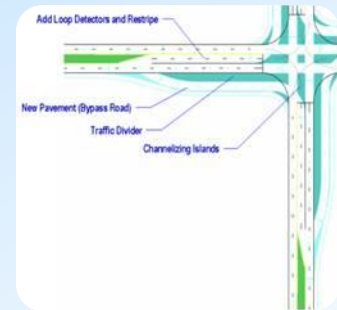


# The Parallel Flow Intersection

A High Capacity 2-Phase Intersection



From

**GFP**arsons

# The Cost Of Traffic Congestion



According to the Texas Transportation Institute's 2009 Urban Mobility Report...

*"Congestion is a problem in America's 439 urban areas, and it has gotten worse in regions of all sizes."*

In 2007, the cost of congestion to Americans was...

- 4.2 billion hours of lost time
- 2.8 billion gallons of fuel
- **\$87.2 billion (US)**

*"... an increase of more than 50% over the previous decade."*

# Public Cost Of Congestion For A Single Busy Intersection



\$26,243 each workday...

**\$6.6 million per year**

- This cost calculation assumes a conventional intersection with 6,375 vehicles per hour for four hours per workday, 163 seconds average delay per vehicle, 2% commercial vehicles as described in the ITE Journal paper The Parallel Flow Intersection: A New Two-Phase Signal Alternative, October 2007
- Factors used to calculate the cost of congested intersection were taken from the Texas Transportation Institute's 2009 Urban Mobility Report

# 2-Phase Signals Are Congestion Busters!

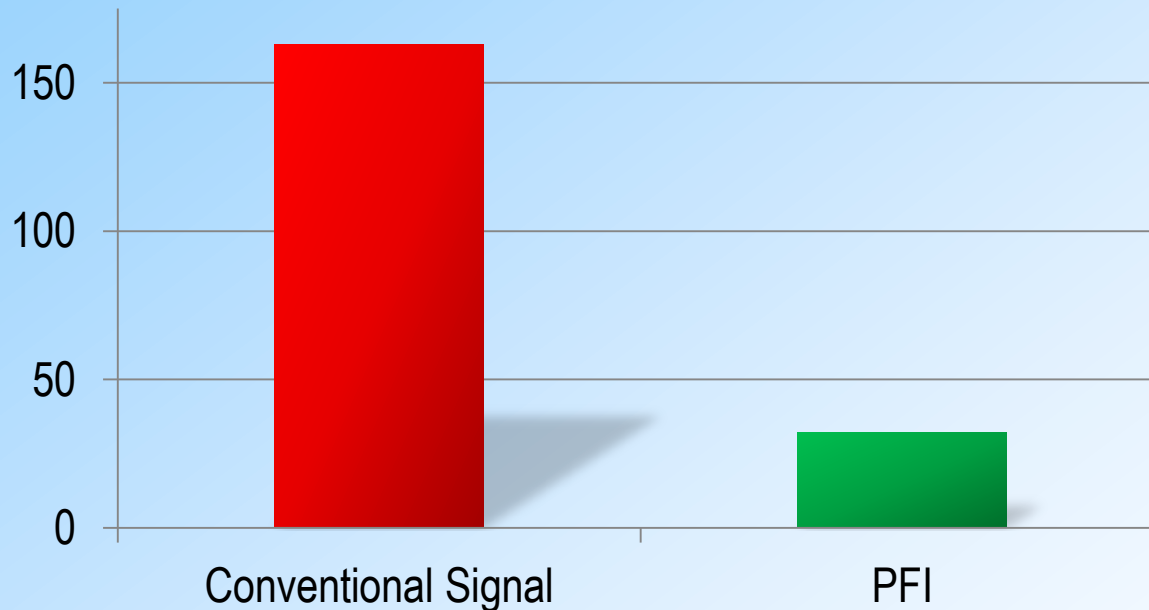
## Advantage...

- ✓ Fewer phases per cycle for less lost time from yellow and all-red phases
- ✓ Less startup time means less time lost to driver reaction and queue dispersion
- ✓ Shorter cycles means shorter queues
- ✓ Simultaneous movements doubles vehicle throughput

These effects compound to generate tremendous capacity over conventional multiphase signals

# Impact On Intersection Delay

Delay (in seconds per vehicle)

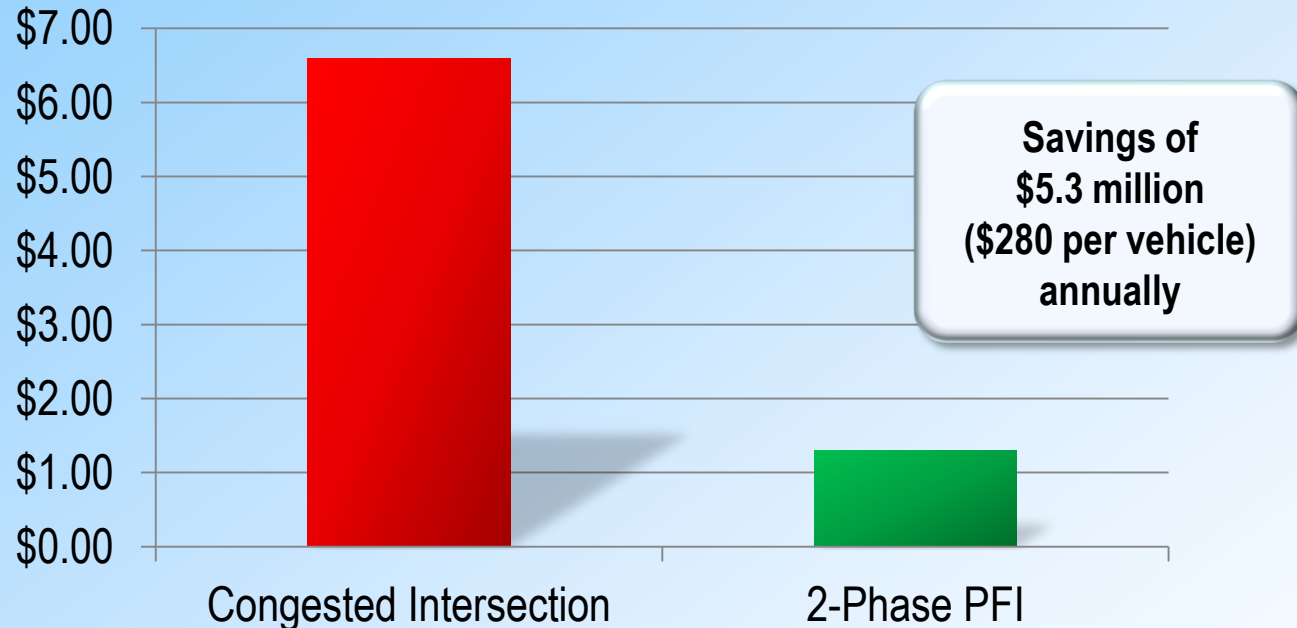


Over 80% less delay than a conventional intersection<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Parallel Flow Intersection: A New Two-Phase Signal Alternative,  
ITE Journal, October 2007

