

SULIT



**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA**

JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN AWAM

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SESI JUN 2019**

DCC3113: HIGHWAY AND TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

**TARIKH : 04 NOVEMBER 2019
MASA : 2.30 PETANG – 4.30 PETANG (2 JAM)**

Kertas ini mengandungi **LIMA BELAS (15)** halaman bercetak.

Bahagian A : Struktur (2 soalan)
Bahagian B : Struktur (4 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Kertas Graf/Formula

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

SECTION A: 50 MARKS**BAHAGIAN A: 50 MARKAH****INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **TWO (2)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi DUA (2) soalan struktur. Jawab SEMUA soalan

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**

- CLO2
C3
- (a) Optimum Bitumen Content (OBC) can be determined by designing the concrete mix of materials in road and highway construction using Marshall Mix Design Method. The OBC is finally can be obtained based on the combined results of Marshall stability and flow, density analysis and void analysis. Interpret in details the procedure/step in determining the OBC from the combined results obtained.

Kandungan Bitumen Optimum (OBC) boleh ditentukan dengan merancang campuran konkrit bahan-bahan di jalan raya dan pembinaan lebuh raya menggunakan Kaedah Campuran Marshall. OBC akhirnya dapat diperoleh berdasarkan hasil gabungan data analisis kestabilan, aliran, ketumpatan dan analisis lompang Marshall. Terangkan dengan jelas langkah dalam menentukan OBC dari hasil gabungan data yang didapati.

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

- CLO2
C5
- (b) Design each layer thickness of a JKR05 flexible pavement that has a surface width of 7.0m and shoulder width 1.5m. Its initial average daily traffic was 2485 veh/day/lane and the design life is 10 years. The rate of traffic growth is 9% and the percentage of commercial vehicle is 15%. The CBR for sub-grade of the road is 6 % with rolling terrain. The wearing course is from asphalt concrete, while for the base and sub-base course is both cement stabilized. Employ the JKR Malaysia Design Method as given.

Rekabentuk setiap ketebalan lapisan turapan anjal JKR05 dengan kelebaran permukaan sebanyak 7.0m dan bahu jalan selebar 1.5m. Purata lalulintas harian adalah 2485 kend/hari/Lorong dan hayat rekabentuk ialah selama 10 tahun. Kadar pertumbuhan lalulintas ialah 9% dan peratus kenderaan perdagangan adalah sebanyak 15%. Nilai CBR sub-gred adalah 6% dan bentuk rupabumi yang beralun-alun. Permukaan jalan diperbuat daripada konkrit berasfaltik, manakala bagi tapak dan sub-tapak kedua-duanya adalah daripada terstabil simen. Gunakan kaedah Rekabentuk JKR Malaysia seperti yang diberikan.

[15 marks]
[15 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

CLO2
C3

- (a) Interpret the following terms of traffic light circulation phase design: -
Huraikan terma-terma fasa rekabentuk peredaran lampu isyarat yang berikut:-
- i. Phase
Fasa
 - ii. Lost Time
Masa Hilang
 - iii. Effective Green Time
Masa Hijau Efektif
 - iv. Cycle Length
Panjang Kitaran
 - v. Interval
Selang Masa

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

- (b) 2-Phase traffic signal will be installed at an intersection in Johor Bahru City. Saturation flow (S) is as shown in the **Table A2(b)**: Given Interval (I) – 4 seconds, Lost Time (l) – 2s and Amber (A) = 3 seconds. Calculate:

Lampu Isyarat 2-fasa akan dipasang pada persimpangan di Bandar Johor Bahru. Aliran Tepu (S) adalah seperti yang di Jadual A2(b) Diberi masa antara hijau (I) - 4 saat, Masa Hilang (l) - 2 saat dan Masa Kuning (K) - 3 saat. Kirakan:

CLO2 i. Optimum Cycle Length

C3 *Masa Pusingan Optima*

CLO2 ii. Actual Green Time for every phase

C3 *Masa Hijau Sebenar bagi setiap fasa.*

Table A2(b): Saturation flow / Jadual A2(b): Aliran Tepu

| ARM/LENGAN (pcu/hr) | NORTH/UTARA | SOUTH/SELATAN | EAST/TIMUR | WEST/BARAT |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| S (Saturation Flow/ <i>Aliran Tepu</i>) | 1970 | 1970 | 3160 | 3160 |
| Q (Actual Flow/ <i>Aliran Sebenar</i>) | 835 | 948 | 1132 | 1147 |

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

- CLO2 C5 (c) A 4-legged uncontrolled junction in Jalan Sibu is heavily congested with the movement of vehicles and pedestrians across the junction. Finding a permanent solution for the traffic problems in the junction is necessary and certain improvement solutions need to be considered for implementation. As a local traffic engineer, propose **FIVE (5)** ways on how conflict points can be reduced by managing access.

