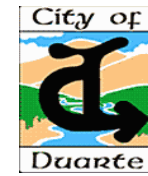




Metro



I-210 Connected Corridors Pilot

Analysis, Modeling and Simulation Review



10/25/2016

Outline

2

- **Overview of I-210 Pilot ICM Project**
 - **Response Planning Needs**
 - **Modeling Approach**
 - **Modeled Elements**
 - ▣ Roadway elements
 - ▣ Traffic signals
 - ▣ Transit services
 - **Calibration Approach**
 - **Building the Traffic Demand**
 - ▣ Traffic State Estimation for Prediction
 - ▣ Ensuring Input Data Quality
 - ▣ Demand Modeling
 - ▣ Route Choice Modeling
- **Modeling Response Plans**
 - ▣ Response Planning Modeling
 - **Using the Model**
 - ▣ Model Execution
 - ▣ Corridor Evaluation
 - **Research and Partnering**



3

I-210 Pilot ICM Project

I-210 Corridor Area

4



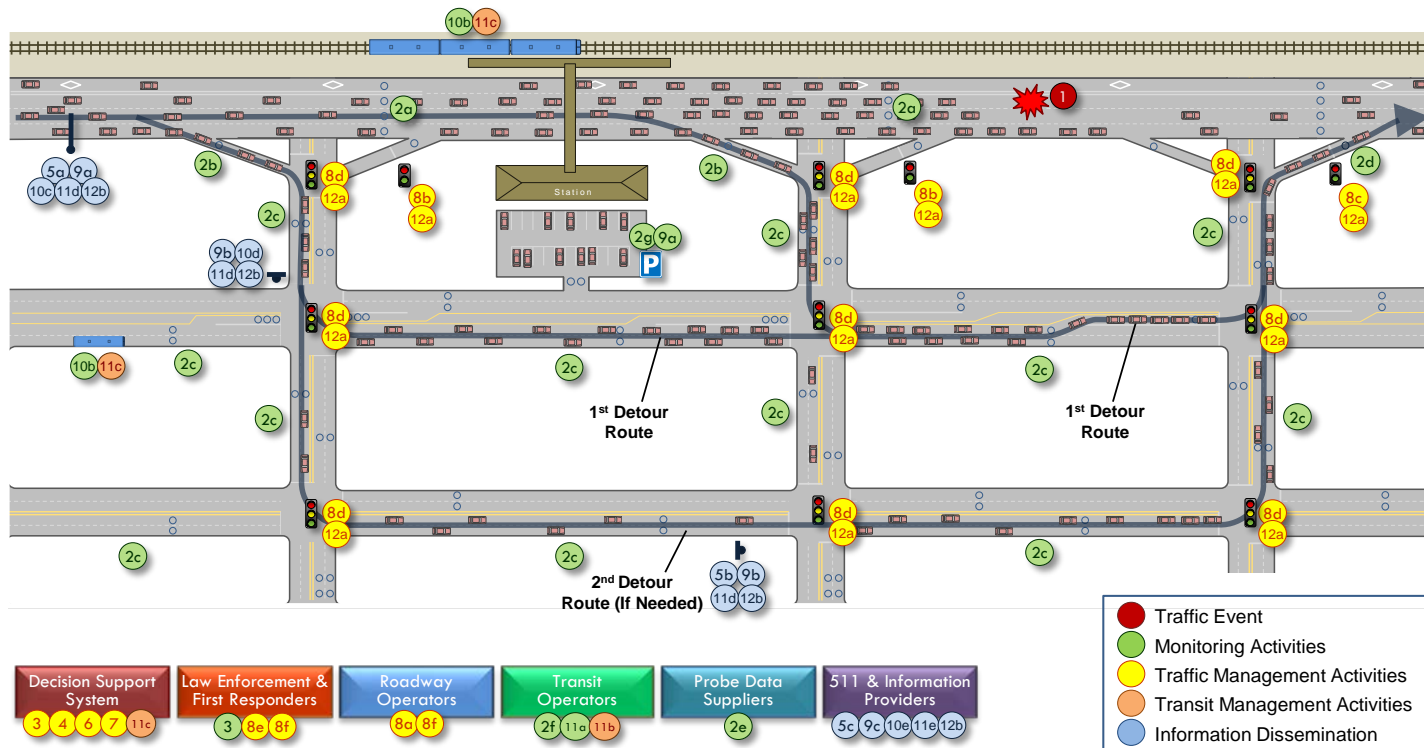
I-210 Pilot ICM: Managed Roadways

5



I-210 Pilot ICM: Responding to Incidents

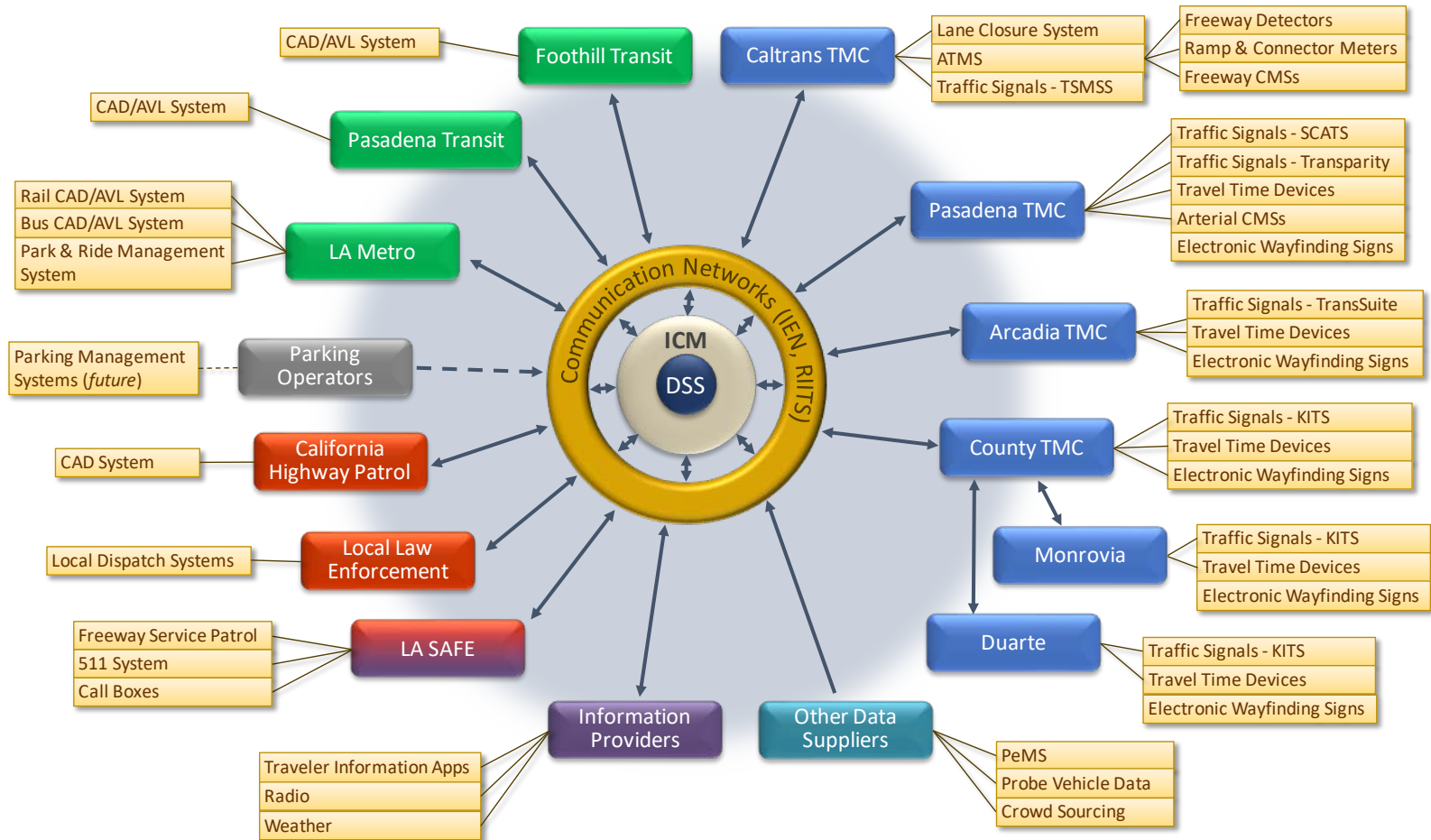
6



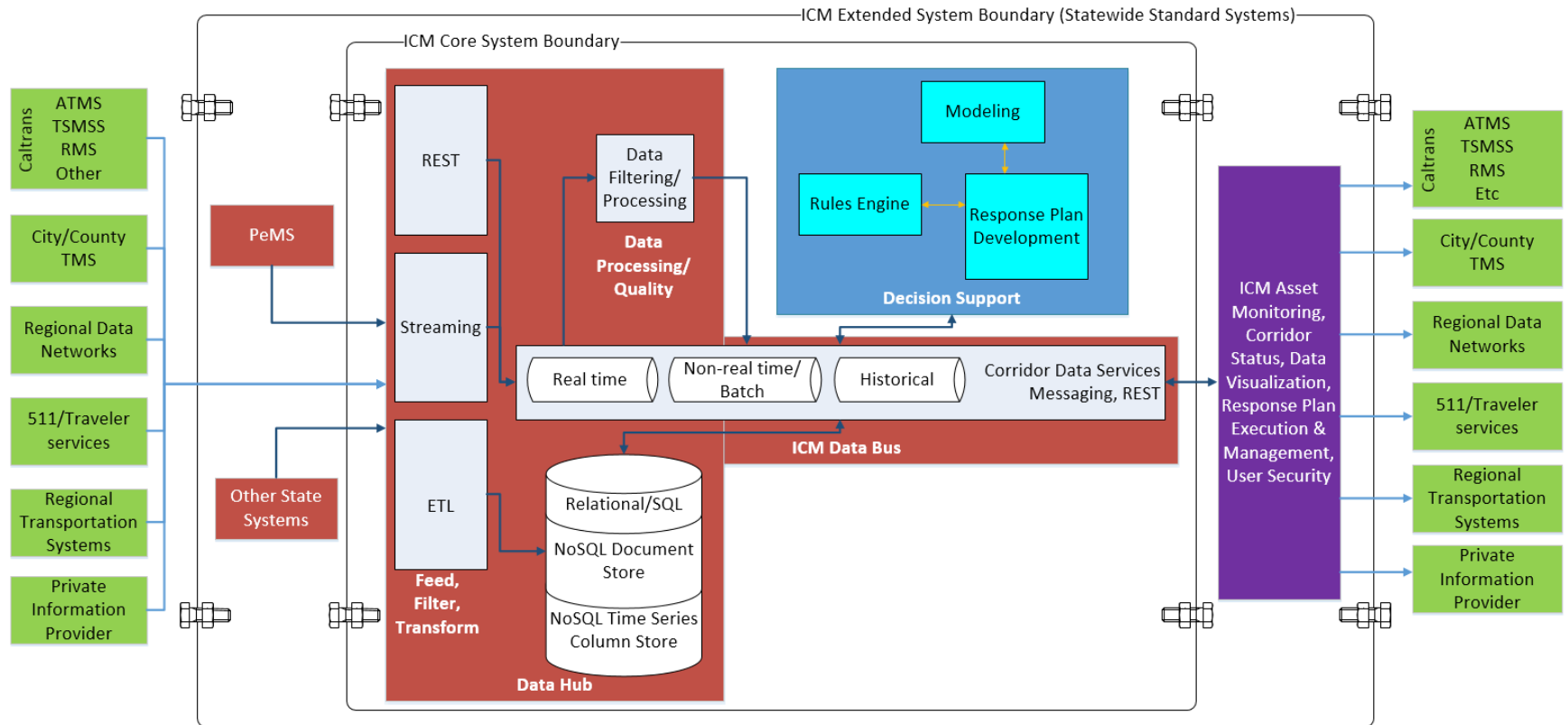
- 1 – Freeway Accident
- 2 – Detection of Changing Traffic Conditions
- 3 – Incident Identification
- 4 – Incident Characterization
- 5 – Incident Information Dissemination
- 6 – Initial Impact Assessment
- 7 – Response Planning
- 8 – Implementation of Traffic Plan
- 9 – Route Information Dissemination
- 10 – Dissemination of Information about Transit Options
- 11 – Transit Service Adjustments

