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## Highway Geometric Design Formulas

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## List of 32 Highway Geometric Design Formulas

## Highway Geometric Design ©

## Gradients $\mathbb{C}$

1) Camber given Gradient $\boxed{\square}$
$\mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{\mathrm{h}_{\text {Elevation }}}{2}$
Open Calculator
ex $1.5 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{3 \mathrm{~m}}{2}$
2) Distance from Center of Camber given Height for Parabolic Shape Camber
$f \mathrm{X} \mathrm{X}=\left(\frac{\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{c}} \cdot\left(\mathrm{h}_{\text {Elevation }} \cdot \mathrm{B}\right)}{2}\right)^{0.5}$
ex $3.940178 \mathrm{~m}=\left(\frac{1.5 \mathrm{~m} \cdot(3 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 6.9 \mathrm{~m})}{2}\right)^{0.5}$
3) Grade Compensation formula 1 U
$\mathrm{fx}_{\mathrm{x}}^{\mathrm{s}=\frac{30+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{c}}}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{c}}}}$
ex $1.230769=\frac{30+130 \mathrm{~m}}{130 \mathrm{~m}}$
4) Grade Compensation formula 2
$f \mathrm{fx}=\frac{75}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{c}}}$
Open Calculator
ex $0.576923=\frac{75}{130 \mathrm{~m}}$
5) Gradient given Camber
$f \times h_{\text {Elevation }}=2 \cdot \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{c}}$
Open Calculator
ex $3 \mathrm{~m}=2 \cdot 1.5 \mathrm{~m}$
6) Gradient given Height for Parabolic Shape Camber
$f x h_{\text {Elevation }}=\frac{2 \cdot\left(\mathrm{X}^{2}\right)}{\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{c}} \cdot \mathrm{B}}$
Open Calculator
ex $2.93913 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{2 \cdot\left((3.9 \mathrm{~m})^{2}\right)}{1.5 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 6.9 \mathrm{~m}}$
7) Height for Parabolic Shape Camber
$f \mathrm{fx} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{2 \cdot\left(\mathrm{X}^{2}\right)}{\mathrm{h}_{\text {Elevation }} \cdot \mathrm{B}}$
Open Calculator
ex $1.469565 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{2 \cdot\left((3.9 \mathrm{~m})^{2}\right)}{3 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 6.9 \mathrm{~m}}$
8) Height for Straight Line Camber
$f_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{c}}=\frac{\mathrm{B}}{\mathrm{h}_{\text {Elevation }} \cdot 2}$
Open Calculator
ex $1.15 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{6.9 \mathrm{~m}}{3 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 2}$
9) Radius of Road given Grade Compensation formula 1 工
$f x R_{c}=\frac{30}{s-1}$
ex $130.4348 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{30}{1.23-1}$
10) Radius of Road given Grade Compensation formula 2
$f \times R_{c}=\frac{75}{s}$

苚
11) Width of Road given Height for Parabolic Shape Camber
$f \mathrm{x} B=\frac{2 \cdot\left(\mathrm{X}^{2}\right)}{\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{c}} \cdot \mathrm{h}_{\text {Elevation }}}$
Open Calculator
ex $6.76 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{2 \cdot\left((3.9 \mathrm{~m})^{2}\right)}{1.5 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 3 \mathrm{~m}}$
12) Width of Road given Height for Straight Line Camber
$\mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{c}} \cdot\left(\mathrm{h}_{\text {Elevation }} \cdot 2\right)$
ex $9 \mathrm{~m}=1.5 \mathrm{~m} \cdot(3 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 2)$

## Horizontal Curves ©

## Extra Widening on Horizontal Curves

13) Psychological Widening on Horizontal Curves
$\mathrm{fx}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{ps}}=\frac{\mathrm{v}}{9.5 \cdot\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}\right)^{0.5}}$
Open Calculator
ex $0.303869 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}}{9.5 \cdot(300 \mathrm{~m})^{0.5}}$
14) Total Extra Widening required on Horizontal Curves
$\mathrm{fx}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{e}}=\left(\frac{\mathrm{n} \cdot\left(\mathrm{l}^{2}\right)}{2 \cdot \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}}\right)+\left(\frac{\mathrm{v}}{9.5 \cdot\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}^{0.5}\right)}\right)$
Open Calculator
$\mathrm{ex} 0.843869 \mathrm{~m}=\left(\frac{9 \cdot\left((6 \mathrm{~m})^{2}\right)}{2 \cdot 300 \mathrm{~m}}\right)+\left(\frac{50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}}{9.5 \cdot\left((300 \mathrm{~m})^{0.5}\right)}\right)$
15) Total Extra Widening required on Horizontal Curves wrt Wm and Wps
$\mathrm{fx} \mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{e}}=\left(\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{ps}}+\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{m}}\right)$
Open Calculator
ex $0.89 \mathrm{~m}=(0.52 \mathrm{~m}+0.37 \mathrm{~m})$