*Persimpangan 4 yang tanpa kawalan di Jalan Sibu sangat padat dengan pergerakan kenderaan dan pejalan kaki di persimpangan itu. Mencari penyelesaian tetap bagi masalah lalu lintas di persimpangan adalah perlu dan penyelesaian peningkatan tertentu perlu dipertimbangkan untuk perlaksanaan. Sebagai jurutera lalulintas tempatan, cadangkan **LIMA (5)** cara bagaimana titik konflik boleh dikurangkan dengan menguruskan akses.*

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

SECTION B: 50 MARKS**BAHAGIAN B: 50 MARKAH****INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **TWO (2)** questions only.

ARAHAN:

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** soalan berstruktur. Jawab **DUA (2)** soalan sahaja.*

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**CLO1
C2

- (a) Road Transportation and Traffic Law Enforcement in Malaysia are established in order to reduce the increasing road accidents and fatalities as well as making road users comply with traffic laws and regulations as a counter measure. Describe the objective of **FOUR (4)** acts related to roads.

*Penguatkuasaan Undang-Undang Pengangkutan Jalan dan Penguatkuasaan Undang-undang di Malaysia telah ditubuhkan untuk mengurangkan kadar kemalangan jalan raya yang semakin meningkat dan mengurangkan kadar kematian serta memastikan pengguna jalan raya mematuhi undang-undang dan peraturan lalu lintas sebagai langkah berhati-hati. Huraikan objektif bagi **EMPAT (4)** akta yang berkaitan dengan jalan raya.*

[10 Marks]
[10 Markah]

- (b) Traffic management is the organization, arrangement, guidance and control of both stationary and moving traffic, including pedestrians, bicyclists and all types of vehicles.

Pengurusan trafik ialah pengorganisasian, penyusunan, bimbingan dan kawalan kedua-dua trafik bergerak dan tidak bergerak, termasuk pejalan kaki, basikal dan semua jenis kenderaan.

CLO1
C3

- i. Interpret **TWO (2)** purpose of traffic management
*Terangkan **DUA (2)** tujuan pengurusan trafik*

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

- ii. List **TWO (2)** advantages and **TWO (2)** disadvantages of one-way street
*Senaraikan **DUA (2)** kelebihan dan **DUA (2)** kelemahan jalan sehala*

[10 Marks]
[10 Markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

CLO1
C2

- (a) With an aid of diagram, describe the functions of each layer in a flexible pavement.

Dengan bantuan gambar rajah, huraikan fungsi setiap lapisan di dalam turapan lentur.

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

- (b) In Malaysia there are two types of pavement, Flexible pavement and Rigid Pavement.

Di Malaysia terdapat dua jenis turapan, Turapan Boleh Lentur dan Turapan Tegar

CLO1
C3

- i. Interpret **FIVE (5)** reasons why Rigid pavement is better compared to flexible pavement.

*Jelaskan **LIMA (5)** sebab mengapa Turapan Tegar lebih berkebolehan berbanding dengan turapan boleh lentur.*

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

- ii. Illustrate and label **FOUR (4)** types of rigid pavement.

*Ilustrasikan dan label **EMPAT (4)** jenis turapan tegar.*

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

QUESTION 3

SOALAN 3

CLO1
C2

- (a) Road maintenance can be divided into three categories. Describe **all** the categories with **THREE (3)** examples for each category.

*Penyenggaraan jalan boleh dibahagikan kepada tiga kategori. Huraikan kesemua kategori tersebut beserta **TIGA (3)** contoh bagi setiap kategori.*

[10 Marks]
[10 Markah]

- (b) Road maintenance is needed to keep a road safe for all road user.

Penyenggaraan jalan raya diperlukan untuk memulihara jalan raya supaya selamat digunakan oleh semua pengguna jalan raya.

CLO1
C3

- i. List the duties carried out by the road maintenance management in **sequence/order**.

Senaraikan tugas yang dijalankan oleh pihak pengurusan penyelenggaraan jalan mengikut urutan / susunan.

[5 Marks]
[5 Markah]

CLO1
C3

- ii. Potholes are simply areas of road surface that have cracked, worn away, and eventually formed a hole. They start out as tiny cracks. If they're not fixed right away, they can grow to be anywhere from a few inches wide and deep to a few feet wide and several inches deep. Interpret in details the work procedure to be carried out for pothole repair.