I-210 Pilot ICM: Connected Systems

7

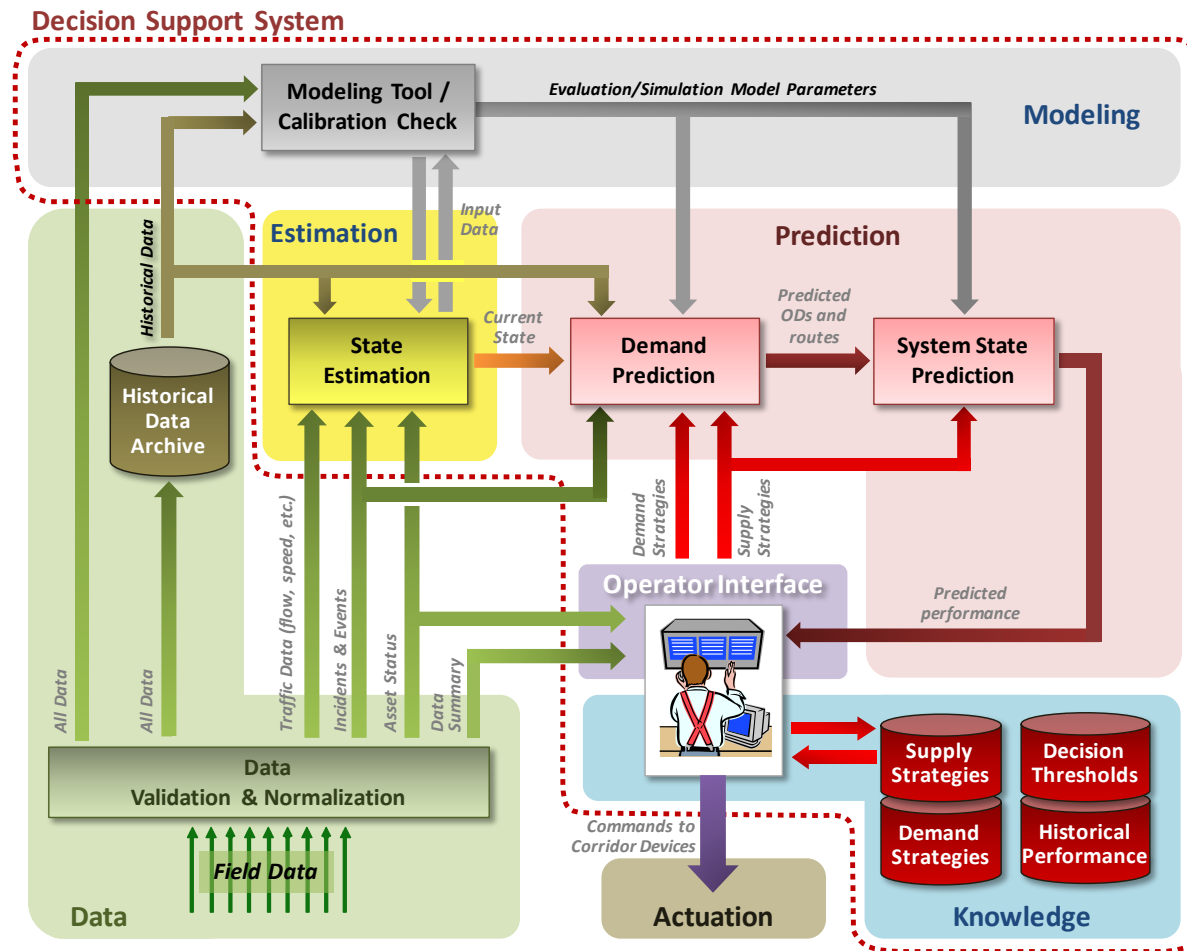


Proposed ICM Architecture



I-210 Pilot ICM: Decision Support System

9



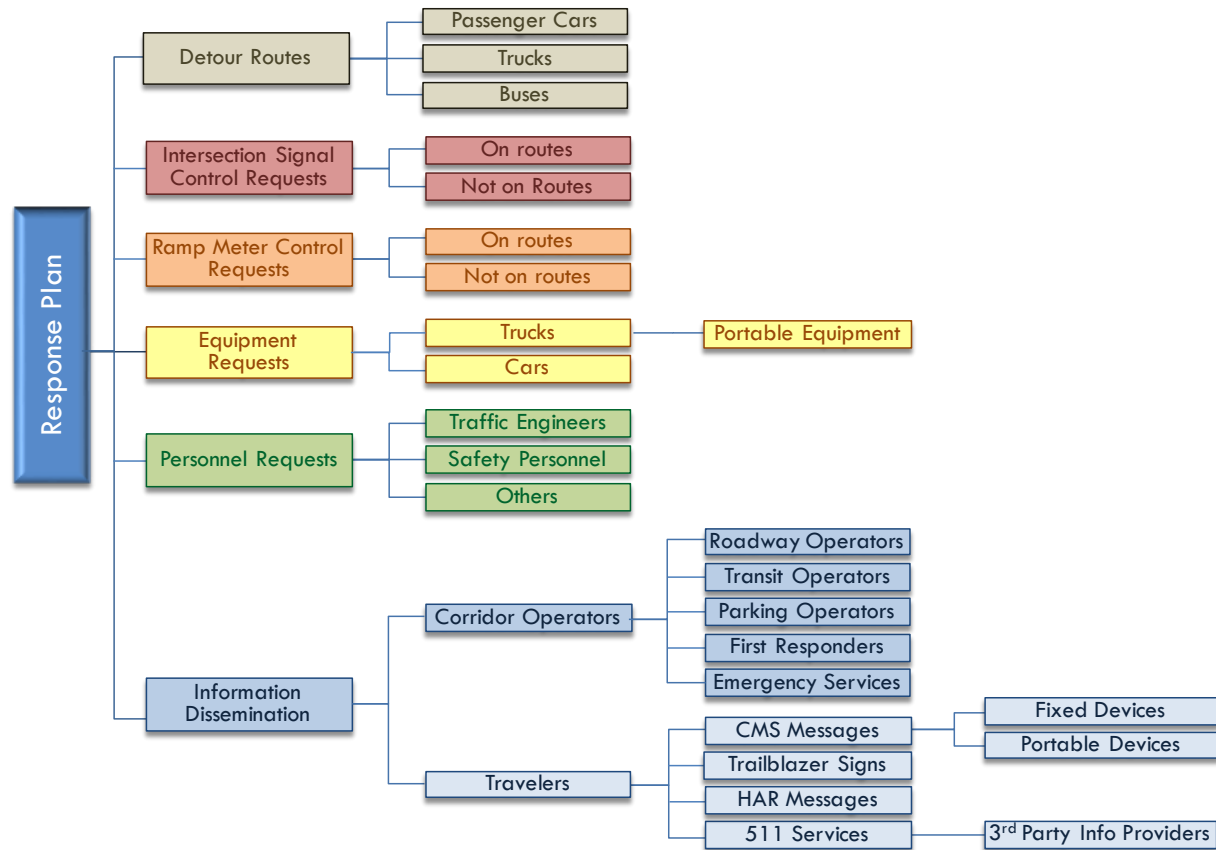
10

Response Planning Needs

Response Plan Elements

11

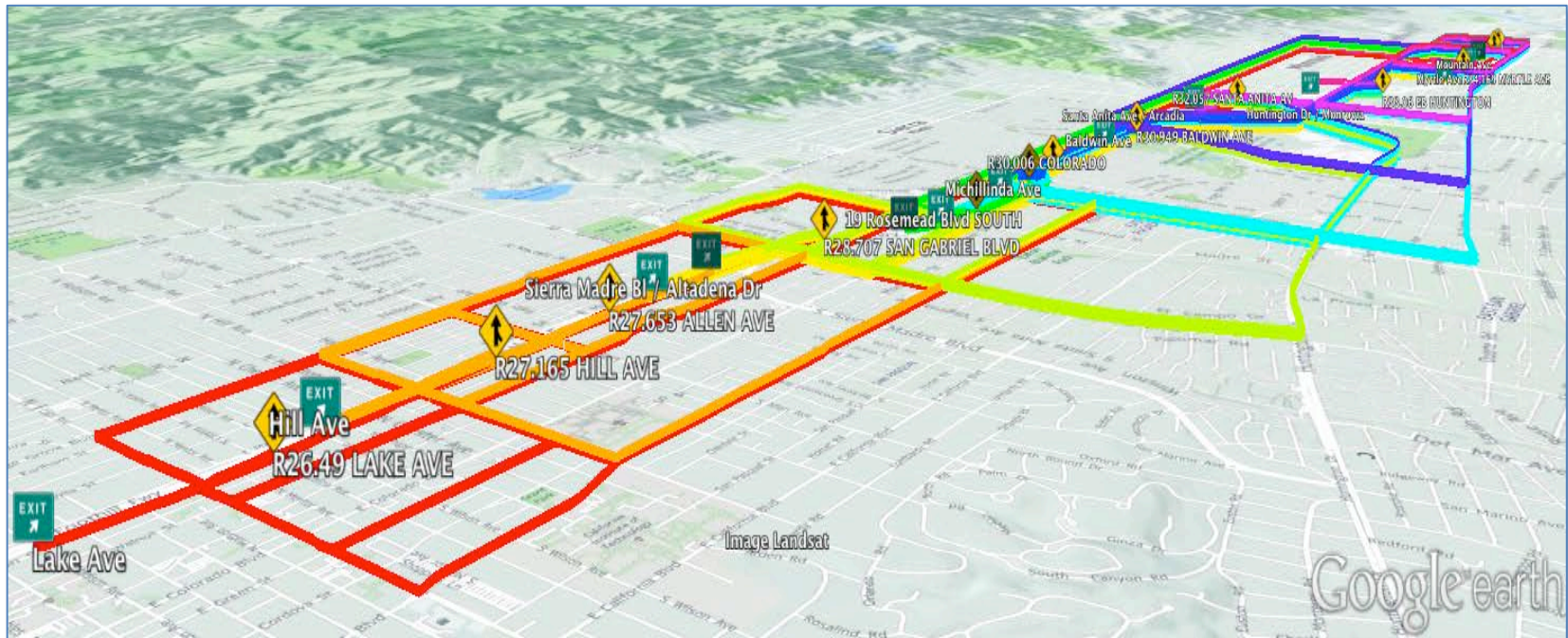
□ Action items associated with a response plan



Preliminary Alternate Route “Menu”

12

- ~300 possible alternate arterial routes have been identified between Lake and Buena Vista interchanges within I-210 corridor



- This set of 300 alternate routes is our “menu” of choices.

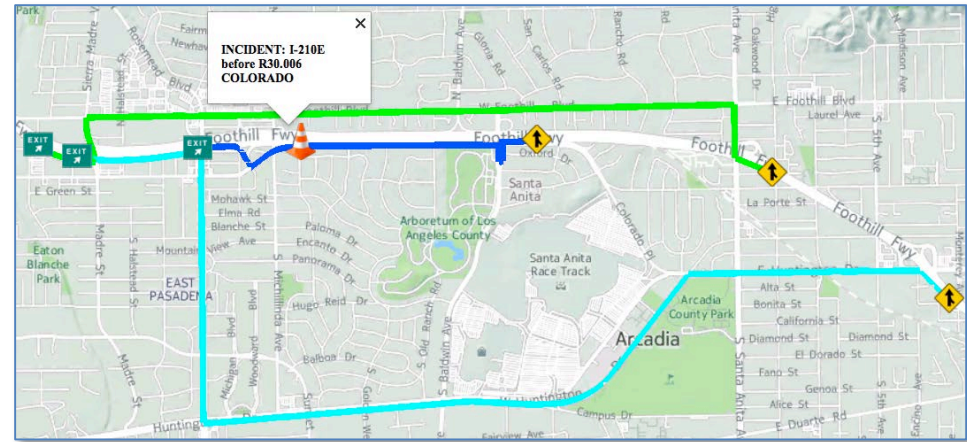
Selection of Alternate Routes for Specific Incidents

13

- Response to a given incident may include **1 to 3 alternate routes** from the “menu” of ~300 preliminary routes
- Factors affecting choice
 - ▣ Location of incident
 - ▣ Prevailing traffic conditions on freeway and arterials
 - ▣ Ability of route to provide effective relief

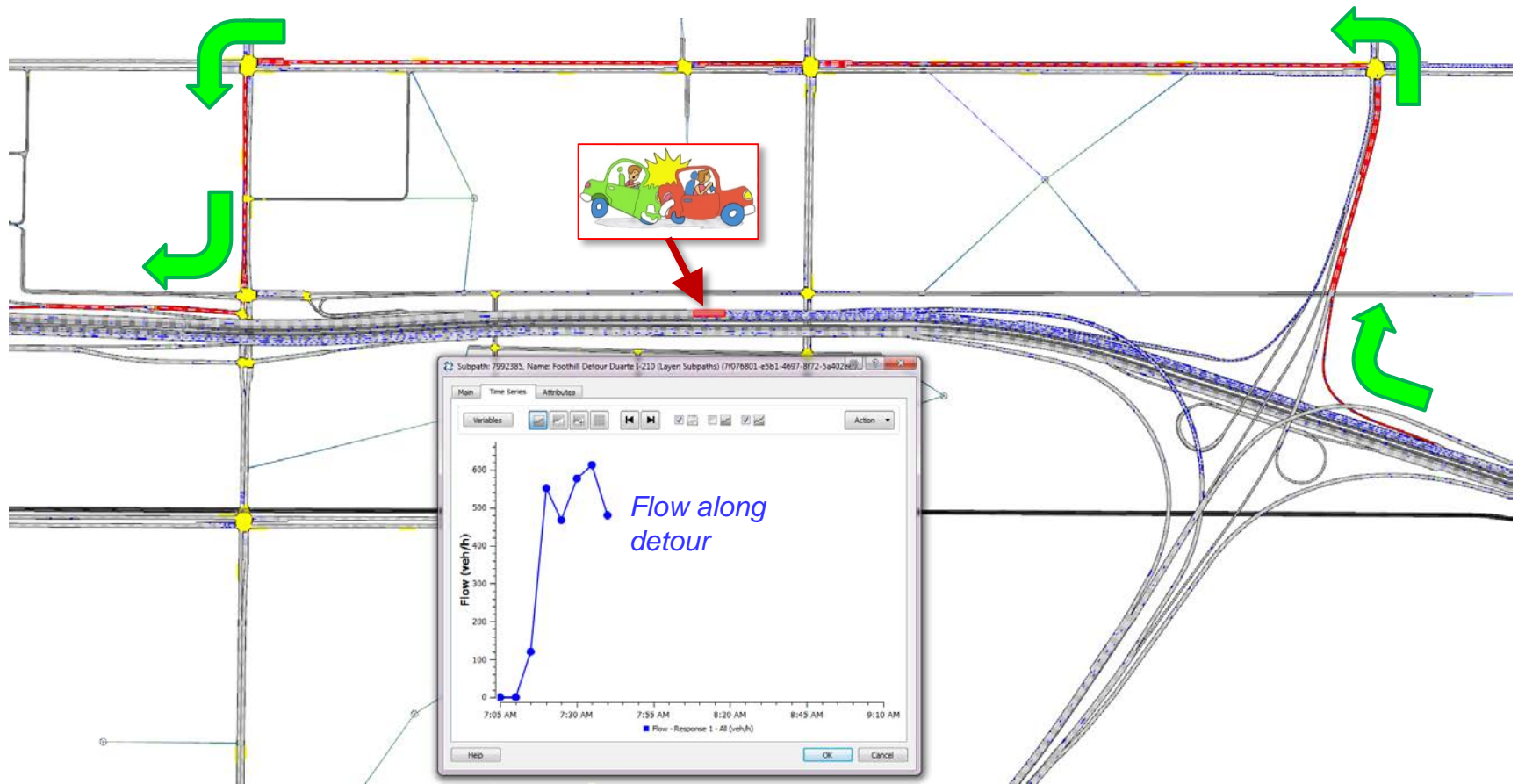


Need to evaluate the impact of each response plan on corridor



Evaluating Potential Response Plans

14



Performance Metrics Produced by Aimsun

15

Measures Calculated by Aimsun	Value	Standard Deviation	Units
Network flow (throughput)	36,098.94	153.79	veh/h
Total Travelled Distance (VMT)	355,245.74	2,262.65	mi
Total Travel Time (VHT)	8,436.16	234.80	h
Travel time per mile	104.02	3.00	sec/mi
Delay per mile	41.03	3.00	sec/mi
Stop time per mile	22.12	2.13	sec/mi
Traffic density	14.51	0.42	veh/mi
Average network speed	41.25	0.73	mph
Total number of stops	36,663.48	1,607.83	#
Total number of lane changes	466,864.56	2,285.11	#
Number of lane changes per mile	1,599.70	7.83	#/mi
Fuel consumption	15,497.75	157.91	gal
Mean vehicle queue	480.65	34.46	veh

All metrics calculated for: - Each vehicle type
- All vehicles

Metrics also available for: - Specific subpaths



Target Performance Metrics

16

□ **Vehicle-based metrics**

- ▣ Vehicle-miles traveled (VMT)
- ▣ Vehicle-hours of travel (VHT)
- ▣ Vehicle delays

□ **Person-based metrics**

- ▣ Person miles traveled (PMT)
- ▣ Person hours traveled (PHT)
- ▣ Delay



Requires assumption on average number of person per vehicle

□ **Travel times**

- ▣ Average travel times /speeds
- ▣ Travel time reliability

□ **Environmental metrics**

- ▣ Fuel consumption
- ▣ Vehicle emissions

Underlying Data Quality Needs

17

- Importance of high-quality data—including its **timeliness**, **accuracy**, and **coverage**—cannot be overstated
- Data quality affects
 - ▣ Estimation of origin-destination trip patterns
 - ▣ Network modeling and calibration
 - ▣ Evaluation of response plans
 - ▣ etc.
- Quality of work depends directly on quality of data
 - ▣ Missing data → reduced situational awareness
 - Unable to locate routes with available capacity
 - ▣ Bad data → bad decisions
 - → Bad management and worse traffic
 - → Increased risk to pilot deployment

