## Road Capacity

In some consistent set of units let
$\mathrm{v}=$ velocity car
$d_{v}=$ recommended stopping distance
between cars at speed $v$
$g=\quad$ length of car
$c_{v}=$ capacity road at velocity v
Now it is easily demonstrated that
$d_{v}=a v^{2}+b v$ where $a$ and $b$ are constants
in some defined and consistent set of units.
To determine the capacity of the road we thus assume a distance between cars of $d_{v}$ plus the length of the car g.

Now consider the time it takes for one car to pass a fixed point at velocity v
$t_{v}=\left(a v^{2}+b v+g\right) / v$ and hence
$c_{v}=\quad v /\left(a v^{2}+b v+g\right)$
To determine the maximum value of this
function we equate $d c_{v} / d v$ to zero.
$d c_{v} / d v=$
$\left\{\left(a v^{2}+b v+g\right)-v(2 a v+b)\right\} /\left(a v^{2}+b v+g\right)^{2}$
Hence $\left(a v^{2}+b v+g\right)=v(2 a v+b)$
and rearranging we quickly deduce
$v_{\text {max }}=\sqrt{ }(g / a)$
which is a pretty neat result.
As an aside the term $\left(\mathrm{av}^{2}+\mathrm{bv}+\mathrm{g}\right)^{2}$ must always be positive so we avoid spurious results where $\mathrm{dc}_{\mathrm{v}} / \mathrm{dv} \rightarrow \infty$

## Values of constants

Highway Code stopping distances are given as

| mph | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Thinking | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| Stopping | 20 | 45 | 80 | 125 | 180 |

where distances are in feet ${ }^{\#}$.
Hence $\quad a=0.05$
and $\quad b=1$
though interestingly we don't need this value to determine $\mathrm{v}_{\text {max }}$

Assume $g=15$ feet
$v_{\text {max }}=\sqrt{ }(g / a)$
$\sqrt{ }(15 / 0.05)$
17.3 mph .

As a check if we use a graphical calculator to identify the maximum value of the function $v /\left(0.05 v^{2}+v+15\right)$ and use the conversion factor 88 feet $/ \mathrm{sec}=60 \mathrm{mph}$ we obtain again $v_{\text {max }}=17.3 \mathrm{mph}$ again

## Maximum Capacity

Inserting $\sqrt{ }(\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{a})$ into the function for $\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{v}}$ we obtain $c_{v \max }=\sqrt{ }(g / a) /\{2 g+b \sqrt{ }(g / a)\}$ Inserting actual values and multiplying up to obtain maximum capacity / hour

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_{\mathrm{vmax}} & =60 \times 60 \times 17.3 /(2 \times 15+17.3) \\
& \approx 1300 / \text { hour }
\end{aligned}
$$

which seems a not unreasonable result.

## Summary

As motorways start to "clog" the tactic is to reduce speed to increase capacity. However once a "local" speed drops below a critical value $\mathrm{v}_{\text {max }}$ queues will build up for no external valid reason. You join a queue, crawl for some period and then peel off the front. These queues move backwards slowly down the motorway.

[^0]
[^0]:    \# an archaic form of measurement $=304.8 \mathrm{~mm} \bigcirc$

