



FDOT DDI Design Webinar Series

- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) will be hosting a webinar series focused on design and analysis of Diverging Diamond Interchanges (DDI). This series will present guidance on the major elements of DDI project development, including Geometric Design, Signing and Pavement Markings, Traffic Operations, Signalization, Plan Detailing, and Public Involvement.
- FDOT Developmental Design Criteria, D217 Diverging Diamond Interchanges, will be covered as well as national design guidance and industry best practices.
- Intended Audience: The intended audience for this training includes transportation professionals involved in the planning, design, and review of Diverging Diamond Interchanges.

Schedule:

DDI Overview	June 15, 2021	2p-5p
DDI Geometric Design	June 29, 2021	2p-3p
DDI Signing and Pavement Marking	July 16, 2021	2p-3p
DDI Traffic Operations	August 10, 2021	2p-3p
 DDI Multimodal Accommodations 	August 24, 2021	2p-3p
DDI Plans Detailing & Public Involvement	September 7, 2021	2p-3p





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 DDI Multimodal Accommodations DDI Plans Detailing & Public Involvement 	August 24, 2021 September 7, 2021	2p-3p 2p-3p
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DDI Geometric Design	June 29, 2021	2p-3p
DDI Overview	June 15, 2021	2p-5p



DDI Overview – Webinar Instructors



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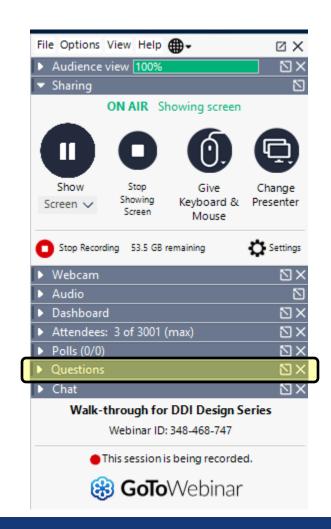
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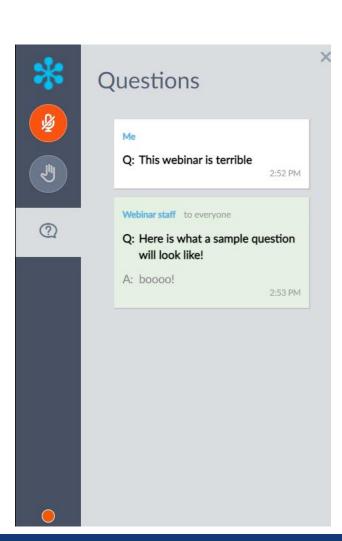


DDI Overview – Webinar Logistics

- You are MUTED upon entry
- Please askquestions viaQuestions dialoguebox









DDI Plans Detailing and Public Involvement - AGENDA

Plan Detailing

Examples of Best Practices

Constructability

- Construction Phasing
- Maintenance and Operations

Public Outreach

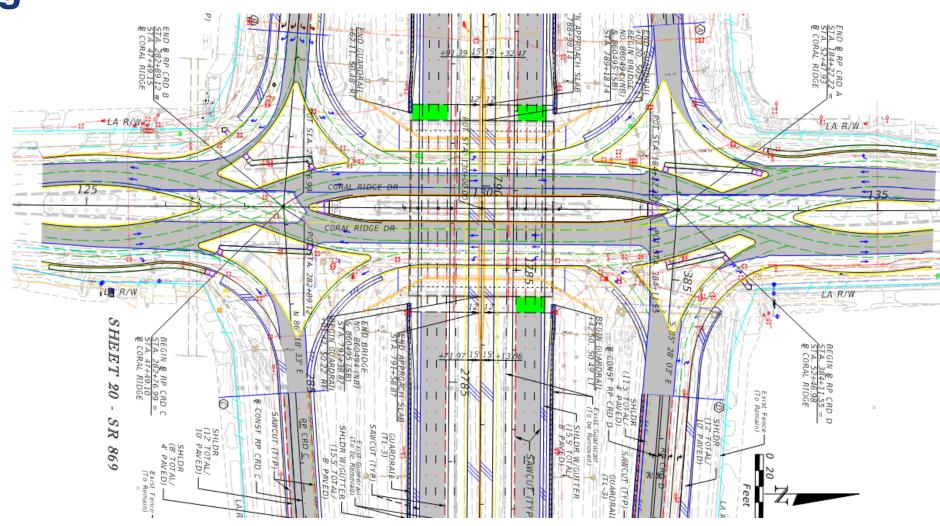
- Public Education
- Public Involvement
- "Clean Up"
- Additional DDI Resources







- Early Reviews
 - Horizontal and vertical geometry
 - Truck turn exhibits (see FDOT Developmental Design Criteria)
 - Traffic analysis
 - Signing plan
 - Large roll plot schematic – show entire DDI on one sheet





- Early Reviews
 - Horizontal and vertical geometry
 - Truck turn exhibits (see FDOT Developmental Design Criteria)
 - Traffic analysis
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 - Large roll plot schematic – show entire DDI on one sheet



MATCH LINE STA. 996+00.00



Plan Content

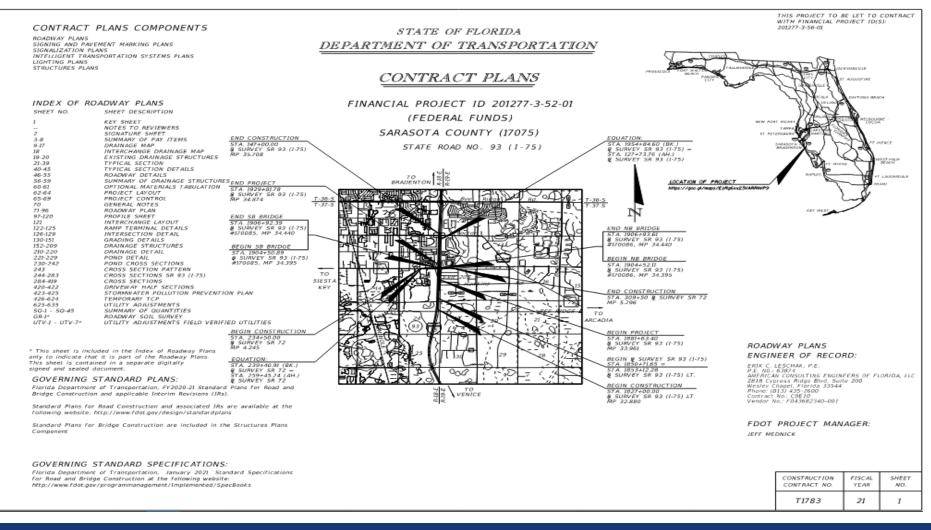
- Early Reviews
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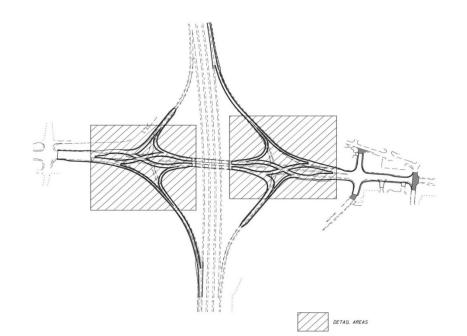


- Plan Content
 - Final Plans
 - Reduce duplication of information





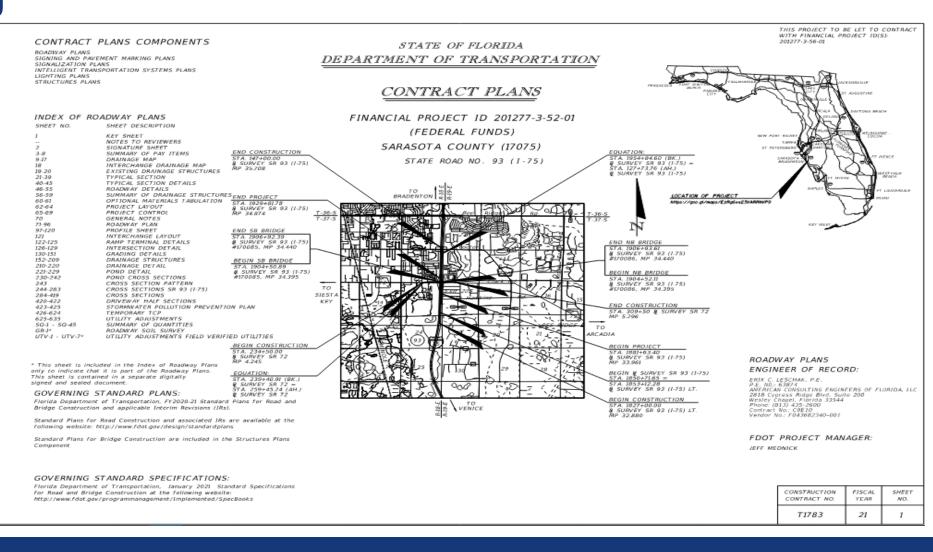
- Final Plans
 - Reduce duplication of information



THE INFORMATION BELOW IS LISTED IN THE SHEETS AS MARKED IN THIS CHART. SEE THE DETAIL ON THIS SHEET FOR THE LOCATIONS THIS INFORMATION IS INTENDED TO DETAIL.	SCHEMATIC PLAN (3 - 4)	TYPICAL SECTIONS (6 - 20)	PLAN SHEETS (126 - 171)	RAMP SCHEMATIC DETAILS (263 - 264)	SUPERELEVATION TABLES (254-262)	INTERSECTION DETAIL (265 - 266)	MEDIAN DETAILS (277-278)	GORE DETAILS (269 - 274)	TRAFFIC CONTROL (323 - 337)	
BASELINE CURVE DATA	Х		Х	Х						
PAVEMENT TAPERS		Х	Х							
PAVEMENT WIDTHS		Х	Х	Х		Х		Х		
STRIPING TAPERS	Ď.			100					Х	
STRIPING WIDTHS									Х	
CURVE DATA / B OF CONST. AND REFERENCE B STATIONING FOR EDGE OF PAVEMENTS				Х						
CURVE DATA / ₽ OF CONST. STATIONING FOR STRIPING									χ	
ELEVATIONS (EDGE OF PAVEMENT, SHOULDER, FACE OF CURB)	6				Х	Х		Х		
MEDIAN DETAILS							Х			