18

Project Status

AMS Accomplishments

19

□ **Model development**

- ▣ Completion of Synchro AM and PM models for control plan optimization
- ▣ Completion of I-210 Corridor Model Elements
 - ~1000 lane miles of road
 - ~5000 traffic detectors
 - 459 signalized intersections and control plans -- weekday/weekend
 - 45 freeway ramp meters -- TOD and LMR control plus queue / mainline override
 - Transit: Metro gold line and all bus routes
- ▣ Preliminary calibration of eastern subnetwork using 2008 SCAG data



AMS Accomplishments

20

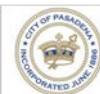
- ❑ **Corridor analyses**
 - ▣ Data/instrumentation gaps
 - ▣ Operational needs
 - ▣ Funding applications
- ❑ **Response planning**
 - ▣ Preliminary “menu” of alternate routes for response planning
- ❑ **Estimation**
 - ▣ Now running freeway estimation
 - ▣ Feasible approach for arterial being tested
- ❑ **Data quality**
 - ▣ Substantial data quality improvements in cooperation with stakeholders
- ❑ **Running the model**
 - ▣ Aimsun running on the Amazon cloud



AMS Schedule Moving Forward

21

Date	Milestones				
	2016	2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SCAG teamwork and OD data					
Obtain 2012 ODs over tier 3 TAZs					
New ODs imported to Aimsun					
Data quality and vetting data sources					
PeMS DQ report (weekly)					
Arterial DQ report (bi-weekly)					
Comparison of arterial mid-block, turning studies, and loop data					
Implemented method for loop data filtering / processing					
Arcadia loop data imported to Aimsun					
Pasadena loop data imported to Aimsun					
Calibration					
Calibration of eastern network portion using 2008 SCAG data					
Calibration of corridor freeway network using 2012 SCAG data					
Calibration of corridor freeway and arterial network					
Refinement of calibrated corridor network					
Build and evaluate response plans					
Reroute feasibility study					
Eastbound reroutes evaluation					
Westbound reroutes evaluation					
Reroutes evaluation refinement					
Management					
AMS Presentation					
FHWA AMS Workshop					



22

Modeling Approach

Purpose of Model

23

- **Understand how to manage incidents on the I-210 corridor**
- **Take account of short-term traveler responses such as en route diversion triggered by**
 - ▣ Unusual congestion
 - ▣ Information dissemination
- **Guide the assembly and selection of appropriate response plans for potential deployment**
- **Performance evaluation**



Geographic Scope

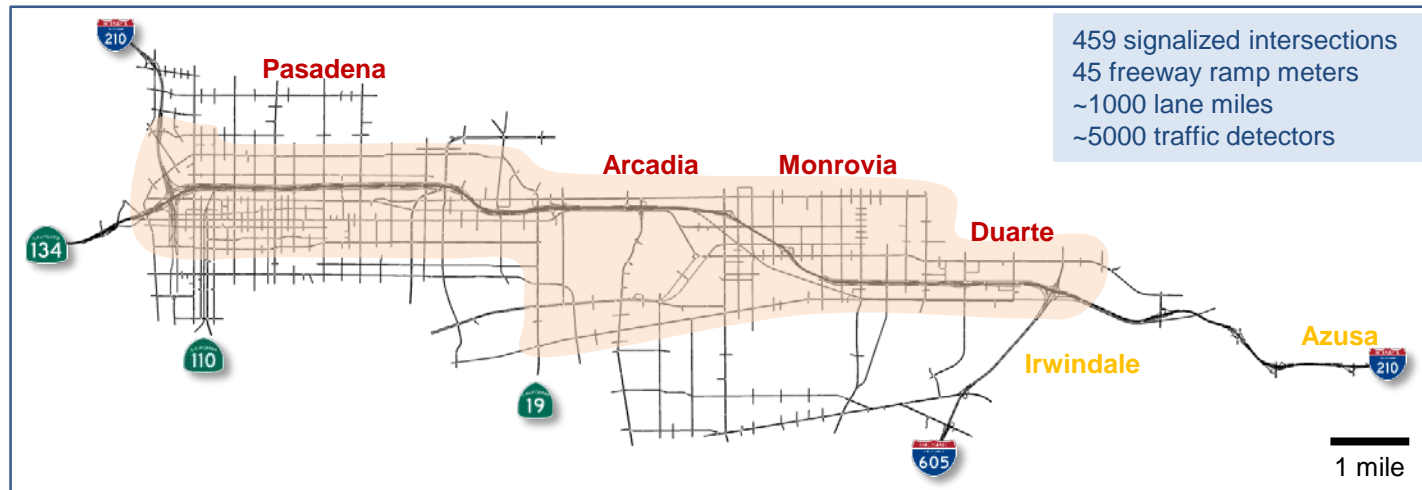
24

□ Primary scope

- ▣ Modeling of freeways and main arterials in Pasadena, Arcadia, Monrovia, and Duarte

□ Modeling extensions

- ▣ Modeling of freeway to Azusa to adequately capture bottlenecks
- ▣ Modeling of key arterials outside main area of interest to capture routing behavior that may effect corridor operations



Simulation Approaches

25

□ Possible modeling approaches

▣ Microscopic

- Modeling of individual vehicles
- Complex car-following and lane-changing models

▣ Mesoscopic (micro-based)

- Modeling of individual vehicles or groups of vehicles
- Simplified car-following model
- May or may not include lane modeling

▣ Mesoscopic (macro-based)

- Behavior based on deterministic relationship between flow, speed, and density
- More detailed link-node representation than macro models (example: CTM model)

▣ Macroscopic

- Behavior based on deterministic relationship between flow, speed, and density
- Simple link-node network representation

Aimsun Modeling Approaches

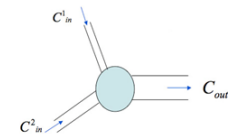
Microsimulation (time-based)



Mesosimulation (event-based)



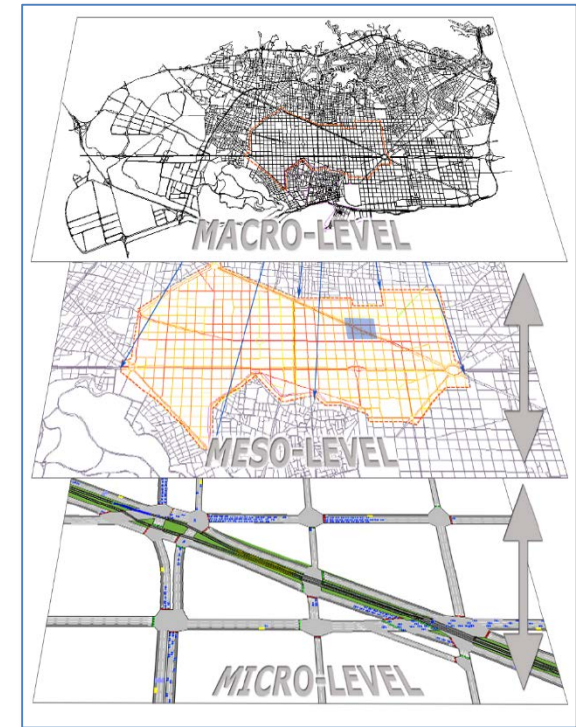
Macrosimulation (flow-based)



Which Modeling Approach to Use?

26

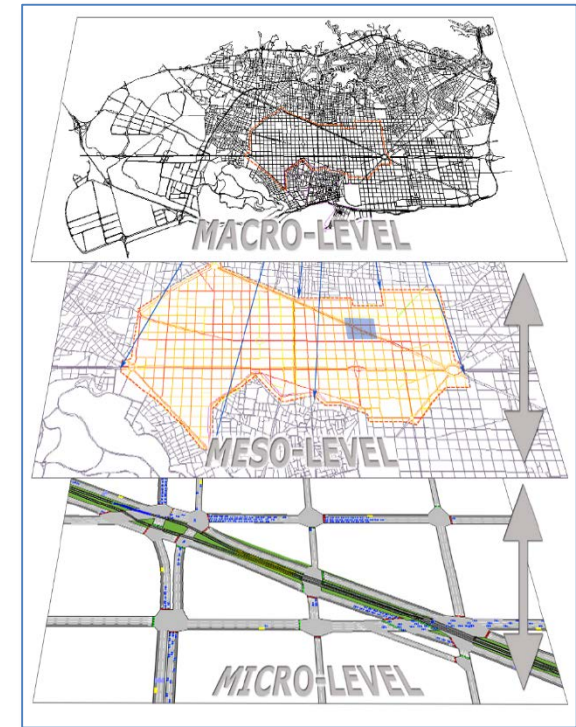
- **Consideration #1 – Simulation time**
 - ▣ Computational load increases with number of vehicles and network size, particularly with microscopic models
 - ▣ Advantage to macroscopic models
- **Consideration #2 – Replication of vehicle-based applications**
 - ▣ Microscopic approach allows a more accurate replication of applications based on individual vehicles
 - Vehicle-actuated traffic signal control
 - Vehicle-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-infrastructure (V2I and I2V) applications



Which Modeling Approach to Use?

27

- **Consideration #3 – Calibration difficulty**
 - ▣ Calibration of large network a challenge regardless of the approach used
 - ▣ Macroscopic approach generally simplest to calibrate
- **Consideration #4 – Ability to simulate new situations (prediction)**
 - ▣ O-D based models better suited for evaluating:
 - New situations for which no data exists
 - Impacts of routing

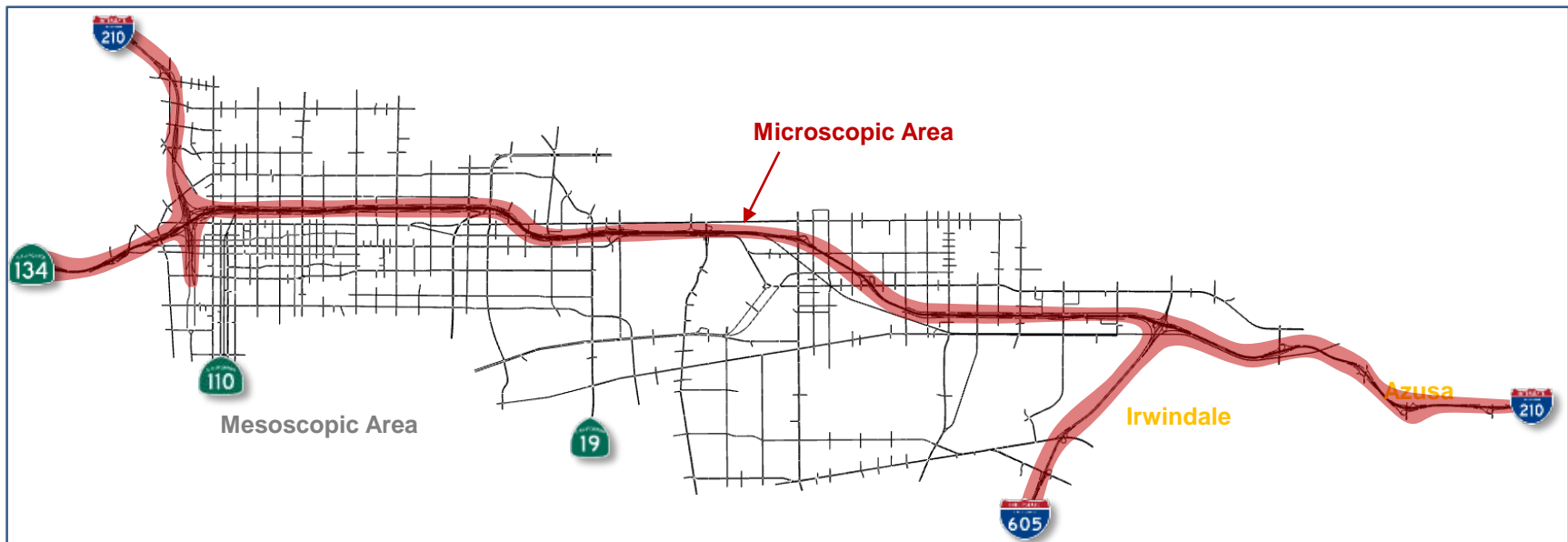


Selected Modeling Approach

28

□ Hybrid simulation in Aimsun

- ▣ Microscopic simulation for mainline freeway and freeway ramps and some arterials
- ▣ Mesoscopic simulation for remainder of network



Impacts on Modeling

29

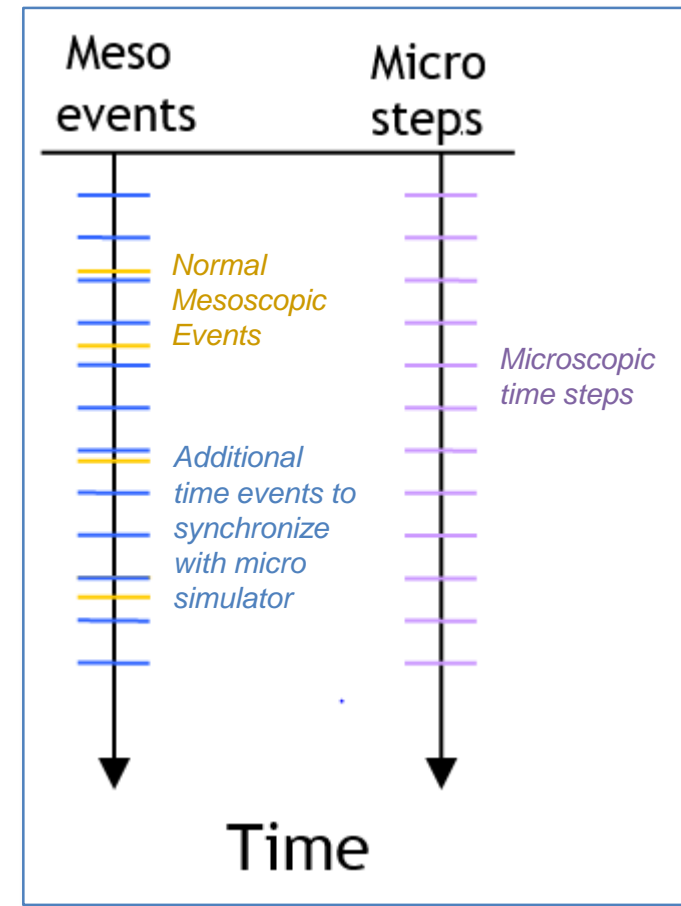
□ Different time processes in micro and meso model areas

□ Microscopic area: Time-based simulation

- Simulation proceeds at fixed intervals

□ Mesoscopic area: Event-based simulation

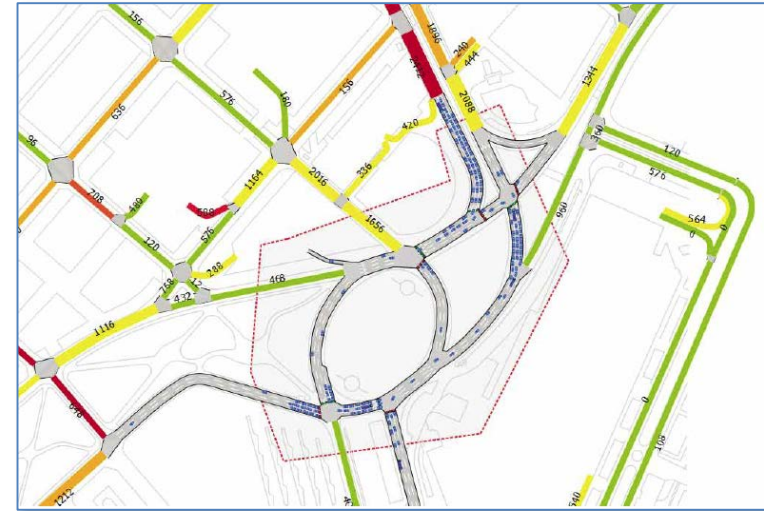
- Vehicle generation
- Vehicle entrance in network
- Vehicle node movement
- Change in traffic signal state
- Calculation of statistics
- Change in traffic demand matrix



