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# Transportation Engineering

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# Transportation Engineering

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- **Role of Transportation in National Development.**
- **Transportation Ways.**
- **Surface Transportation and Aviation.**
- **BOT Projects for Highways.**
- **BOOT Projects for Highways.**
- **Elements of Traffic Engineering and Traffic Control.**

# What Is Transportation Engineering?

- **Transportation engineering is the application of the principles of engineering, planning, analysis, and design to the disciplines comprising transportation: its vehicles, its physical infrastructure, safety in travel, environmental impacts, and energy usage.**
- **It involves “hard” physical sciences and “soft” sciences**

# Role of Transportation in National Development

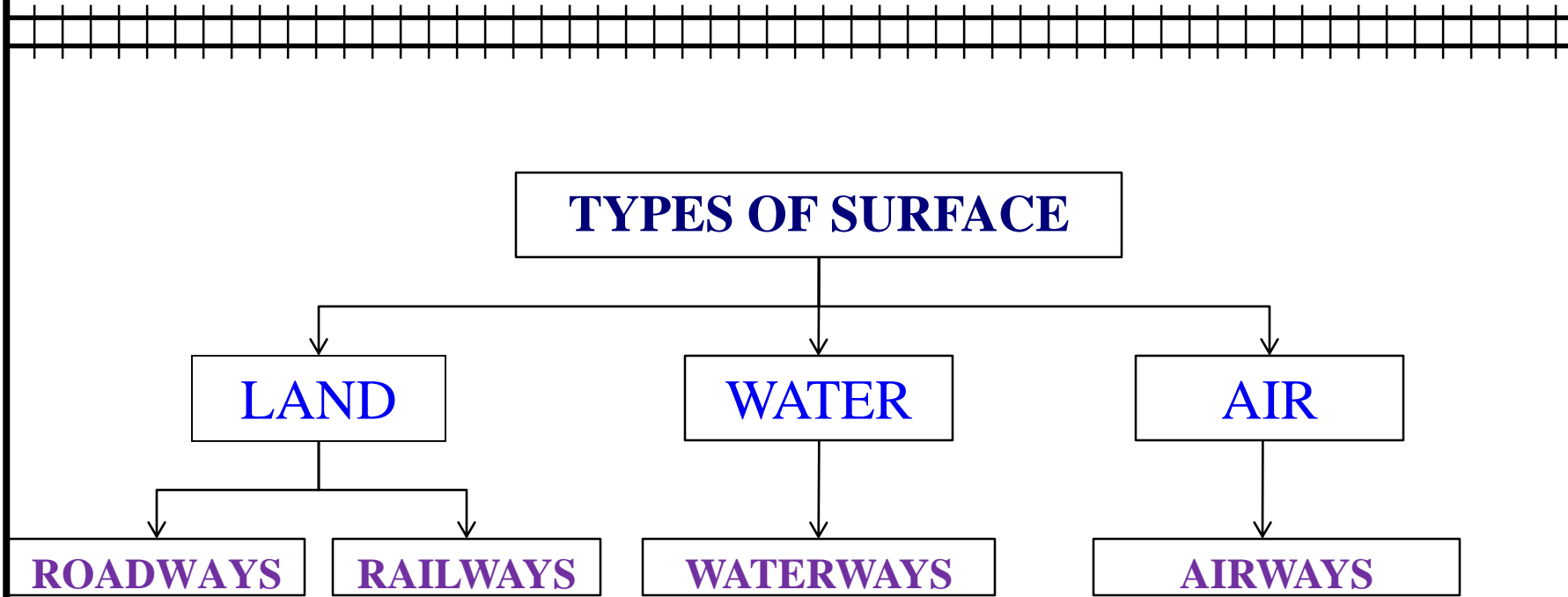
- Economic growth
- Place utility of goods
- Time utility of goods
- Preservation of quality of goods
- Mass production
- Exploitation of natural resources
- Urbanization
- Industrial development
- Agricultural development
- Costs of goods
- Defense and strategic needs
- Transport facilities and social activities