## Set Back Distance and curve Resistance

16) Set Back Distance by Approx Method (L is greater than $S$ ) $\checkmark$

$10.66667 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{(160 \mathrm{~m})^{2}}{8 \cdot 300 \mathrm{~m}}$
17) Set Back Distance by Approx Method (L is less than $S$ )
$\mathrm{fx} \mathrm{m}=\frac{\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{c}} \cdot\left(2 \cdot \mathrm{SSD}-\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{c}}\right)}{8 \cdot \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}}$
$\mathrm{ex} 10.5 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{140 \mathrm{~m} \cdot(2 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~m}-140 \mathrm{~m})}{8 \cdot 300 \mathrm{~m}}$
18) Set Back Distance by Rational Method (L is greater than S) Single Lane U
$\mathrm{fx} \mathrm{m}=\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}-\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\mathrm{SSD}}{2 \cdot \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}}\right)$
ex $10.60361 \mathrm{~m}=300 \mathrm{~m}-300 \mathrm{~m} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{160 \mathrm{~m}}{2 \cdot 300 \mathrm{~m}}\right)$

## Summit Curve ©

19) Length of Summit Curve for Stopping Sight Distance when Curve Length is less than SSD
fx
$\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{Sc}}=2 \cdot \operatorname{SSD}-\left(\frac{\left((2 \cdot \mathrm{H})^{0.5}+(2 \cdot \mathrm{~h})^{0.5}\right)^{2}}{\mathrm{~N}}\right)$
ex $265.0368 \mathrm{~m}=2 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~m}-\left(\frac{\left((2 \cdot 1.2 \mathrm{~m})^{0.5}+(2 \cdot 0.15 \mathrm{~m})^{0.5}\right)^{2}}{0.08}\right)$
20) Length of Summit Curve for Stopping Sight Distance when Curve Length is more than SSD
$f \mathrm{fx} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{Sc}}=\frac{\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{SSD}^{2}}{\left((2 \cdot \mathrm{H})^{0.5}+(2 \cdot \mathrm{~h})^{0.5}\right)^{2}}$
$\mathrm{ex} 465.7662 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{0.08 \cdot(160 \mathrm{~m})^{2}}{\left((2 \cdot 1.2 \mathrm{~m})^{0.5}+(2 \cdot 0.15 \mathrm{~m})^{0.5}\right)^{2}}$
21) Length of Summit Curve when Length of Curve is greater than OSD or ISD

## $f_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{Sc}}=\frac{\mathrm{N} \cdot\left(\mathrm{SSD}^{2}\right)}{8 \cdot \mathrm{H}}$

ex $213.3333 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{0.08 \cdot\left((160 \mathrm{~m})^{2}\right)}{8 \cdot 1.2 \mathrm{~m}}$
22) Length of Summit Curve when Length of Curve is less than OSD or ISD
$f x L_{S c}=2 \cdot S S D-\left(\frac{8 \cdot H}{N}\right)$
Open Calculator
ex $200 \mathrm{~m}=2 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~m}-\left(\frac{8 \cdot 1.2 \mathrm{~m}}{0.08}\right)$

## Transition Curve ©

23) Length of Transition Curve according to Rate of change of Centrifugal Acceleration
$f \mathrm{fx} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{\mathrm{v}_{1}^{3}}{\mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}}$
Open Calculator
ex $36.39259 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{(17 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})^{3}}{0.45 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{3} \cdot 300 \mathrm{~m}}$
24) Length of Transition Curve according to Rate of Introduction of Superelevation
$f \mathrm{x} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{e}}=\left(\frac{\mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{N}_{\text {Rate }}}{2}\right) \cdot\left(\mathrm{W}+\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{ex}}\right)$
ex $562.1245 \mathrm{~m}=\left(\frac{0.07 \cdot 150.1}{2}\right) \cdot(7 \mathrm{~m}+100 \mathrm{~m})$
25) Length of Transition Curve by Empirical Formula for Mountainous and Steep Terrains
f. $\mathrm{L}_{\text {Slope }}=\frac{\mathrm{v}_{1}^{2}}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}}$

Open Calculator
ex $0.963333 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{(17 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})^{2}}{300 \mathrm{~m}}$
26) Length of Transition Curve by Empirical Formula for Plain and Rrolling Terrain
$f \mathrm{f} \mathrm{L}_{\text {Terrain }}=\frac{2.7 \cdot\left(\mathrm{v}_{1}\right)^{2}}{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}}$
Open Calculator
ex $2.601 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{2.7 \cdot(17 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})^{2}}{300 \mathrm{~m}}$
27) Length of Transition Curve if Pavement is Rotated about Inner Edge
$\mathrm{fx}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{t}}=\mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{N}_{\text {Rate }} \cdot\left(\mathrm{W}+\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{ex}}\right)$