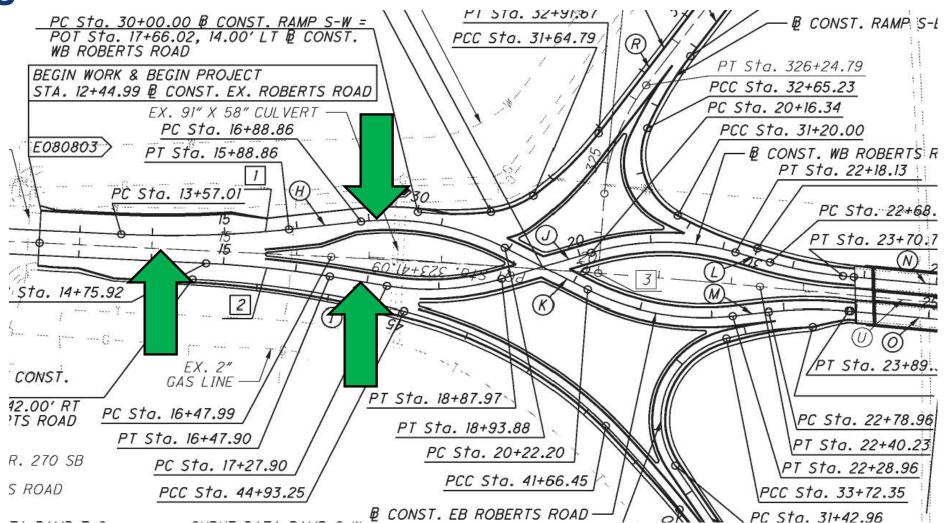


- Final Plans
 - Reduce duplication of information
 - Reduce confusion



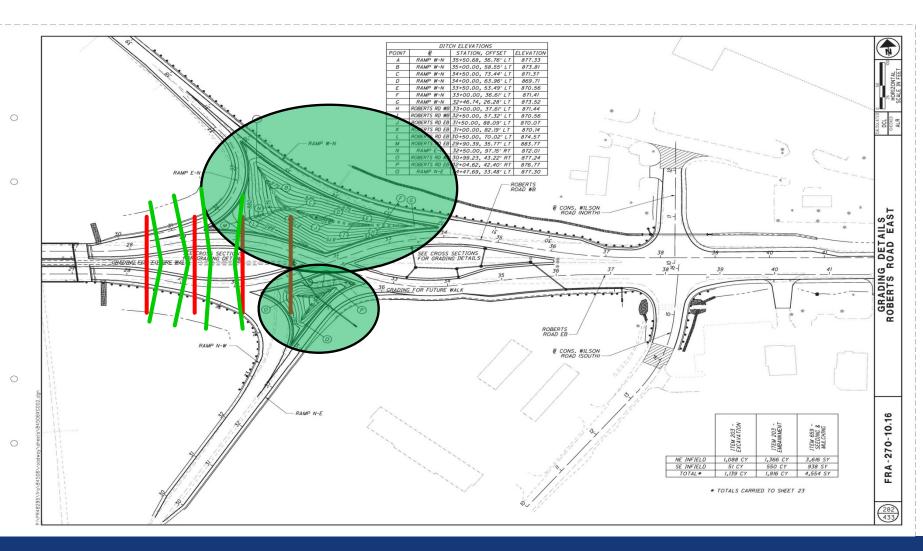


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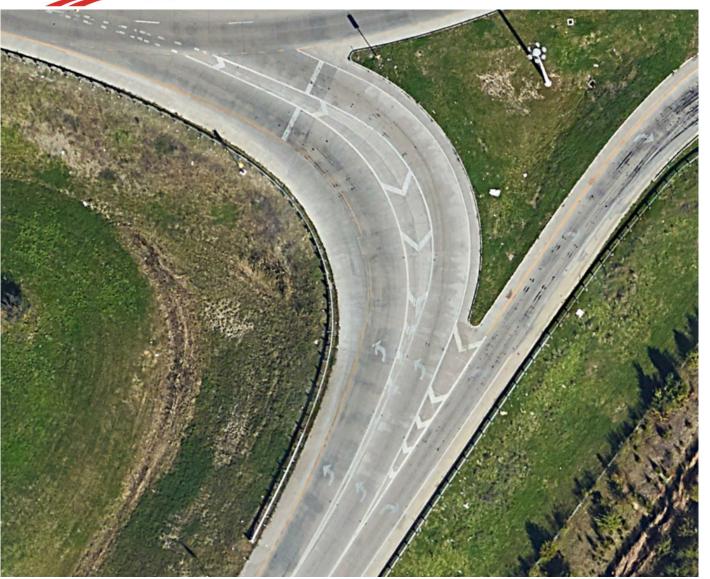


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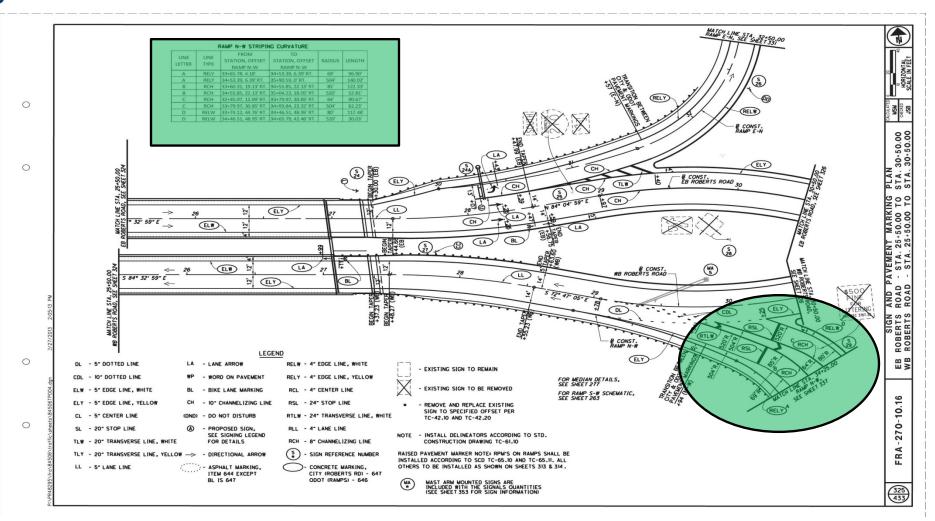


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- Final Plans
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Plan Content

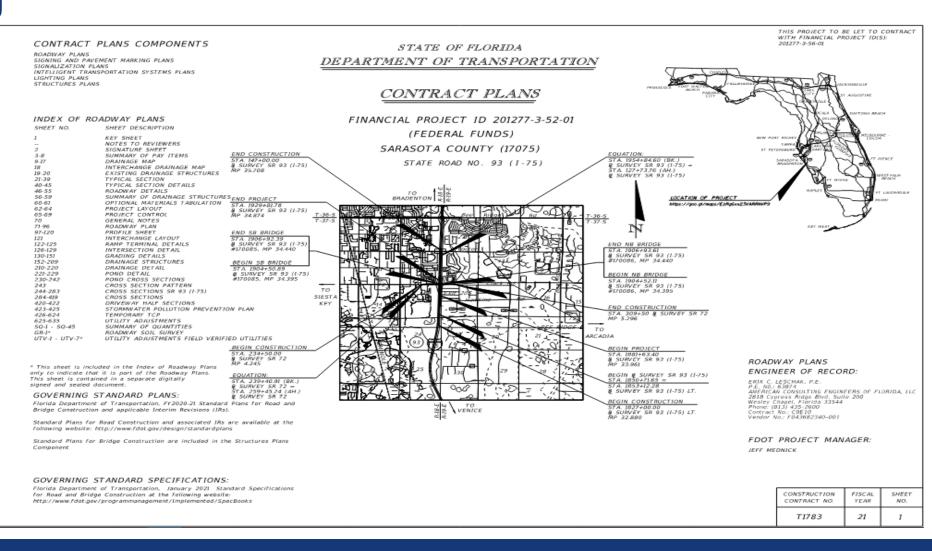
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RAMP N-W STRIPING CURVATURE

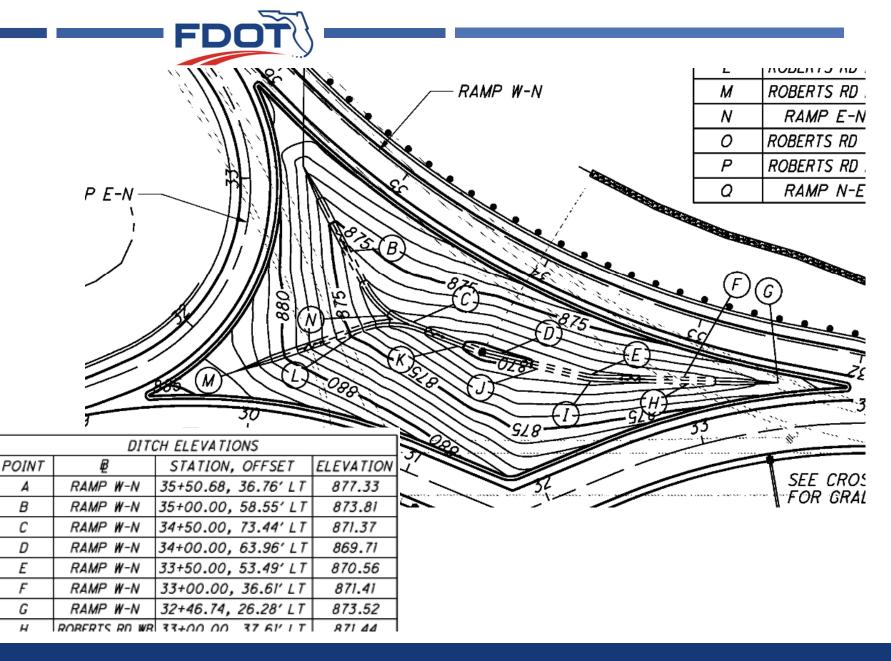
LINE	LINE	FROM	TO		
LETTER	TYPE	STATION, OFFSET	STATION, OFFSET	RADIUS	LENGTH
LETTER	TIPE	RAMP N-W	RAMP N-W		
Α	RELY	33+65.78, 4.18'	34+53.39, 6.39' RT.	69'	96.90'
Α	RELY	34+53.39, 6.39' RT.	35+90.59, 0' RT.	504'	140.02'
В	RCH	33+60.31, 19.13' RT.	34+55.85, 22.13' RT.	85'	122.33
В	RCH	34+55.85, 22.13' RT.	35+04.22, 18.05' RT.	520'	52.81'
C	RCH	32+45.07, 12.69' RT.	33+79.97, 30.85' RT.	64'	90.67
С	RCH	33+79.97, 30.85' RT.	34+93.84, 23.32' RT.	504'	62.23'
D	RELW	33+74.12, 44.76' RT.	34+46.51, 48.95' RT.	80'	117.48
D	RELW	34+46.51, 48.95' RT.	34+65.79, 42.46' RT.	520'	30.03



- Final Plans
 - Reduce duplication of information
 - Reduce confusion
 - Utilize proposed surfaces to convey grading, drainage, etc.