# Transportation Ways

- Railways
  - Surface
  - Underground
  - Elevated
  - Light rail transit (LRT)
- Road Transport
- Air Transport
- Water Transport



# Surface Transportation and Aviation



# ROADWAYS

## ➤ CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY (NH)
- STATE HIGHWAY (SH)
- MAJOR DISTRICT ROAD (MDR)
- OTHER DISTRICT ROAD (ODR)
- VILLAGE ROAD (VR)

## ➤ BASED ON CARRIAGE WAY

- PAVED ROADS
- UNPAVED ROADS



➤ **BASED ON PAVEMENT**

- SURFACE ROADS
- UNSURFACED ROADS



➤ **AS PER USABILITY**

- ALL WEATHER ROADS
- FAIR WEATHER ROADS



➤ **URBAN ROADS**

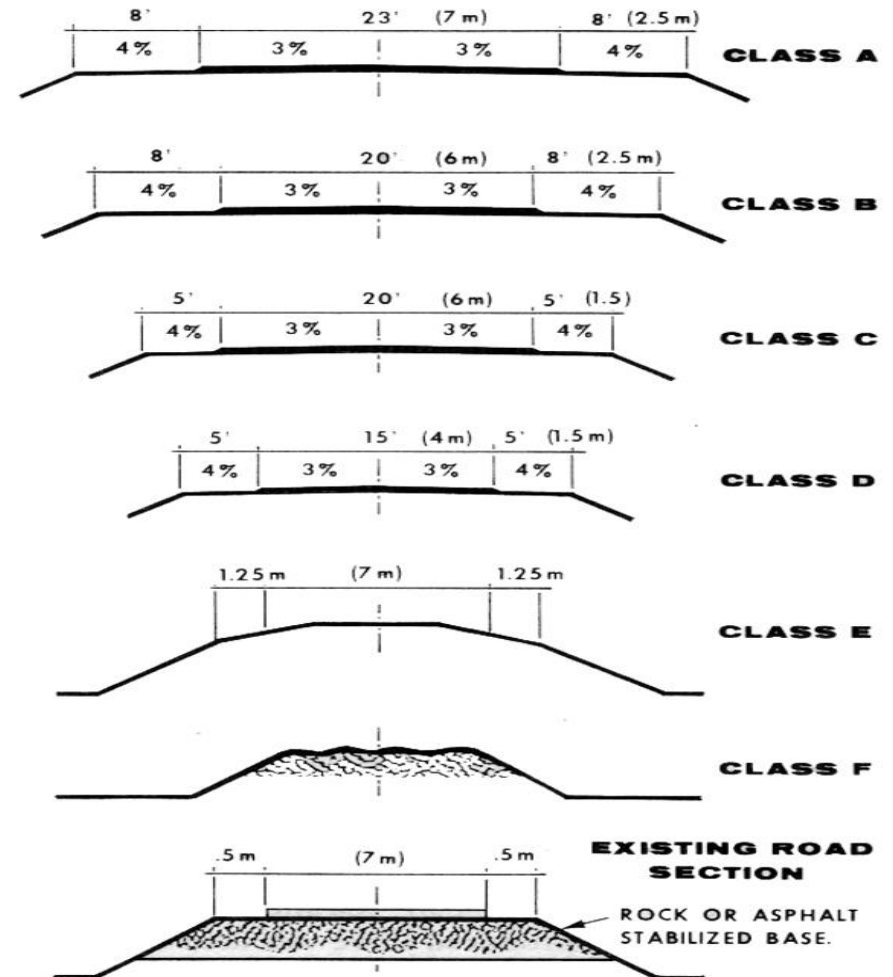
- ARTERIAL ROADS
- SUB-ARTERIAL ROADS
- COLLECTOR STREETS
- LOCAL STREETS





# GEOMETRIC ELEMENTS OF A ROAD

- CAMBER (CROSS SLOPE)
- CARRIAGEWAY WIDTH
- SHOULDER
- KERB
- WIDTH OF ROADWAY
- RIGHT OF WAY
- SLIGHT DISTANCE
- HORIZONTAL CURVE
- SUPERELEVATION
- GRADIENT
- VERTICAL CURVE
- ALIGNMENT