## Open Calculator

## ex $1124.249 \mathrm{~m}=0.07 \cdot 150.1 \cdot(7 \mathrm{~m}+100 \mathrm{~m})$

28) Radius of Circular Curve given Length of Transition Curve
$f \mathbf{f x} R_{t}=\frac{v_{1}^{3}}{C \cdot L_{s}}$
Open Calculator
ex $300.0214 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{(17 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})^{3}}{0.45 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{3} \cdot 36.39 \mathrm{~m}}$

## Valley Curve

29) Length of Valley Curve for Head Light Sight Distance when Length is less than SSD

$$
\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{Vc}}=2 \cdot \mathrm{SSD}-\left(\frac{2 \cdot \mathrm{~h}_{1}+2 \cdot \mathrm{SSD} \cdot \tan (\alpha)}{\mathrm{N}}\right)
$$

ex $154.5767 \mathrm{~m}=2 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~m}-\left(\frac{2 \cdot 0.75 \mathrm{~m}+2 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~m} \cdot \tan \left(2.1^{\circ}\right)}{0.08}\right)$
30) Length of Valley Curve for Head Light Sight Distance when Length is more than SSD
f. $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{Vc}}=\frac{\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{SSD}^{2}}{2 \cdot \mathrm{~h}_{1}+2 \cdot \operatorname{SSD} \cdot \tan (\alpha)}$
$0.08 \cdot(160 \mathrm{~m})^{2}$
ex $154.7545 \mathrm{~m}=\frac{}{2 \cdot 0.75 \mathrm{~m}+2 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~m} \cdot \tan \left(2.1^{\circ}\right)}$
31) Length of Valley Curve given Beam Angle and Height of Head Light
$f \mathrm{x} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{Vc}}=2 \cdot \mathrm{SSD}-\left(\frac{1.5+0.035 \cdot \mathrm{SSD}}{\mathrm{N}}\right)$
Open Calculator
ex $231.25 \mathrm{~m}=2 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~m}-\left(\frac{1.5+0.035 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~m}}{0.08}\right)$
32) Length of Valley Curve given Height of Head Light and Beam Angle

$$
288.4507 \mathrm{~m}=0.08 \cdot \frac{(160 \mathrm{~m})^{2}}{1.5+0.035 \cdot 160 \mathrm{~m}}
$$ Open Calculator

## Variables Used

- B Pavement Width (Meter)
- C Rate of Change of Centrifugal Acceleration (Meter per Cubic Second)
- e Rate of Superelevation
- h Height of Subject above Pavement Surface (Meter)
- H Height of Eye Level of Driver above Roadway (Meter)
- $\mathbf{h}_{1}$ Average Head Light Height (Meter)
- $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{c}}$ Height of Camber (Meter)
- $\mathbf{h}_{\text {Elevation }}$ Elevation Difference (Meter)
- I Length of Wheel Base as per IRC (Meter)
- $L_{c}$ Length of Curve (Meter)
- $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{e}}$ Transition Curve Length for Superelevation (Meter)
- $L_{s}$ Length of Transition Curve (Meter)
- Lsc Length of Parabolic Summit Curve (Meter)
- LSlope Transition Curve Length for Slope (Meter)
- $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{t}}$ Transition Curve Length (Meter)
- LTerrain Transition Curve Length for Terrain (Meter)
- LVc Length of Valley Curve (Meter)
- m Set Back Distance (Meter)
- $\mathbf{n}$ Number of Traffic Lanes
- N Deviation Angle
- $\mathbf{N}_{\text {Rate }}$ Allowable Rate of Change of Superelevation
- $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{c}}$ Radius of Circular Curve (Meter)
- $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{t}}$ Radius of Curve for Road (Meter)
- s Percent Grade
- SSD Stopping Sight Distance (Meter)
- v Speed of Vehicle (Kilometer per Hour)
- $\mathbf{v}_{1}$ Design Speed on Highways (Meter per Second)
- W Normal Pavement Width (Meter)
- We Total Extra Widening Required on Horizontal Curves (Meter)
- $\mathbf{W}_{\text {ex }}$ Extra Widening of Pavement (Meter)
- $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{m}}$ Mechanical Widening on Horizontal Curves (Meter)
- $\mathbf{W}_{\text {ps }}$ Psychological Widening on Horizontal Curves (Meter)
- X Distance from Center of Camber (Meter)
- $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ Beam Angle (Degree)


## Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- Function: cos, cos(Angle)

Trigonometric cosine function

- Function: tan, tan(Angle)

Trigonometric tangent function

- Measurement: Length in Meter (m)

Length Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Speed in Kilometer per Hour (km/h), Meter per Second (m/s)
Speed Unit Conversion
- Measurement: Angle in Degree ( ${ }^{\circ}$ )

Angle Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Jerk in Meter per Cubic Second ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{3}$ ) Jerk Unit Conversion


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- Highway and Road Formulas • Sight Distances of Highway
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