## CERTIFICATE

NO: 07-7/431/ICESIT2023/X/2023
This is to Certify that

## Darmadi

## as <br> Presenter <br> with a paper entitled

Analysis of influnce on to the vehicle headway on the Jakarta Cikampek toll road
at the International Conference on Engineering Science, Innovation Technology, and Sustainability (ICESIT) 2023
"Sustainable Energy and Technology Innovation to Achieve Sustainable Developement Goals"
Yogyakarta, 26-27 October 2023


Dr. Zulfa Fitri Ikatrinasari, MT Dean of Faculty of Engineering




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KEYNOTE SPEAKER :


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ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE of PAMP TO THE VEHICLE HEADWAYON THE JAKARTA-CIKAMPEK TOLLLROAD IN INDONESIA


## BACKGROUND

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a. To drive safely behind the vehicle in front in a steady stream of traffic, motor vehicle drivers are advised to keep 2-4 seconds time headway. This creates a buffer to prevent a rear-end collision, should the driver need to stop in an emergency. Such crashes can occur on all roads, but the risk is highest on motorways and on toll roads,
b. The distance between vehicles or headway becomes more important especially in the operation of an autonomous cars,
c. This research discusses the distance between vehicles or headway using Greenberg theory

## Introduction




## RESEARCH METHOD


$\bigcirc$ Location of survey Locations of Traffic suryey


## Location suryey and camera position

IP-Camera


Recorded


## METHOD

Data Videos have collected from the field survey are processed manually in the office for getting traffic volume and density

## INSTRUMENT

The instruments used are a mobile phone camera with a minimum resolution of 1200 pixels, a 128 GB memory card, an umbrella, a computer, a portable hard disk..

## Method and Instruments

RESULT and DISCUSSION


## Data Analysis



## DATA ANALYSIS

After getting the volume and density of traffic, it can can be made correlatin graph between flow and density of traffic The headway analysis is carried out by flow-density graph relation. From traffic volume (V-total) then we got the value of density and we calculate the headway of vehicle

## RESULT

| $\begin{gathered} \text { V-on } \\ (\mathrm{smp} / \mathrm{jam}) \end{gathered}$ | V main road (smp/jam) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1000 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 | 6000 | 7000 | 8000 | 9000 | 10000 |
| 0 | 50 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 100 | 44 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 200 | 39 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 300 | 37 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 400 | 34 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 500 | 31 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 600 | 28 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 700 | 27 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 800 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 900 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1000 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1100 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1200 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1300 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1400 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1500 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1600 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1700 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1800 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

CONCLUSSION
a) It obvious that distance between vehicles are stabil at 4 meters when flow of traffic reach more than 6000 PCU/hour.
b) Increasing traffic flow from on ramp influence the distance of vehicle about 5\%.
c) This research is taken only in two location so in getting the more accurate the research should be continued along the roads of Jakarta-Cikampek toll roads
thank you?