Impacts on Modeling

30

- **Different vehicle behavior models**
 - ▣ **Microscopic model**
 - Car-following and lane-changing model applied every time step
 - ▣ **Mesoscopic model**
 - Vehicle only considered when entering and exiting a link → Movement within link not simulated
 - Calculates expected link exit time
 - Determines lane on which a vehicle would be at the end of a link
- **Need to pay attention to traffic behavior at micro/meso boundary**
 - ▣ Area where many previous models have failed



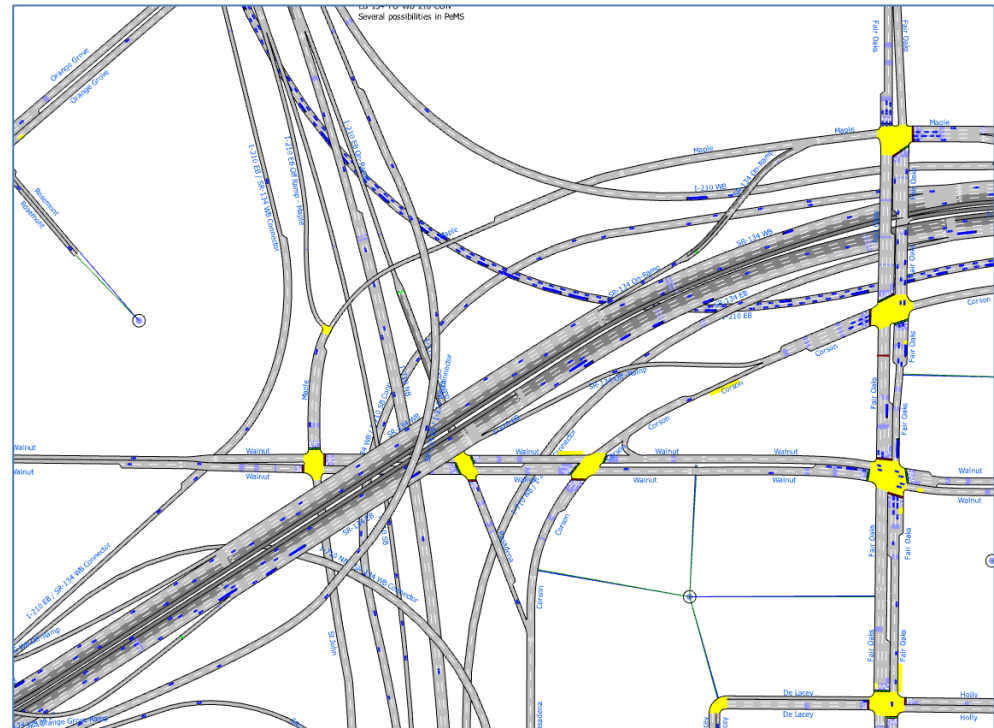
31

Roadway Elements

Roadway Segments

32

- **Roadway types**
 - ▣ Freeways
 - ▣ On/Off ramps
 - ▣ Arterials
 - ▣ Local streets
- **Segment characteristics**
 - ▣ Name
 - ▣ Speed limits
 - ▣ Lane width
 - ▣ Lane restrictions
 - HOV
 - Truck



Modeling of intersections

33

□ Intersection movements

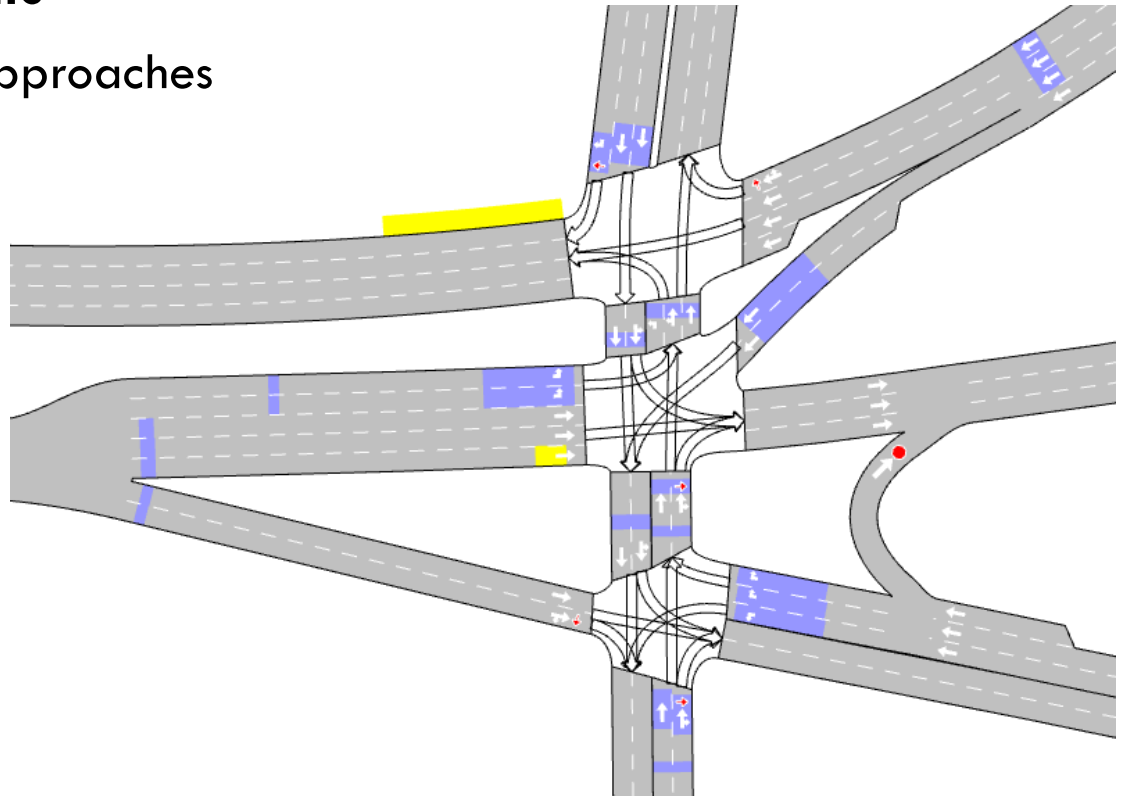
- ▣ Lane assignment on approaches
- ▣ Destination lanes
- ▣ Yielding movements
- ▣ Right-turn on red

□ Turning bays

- ▣ Length

□ Traffic detectors

- ▣ Size
- ▣ Location



Traffic Signal Control Elements

Signal Timing Parameters

35

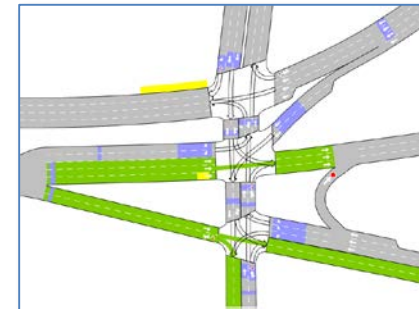
□ Basic timing parameters

- ▣ Cycle length
- ▣ Offset
- ▣ Phase sequence
- ▣ Phase durations

□ Advanced features

- ▣ Vehicle actuated control
 - Variable initial minimum green
 - Gradual reduction of allowed gap between vehicles to continue green
- ▣ Detector operations
 - Detector calling/extending green
 - Type 3 detectors

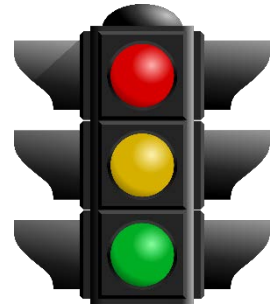
The screenshot shows a traffic signal timing software interface. At the top, there are input fields for Type (Actuated), Offset (61.00), Yellow Time (4.00 sec), and Cycle (120 secs). Below these are Rings (2), Rest in Red (unchecked), Single Entry (checked), Red Percentage (50), and a Calculate Force-Offs button. The main section is titled 'Timing' and 'Pre-emption'. It includes a 'View as: Phases' dropdown, a search icon, and buttons for 'Add Phase', 'Delete Phase', and 'Delete All Phases'. A phase diagram is displayed, showing a cycle of 120 seconds divided into three barriers (Barrier 1, Barrier 2, Barrier 3) and two rings (Ring 1, Ring 2). The diagram shows the sequence of phases and their durations. Below the diagram, there are tabs for 'Basics', 'Actuated', and 'Detectors'. The 'Basics' tab is selected, showing various timing parameters: Recall (Coord), Default (checked), Match Offset with (End of Phase), Minimum Green (10.00 sec), Max-Out (32.00 sec), Passage Time (4.50 sec), Permissive Period From (0.00 sec), Permissive Period To (0.00), Force-Off (0.00 sec), Variable Initial (checked), Maximum Initial Green (25.00 sec), Seconds per Actuation (2.20 sec), Gap Reduction (checked), Minimum Gap (3.50 sec), Time Before Reduce (15.00 sec), and Time to Reduce (15.00 sec).



Traffic Signals – Modeling Considerations

36

- **Fixed-time control is no longer the default control mode**
 - ▣ 95+% of intersection in the I-210 corridor are actuated-coordinated
 - Fixed cycle length
 - Phase durations base on vehicle detection
 - Fixed offset point within cycle
 - ▣ Real-time control at some intersections
 - SCATS
 - Systems allowing cycle and offset to be changed every 30 minutes
- **Replication of specific control algorithms may require the development of Application Programming Interface modules**



37

- [illegible]

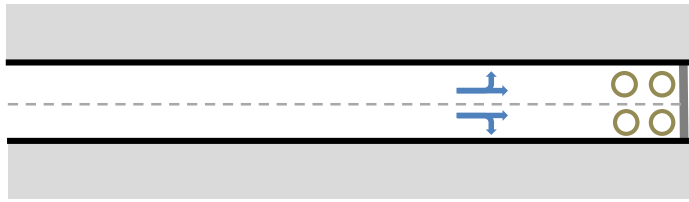
[illegible]

Traffic Signals – Modeling Considerations

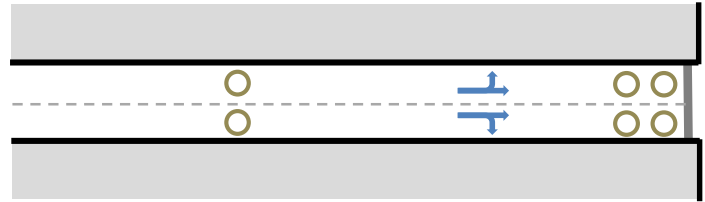
38

- Several types of detector configurations used within the corridor both across and within agencies

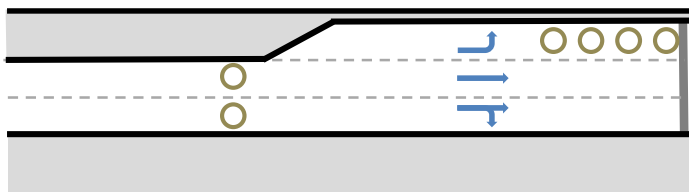
Stopline Only



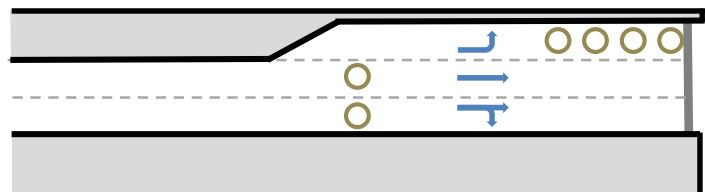
Advance + Stopline



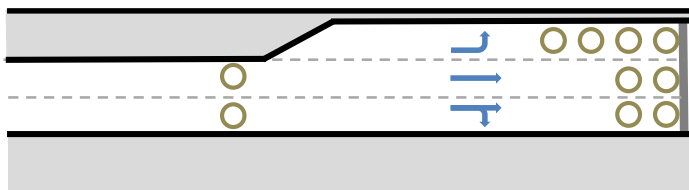
Advance + Left Turn Bay (Option 1)



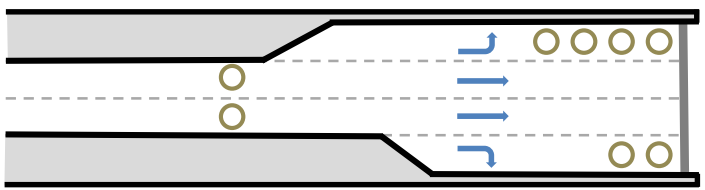
Advance + Left Turn Bay (Option 2)



Advance + All Lanes at Stopline



Advance + Left Bay + Right Bay



Traffic Signals – Modeling Considerations

39

- **How to organize timing data to facilitate maintenance**
 - ▣ Big issue if model is to be continuously used
- **Scale of problem**
 - ▣ Many intersections use at least 3 different plans
 - ▣ Newer 2070 controllers allow up to 64 plans
 - ▣ Different timing schedules for week and weekend days
 - ▣ Special control schedules for holidays

TABLE 0 - Time Of Day

Event	Hour : Min	Plan or Function	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
0	00 : 00	E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	06 : 00	2		X	X	X	X	X	
2	09 : 00	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	15 : 30	3		X	X	X	X	X	
4	19 : 00	1		X	X	X	X	X	
5	21 : 00	E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	:								
7	:								
8	:								
9	:								
A	:								
B	:								
C	:								
D	:								
E	:								
F	:								

TABLE 1 - Time Of Day

Event	Hour : Min	Plan or Function	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
0	00 : 00	E		X	X	X	X	X	
1	09 : 00	1		X	X	X	X	X	
2	21 : 00	E		X	X	X	X	X	
3	:								
4	:								
5	:								
6	:								
7	:								
8	:								
9	:								
A	:								
B	:								
C	:								
D	:								
E	:								
F	:								

TABLE 6 - Floating Holidays

Event	Month / Day	Table	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
0	01 / 03	1		X					
1	02 / 03	1		X					
2	05 / 09	1		X					
3	09 / 01	1		X					
4	11 / 04	1				X			
5	/								
6	/								
7	/								
8	/								
9	/								
A	/								
B	/								
C	/								
D	/								
E	/								
F	/								

TABLE 7 - Exception Days

Event	Month / Day	Table	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
0	01 / 01	1		X	X	X	X	X	
1	01 / 02	1		X					
2	07 / 04	1		X	X	X	X	X	
3	07 / 05	1		X					
4	11 / 10	1							X
5	11 / 11	1		X	X	X	X	X	
6	11 / 12	1		X					
7	12 / 24	1		X	X	X	X	X	
8	12 / 25	1		X	X	X	X	X	
9	12 / 26	1		X					X
A	/								
B	/								
C	/								
D	/								
E	/								
F	/								