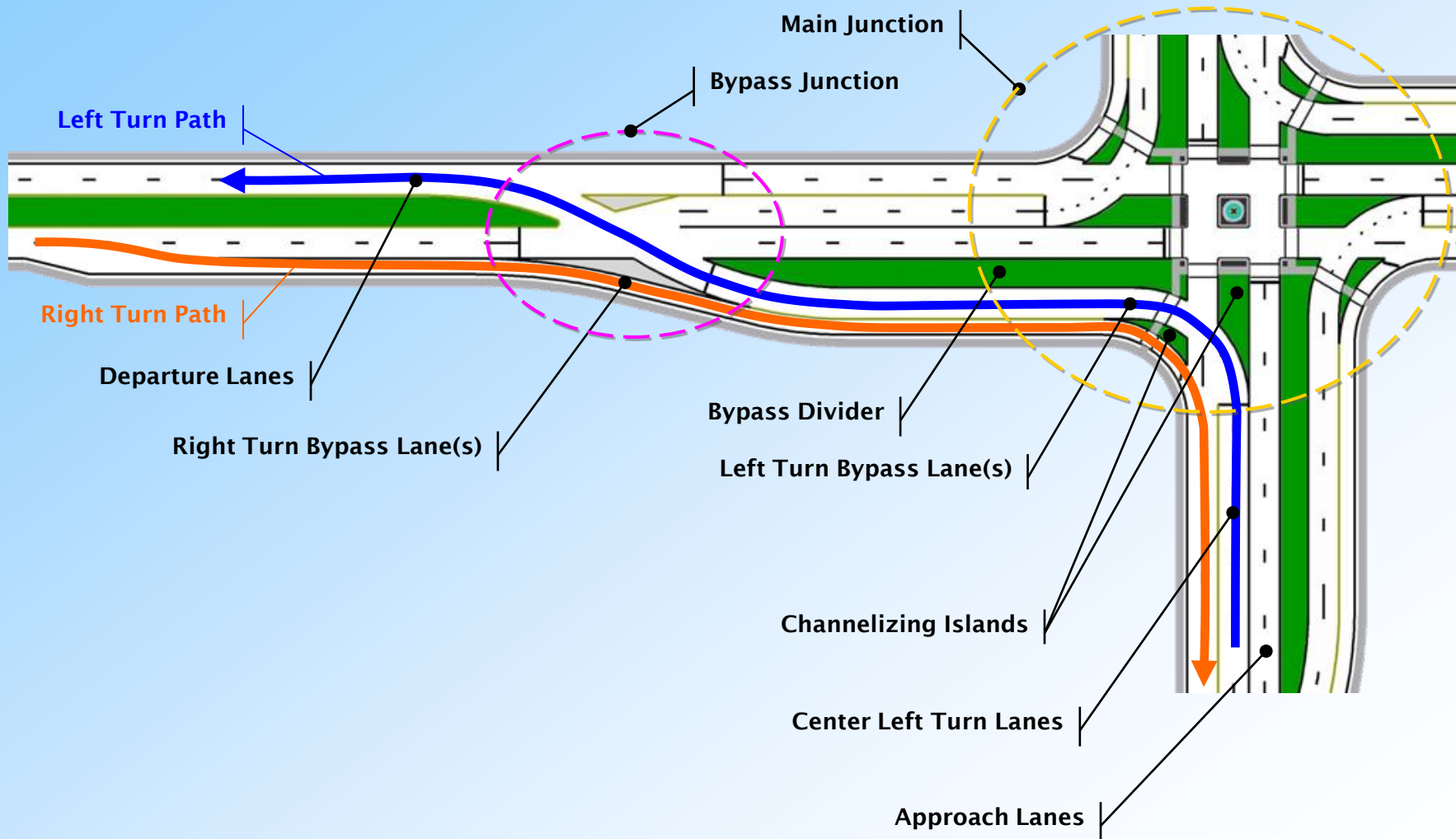
# Annual Savings Of A PFI Are Substantial

Annual Cost Of Delay (\$ Millions)



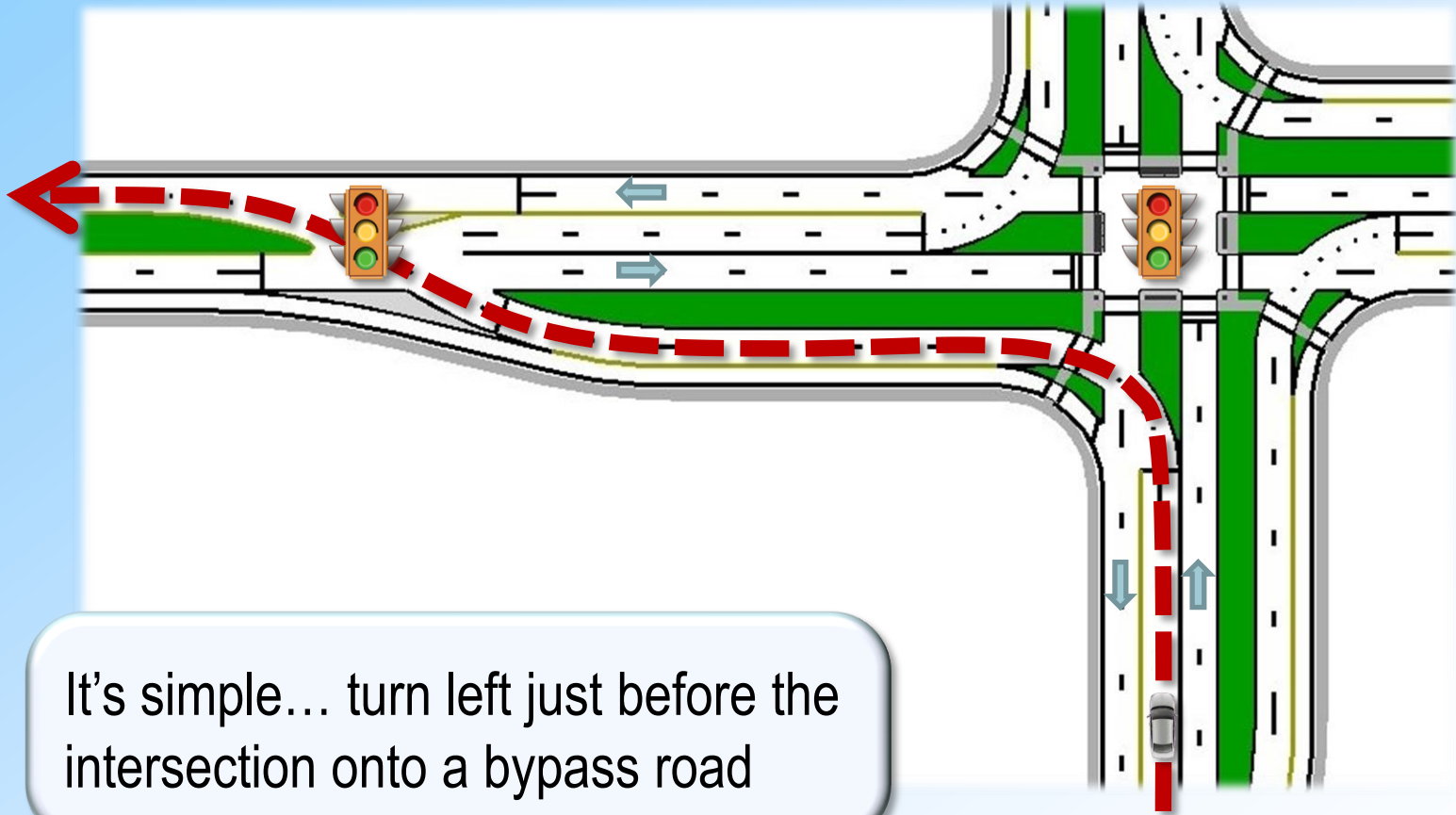
- Using the factors from the previous slide, a congested intersection costs the public 5X more per year than the uncongested PFI
- The cost of converting to a PFI could be recovered within one year of operation