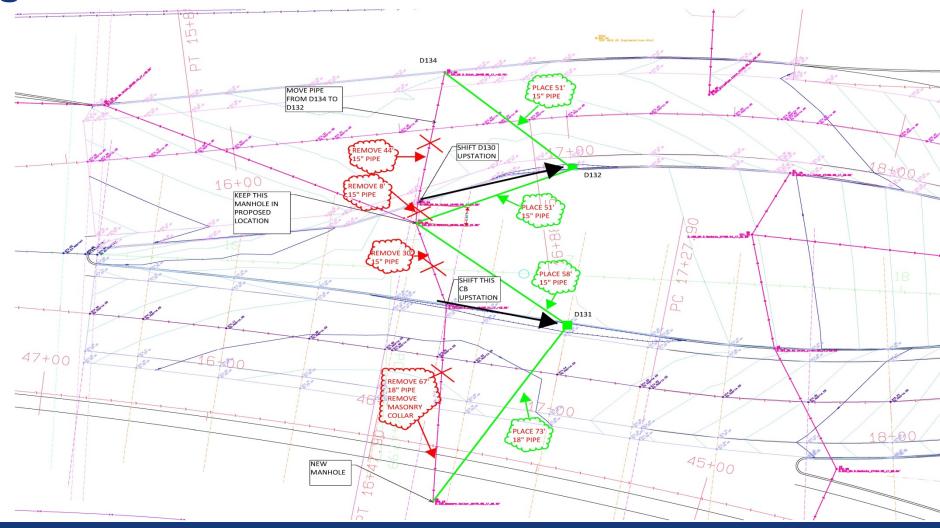


- Final Plans
 - Reduce duplication of information
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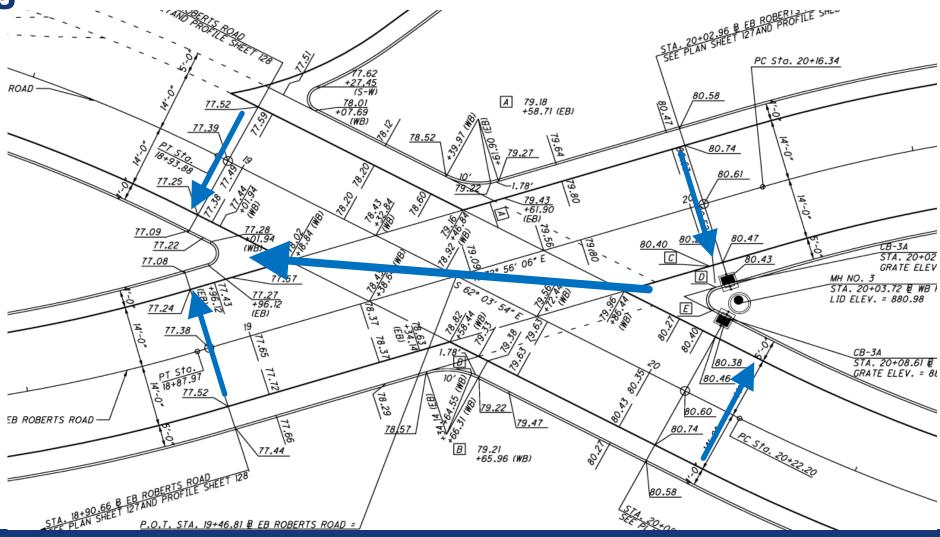


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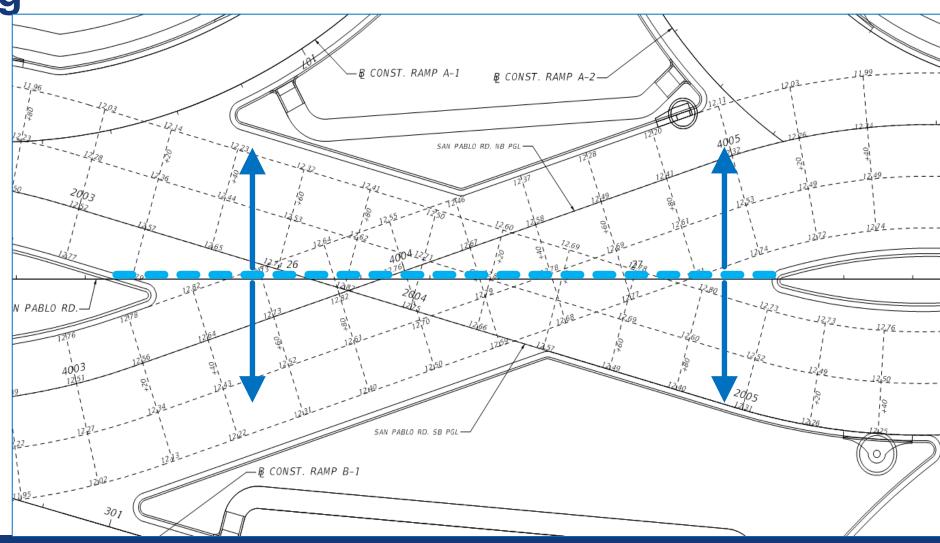


- CrossoverIntersectionVerticalGeometry
 - "Table Top" the crossover intersection



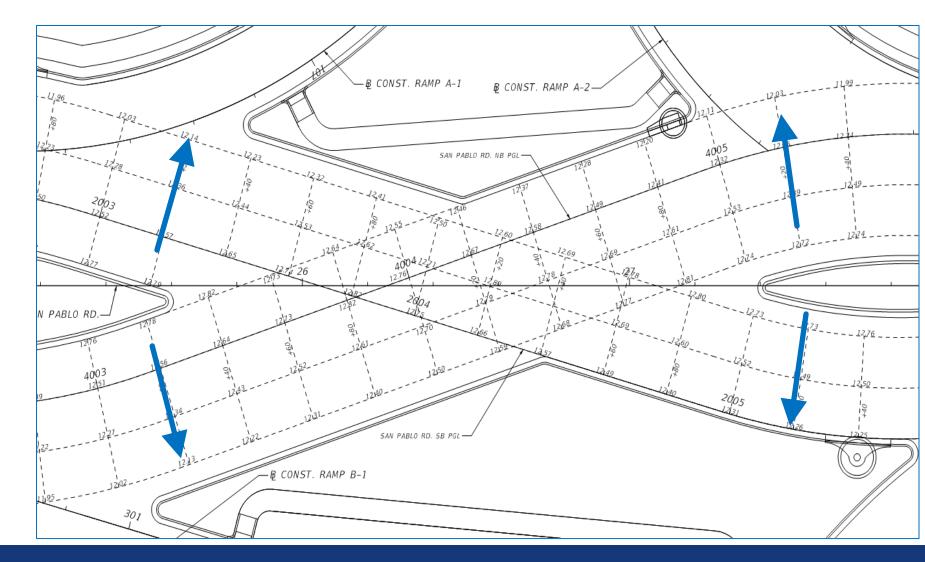


- CrossoverIntersectionVerticalGeometry
 - "Table Top" the crossover intersection
 - Crown about the center of the intersection



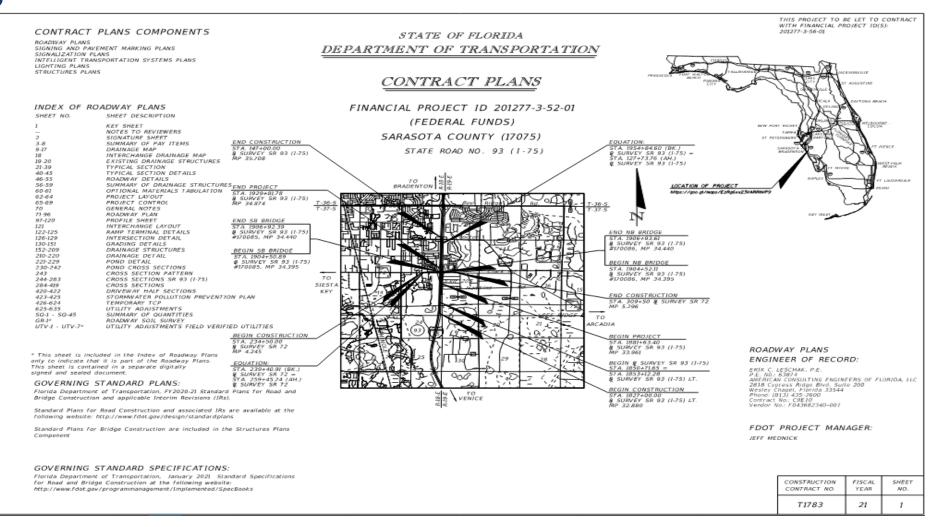


- CrossoverIntersectionVerticalGeometry
 - "Table Top" the crossover intersection
 - Crown about the center of the intersection



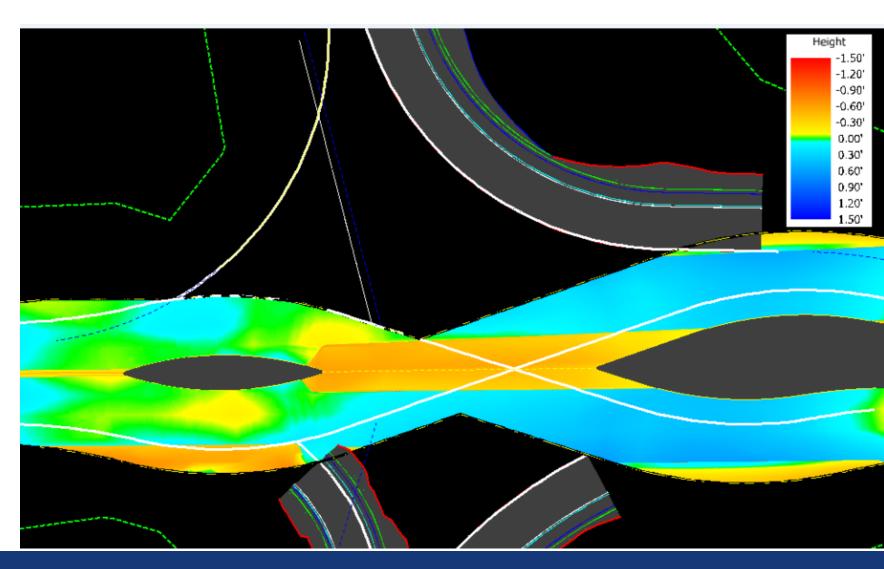


- Final Plans
 - Reduce duplication of information
 - Reduce confusion
 - Utilize proposed surfaces to convey grading, drainage, etc.
 - Utilize proposed surfaces to reduce construction cost and improve constructability





- Final Plans
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 - Utilize proposed surfaces to convey grading, drainage, etc.
 - Utilize proposed surfaces to reduce construction cost and improve constructability