## ADVANTAGES OF ROADWAYS

- ✓ MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY FOR TRAVEL
- ✓ IT PERMITS ANY MOAD OF ROAD VEHICAL
- ✓ IT PROVIDES DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICE
- ✓ IT SAVES TIME FOR SHORT DISTANCE
- ✓ CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTAINANCE COST IS LOW

## DISADVANTAGES OF ROADWAYS

- ✓ GOODS CARRYING CAPACITY IS LOW
- ✓ SPEED IS LOW COMPARE TO AIR AND WATERWAY
- ✓ LESS COMFORT AND SAFE
- ✓ UNECONOMICAL FOR LONG DISTANCE
- ✓ NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENT IS HIGH

# RAILWAYS

## ➤ CATAGORIES OF RAILWAY

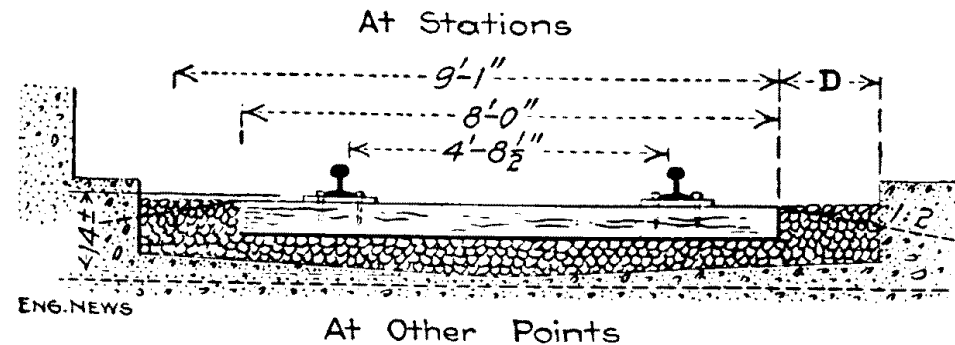
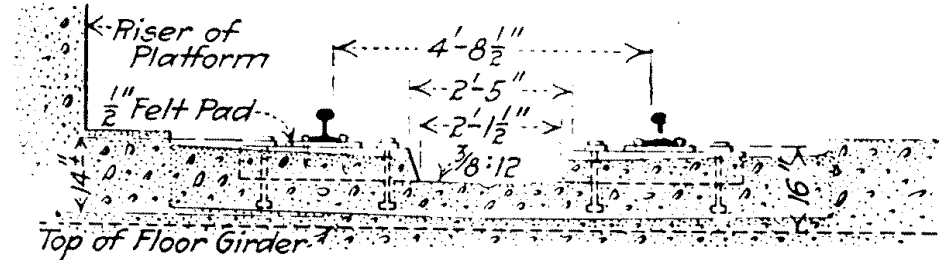
1. TRUCK ROUTES
2. MAIN LINE
3. BRANCH LINE

## ➤ TYPES OF RAILWAY

1. SURFACE
2. UNDERGROUND
3. ELEVATED

## ➤ TYPES OF LOCOMOTIVES

1. DIESEL
2. ELECTRIC





➤ **TYPES OF GAUGE**

1. BROAD GAUGE : 1.676 m
2. METRE GAUGE : 1.0 m
3. NARROW GAUGE : 0.762 m

➤ **TYPES OF RAIL**

1. DOUBLE HEADED RAIL
2. BULL HEADED RAIL
3. FLAT-FOOTED RAIL

➤ **TYPES OF SLEEPER**

1. WOODEN
2. METAL
  - (i) CAST IRON
  - (ii) STEEL
3. CONCRETE
  - (i) RAINFORCED CONCRETE
  - (ii) PRESSESSED CONCRETE

## **ADVANTAGES OF RAILWAYS**

- ✓ GOODS CARRYING CAPACITY IS HIGH
- ✓ SPEED IS HIGH COMPARE TO ROADWAYS
- ✓ CHEAPER THEN AIRWAYS
- ✓ COMFORTABLE FOR LONG DISTANCE TRAVEL
- ✓ IT INCREASES TRADE, COMMERS AND BUSINESS