# Anatomy of a PFI





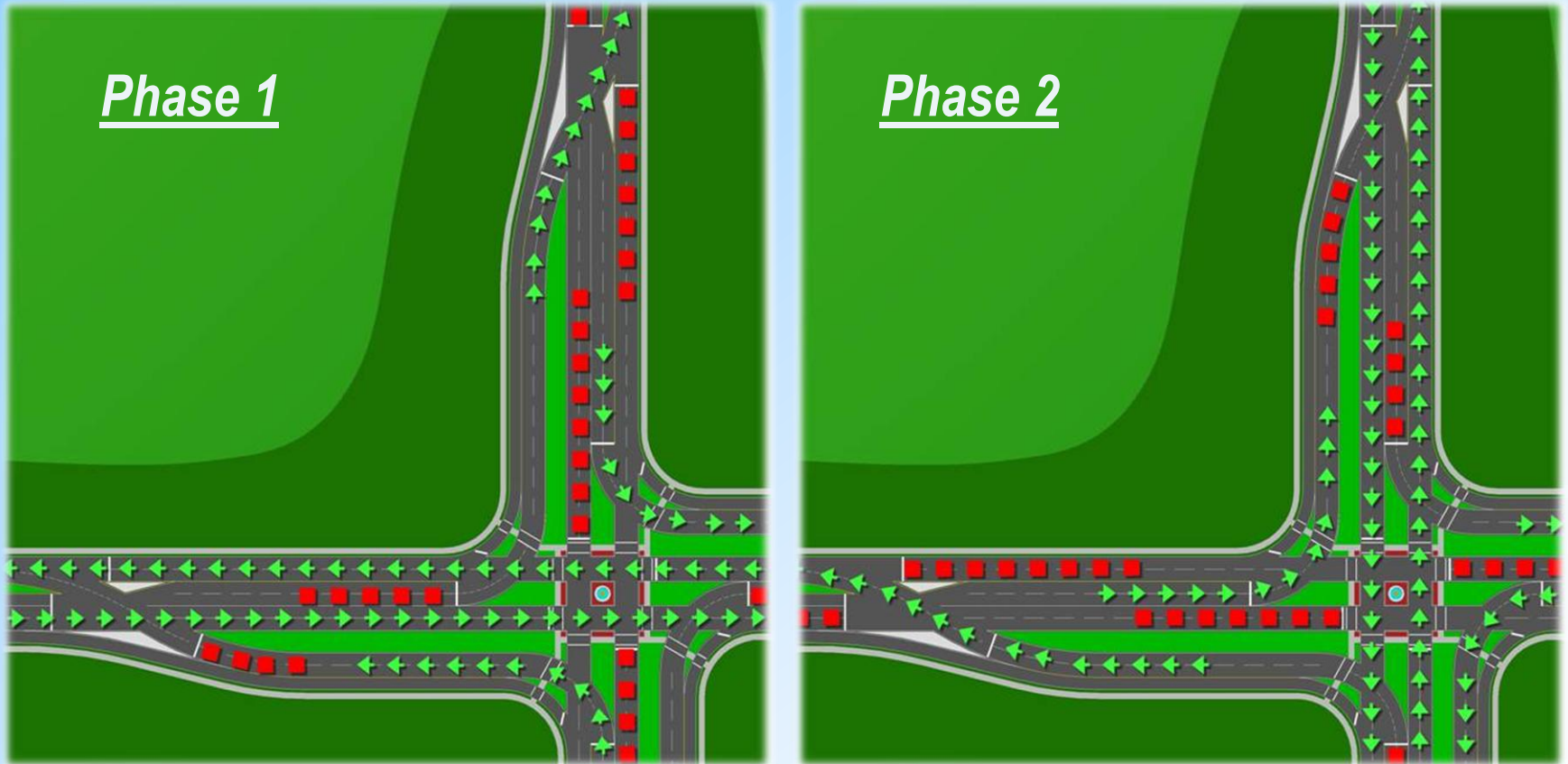
# So, How Does The PFI Work?