40

40

40

41

Ramp Metering Elements

Ramp Metering

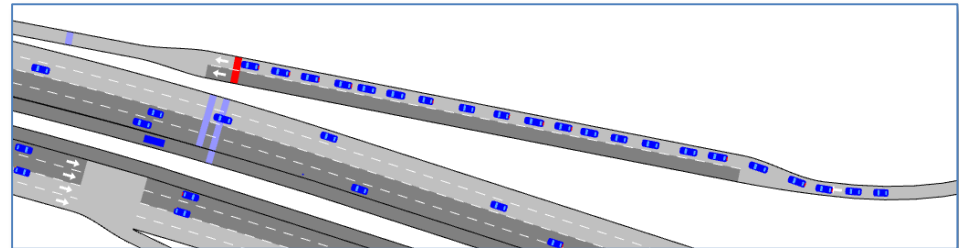
42

□ Type of metering control

- ▣ Fixed
- ▣ Time-of-day
- ▣ Variable based on mainline vehicle detections

□ Basic control parameters

- ▣ Min/Max flow rate
- ▣ Number of vehicles per green
- ▣ Associated detectors



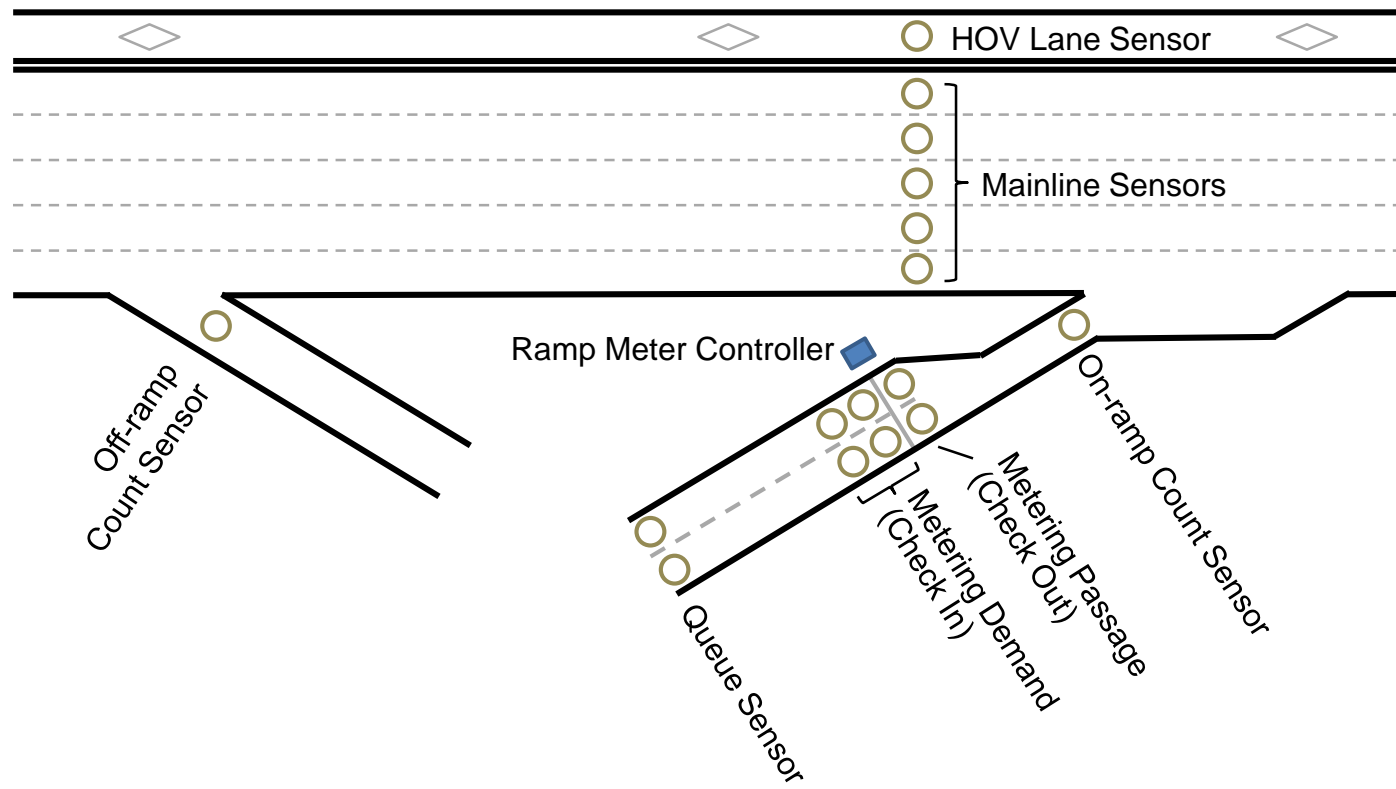
Main	Attributes		
Name:	I-210 WB Altadena	External ID:	
Type:	Flow	Platoons of:	1 vehicles/lane
3D Draw Mode:	Traffic Light		
Information			
Length: 6.6 ft			
Distance from Entrance: 868.3 ft			
Distance to Exit: 0.0 ft			

Settings			
Control Type:	External		
Flow (veh/h)			
Flow:	720.0000 veh/h		
Minimum Flow:	0.0000 veh/h	Maximum Flow:	1800.0000 veh/h

Ramp Metering Detectors

43

□ Typical detector configuration



44

- ## I-210 Ramp Metering Rate Schedule

[illegible]

Ramp Metering – Modeling Considerations

45

- **Custom APIs required for modeling non-basic ramp metering operations**
 - Queue overrides
 - Mainline congestion override
 - Dynamic metering algorithms
 - Linear Mainline Responsive (LMR)
 - SWARM
 - Fuzzy Logic
 - HERO
 - Etc.

```
def setCurrentScheduledMeterRate(ArrayPos, MeterID, ChangeCode, TODRate, timeSta, acycle):  
    if (TODRate > 0):  
        #ramp metering rate defined for period of day  
        if (ControlOption[ArrayPos] == 1):  
            #-----  
            #control option set to LMR  
            #-----  
            PlanType = getCurrentPlanType(timeSta, MeterID)  
            CriticalOccup = CriticalOccupA[ArrayPos]  
            CriticalVolume = CriticalVolumeA[ArrayPos]  
            if (PlanType == "B"):  
                CriticalOccup = CriticalOccupB[ArrayPos]  
                CriticalVolume = CriticalVolumeB[ArrayPos]  
  
            if (AvgMinMainDetOccu[ArrayPos] < CriticalOccup):  
                #1-min average mainline occupancy < critical occupancy  
                LMRRate = (NumMainDets[ArrayPos] * (CriticalVolume - Avg3MinMainDetLaneVolume[ArrayPos])/3.) * 60.  
                if (LMRRate < TODRate):  
                    LMRRate = TODRate  
  
                if (LMRRate > RateMax[ArrayPos]):  
                    #LMR rate greater than maximum metering rate permissible --> go to full green  
                    GreenBallMeterRate = NumMeteringLanes[ArrayPos] * GreenBallRate  
                    Error = ECICChangeParametersFlowMeteringById(MeterID, timeSta, GreenBallMeterRate,  
                                                                GreenBallMeterRate, RateMin[ArrayPos], timeSta, acycle)  
                else:  
                    #LMR rate is within permitted values --> implement calculated value  
                    Error = ECICChangeParametersFlowMeteringById(MeterID, timeSta, RateMax[ArrayPos], LMRRate,  
                                                                RateMin[ArrayPos], timeSta, acycle)  
            else:  
                #1-minute average mainline occupancy >= critical occupancy --> implement TOD rate  
                Error = ECICChangeParametersFlowMeteringById(MeterID, timeSta, RateMax[ArrayPos], TODRate,  
                                                                RateMin[ArrayPos], timeSta, acycle)  
  
        elif (ControlOption[ArrayPos] == 0):  
            #-----  
            #control option set to TOD control  
            #-----  
            if (ChangeCode):  
                Error = ECICChangeParametersFlowMeteringById(MeterID, timeSta, RateMax[ArrayPos], TODRate,  
                                                                RateMin[ArrayPos], timeSta, acycle)  
            else:  
                #default control option: TOD control  
                #-----  
                if (ChangeCode):  
                    Error = ECICChangeParametersFlowMeteringById(MeterID, timeSta, RateMax[ArrayPos], TODRate,  
                                                                RateMin[ArrayPos], timeSta, acycle)  
            else:  
                if (ChangeCode):  
                    # no ramp metering rate defined for period of day --> set meter to green  
                    GreenBallMeterRate = NumMeteringLanes[ArrayPos] * GreenBallRate  
                    Error = ECICChangeParametersFlowMeteringById(MeterID, timeSta, GreenBallMeterRate, GreenBallMeterRate,  
                                                                RateMin[ArrayPos], timeSta, acycle)
```

46

Transit Services

Transit Modeling Needs

47

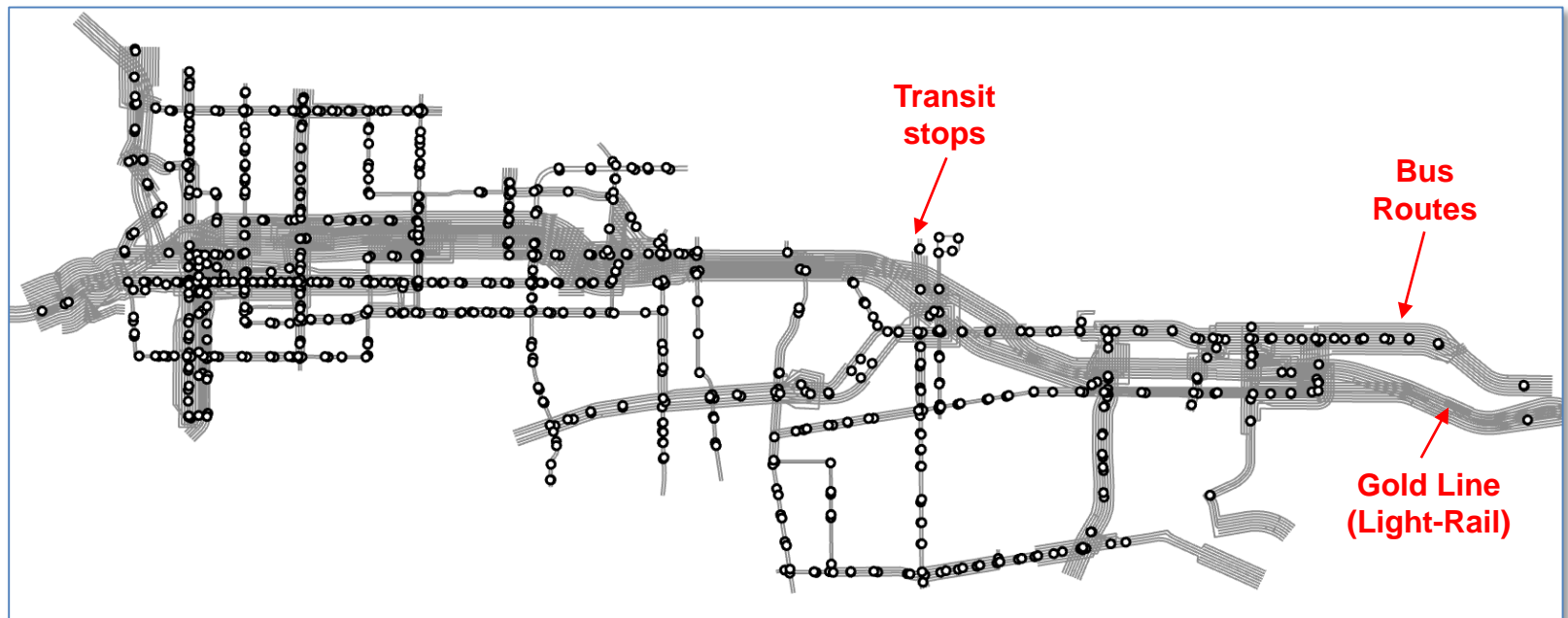
- ❑ **Simulate impacts on vehicular traffic**
 - ▣ Bus stopping on road
 - ▣ Signal priority/preemption
- ❑ **Simulate impacts of incidents on bus operation**
 - ▣ Delays due to congestion
- ❑ **Simulate responses to incidents with transit component**
 - ▣ Changes in transit service



Transit Services Modeled

48

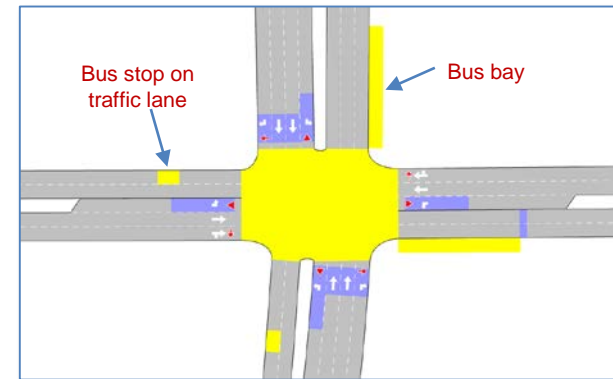
- **Metro Gold Line**
- **Express and local bus routes**
 - ▣ Metro Bus (18), Foothill Transit (5), LA DOT (1), Pasadena Transit (9) Arcadia Transit (3) and Duarte Transit (2)



Transit Modeling

49

- **Location of bus stops**
- **Types of stop**
 - ▣ Bus stopping in the roadway
 - ▣ Bus bays
- **Service timetables**
 - ▣ Weekday / Saturday / Sunday departure tables
 - ▣ Vehicle type used on each run
- **Dwell times**
 - ▣ Average time stopped at each service point
 - 20 s average duration
 - 10 s variance
 - ▣ Can be adjusted where field observations are available



Public Transit Line: 7633898, Name: Gold Line NB (Monrovia) (Layer: Public Transit Network) (4bcdf989-917d-4de4-99dd-34213bdac92)

Main | Timetables | Attributes

Timetable: Weekday

Schedules

Initial Time	Duration	Departure Times
08:44:00	00:37:00	Interval (Punctual)
09:30:00	01:00:00	Fixed
18:45:00	01:00:00	Fixed
23:27:00	01:11:00	Interval (Punctual)

Departure

Vehicle Type	Departure Time	Deviation	Link To Line	Link Delay Time	Link First Vehicle
Light Rail T...	09:45:00	00:00:00	None	00:00:00	
Light Rail T...	09:57:00	00:00:00	None	00:00:00	
Light Rail T...	10:15:00	00:00:00	None	00:00:00	
Light Rail T...	10:27:00	00:00:00	None	00:00:00	

☐ Show Pedestrian Info

Dwell Times

Stop	Mean (s)	Dev.	Offset (s)
7633903: Fillmore Station NB	30.0	10.0	0.0
7633894: Del Mar Station NB	30.0	10.0	0.0
7633881: Memorial Park Station NB	30.0	10.0	0.0
7633879: Lake Station NB	30.0	10.0	0.0
7633877: Allen Station NB	30.0	10.0	0.0

☒ Show Offsets
 ☐ Non-applied Offsets (Informative value only)