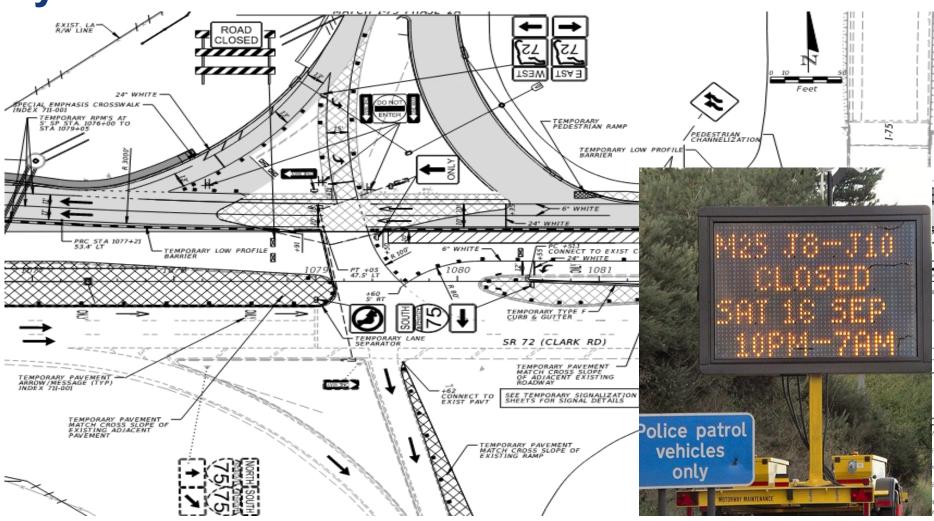






ConstructionPhasing

- Many options for maintaining traffic
 - Site specific
- Recommendation:
 All options have weekend full closure before opening as a DDI
 - Signal testing
 - Final pavement markings





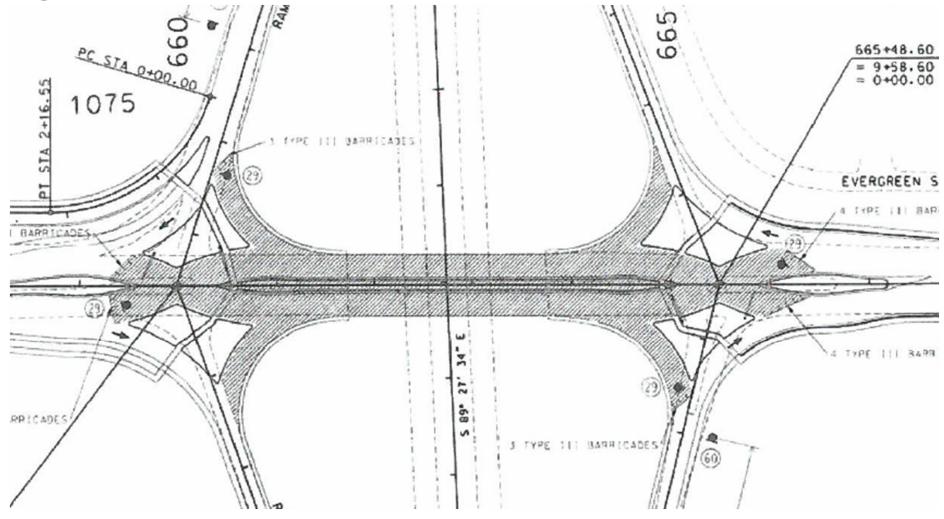
Construction Phasing

- Questions to consider when developing temporary traffic control plans:
 - Can the interchange be closed?
 - Is there an appropriate detour available?
 - Is the existing pavement going to be used or replaced?
 - Is additional cross section necessary to accommodate future traffic
 - When are the best times to switch traffic between various stages of the project?





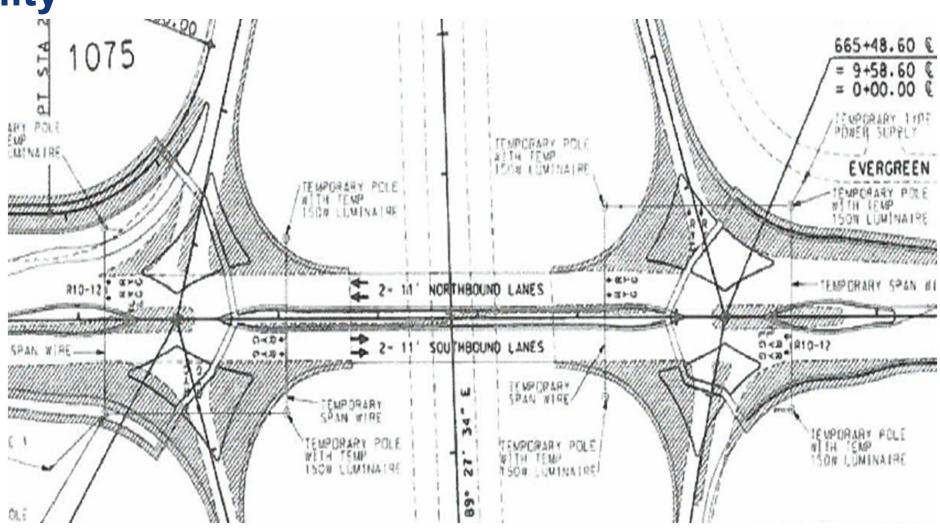
- ConstructionPhasing
 - Options for maintaining traffic
 - Closure between crossover intersections





ConstructionPhasing

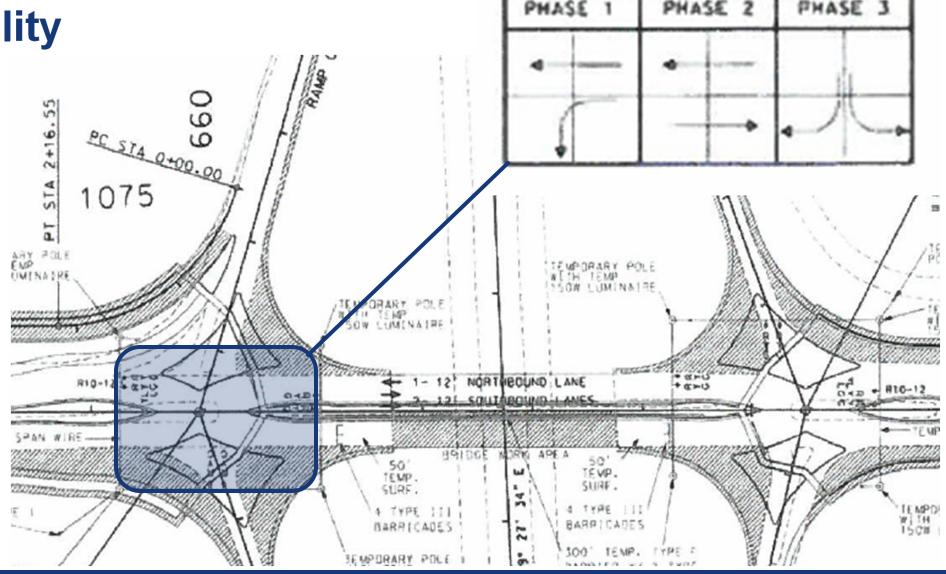
- Options for maintaining traffic
 - Closure between crossover intersections
 - Off-line construction



FDOT

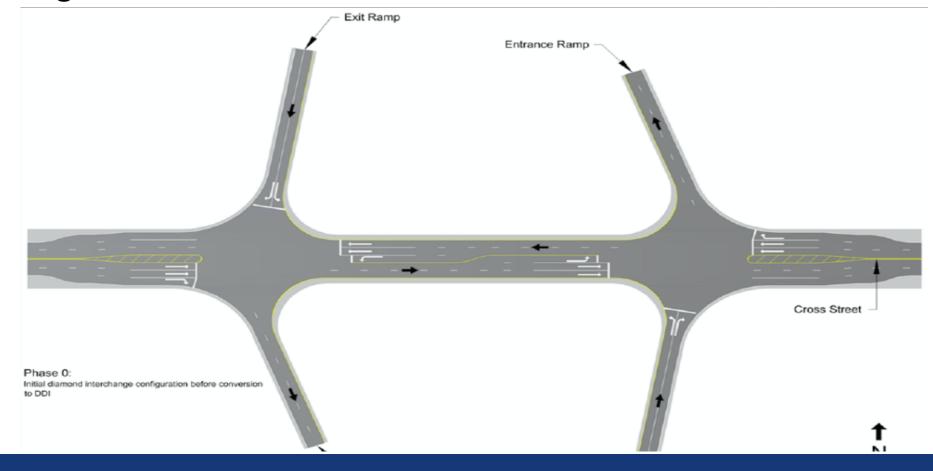
Constructability

- ConstructionPhasing
 - Options for maintaining traffic
 - Closure between crossover intersections
 - Off-line construction
 - Part-width construction



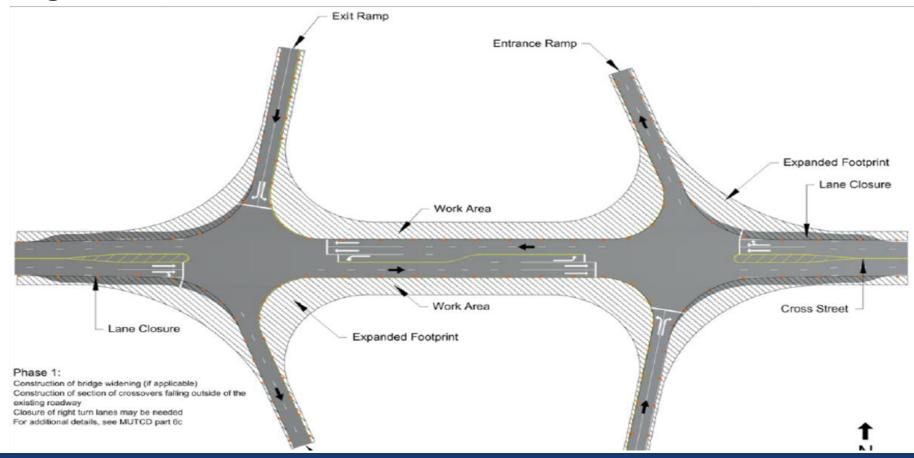


- Existing Condition
- Two through lanes and a back-to-back left turn lane between the ramps



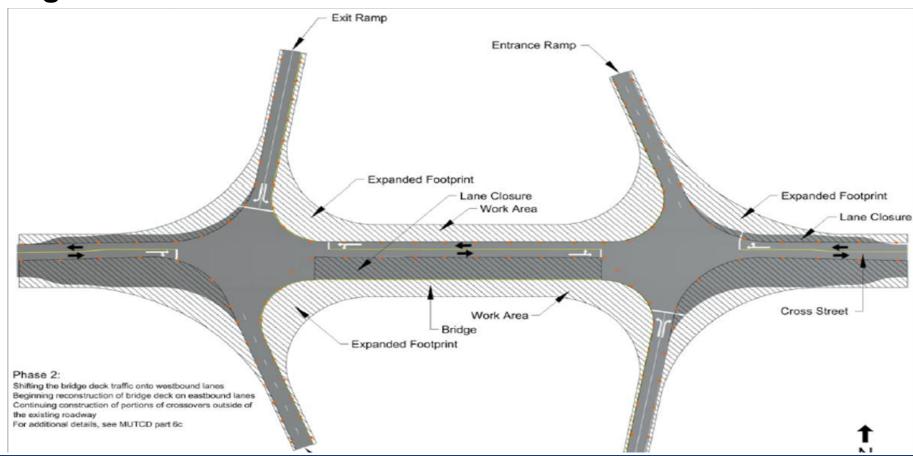


- Phase 1
- Maximize off-line construction
- May require lane closures such as right turn lanes



