# ITE'S PROPOSED RECOMMENDED PRACTICE GUIDELINES PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS 

MATS JÄRLSTRÖM



## Advice from Dr. Alexei A. Maradudin

D."...the duration of the amber cycle, and your suggestions for correcting them, are based on simple physics principles and on the careful
${ }_{\text {sii }}^{\text {du }}$ observations you have carried out. As a consequence, it is difficult to argue against them without violating physics."

Best regards, Alex

## Timeline of the State of the Art



## ITE’s Minimum Permissive Yellow Model



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Area }=\text { traveled distance } \\
& \qquad x_{C}=v_{0} \cdot Y_{P}
\end{aligned}
$$

GHM's critical distance

$$
x_{C}=v_{0} \cdot t_{P R}+\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{2 a_{\max }}
$$

Set the two distances equal

$$
v_{0} \cdot Y_{P}=v_{0} \cdot t_{P R}+\frac{v_{0}^{2}}{2 a_{\max }}
$$

Solve for $Y_{P}$ (Divide by $v_{0}$ )

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## ITE’s Minimum Permissive Yellow Model



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## ITE’s ZERO Tolerance Solution - Problem



## Universal Graph Solution

## Minimum Yellow Change Interval and Vehicle Motion Graph

Mats Järlström • Beaverton, Oregon, USA • March 3, 2016• Rev. A


## Permissive

 Entry Distance Term"Permissive", $Y_{P} \geq t+\frac{V_{L}}{a}-\frac{V_{E}}{2 a}+\frac{d_{E}}{V_{E}}$
"Restrictive", $Y_{R} \geq t+\frac{V_{L}}{a}-\frac{V_{E}}{2 a}+\frac{d_{C E}}{V_{E}}$
Where $V_{L} \geq V_{E}>0$ and:
$d_{E}=$ Legal definition of vehicle entry distance
$d_{C E}=$ Legal definition of vehicle clearance and exit distance
( $V_{E}=V_{L}$ yields GHM's original solution)

This graph is dedicated in loving memory to Mariaine lärlströn, David and Loìs Hodge and Gördon Long.

## Sir Isaac Newton's Laws of Motion States:

First law :
"A body at rest will remain at rest, and a body in motion will remain in motion unless it is acted upon by an external force."

Second law:
"The force acting on an object is equal to the mass of that object times its acceleration."

ITE's incorrect uphill grade implementation

## A Simplified Grade Solution

$$
G_{x}=\frac{G}{\sqrt{1+g^{2}}} \approx G \quad G_{z}=\frac{g G}{\sqrt{1+g^{2}}} \approx g G
$$



Rise, $Z$


Gravity, G

## Vehicle Dynamics - VBOX Live Demo



Live STOP, GO and RIGHT TURN demo video (.avi) and data (.vbo) files:
http://www.jarlstrom.com/ite/VBOX Live Demo.zip (27 MB)
Free RACELOGIC analysis software, Circuit Tools (ver. 2):
https://www.vboxmotorsport.co.uk/index.php/us/customer-area/software
The followina 10 dages show screen captures from the above files.

## Problems with ITE's Recommended Practice

Zero tolerance model creates driver dilemmas
Model does not apply to turning maneuvers
The "permissive" entry dilemma
Incorrect 1982 grade implementation

Conclusion: ITE's RP needs to be revised

## Questions



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## Backup

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The following 10 pages show screen captures from the above files.

## DISTANCE - Yellow Onset: STOP



## DISTANCE - Yellow Onset: GO



## DISTANCE - Yellow Onset: RIGHT TURN



## DISTANCE - Stop Bar: ALL (Reference)



## TIME - Yellow Onset: STOP



## TIME - Yellow Onset: GO



## TIME - Yellow Onset: RIGHT TURN



## TIME - Stop Bar: GO



## TIME - Stop Bar: RIGHT TURN



## TIME - Stop Bar: STOP



## ITE's incorrect uphill grade implementation

## Sir Isaac Newton's first law of motion states:

"A body at rest will remain at rest, and a body in motion will remain in motion unless it is acted upon by an external force."
Hence, an occupant of a vehicle moving at constant velocity in any spatial direction is not acted upon by an external force.

## Sir Isaac Newton's second law of motion states:

"The force acting on an object is equal to the mass of that object times its acceleration."
Thus, an occupant of a vehicle will only experience an external force acted upon them if the vehicle is changing its motion in any spatial direction. The source to the change of vehicle motion can be from one or a combination of Earth's gravity on a grade or the vehicle's motor or its braking system or its steering mechanism.