It's simple... turn left just before the intersection onto a bypass road



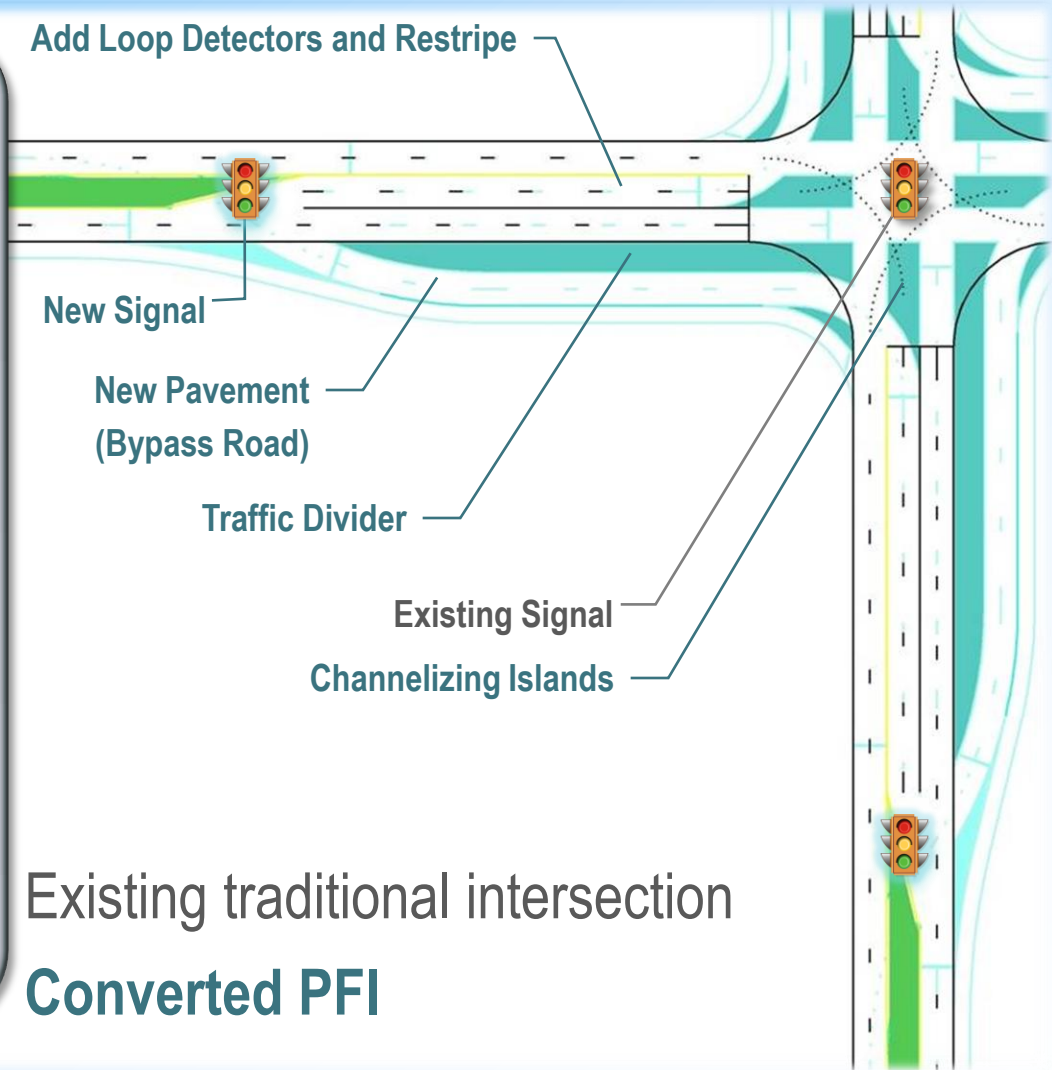
# Simultaneous Movements Yields High Capacity!



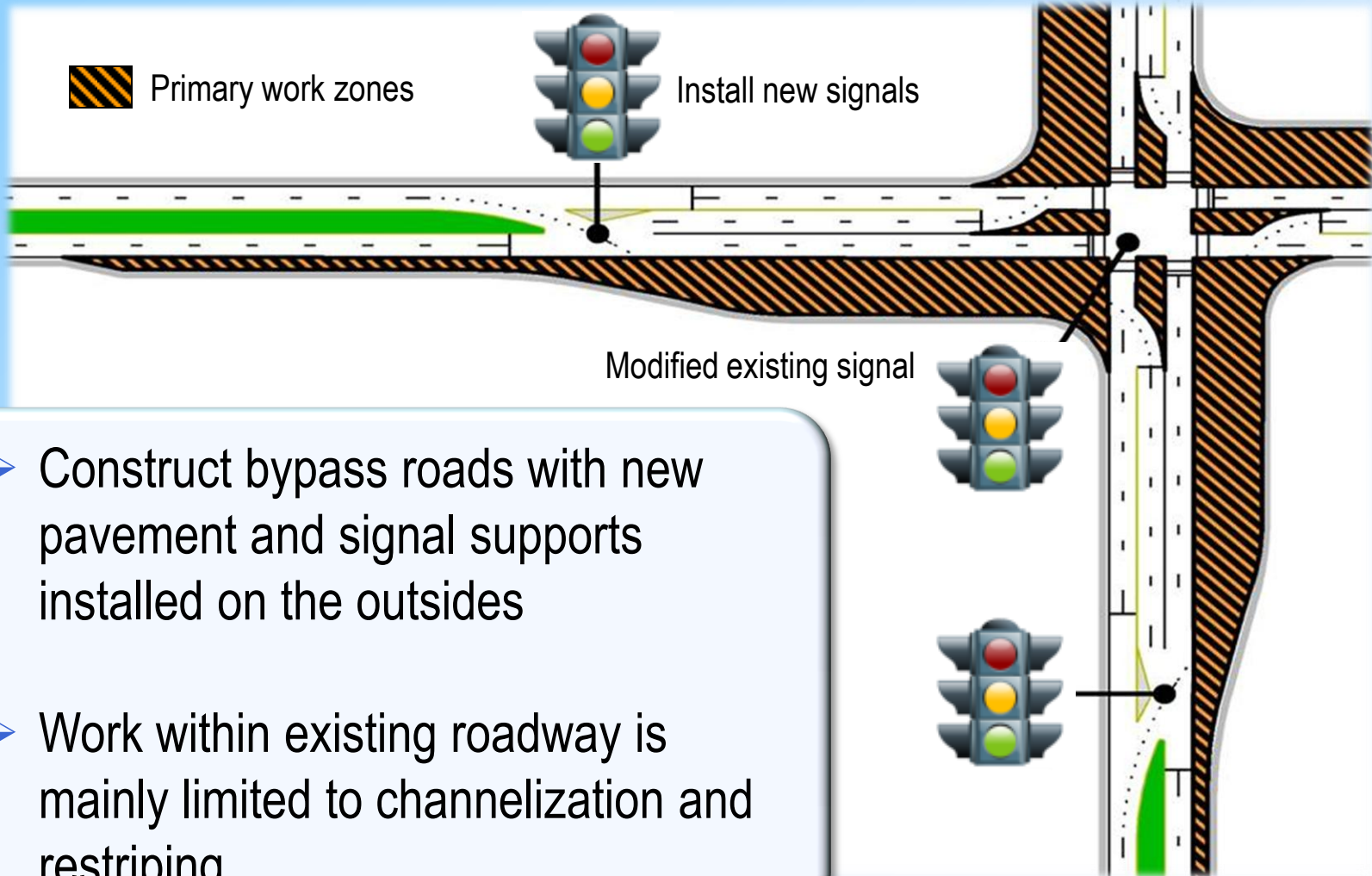
Left turns and through movements occur at the same time

# Fast And Easy Conversion

- Converting an existing intersection can be fast with minimal inconvenience to the public
- The existing roadway is largely unaffected if no additional lanes are needed