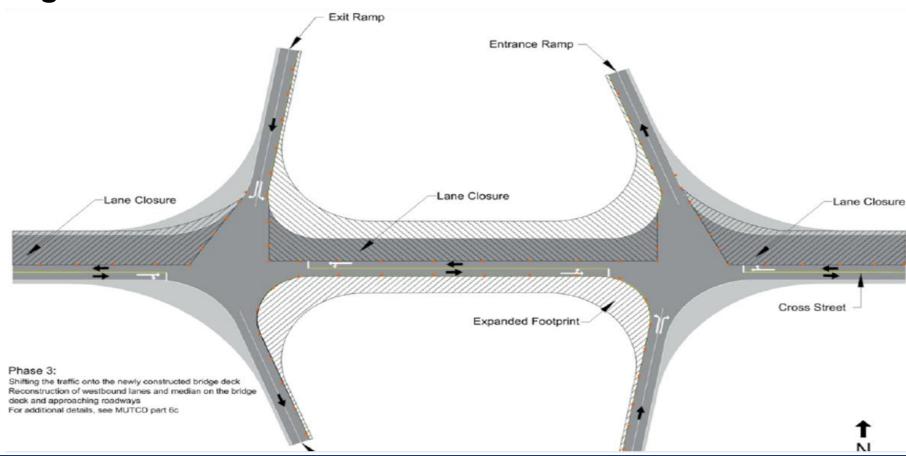


- Phase 2
- Shift the traffic to the north half of the interchange
- Construct south half through the interchange core
- Likely deficient number of lanes maintained in this scenario





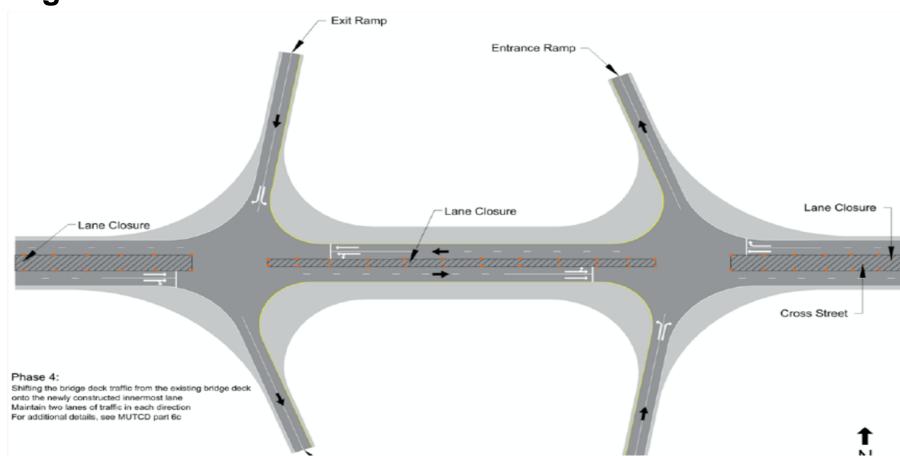
- Phase 3
- Shift the traffic to the south half of the interchange
- Construct north half through the interchange core
- Likely deficient number of lanes maintained in this scenario





Construction Phasing – Traditional Part-Width Construction

- Phase 4
- Shift the traffic to the outer edge of the interchange
- Construct center island
- Likely deficient number of lanes maintained in this scenario





Construction Phasing – Traditional Part-Width Construction

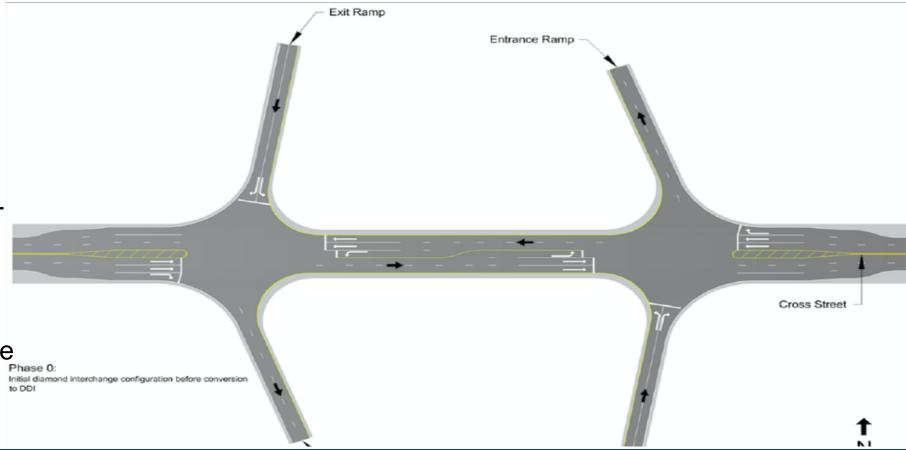
- Phase 5
- Weekend Closure
- Finish the transition to the final DDI
- Finish surface course and striping
- Finish curb in the crossover intersections
- Test the new signal timing for the DDI





Construction Phasing

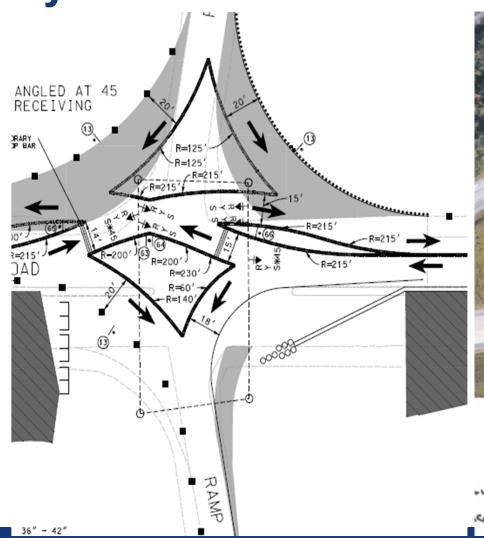
- **■**What if.....?
-we could gain the efficiency of the DDI earlier during construction?
-reduce the number of traffic shifts during construction?
-we could educate drivers on how to drive a DDI earlier?





ConstructionPhasing

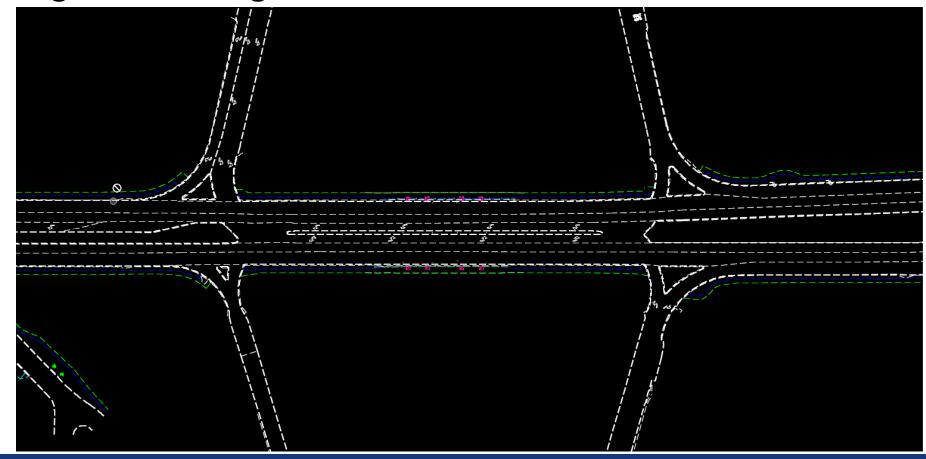
- Options for maintaining traffic
 - Closure between crossover intersections
 - Off-line construction
 - Part-width construction
 - Operate as a DDI during construction





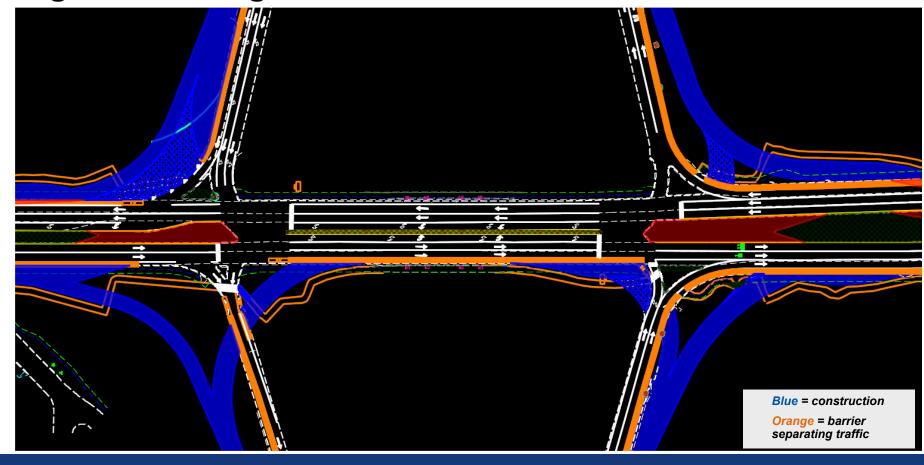


- Construction Phasing DDI during construction
 - Existing Condition



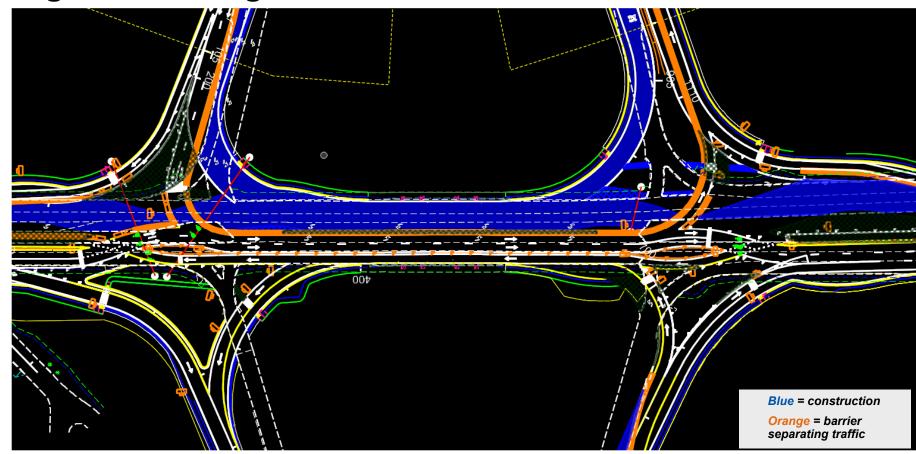


- Phase 1
- Maximize off-line construction
- Median pavement construction





- Phase 2
- Part-width construction
- Construct north half
- Operate DDI on the south half
- Utilize efficiencies of a DDI