## **DISADVANTAGES OF RAILWAYS**

- ✓ IT IS NOT FLEXIBLE.
- ✓ IT DEPENDENT ON ROADWAY
- ✓ TRAIN RUNS AS PER SCHEDULES
- ✓ MAINTAINANCE COST IS HIGH
- ✓ IT PERMITS DEFINITE MODE OF TRANSPORT

# WATERWAYS

## ➤ TYPES OF HARBOUR

1. NATURAL HARBOUR
2. SEMINATURAL HARBOUR
3. ARTIFICIAL HARBOUR

## ➤ TYPES OF PORTS

1. MAJOR
2. INTERMEDIATE
3. MINOR

## ➤ TYPES OF DOCKS

1. WET DOCK
2. DRY DOCK



## **ADVANTAGES OF WATERWAYS**

- ✓ NO NEED OF CONSTRUCTING TRACKS
- ✓ IT REQUIRES CHEAP MOTIVE POWER
- ✓ CHEAPEST MODE OF TRANSPORTATION
- ✓ IT PROVIDES EFFICIENT MODE OF DEFENCE
- ✓ IT HELPS IN GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES

## **DISADVANTAGES OF WATERWAYS**

- ✓ IT IS SLOW
- ✓ STORMS CAN CAUSE GREAT LOSS
- ✓ IT IS USEFUL ALONG PARTICULAR ROUTES
- ✓ MAINTAINANCE COST IS HIGH
- ✓ IT HAS LIMITED CONNECTIVITY

# AIRWAYS

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## ➤ **TYPES OF AIRPORTS**

1. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
2. DOMESTIC AIRPORT
3. MILITARY AERODROMES

## ➤ **TYPES OF AIR FIELD**

1. FLEXIBLE (BITUMINOUS)
2. RIGID (CEMENT CONCRETE)



## **ADVANTAGES OF AIRWAYS**

- ✓ IT DOESNOT REQUIRE A TRACKS
- ✓ IT IS USEFUL IN MILITARY ACTIVITIES
- ✓ FASTEST MODE OF TRANSPORTATION
- ✓ IT IS A POWERFUL MEAN OF ATTACK
- ✓ IT HELPS IN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

## **DISADVANTAGES OF AIRWAYS**

- ✓ IT IS MOST EXPENSIVE
- ✓ CONSTRUCTION COST IS HIGH FOR AIRPORTS AND AIRCRAFTS
- ✓ FUEL CONSUMPTION IS HIGH
- ✓ MAINTAINANCE COST IS HIGH FOR AIRCRAFTS
- ✓ ACCIDENT CAUSES HIGH LOSS

# **BOT Projects for Highways**

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- BOT = BUIL-OPERATE-TRANSFER**
  - TOLL BASED**
  - ANNUITY BASED**

# **BOOT Projects for Highways**

- BOOT = BUILD-OWN-OPRATE-TRANSFER**

## **ADVANTAGES OF BOT**

- ✓ GOODS QUALITY OF ROAD IS MAINTAINED
- ✓ CONSTRUCTION PERIOD IS LESS
- ✓ THERE IS NO CONGESTION
- ✓ TRAVEL TIME IS LESS
- ✓ COLLISION WITH OTHER TRAFFIC IS LESS

## **DISADVANTAGES OF BOT**

- ✓ ROAD USERS HAVE TO PAY TOLL
- ✓ PUMPS AND RESTPLACE ARE LOCATED AT FIX DISTINATION
- ✓ NO PARKING AREA
- ✓ CONSTRUCTION COST IS HIGH
- ✓ PVT. COMPANY MAY NOT MAINTAIN ROAD IN FUTURE

## ADVANTAGES OF BOOT

## DISADVANTAGES OF BOOT

✓ RISK IS SHARED WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

✓ IT CAN BE TRANSFERRED TO PUBLIC SECTOR DURING CONSTRUCTION

✓ IT MAXIMIZE CAPITAL COST ALLOWANCE

✓ PUBLIC SECTOR LOSES CONSTRUCTION OVER CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

✓ COST SAVING AS PER THE COMPANY

✓ PRIVATE SECTOR CAN DETERMINE THE TOLL TAX

✓ IT ENSURES BEST FACILITY

✓ LESS PUBLIC CONTROL COMPARED TO **BOT** PROJECTS

✓ ALL "START-UP" PROBLEMS ARE ADDRESSED BY PVT. CO.