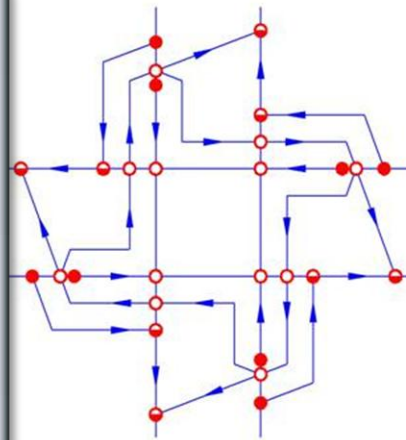
# Most Work On Outsides



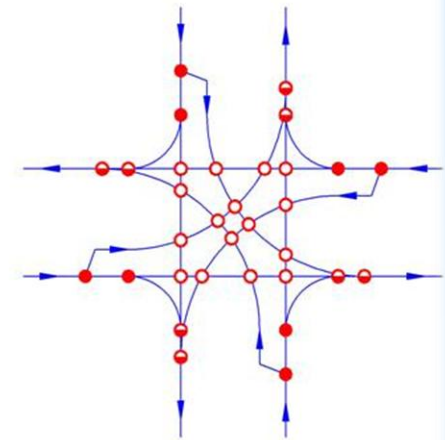
- Construct bypass roads with new pavement and signal supports installed on the outsides
- Work within existing roadway is mainly limited to channelization and restriping

# Safer Than Conventional Signals

- Less congestion means fewer crashes
- Four less crossing conflict points – the worst kind
- Conflict points distributed over multiple junctions – driver has fewer distractions
- No permitted left turns – safer for motorists and pedestrians



Paraflow

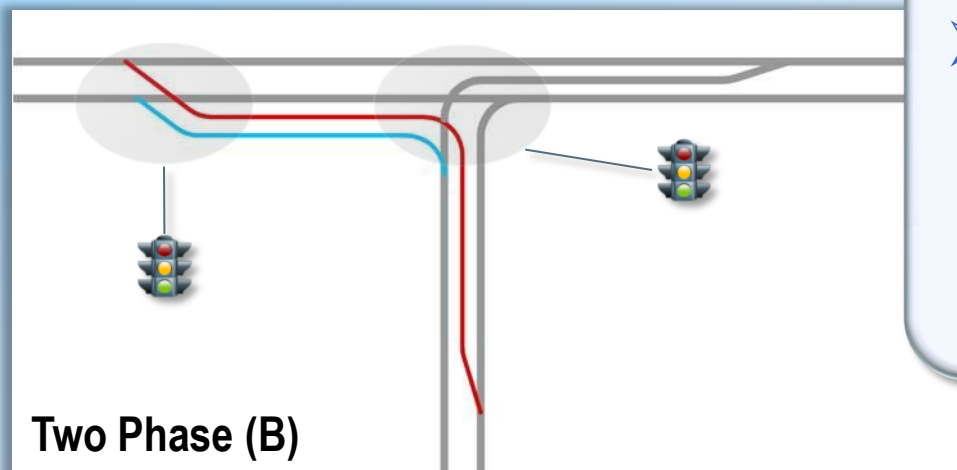
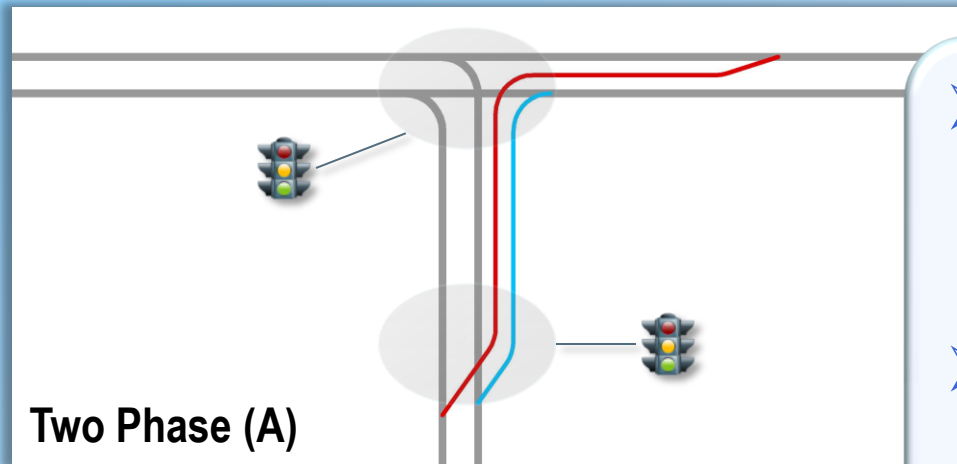


Conventional  
Signal

LEGEND	Paraflow	Conventional
● Diverging	8	8
○ Crossing	12	16
◐ Merging	8	8
Total	28	32