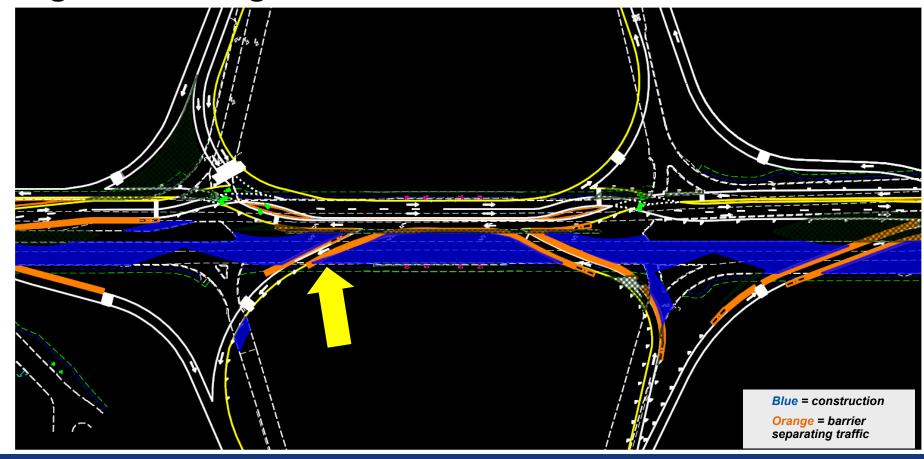


- Construction Phasing DDI during construction
 - Phase 2
 - Position signal foundations out of future traffic phase pavement
 - Place either permanent or temporary signal poles depending on available space
 - If temporary poles, try to not move the poles between phases but just allow the signal heads to slide along the span wire from one phase to the next





- Phase 3
- Part-width construction
- Construct south half
- Operate DDI on the north half
- Minor shift of traffic to accommodate the left turn movement through the work zone





- Phase 4
- Weekend Closure
- Finish the transition to the final DDI
- Finish surface course and striping
- Finish curb in the crossover intersections
- Test the signal timing





- Phase 4
- Weekend Closure
- Finish the transition to the final DDI
- Finish surface course and striping
- Finish curb in the crossover intersections
- Test the signal timing





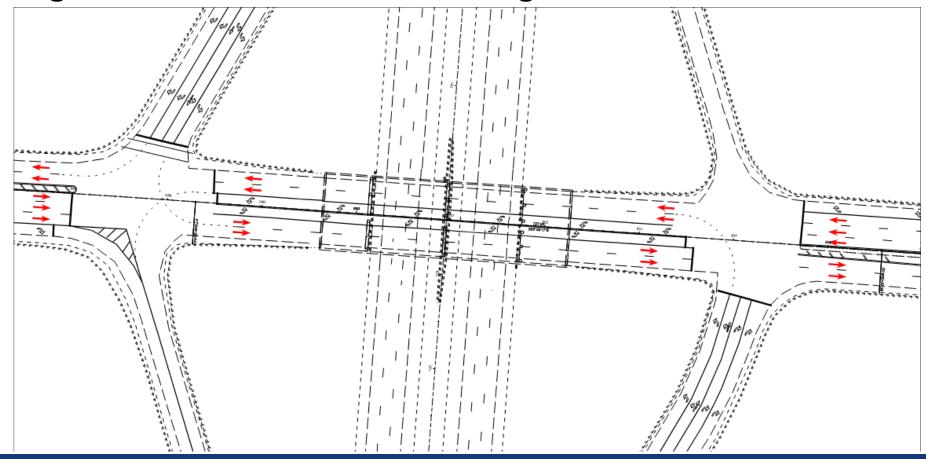
Construction Phasing

- **■What if.....?**
-we could gain the efficiency of the DDI even if a DDI isn't being constructed?
-we could operate as a DDI for a bridge replacement project?
- Anything stopping us???



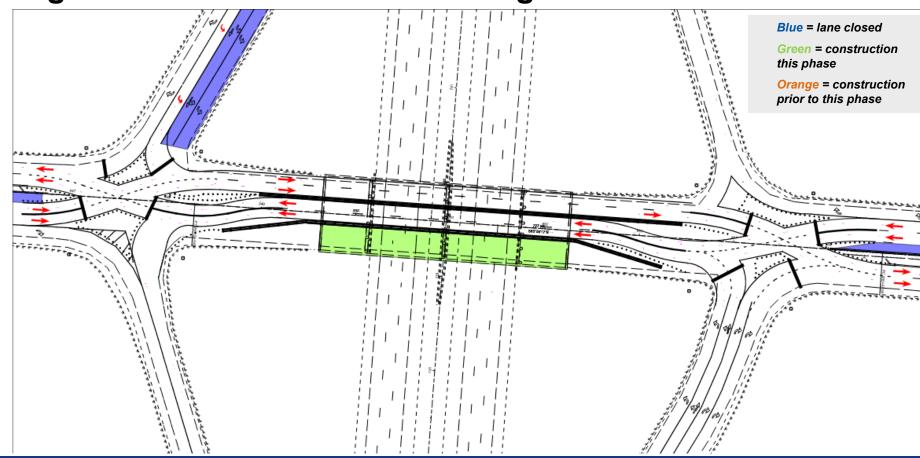


- Existing Condition
- Two through lanes and a full-length side-by-side left turn lane between the ramps





- Phase 1
- Operate as a DDI; use the existing intersections to create the crossover intersections
- Construct the southern third of the new bridge deck
- Maintain two through lanes in each direction





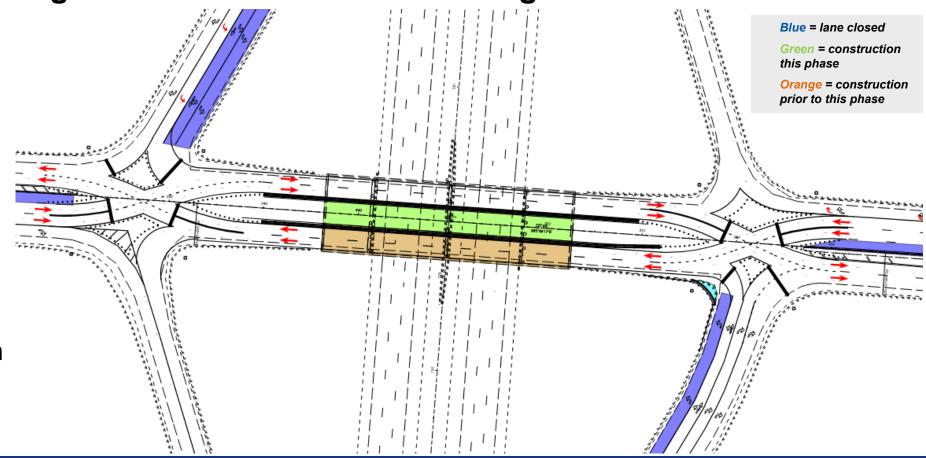
Construction Phasing – Innovative use of DDI during construction

■ Phase 2

 Operate as a DDI; use the existing intersections to create the crossover intersections

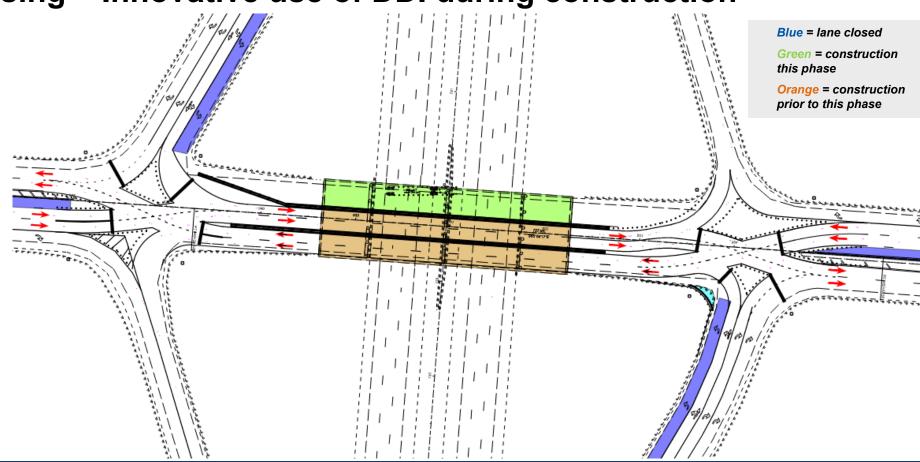
Construct the middle third of the new bridge deck

Maintain two through lanes in each direction



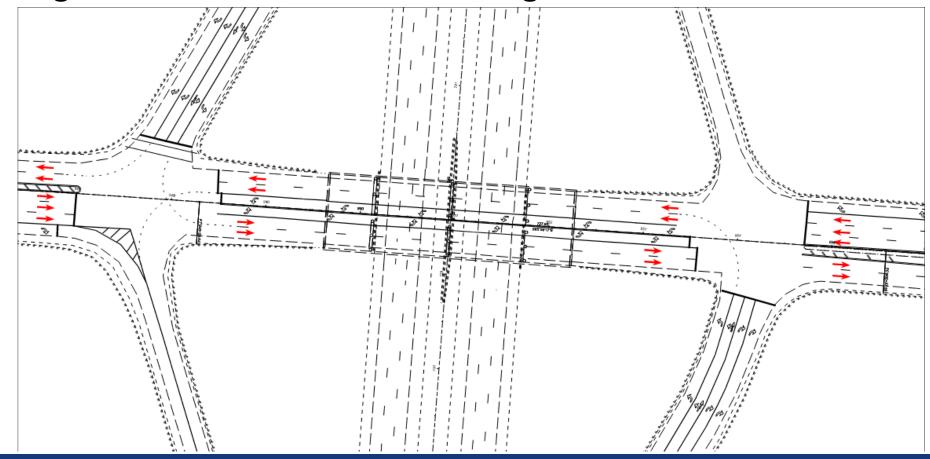


- Phase 3
- Operate as a DDI; use the existing intersections to create the crossover intersections
- Construct the northern third of the new bridge deck
- Maintain two through lanes in each direction



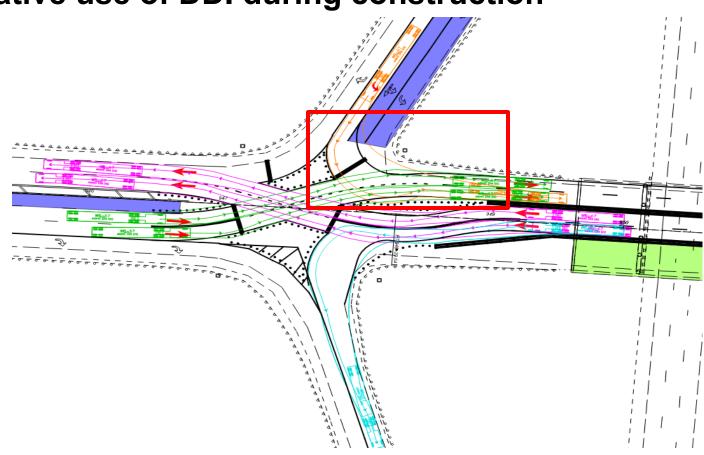


- Final Condition
- Back to a Traditional Diamond Interchange





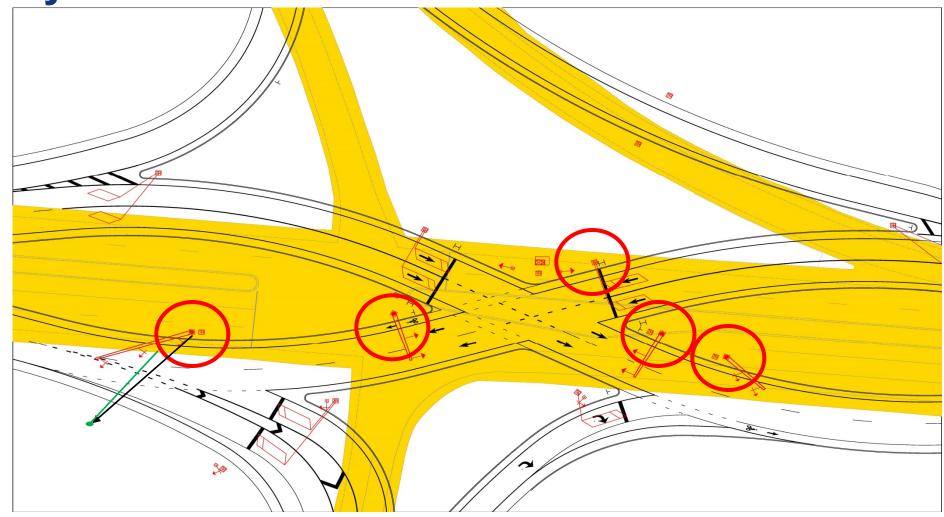
- Lesson Learned
 - Watch truck turns
 - Minimize temporary widening
 - How to message this project to the public when it operates better DURING construction than AFTER??





