

## Braking and Stopping Distance



Credit: davidblyons (Public Domain)

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## Braking Distance

- When you put your foot on the brake of a car, the car starts to slow down and will eventually stop.
- The distance required to stop is related to the road conditions (friction between tires and road) and the friction within the brakes.

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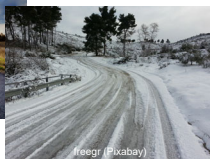
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- Different road conditions provide different amounts of friction.
  - An icy road will provide less friction than dry asphalt.
  - Gravel or dirt roads provide less overall friction.



Larisa Koshkina (Pixabay)



freer (Pixabay)



Lisa Johnson (Pixabay)

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- Braking distance can be calculated as follows:

$$d = kv^2$$

Where:

- $d$  is the braking distance
- $k$  is a constant representing road conditions
  - smaller  $k$  means more friction
- $v$  is the velocity of the car

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### Example

Calculate the braking distance of a car traveling at **15** m/s on dry pavement.

$$k=0.06 \text{ m/s}$$

$$d = kv^2$$

$$d = (0.06)(15)^2$$

$$d = 13.5 \text{ m}$$

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### Reaction Time

- In real life, there is a delay between when a driver sees the need to stop and when braking begins.
  - Reaction time
- During this time, the car continues to move forward at the same speed.
  - Newton's first law

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## Example 2

- A driver's reaction time is **0.75** s. How far does a car with a speed of **15** m/s travel during this time?

$$d = vt$$

$$d = (15)(0.75)$$

$$d = 11.25 \text{ m}$$

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- The total distance required to stop should include the distance traveled during the reaction time.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Total} \\ \text{Stopping} \\ \text{Distance} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Reaction} \\ \text{Distance} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{Braking} \\ \text{Distance} \end{array}$$

$$d = vt + kv^2$$

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## Example 3

- A car is traveling at 15 m/s on dry pavement ( $k=0.06$  m/s). The driver's reaction time is 0.75 s. How far does the car travel while stopping?

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Total Stopping Distance	=	Reaction Distance	+	Braking Distance	
		$d = vt$		$d = kv^2$	
		$d = (15)(0.75)$		$d = (0.06)(15)^2$	
		$d = 11.25 \text{ m}$		$d = 13.5 \text{ m}$	
Total Stopping Distance	=	$11.25 + 13.5 = 24.75 \text{ m}$			

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- ### Factors that Influence Stopping Distance
- Speed
    - Faster speeds mean longer braking distance
  - Friction
    - Road conditions
  - Reaction time
    - Age of driver
    - Distracted driver
    - Lack of sleep
    - Drugs and/or alcohol consumption

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