Transit Signal Priority/Preemption

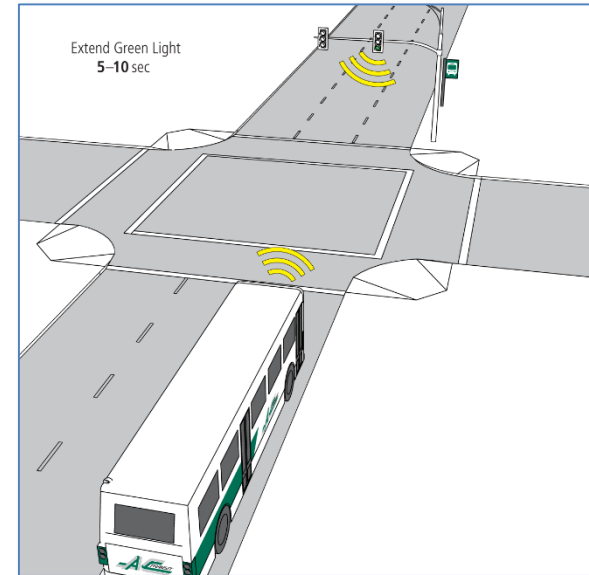
50

□ Definitions

- ▣ **Preemption:** Force change in signal operations
- ▣ **Priority:** Change in signal operations if signal operational constraints allow it

□ Modeling needs

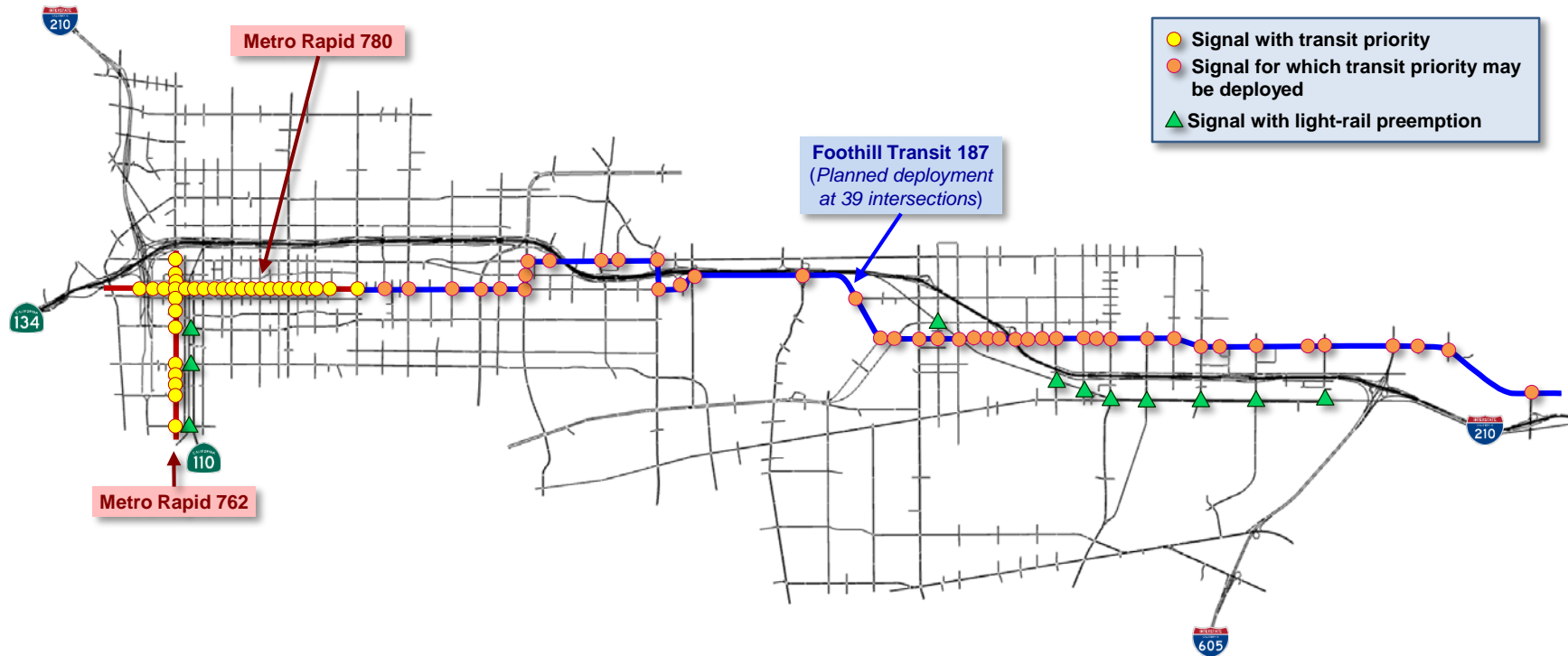
- ▣ Simulation of signal preemption required at light-rail crossings to adequately capture corridor operations
 - 11 at-grade crossings
 - Interruptions every 3 minutes during peak hours
- ▣ Corridor stakeholders interested in testing bus priority at several intersections



Transit Signal Priority/Preemption

51

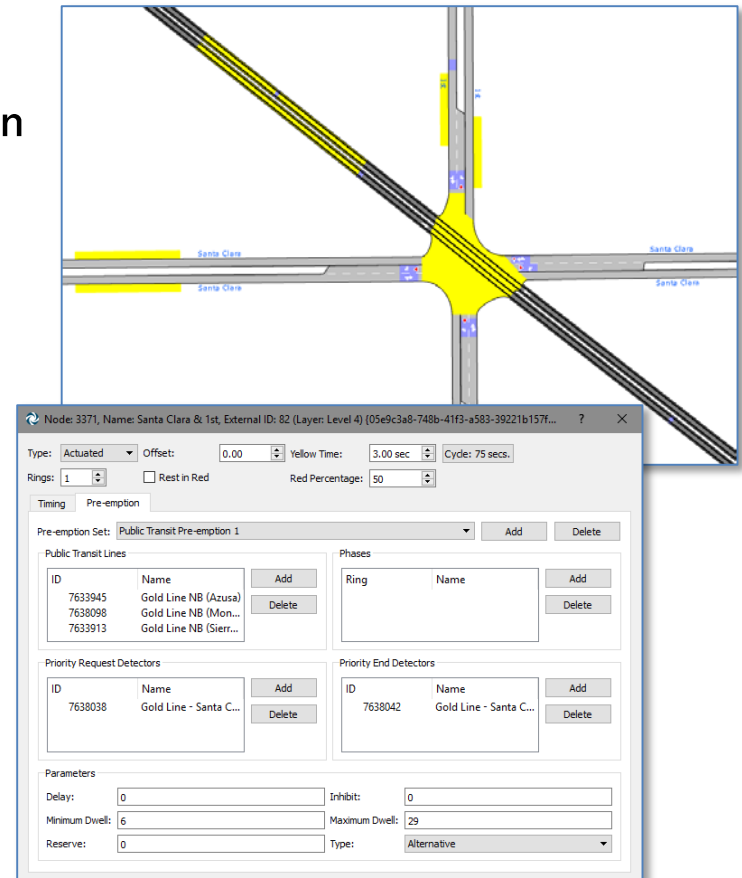
□ Existing/proposed intersections with priority/preemption control



Transit Signal Priority/Preemption

52

- **Modeling tasks**
 - ▣ Basic priority logic available in Aimsun
 - ▣ Light-rail preemption not available
 - Can use existing logic as approximation
 - Cannot force signal to terminate before minimum green ends
 - Need to develop an API



53

Calibration Approach

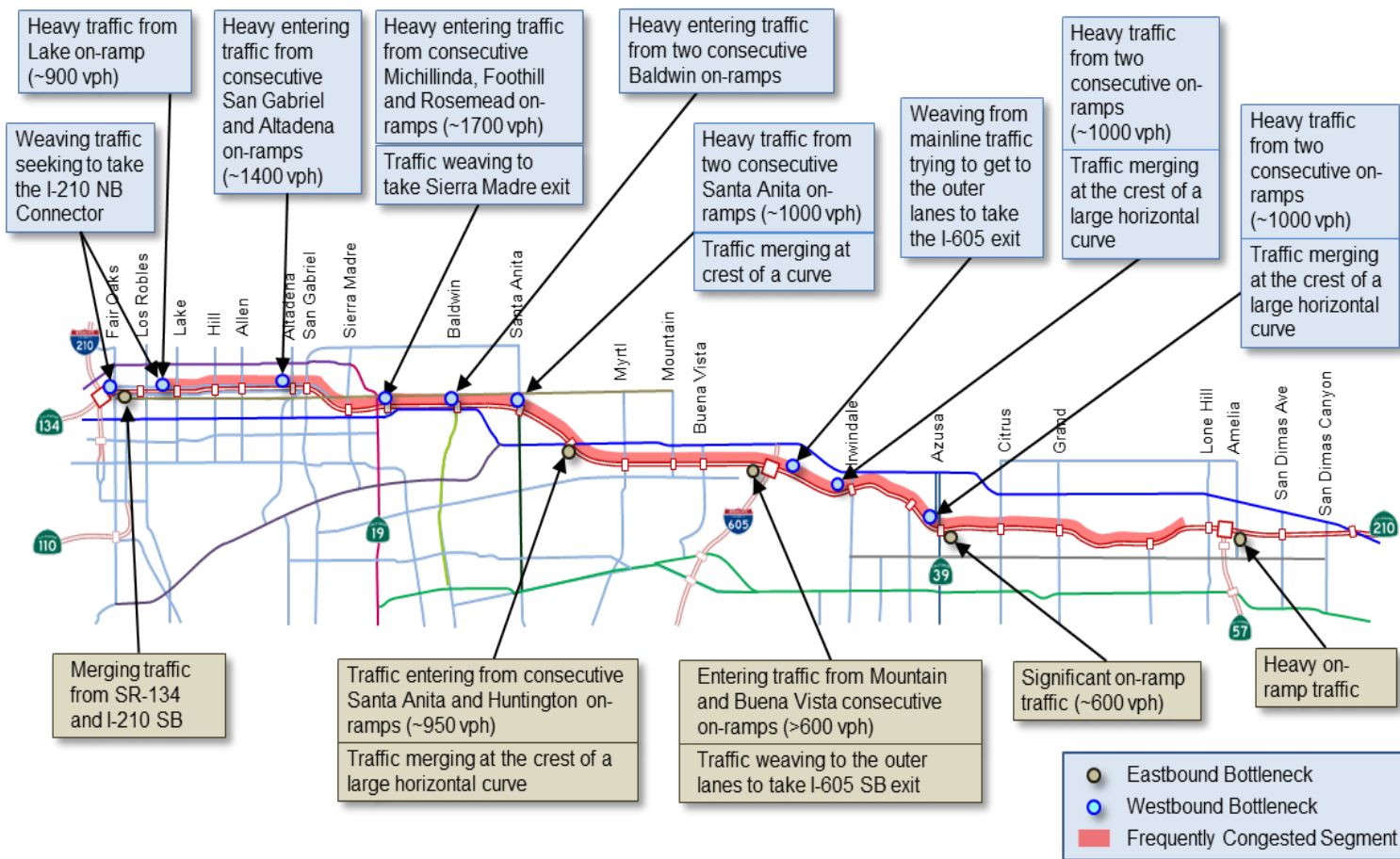
Calibration Objective

54

- **Simulation of representative *traffic volumes* on freeway and arterials for time period considered**
- **Replication of *bottlenecks* on freeway**
 - ▣ Location
 - ▣ Speed
 - ▣ Extent
- **Replication of *observed queuing* at intersections**
 - ▣ Observed approach speeds
 - ▣ Location of queues
 - ▣ Queue extent

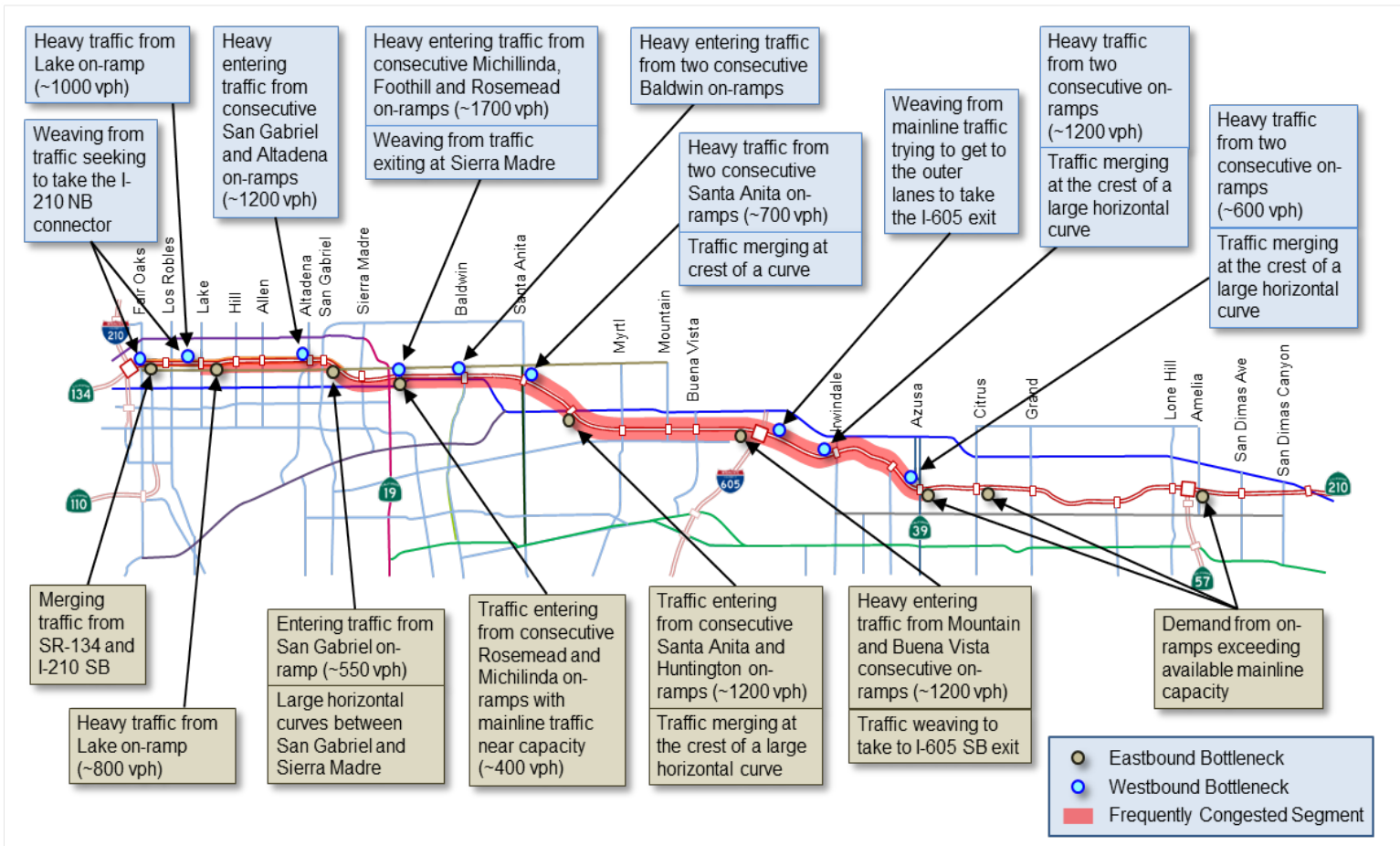
Operational Assessment – AM Peak

55



Operational Assessment – PM Peak

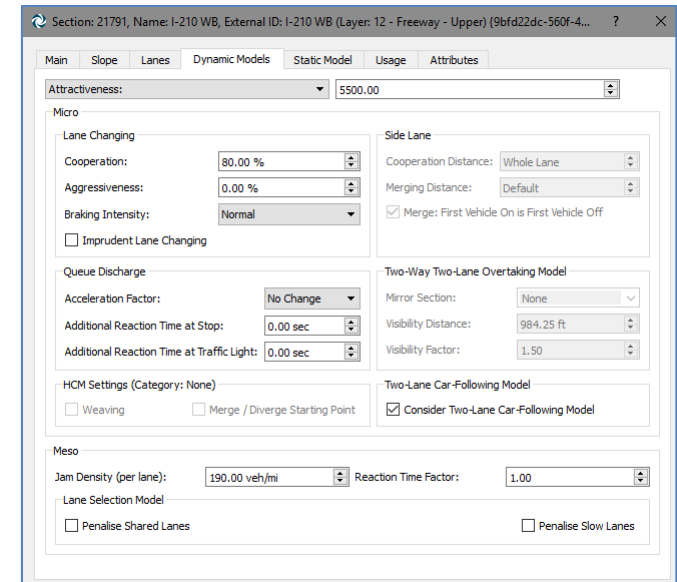
56



Aimsun Calibration Elements

57

- **Vehicle characteristics**
 - ▣ Average vehicle length
- **Driver behavior**
 - ▣ Reaction time
 - ▣ Speed acceptance
 - ▣ Desired gap between vehicles
 - ▣ Aggressiveness in accepting short gaps
 - ▣ Lane change cooperation
 - ▣ Braking intensity
 - ▣ etc.