Proposed vsExisting

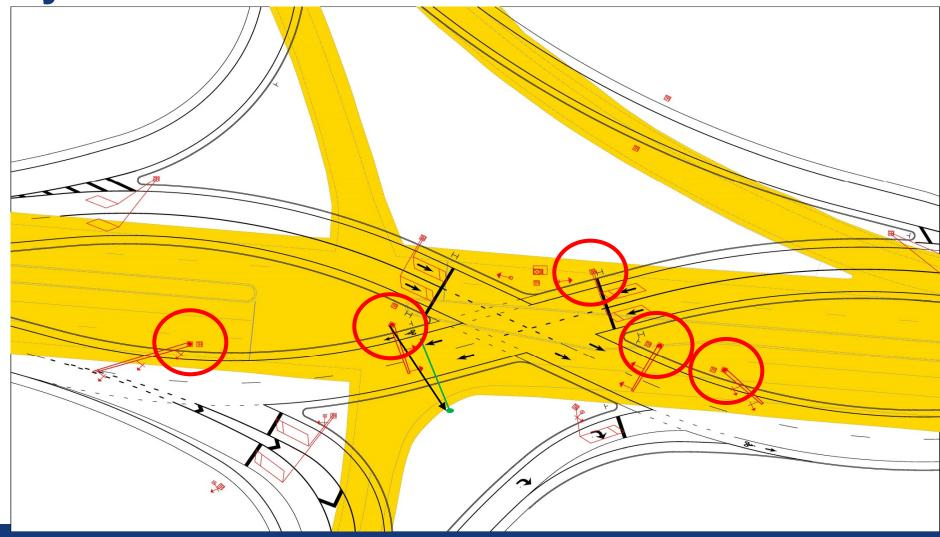
- Proposed Signal
 Poles avoid
 existing pavement
 if possible
- Show existing pavement when developing design to avoid conflicts that can delay construction





Proposed vsExisting

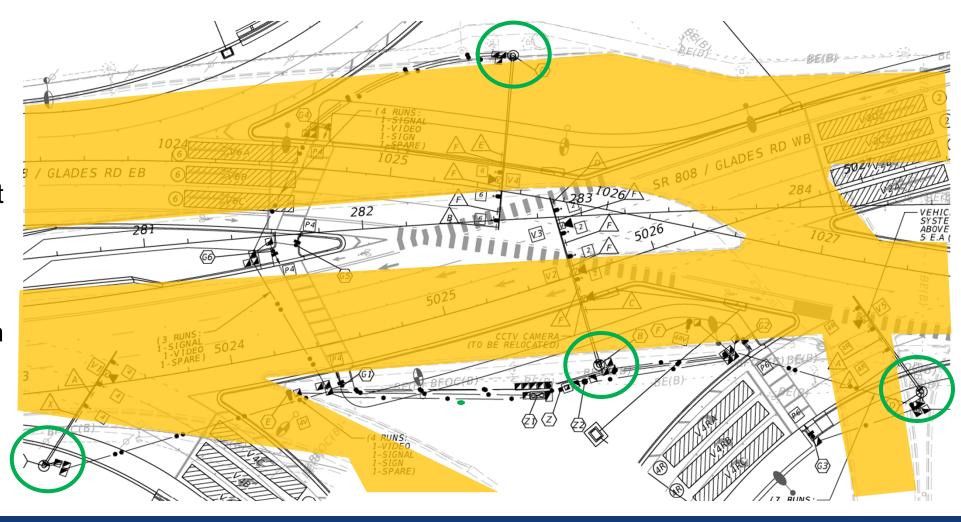
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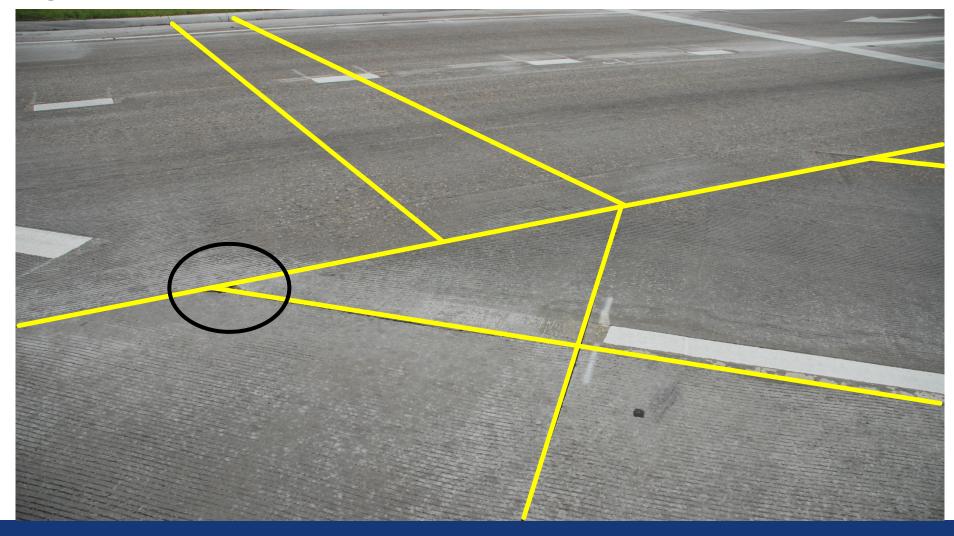
Proposed vsExisting

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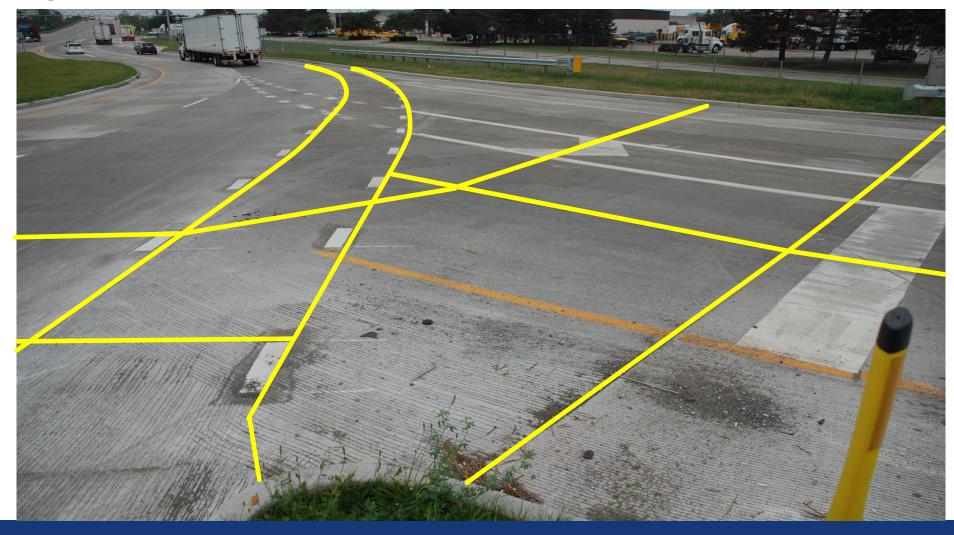


- Pavement Joints
 - ConcretePavement
 - Acute angles create joint issues





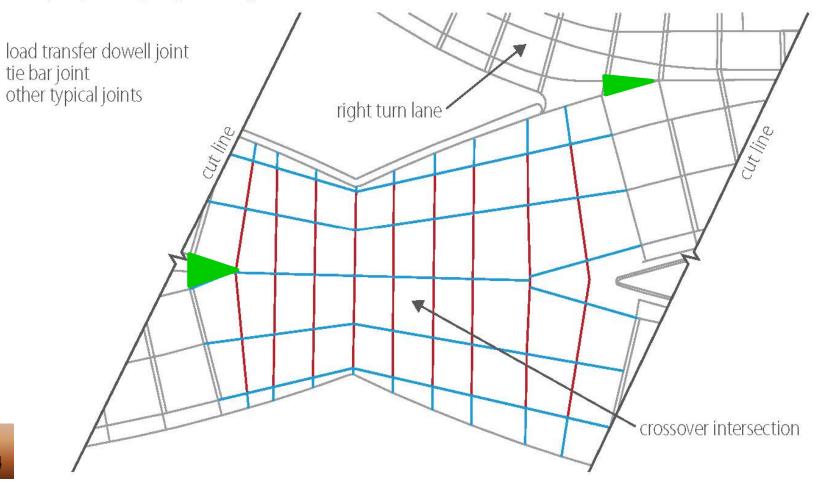
- Pavement Joints
 - ConcretePavement
 - Acute angles create joint issues