Conflict diagram

# PFI 'T' Type Intersections



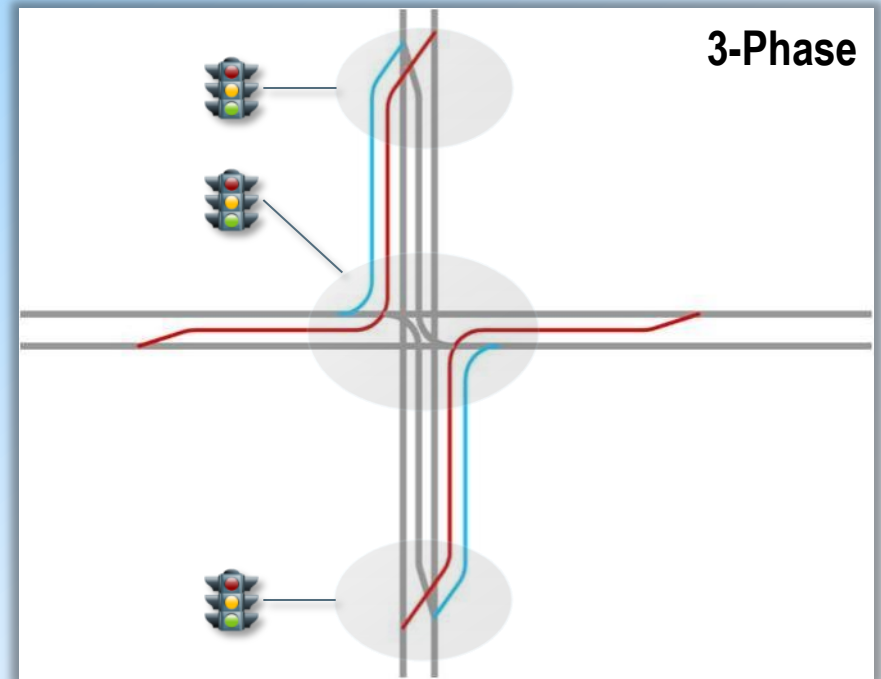
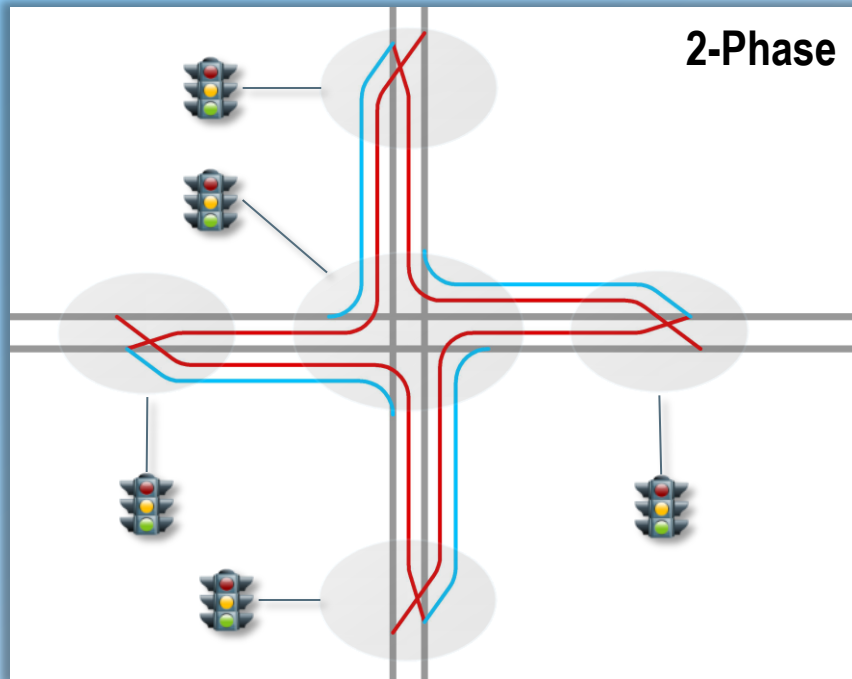
- Two alternative methods for 'T' type intersections
- Only one bypass road required
- Eliminates one signal phase to create a 2-phase intersection

— PFI left turn

— Normal movements

— PFI right turn

# PFI Four Leg Intersections



- Two alternative methods for four leg intersections
- 2-phase design requires four bypass junctions and 3-phase design needs two

— PFI left turn

— Normal movements

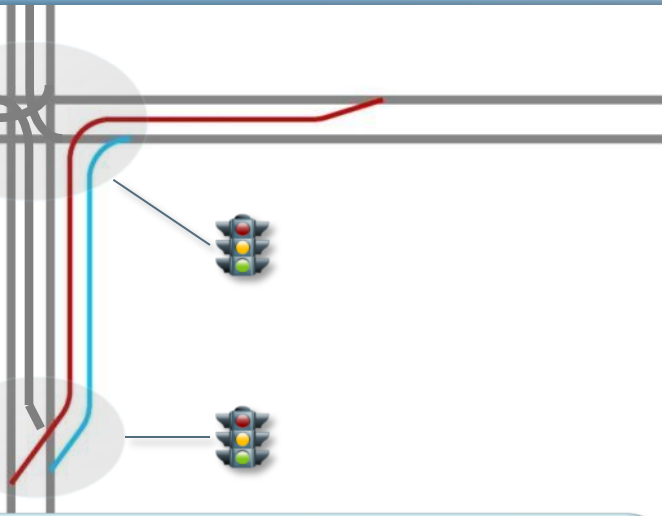
— PFI right turn



# PFI Four Leg Intersections

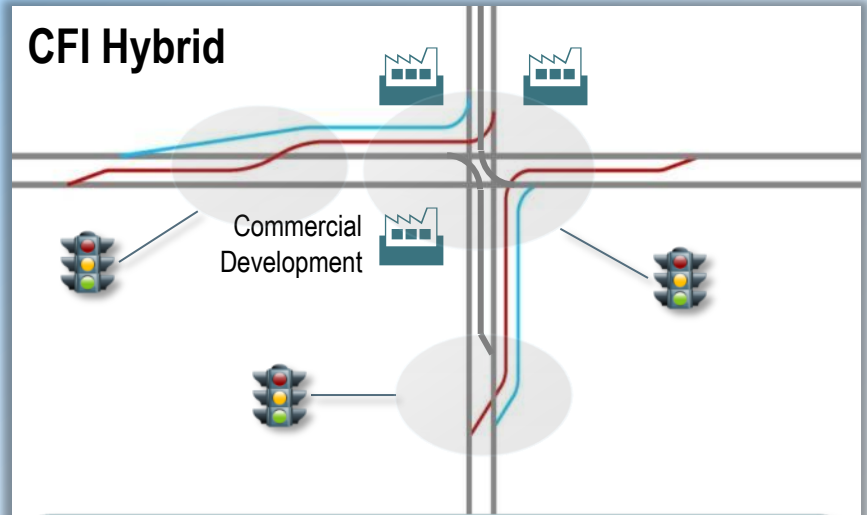
## Partial

Minor Traffic



- Partial with minor traffic volume leg acting more like a 'T' type intersection
- Minor leg uses 'called' signal phase

## CFI Hybrid



- If corner development dictates, a CFI leg can be combined with a PFI
- Three phases per signal cycle