✓ THERE IS DIFFICULTY IN REPLACING PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS

# Elements of Traffic Engineering and Traffic Control

## ❖ TRAFIC SURVEY

1. TRAFFIC VOLUME STUDY
2. SPOT SPEED SURVEY
3. SPEED AND DELAY STUDY
4. ORIGIN AND DESTINATION (O-D) SURVEY
5. TRAFFIC FLOW STUDY
6. TRAFFIC VAPACITY STUDY
7. PARKING SURVEY
8. ACCIDENT SURVEY

# TRAFFIC REGULATORY SIGNS

**Regulatory Signs**

R1-1	R1-2	R1-2a	R1-4	R1-5a	R2-1	R3-1	R3-2		
R3-3	R3-4	R3-5	R3-5a	R3-6	R3-7	R3-8	R3-8a	R3-8b	
R3-9a	R3-10a	R3-11b	R3-14b	R3-18	R4-1	R4-3	R4-5	R4-6	
R4-7	R4-7a	R4-7b	R4-8	R4-10	R5-1	R5-1a	R5-2		
R5-6	R5-10a	R5-10c	R6-1	R6-2	R6-3	R6-3a	R7-8b	R7-9	R8-4
R8-8	R9-2	R9-3	R9-3a	R9-3b	R10-3	R10-4	R10-4b	R10-6	R10-7
R10-12	R10-15	R11-2	R12-1	R12-5	R14-1	R15-1	R15-2	S4-2	S5-2

