	JHI	01/02/06

Phases	Movement	Critical lane Volume (CLV)	Vehicles per Cycle	Green Time Required (see Greenshield Figure P-3)	Clearance (Red + Yellow)	Walk + Don't Walk
2+6	Rt. 300	1094	30	67	3+2	-
4+8	Rt. 42	422	12	29	3+2	-

Total Green	96	
Total Clearance	10	
Total Time Required	106	

Cycle	Cycles per
Length	Hour
45	80
60	60
75	48
90	40
100	36
120	30
150	24
180	20
210	17
240	15