— PFI left turn

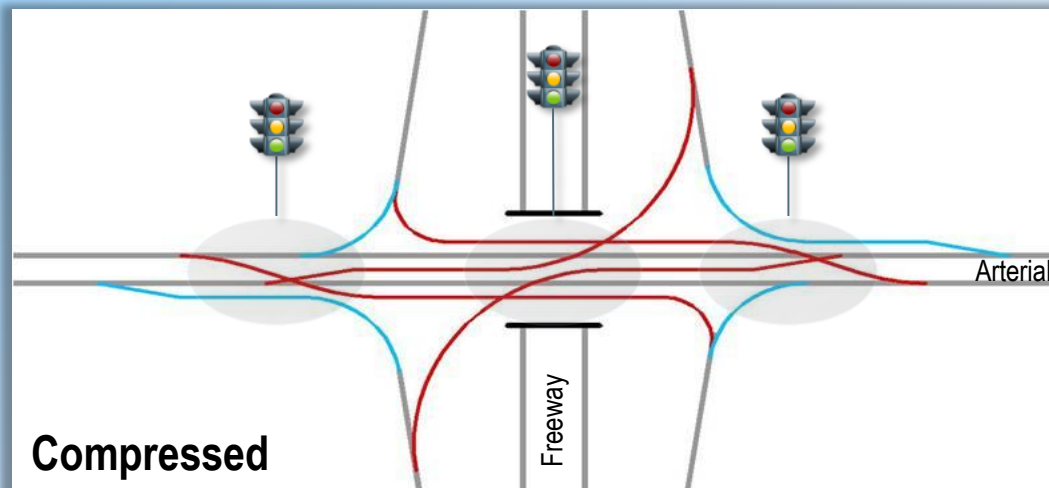
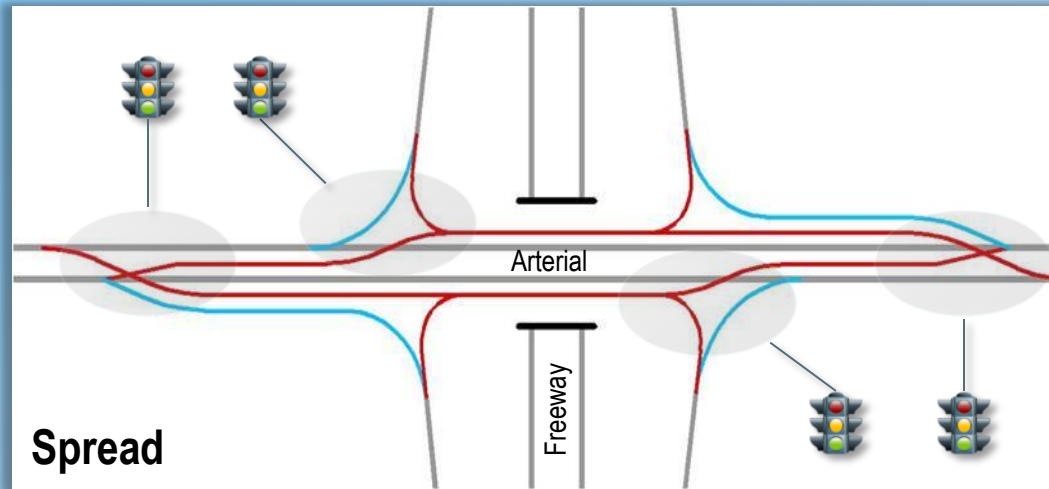
— Normal movements

— PFI right turn



# PFI Diamond

- 2-phases per cycle
- Spread diamond can be used to convert existing diamond interchange at lower cost
- Compressed diamond requires less space than spread design