# TRAFFIC WARNING SIGNS

## Warning Signs



Dangerous bend to right



Dangerous bend to left



Dangerous bend first to right



Dangerous bend first to left



Dangerous intersection



Give Way



from side roads



from the right



from the left



from the right



from the left

Dangerous intersection where traffic on secondary road must give way



Roundabout



Children



Pedestrian crossing ahead



Loose stones



Traffic signals



Low-flying aircraft



Two-way traffic



Tunnel



Slippery road



High road surface edge



Soft road shoulder



Gusts of wind



Pedestrian crossing ahead



Horses crossing



Cyclists



Road narrows on both sides



Road narrows from right-hand side



Road narrows from left-hand side



Roadworks



Steep hill downwards



Steep hill upwards



Uneven road



Speed reduction bump



Risk of falling rocks or avalanche from right



Risk of falling rocks or avalanche from left



Quayside



Cattle



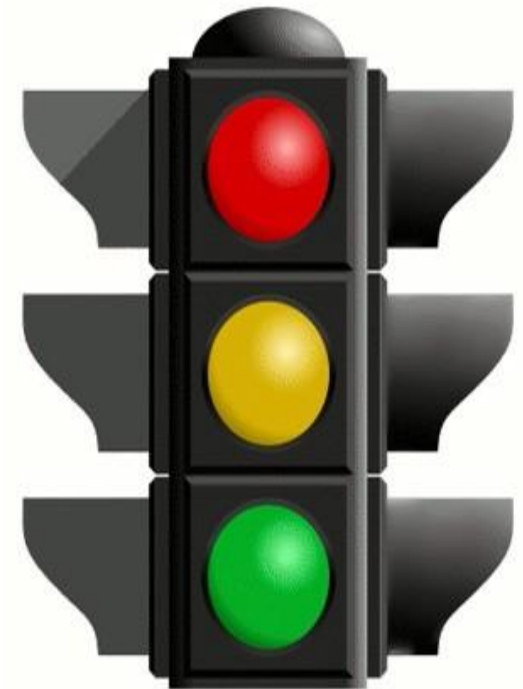
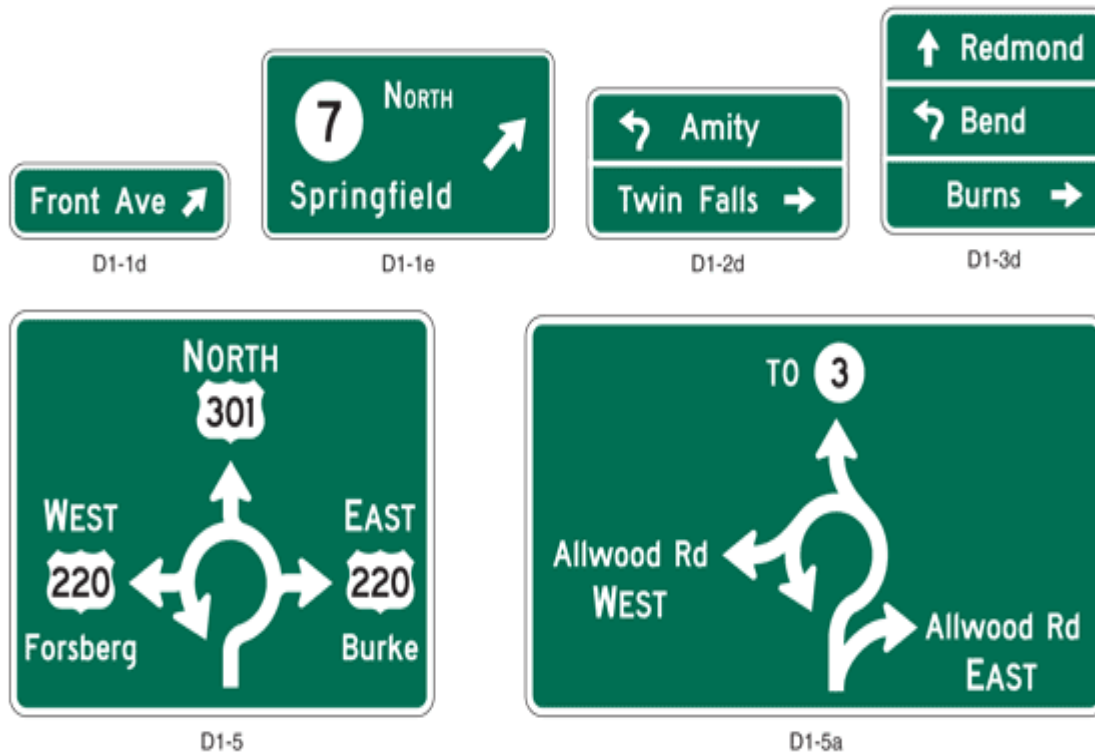
Sheep



Other danger

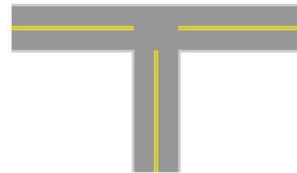
# DESTINATION SIGNS AND SIGNAL

Figure 2D-8. Destination Signs for Roundabouts





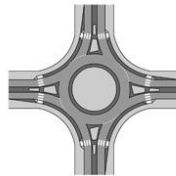
# TRAFFIC INTERSECTION SIGNS



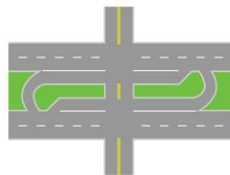
T-Intersection



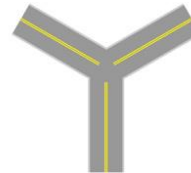
Cross-Intersection (four legs)



Roundabout



Non-conventional intersection (e.g., superstreet, median U-turn, displaced left turn)