Jalan berlubang secara mudahnya adalah kawasan permukaan jalan yang retak, lusuh, dan akhirnya membentuk lubang. Ianya bermula dengan retakan kecil. Sekiranya lelubang ini tidak diperbaiki dengan segera, ianya boleh merebak dari beberapa inci lebar dan dalam ke beberapa kaki lebar dan beberapa inci dalam. Jelaskan dengan terperinci prosedur kerja pembaikan yang akan dilaksanakan untuk jalan berlubang.

[10 Marks]
[10 Markah]

QUESTION 4**SOALAN 4**

- (a) Explain the objectives and steps of the following transportation studies conducted in the planning process.

Terangkan secara ringkas tujuan dan langkah kerja dalam menjalankan kajian pengangkutan berikut semasa proses perancangan.

CLO1
C2

- i. Traffic Volume Study
Kajian Isipadu Trafik

CLO1
C2

- ii. Spot Speed Study
Kajian Laju Setempat

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

- (b) Traffic control device is an essential element in accordance with the requirements of traffic for safety of road user.

Peranti kawalan trafik merupakan elemen penting mengikut keperluan lalulintas bagi keselamatan pengguna jalanraya.

CLO1
C3

- i. Road traffic control devices are markers, signs and signal devices used to inform, guide and control traffic, including pedestrians, motor vehicle drivers and cyclists. These devices are usually placed adjacent, over or along the highways, roads, traffic facilities and other public areas that require traffic control. List **FIVE (5)** basic characteristics of traffic control devices.

Peranti kawalan trafik jalan raya adalah penanda, tanda dan peranti isyarat yang digunakan untuk memaklumkan, membimbang dan mengawal lalu lintas, termasuk pejalan kaki, pemandu kenderaan bermotor dan penunggang basikal. Peranti ini biasanya diletakkan bersebelahan, di atas atau di sepanjang lebuh raya, jalan raya,

*kemudahan trafik dan kawasan awam lain yang memerlukan kawalan lalu lintas. Terangkan **LIMA (5)** ciri asas peranti kawalan lalu lintas.*

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

- ii. Interpret **THREE (3)** categories of traffic control devices
*Jelaskan **TIGA (3)** kategori peranti kawalan lalu lintas.*

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT

Formula

$$V_0 = ADT \times 0.5 \times 365 \times \frac{P_c}{100}$$

$$V_c = \frac{V_0[(1+r)^x - 1]}{r}$$

$$ESA = V_c \times e_c$$

$$c = I \times R \times T$$

$$C = 10 \times c$$

$$V_x = V_1(1+r)^x$$

Table 1: Guide for equivalent factor, e

| Heavy Vehicle Percentage | 0-15% | | 16-50% | 51-100% |
|--------------------------|-------|------|--------|---------|
| Type of road | Local | Main | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Equivalent factor | 1.2 | 2.0 | | |

Table 2 : Maximum Hourly Capacity Under Ideal Conditions

| Road Type | Passenger Vehicle Units per hour |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Multi lane | 2000 per lane |
| Two lanes (bothways) | 2000 total for bothways |
| Three lanes (bothways) | 4000 total for bothways |

Table 3 : Carriageway Roadway Reduction Factor

| Carriageway width | Shoulder width | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2.00 m | 1.50 m | 1.25 m | 1.00 m |
| 7.5m | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.90 |
| 7.0m | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 0.79 |
| 6.0m | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.76 | 0.73 |
| 5.0m | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.67 | 0.64 |

Table 4 : Traffic Reduction Factor

| Type of Terrain | Factor |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Flat | $T = 100 / (100 + PC)$ |
| Rolling | $T = 100 / (100 + 2PC)$ |
| Mountainous | $T = 100 / (100 + 5PC)$ |

