

Parameter	Description
Half Width, $V$ (m)	Width of the roadway used by approaching traffic upstream of changes in width associated with the roundabout. It is not more than half of the total roadway width. If the facility has a marked bicycle lane, this width is to the white line. If there is no marked bicycle lane, this width is from the right-side curb face to the splitter-island curb face or marked centerline on the left side.
Entry Width, $E$ (m)	Width where it meets the inscribed circle. It is measured perpendicularly from the outside-curb face to the inside-curb face at the splitter island's nearest point to the yield line.
Effective Flare Length, $L'$ (m)	Half the total distance between $V$ and $E$ . At $L'$ the approach-roadway width equals the average of $V$ and $E$ . The flare should be developed uniformly, without a sharp break where it starts. Full flare length equals $2L'$ .
Entry Radius, $R$ (m)	The outside curbs' minimum radius of curvature at the entry.
Entry Angle, $\phi$ , (deg)	Used in the empirical formula.
Inscribed-Circle Diameter, ICD (m)	The basic parameter used to define a roundabout's size. It is measured between the outer edges of the circulatory roadway.

### KEY ROUNDABOUT-DESIGN PARAMETERS

Figure 51-12M