STUDY OF THE IMPACT TO THE TRAFFIC FLOW ON ARTERIAL ROADS IN COLOMBO DUE TO CLOSE DISTANCE ACCESS ROADS

Malaka Kaumal T.H.M.^{*} and De Silva D.

Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa, Moratuwa

The rapid development of Colombo city has resulted in growth in urban traffic. The arterial roads that provide accessibility to Colombo city are experiencing traffic congestions, especially during peak times. The vehicles that enter these arterial roads through closely spaced access roads and exiting vehicles to access roads from the arterial, can be considered as major contributors to causing traffic congestion. This paper analyses how the close-distance access roads affect the traffic flow on arterial roads. A virtual scenario for a 1 km multi-lane arterial road section with separated two lanes in one direction and access roads were connected from the both sides of the arterial road, was created in VISSIM software based on a case study of Galle-Colombo arterial road to replicate local conditions. The flow rate on the arterial road was varied to understand the total delay of the network system and the flow rate of the major arterial roads with varying access road distances. Furthermore, an identification of the combined impact that can occur within the road network was evaluated by defining an index. The index was defined by considering the total delay of the network system and the flow rates of the major arterials. The recommended distance between access roads to arterial roads was identified as a part of the study. It is recommended that access roads may connect with a minimum of 250-275 m distance between their center lines in a 1 km arterial road section for 1000 veh/hr to 4000 veh/hr volume of arterial flow. One of the findings of this study was when future planners designing urban road network systems, access roads should be connected maintaining the above-mentioned distance range between their center lines, regardless of the vehicle volume of arterial roads, to minimize total delay of the road network and maximize the through vehicle flow of arterial roads.

Keywords: VISSIM; micro simulation; delay; arterial roads; unsignalized intersection

* Correspondence: <u>160293e@uom.lk</u>