Calibration Data Sources

58

- **Data from traffic sensors**
 - ▣ Traffic volumes
 - ▣ Turning counts
 - ▣ Observed speeds
 - ▣ Detector occupancy
- **Data from traffic studies**
 - ▣ Observed volumes
 - ▣ Turning counts
- **Aerial imagery**
 - ▣ Vehicle length
 - ▣ Spacing between vehicles
- **Probe vehicle data**
 - ▣ Travel time data
 - ▣ Observed paths

April 2014 – Congestion on I-210 due to major accident



Existing Calibration Guidelines

59

□ Existing guidelines for calibrating microscopic models

- ▣ Cover relatively well calibration of freeways
- ▣ Easily applied to small networks

FHWA Calibration Guidelines

Measure	Calibration Criteria	Acceptance Target
Modeled link flows	Individual link flows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flow within 100 vph for links with < 700 vph Flow within 15% for links with 700 to 2700 vph Flow within 400 vph for links with > 2700 vph GEH statistic < 5 	> 85% of cases > 85% of cases > 85% of cases > 85% of cases
	Sum of all link flows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flow within 5% GEH < 4 	For all link counts For all link flows
Modeled travel Times	Journey times within network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 15% or 1 minute, whichever criterion is higher 	> 85% of cases
Visual Audits	Individual link speeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually acceptable speed-flow relationships 	To analyst's satisfaction
	Bottlenecks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually acceptable queuing 	To analyst's satisfaction

$$GEH = \sqrt{\frac{(E - V)^2}{0.5 (E + V)}}$$

E = Model estimated volumes

V = Field counts

Existing Calibration Guidelines

60

□ Items to consider

- ▣ Vagueness of “*to analyst’s satisfaction*” criterion
- ▣ Availability of **reliable data** to support the calibration
 - Problem particularly acute for arterials
- ▣ Inherent **variability of arterials traffic**
 - Traffic entering/leaving arterials between intersections
 - Natural variability of arterial traffic flows
 - Ability for motorists to easily change route

Emerging Guidelines: Cluster-based Analysis

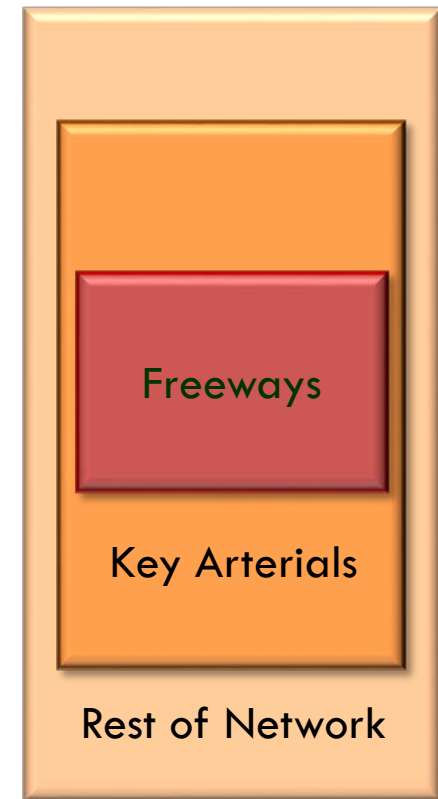
61

- **Control for time-variant outliers**
 - ▣ Simulated day stays within a confidence interval defined by the cluster
- **Control for time-variant “inliers”**
 - ▣ Match spatio-temporal critical points such as
 - lowest observed speeds
 - outflow at active bottlenecks
- **Bounded dynamic absolute error**
 - ▣ Average error between simulated and representative days should be less than error between the representative day and all days in cluster
- **Bounded systematic error**
 - ▣ Simulated day does not provide systemically biased results

Calibration Tiers

62

- **Detailed calibration of freeways**
 - ▣ Flows and speeds on mainline/HOV sections
 - ▣ Major bottlenecks
 - ▣ Ramp queues
- **Reasonable calibration of key network arterials**
 - ▣ Flows and speeds on arterial segments
 - ▣ Turning proportions at key intersections
 - ▣ Queues at key intersections
- **Rough calibration of arterials at edge of network**
 - ▣ Observed flows
 - ▣ No unusual congestion at main intersections



Proposed Calibration Guidelines

63

□ Freeway elements

Measure	Calibration Criteria	Acceptance Target
Link flows	Individual link flows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links with < 700 vph → Within 100 vph Links with 700 to 2700 vph → Within 15% Link with > 2700 vph → Within 400 vph GEH statistic < 5 Sum of all link flows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total flow within 5% GEH < 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 85% of links > 85% of links > 85% of links > 85% of links <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over all links Over all links
Travel Times	Travel times along key freeway segments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 15% or 1 minute, whichever is higher 	> 85% of cases
Recurrent Bottlenecks	Location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Front within 0.50 mile Extent within 0.50 mile Time of occurrence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start time within 30 min of observed start End time within 30 min of observed end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 85% of cases* > 85% of cases* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 85% of cases* > 85% of cases*

$$GEH = \sqrt{\frac{(E - V)^2}{0.5 (E + V)}}$$

E = Model estimated volumes

V = Field counts

QUESTION: most freeway segments in corridor carry 6000-7000 veh/hr → 400 veh/hr criterial would impose a 5-6% max error

→ Acceptable?

* All key major bottlenecks must fall within the 85% accepted cases

64

This map illustrates the I-210 corridor, highlighting key and other bottlenecks for both westbound and eastbound traffic. The legend indicates four categories of bottlenecks:

- Key westbound bottlenecks:** Represented by blue dots.
- Other westbound bottlenecks:** Represented by light blue dots.
- Key eastbound bottlenecks:** Represented by red dots.
- Other eastbound bottlenecks:** Represented by pink dots.

The map shows the I-210 route from the northwest (near I-210 and I-134) to the southeast (near I-210 and I-605). Key interchanges and local roads are labeled, including I-134, I-110, I-19, I-605, and I-210. The map also shows a dense network of local streets and highways in the urban areas.

Proposed Calibration Guidelines

65

□ Arterials

Measure	Calibration Criteria	Acceptance Target
Link flows	<p>Individual link flows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links with < 700 vph → Within 100 vph Links with 700 to 2700 vph → Within 15% Link with > 2700 vph → Within 400 vph GEH statistic < 5 <p>Sum of all link flows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total flow within 5% GEH < 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 85% of links > 85% of links > 85% of links > 85% of links <p>Over all links</p> <p>Over all links</p>
Turning Proportions	<p>Turning percentages on intersection approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 25% of observed percentages 	> 85% of cases*
Travel Times	<p>Travel times between key intersections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 15% or 1 minute, whichever is higher 	> 85% of cases*
Congested Intersections	<p>Location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queuing at known congested intersections Extent of queue between typical intersections <p>Time of occurrence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start time within 30 min of observed start End time within 30 min of observed end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 85% of cases* > 85% of cases* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 85% of cases* > 85% of cases*

$$GEH = \sqrt{\frac{(E - V)^2}{0.5(E + V)}}$$

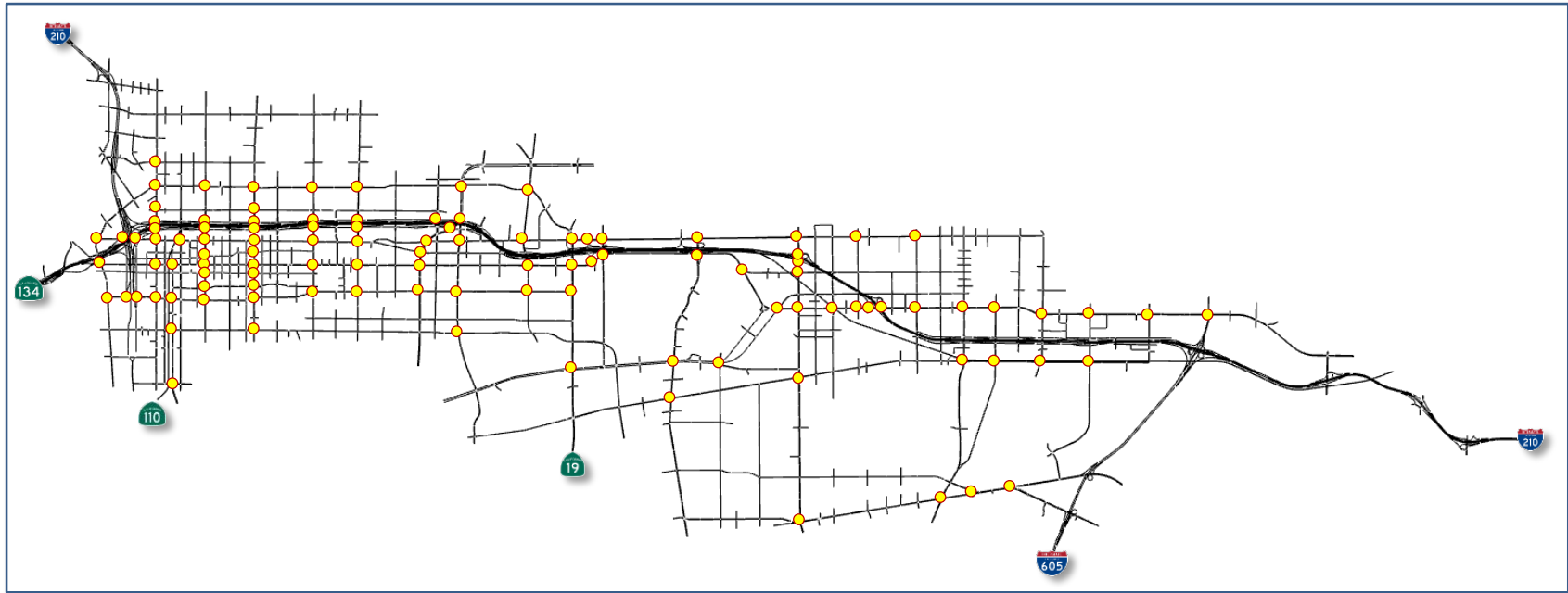
E = Model estimated volumes
V = Field counts

* Over key major intersections

Proposed Calibration Guidelines

66

□ Key arterial intersections (preliminary list)



67

Calibration Steps

68

- **Step 1 - Recreate congestion using constant average demand for simulation period**
 - ▣ Appropriate vehicle routing decisions
 - ▣ Bottlenecks occurring at right location
 - ▣ Separate analyses for AM and PM peaks
- **Step 2 - OD matrix adjustment based on observed data**
 - ▣ Adjust Car OD matrix using count and turn data
 - ▣ Adjust HOV OD matrix using HOV specific data only
- **Step 3 – Recreate congestion using demand profile(s) for each simulation period**
 - ▣ Focus on congestion onset, extent, and dissipation

Calibration Steps

69

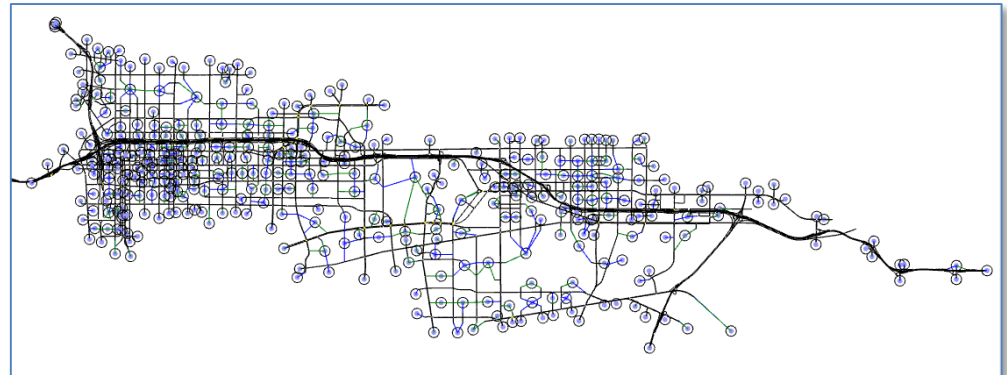
□ Preliminary calibration using small area

- Saves time by allowing quicker simulation than full network
- Global parameters
- Template for freeway merge/diverge areas
- Template for congested intersections