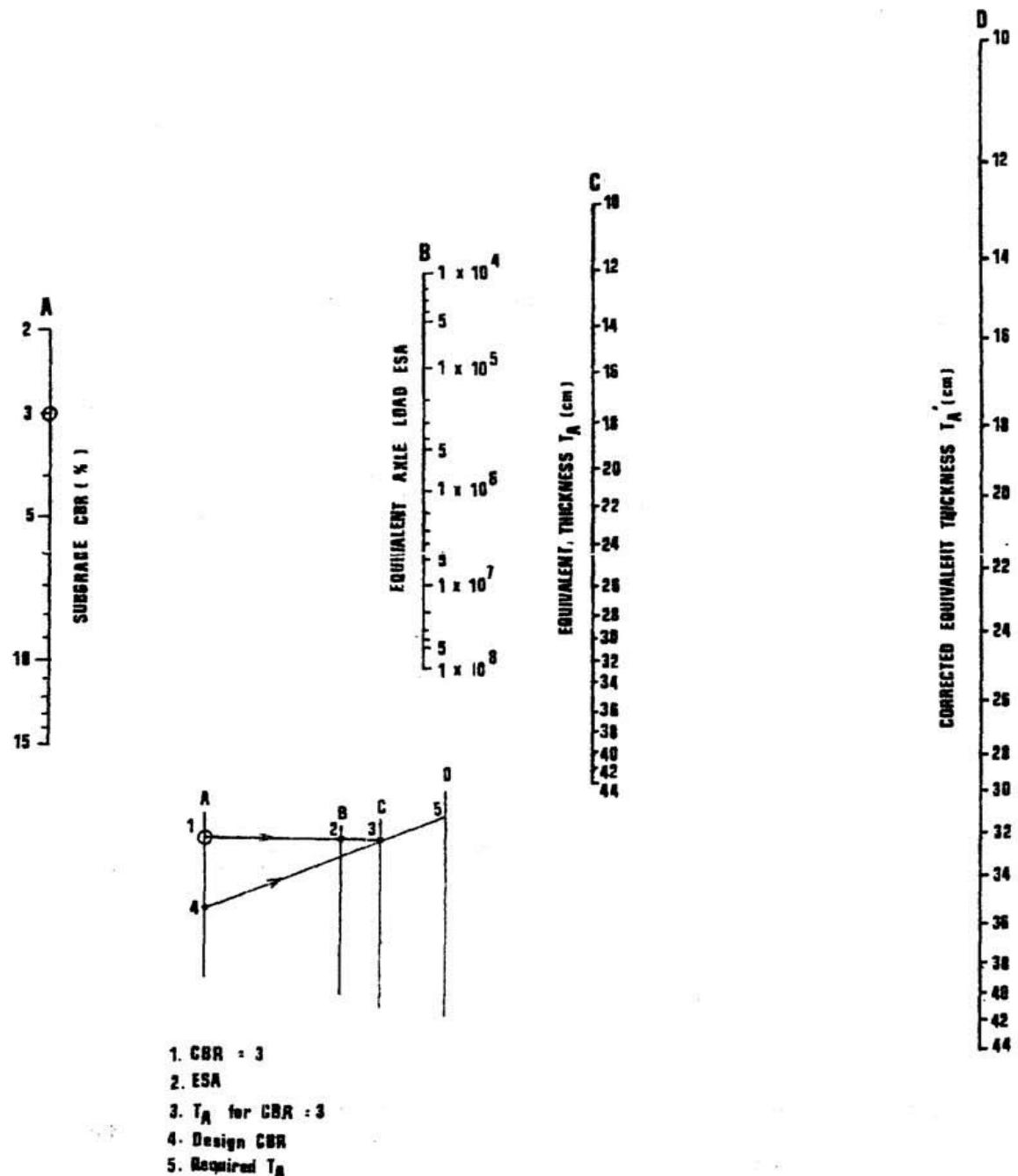
Table 5 : Structural Layer Coefficients

| Component | Type of Layer | Property | Coefficient |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Wearing and Binder Course | | Asphalt Concrete | 1.00 |
| | Dense Bituminous Macadam | Type 1 : Stability > 400 kg | 0.80 |
| | | Type 2 : Stability > 300 kg | 0.55 |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|------|
| Base Course | Cement Stabilized | Unconfined Compressive Strength (7 days) 30 – 40 kg / cm ² | 0.45 |
| | Mechanically Stabilized Crushed aggregate | CBR < 80% | 0.32 |
| Sub Base Course | Sand, Laterite etc. | CBR < 20% | 0.23 |
| | Crushed Aggregate | CBR < 30% | 0.25 |
| | Cement Stabilized | CBR < 60% | 0.28 |

Table 6 : Standard Construction Layer Thickness

| Type of Layer | Standard Thickness | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| Wearing Course | 4 – 5 cm | |
| Binder Course | 5 – 10 cm | |
| Base Couse | Bituminous | 5 – 20 cm |
| | Wet Mix | 10 – 20 cm |
| | Cement Treated | 10 – 20 cm |
| Sub base Course | Granular | 10 - 30 cm |
| | Cement Treated | 15 – 20 cm |

**FIG-2 THICKNESS DESIGN NOMOGRAPH**