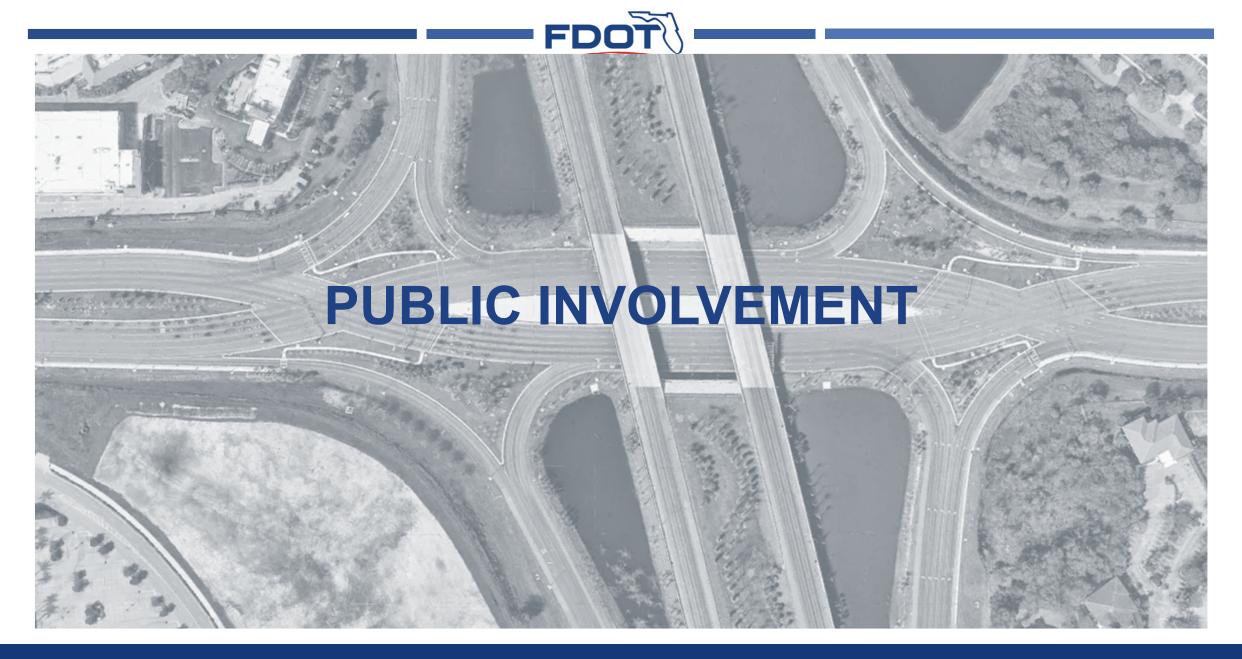


- PavementJoints
 - ConcretePavement
 - Acute angles create joint issues

exhibit 5-2: pccp sample joint layout



Source: UDOT DDI Guideline – June 2014





- Public **Education**
 - Don't re-invent the wheel!
 - A lot of information has been developed review what is available first



Diverging Diamond Interchange comes to Washington State

1,199,425 views • Sep 15, 2016



- PublicEducation
 - Don't re-invent the wheel!
 - A lot of information has been developed – review what is available first





KEYS TO SUCCESS

The success of the Ashford Dunwoody DDI was predicated by a comprehensive public information campaign spearheaded by the Perimeter Community Improvement Districts (PCID). Focused on combating concerns about the proposed change in traffic patterns, PCID used creative communications and outreach methods—such as ongoing media campaigns and public and private stakeholder participation in town hall meetings—to promote acceptance of the innovative design.

The PCID's campaign included the eye-catching graphic and slogan, "Can You DDI? Arrive, Crossover, Drive." Because of the efforts of the PCID to engage all who might be affected by the project's implementation, the Ashford Dunwoody DDI was not only successfully implemented, but the GDOT projects that it could become a model for congested interchanges throughout the State.



- Public Involvement
 - Reduce confusion
 - Keep it simple!
 - Public is often not engineers or traffic analysts





Public Involvement

- Reduce confusion
- Keep it simple!
 - Public is often not engineers or traffic analysts
- No substitute for videos and pictures from the driver's perspective





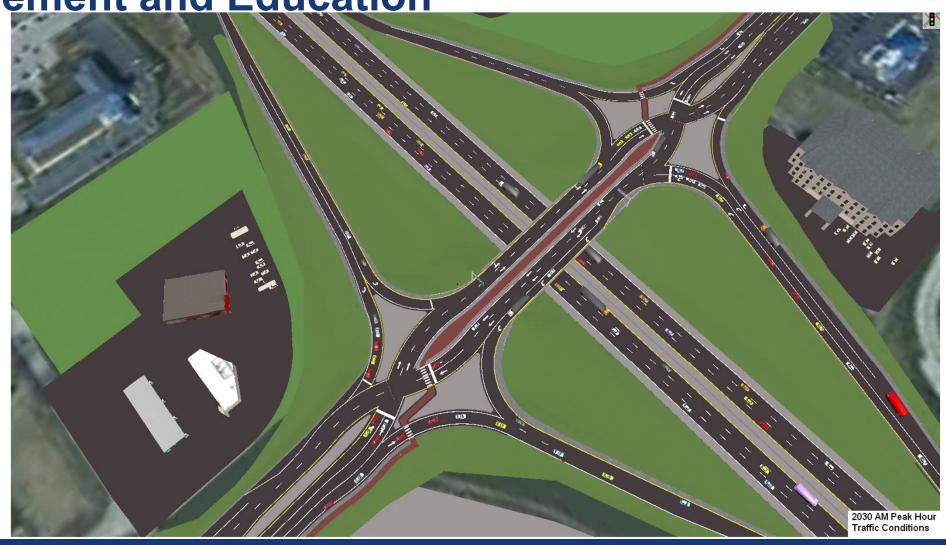
Public Involvement

- Reduce confusion
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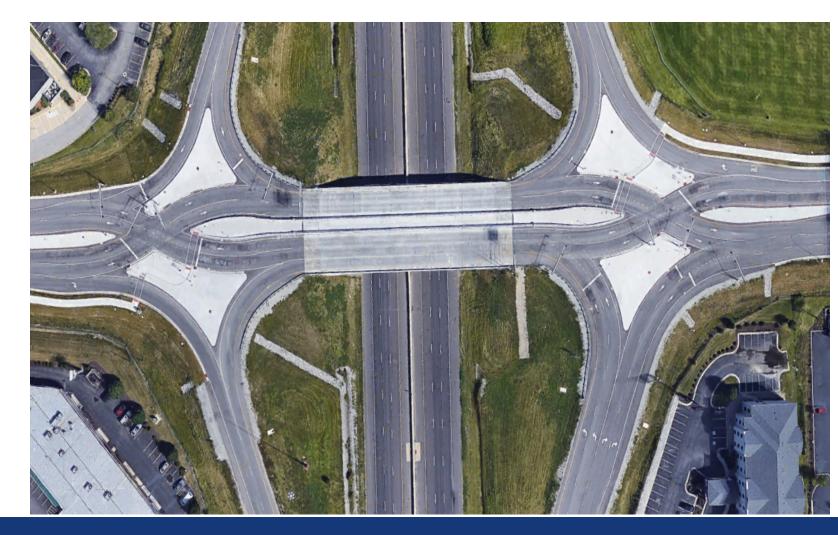
- Public Involvement
 - Reduce confusion
 - Keep it simple!
 - Public is often not engineers or traffic analysts
 - No substitute for videos and pictures from the driver's perspective





Public Involvement

- Focus on the advantages of the DDI
 - Emphasize increased safety and improved traffic flow
 - Describe how they are functional for all vehicles and modes of travel
- Promote cost savings as opportunity to apply more funds to other locations that require improvement







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■ DDI Geometric Design	June 29, 2021	2p-3p
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■ DDI Traffic Operations	August 10, 2021	2p-3p
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DDI Plans Detailing & Public Involvement	September 7, 2021	2p-3p





Additional DDI Resources

Topic #625-000-002 FDOT Developmental Design Criteria

Last Revised 10/30/20

D217 Diverging Diamond Interchanges

217.1 General

This chapter provides criteria for the geometric layout of the Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI). The criteria contained in the FDM are supplemented by guidance provided in the <u>Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Diverging Diamond Interchange Informational Guide, August 2014.</u>

The DDI is an alternative interchange configuration that combines the basic form of a diamond interchange with a pair of directional crossovers on the cross street. The crossovers serve to transpose the directions of travel along the cross street between the ramp terminals on either side of the controlled access facility. Shifting the through movements to the left side of the street between ramp terminals removes conflicts between left turning vehicle to and from the ramps and opposing through traffic on the cross street. This in turn allows for two-phase signal timing at the crossovers improving the operational efficiency of the interchange.

The DDI design significantly reduces the number of vehicle-to-vehicle conflict points compared to a conventional diamond interchange improving overall safety. The DDI also reduces the severity of conflicts, as conflicts between left-turning movements and the opposing through movement are eliminated. The remaining conflicts are reduced to merge/diverge conflicts for turning movements, and the crossover conflict of the two through movements.

217.1.1 DDI Terminology

Figure 217.1.1 provides a schematic of typical DDI terminology. The terms shown in this section are standard terms or variables used within this chapter.

FDOT Development Design Criteria - DDI

D217- Diverging Diamond Interchanges

NCHRP RESEARCH REPORT 959

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HIGHWAY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Diverging Diamond Interchange Informational Guide

SECOND EDITION

Christopher Cunningham
Thomas Chase
Yulin Deng
Chris Carnes
Kihyun Pyo
Institute for Transportation Research and Education
Raleigh, NC

Pete Jenior
Bastian Schroeder
Brian Ray
Thomas Urbanik II
Julia Knudsen
Lee Rodegerdts
Shannon Warchol
KITTELSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Portland, OR

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NCHRP 959 - DDI Informational Guide

SCIENCES * ENGINEERING * MEDICINE

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2021







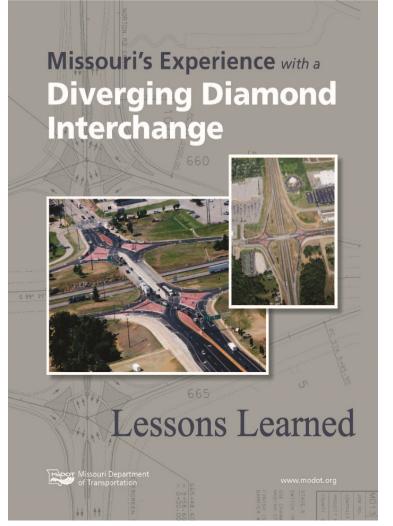
DIVERGING DIAMOND INTERCHANGE

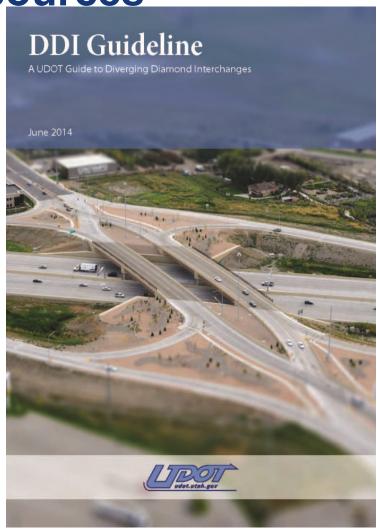
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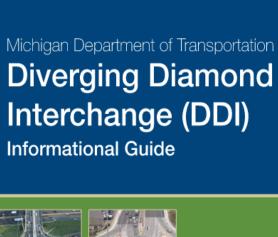
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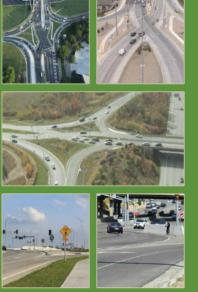


Additional DDI Resources











April 2015



Questions?