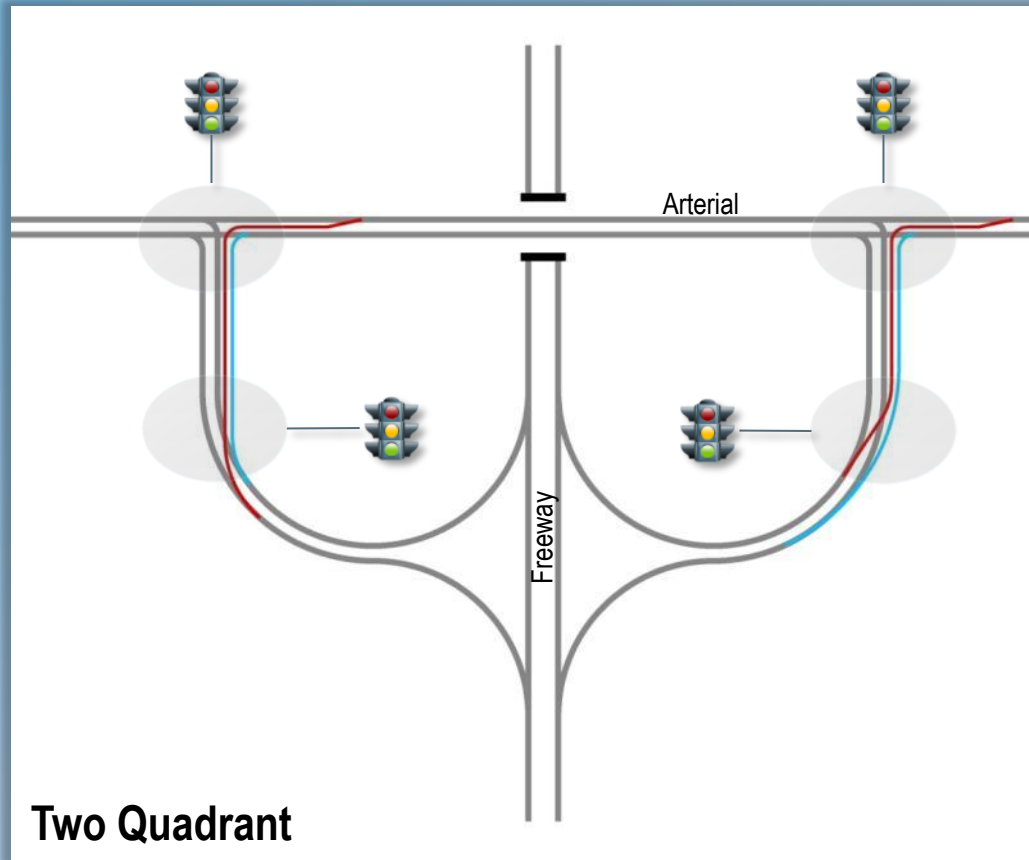


— PFI left turn

— Normal movements

— PFI right turn

# PFI Diamond



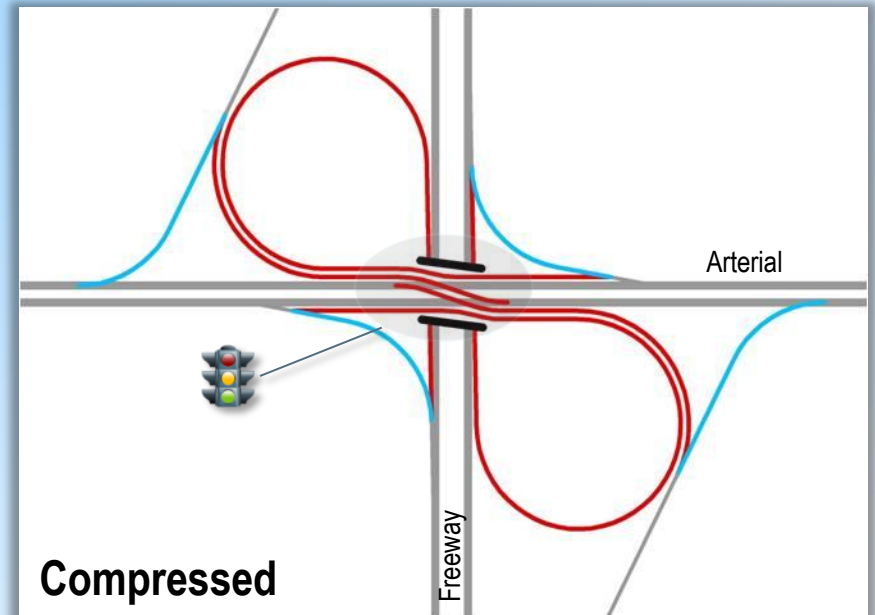
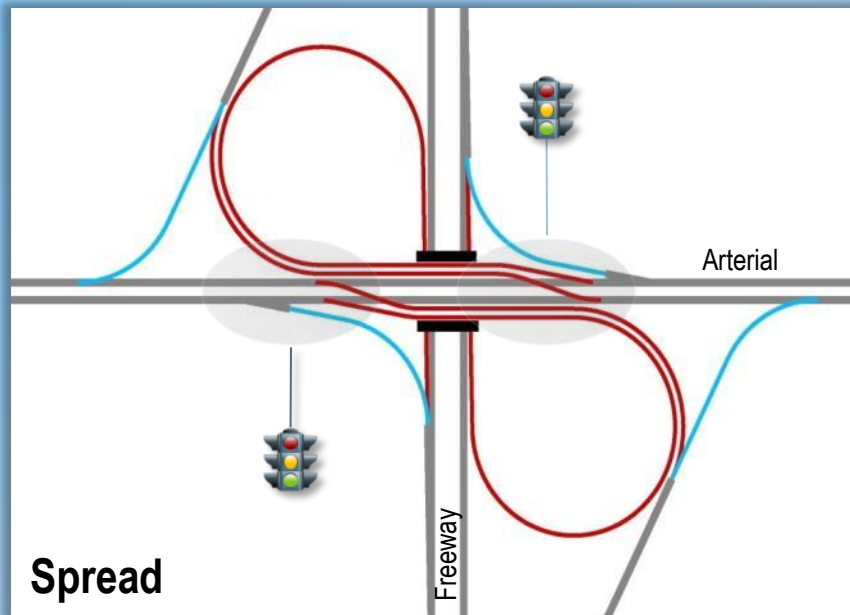
- Provides for two phases per cycle while conventional is three phases per cycle
- Configure ramp intersections as 'T' type (A) or (B) PFI

— PFI left turn

— Normal movements

— PFI right turn

# PFI Partial Cloverleaf



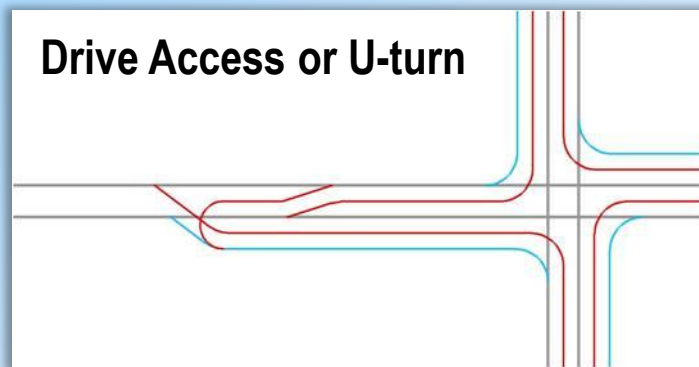
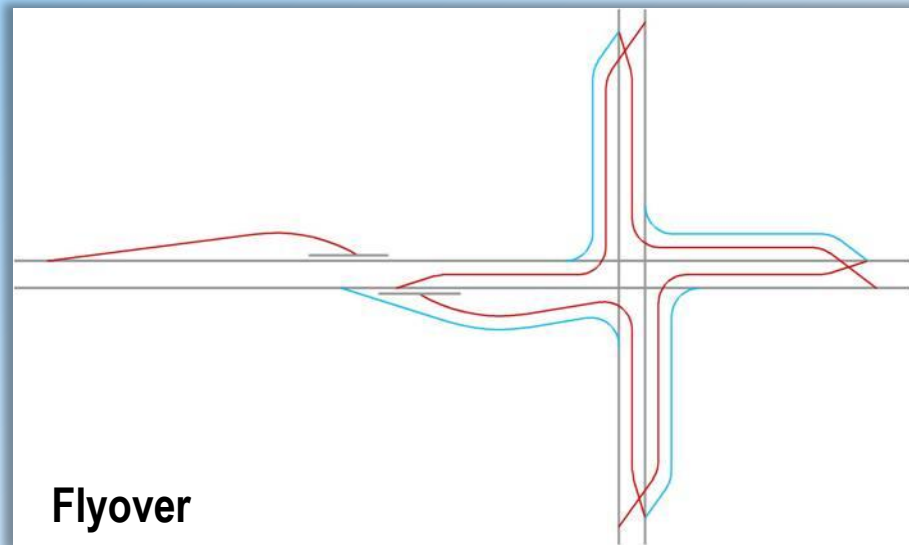
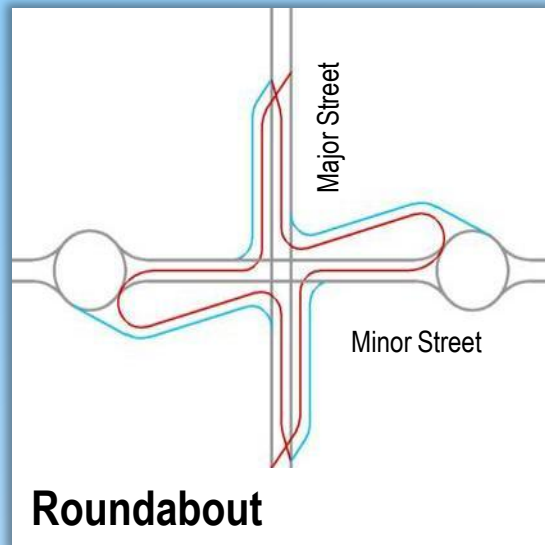
- PFI par-clo 'A' eliminates left turn conflict of traditional par-clo's
- Spread version can be used to convert existing par-clo or full partial cloverleaf at lower cost

— PFI left turn

— Normal movements

— PFI right turn

# PFI Bypass Junctions



Several bypass  
junction treatments  
are possible

— PFI left turn

— Normal movements

— PFI right turn

# Summary of PFI Advantages...

- ✓ Can reduce delay over 80%
- ✓ Increases capacity over 3x
- ✓ Intuitive to drive
- ✓ Provides direct left and right turns
- ✓ Easy to install
- ✓ Safer with fewer conflict points
- ✓ Pedestrian and bike friendly
- ✓ Many different applications



# **United States Patent**

The parallel flow intersection and all design variants are protected under **United States Patent No. 7,135,989**.

Use of the design in the United States without permission from Greg Parsons, P.E., is strictly prohibited. For other countries, appropriate international laws apply.

## **For More Information**

Visit us at **[www.gfparsons.com](http://www.gfparsons.com)**

Or send email to **[gregp@gfparsons.com](mailto:gregp@gfparsons.com)**

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