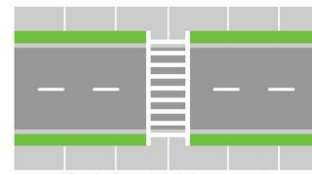
Y-Intersection



Five or more legs and not circular



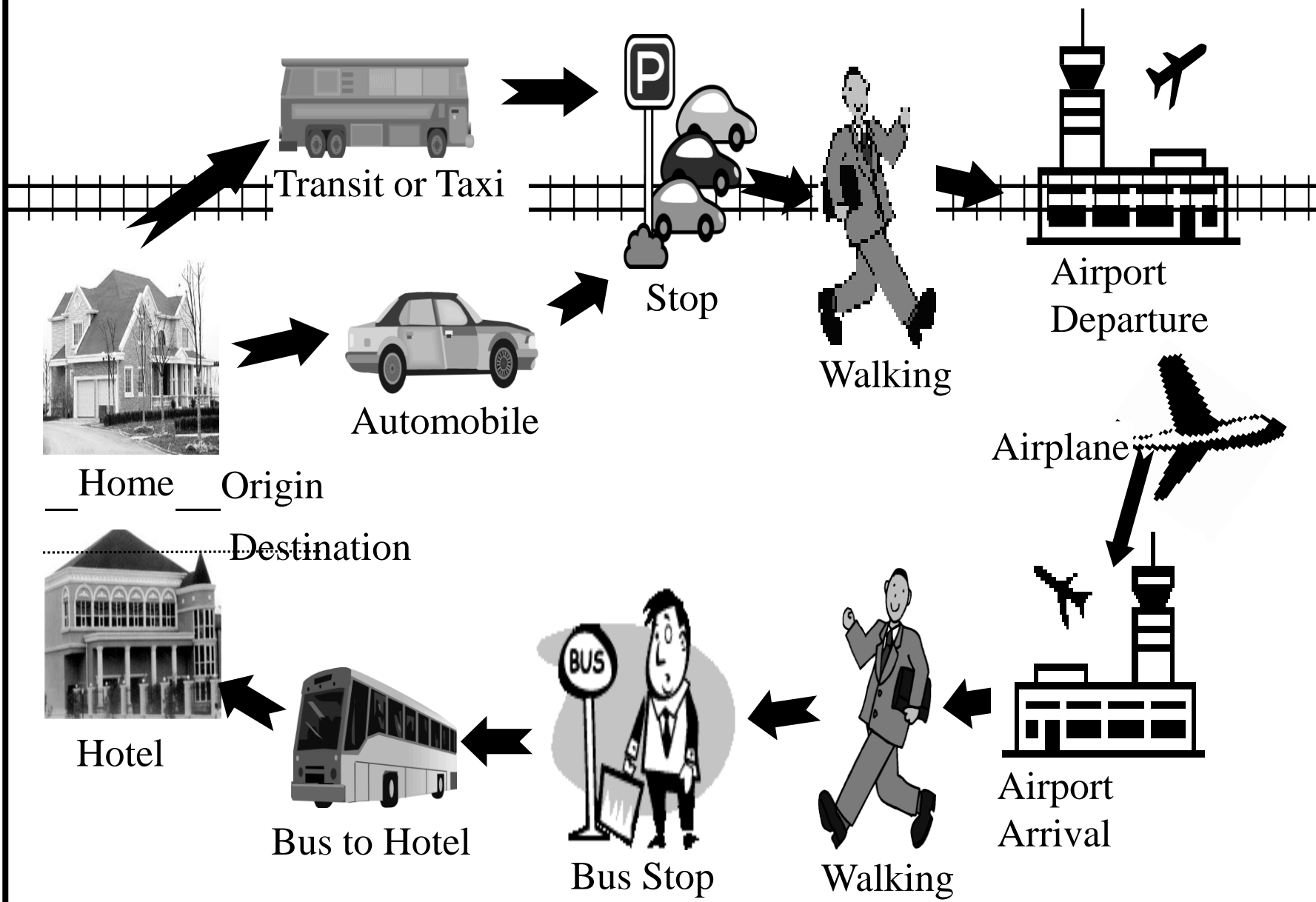
Other circular intersections (e.g., rotaries, neighborhood traffic circles)



Midblock pedestrian crossing

Questions...





Thank  
You