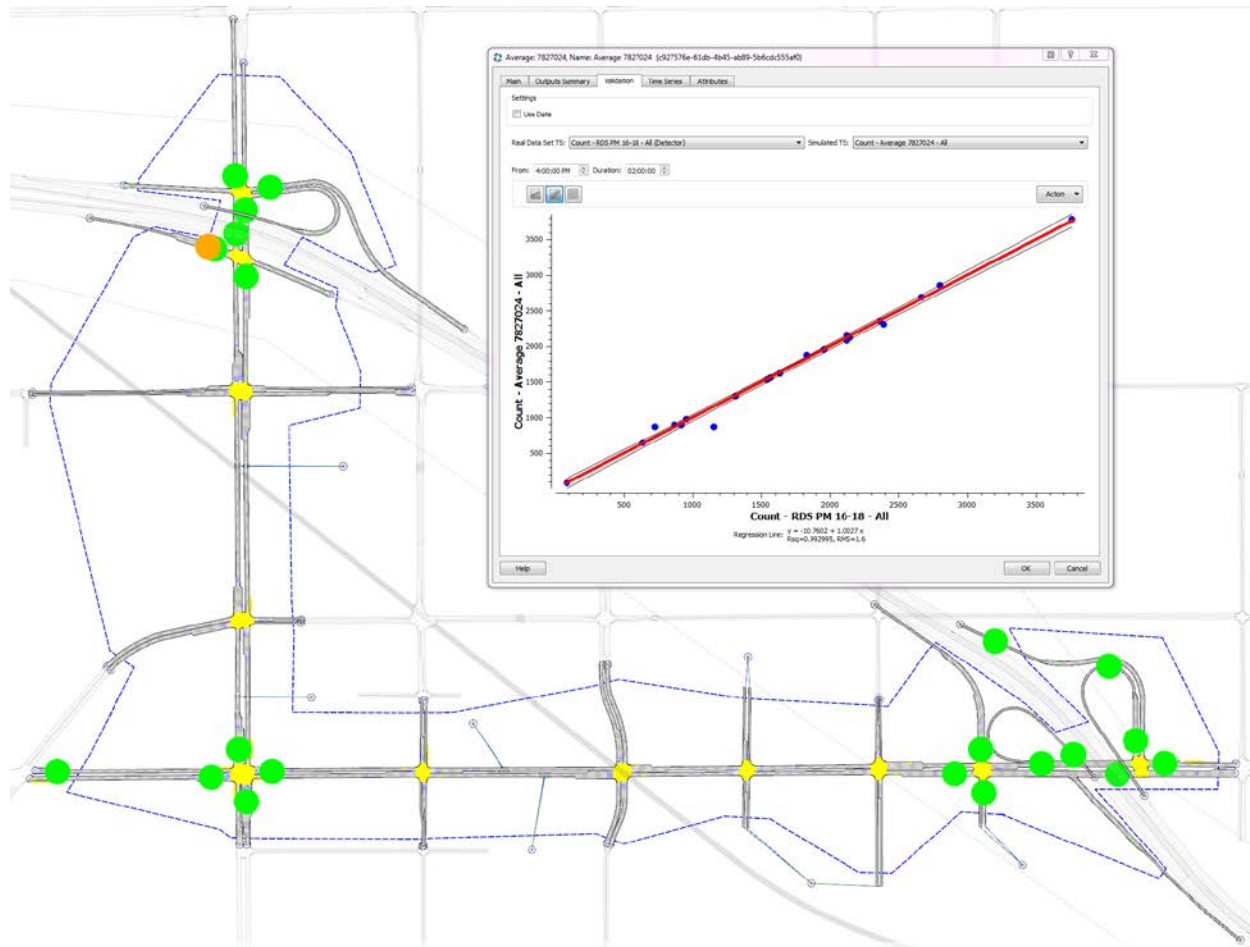
□ Full network calibration based on results of small calibration effort

- Minor adjustment of global parameters / templates
- Calibration of local congestion hotspot



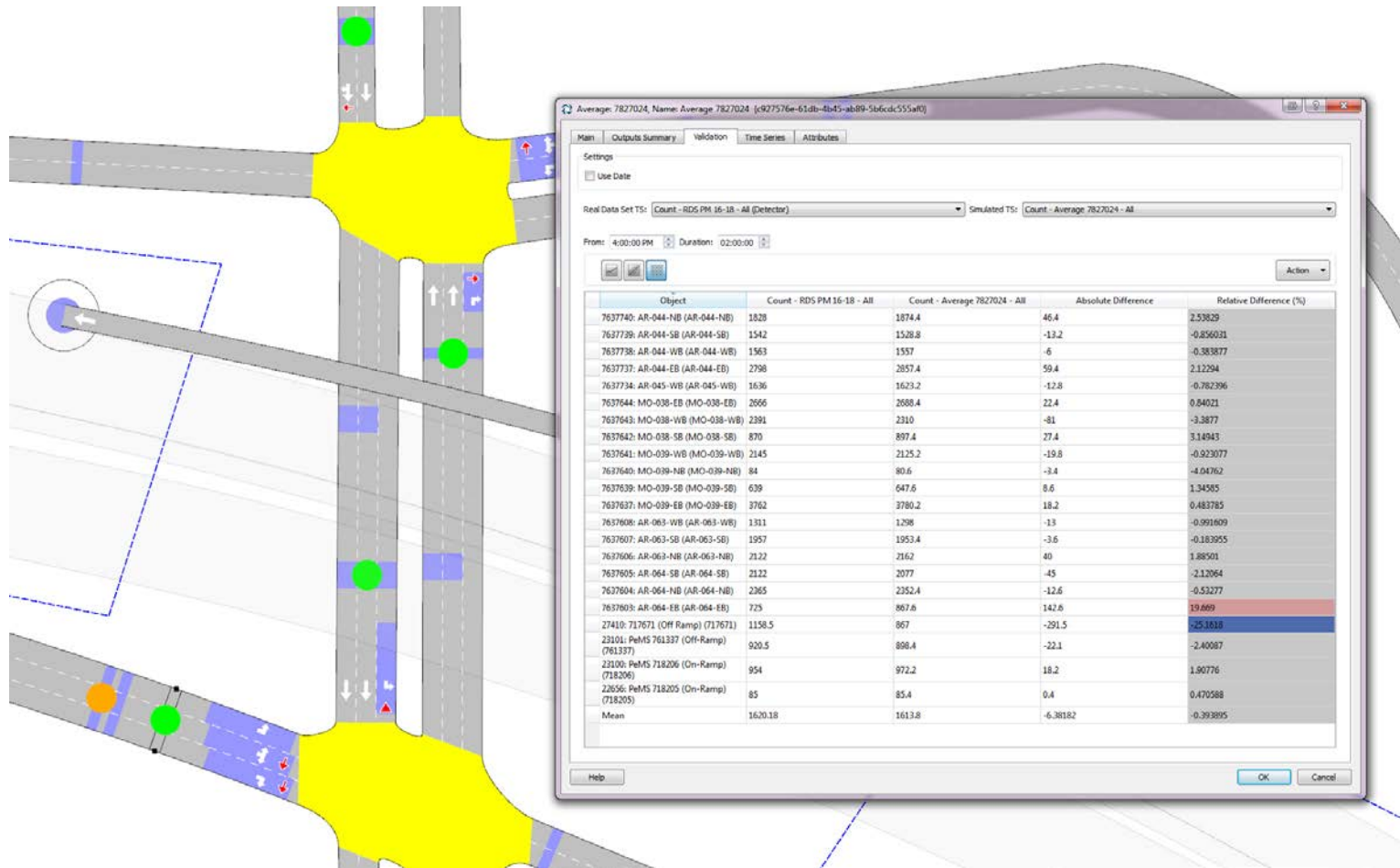
Example Calibration: Santa Anita Reroute

70



Example Calibration: Santa Anita Reroute

71



72

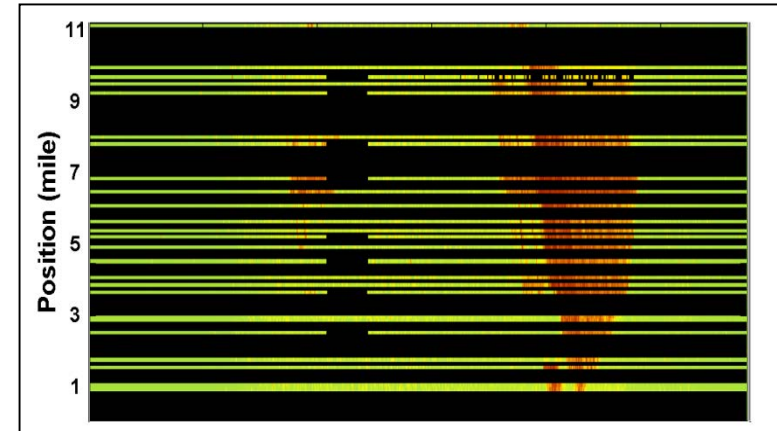
Initial State Estimation

Initial State Estimation

73

- **Information available from input data streams**
 - ▣ Vehicle flows on instrumented segments/approaches
 - ▣ Vehicle speeds at various locations
 - ▣ Travel times between specific locations
 - ▣ Detector occupancies
- **Need: Representation of current traffic conditions within the corridor that can be used as a starting point for a simulation**
- **Modeling considerations**
 - ▣ How to fill in information gaps?
 - ▣ Using a continuous simulation run to produce initial states does not prevent divergences between reality and simulated conditions

Example: Data Gaps in Freeway Speed Data



Method needed to develop estimates of current traffic states and input these states into Aimsun

Initial State for Aimsun Traffic Prediction

74

□ Inputs

- ▣ From **off-line simulation runs** of calibrated model:
 - Library of initial states
 - Distribution of destinations from each link, weighted by flow, obtained via traffic assignment
- ▣ From **on-line streaming** data:
 - Estimated traffic state on freeway segments
 - Estimated traffic state on arterial routes

□ Adjustment procedure

- ▣ Modify candidate initial state produced by Aimsun by adding/removing vehicles from each link to match estimated number of vehicles
- ▣ Adjust placement to represent vehicles in queue or approaching a queue

UC Berkeley and TSS are currently working together to implement this functionality

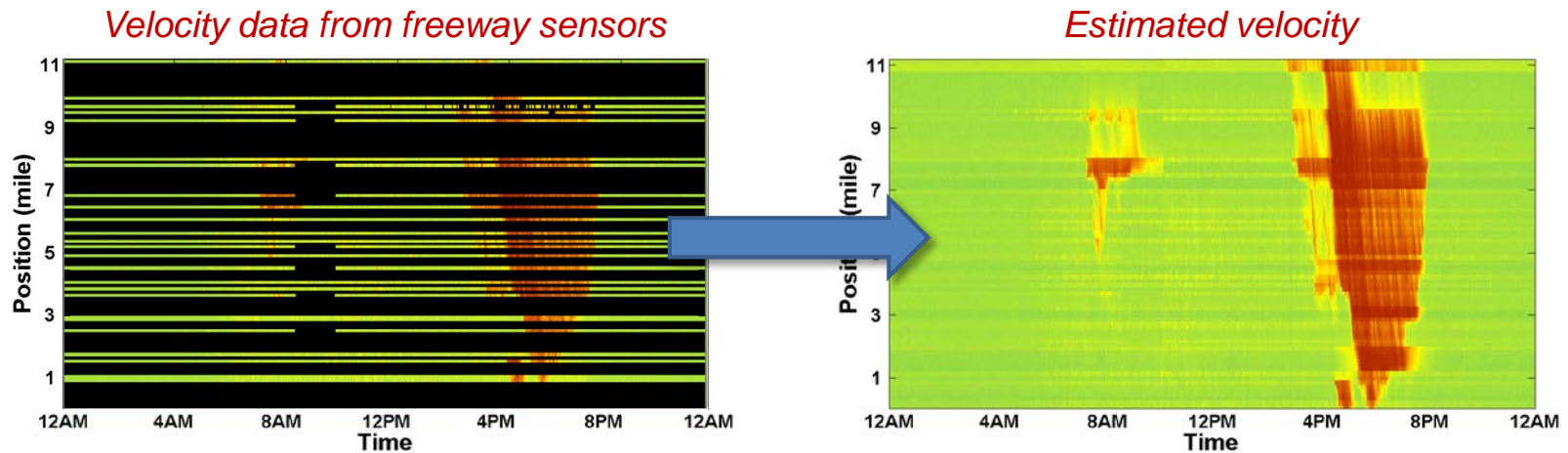
75

Freeway Estimation Approach

Result of Freeway Estimation

76

- Real time data exist at specific points along the road
- Estimation fills in the blanks to provide a complete picture of traffic state








Freeway Traffic Estimation

77

□ Goal

- Provide a complete picture of traffic conditions along a freeway based on observed data

□ Input

- Network of roads represented as links and nodes 
- Fundamental diagrams for each link 
- Boundary flows at edges of network 
- Turning movements (split ratios) at each node 
- Real-time flows and occupancies from detectors 

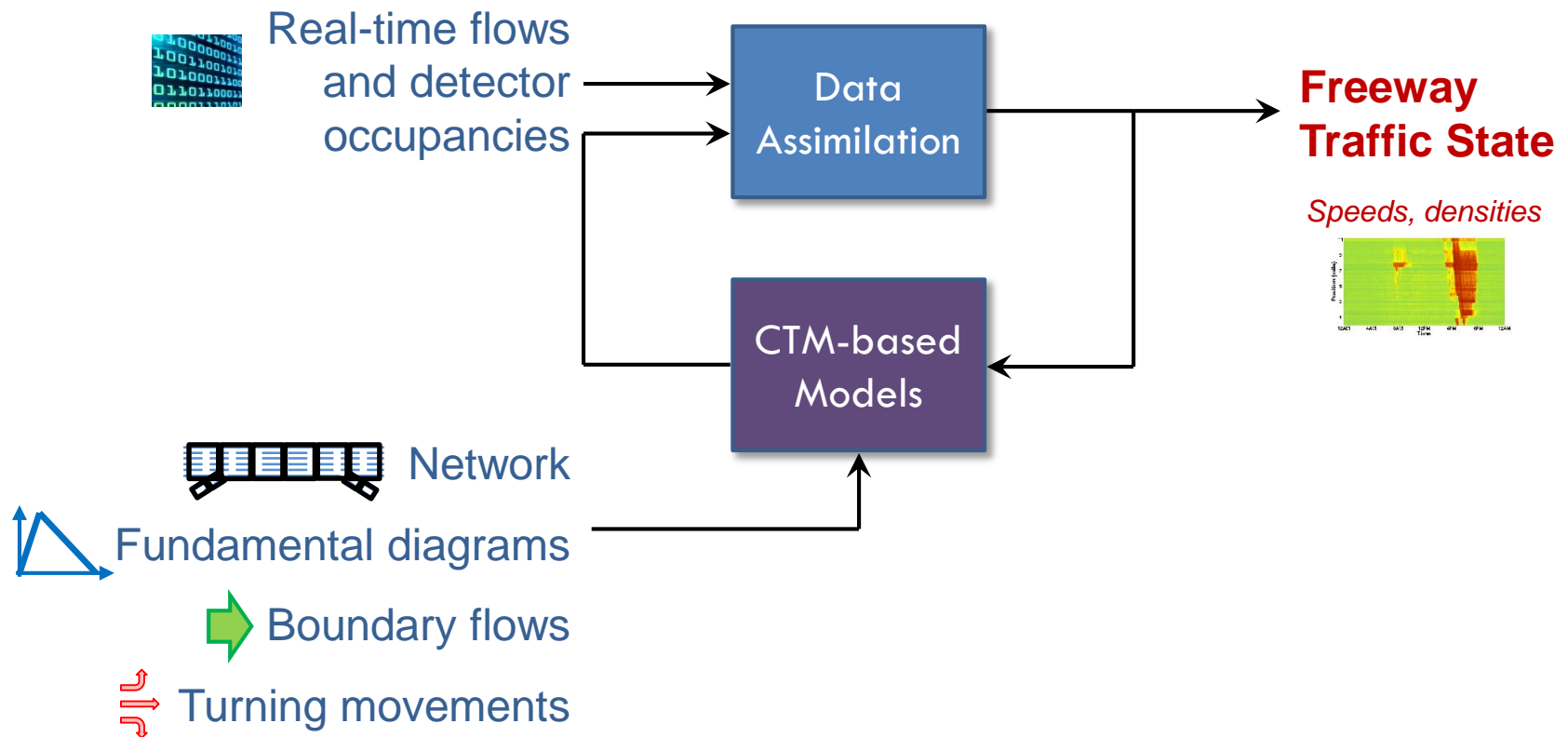
□ Output

- Velocities and densities on each link

Freeway Traffic Estimation

78

□ Estimation process



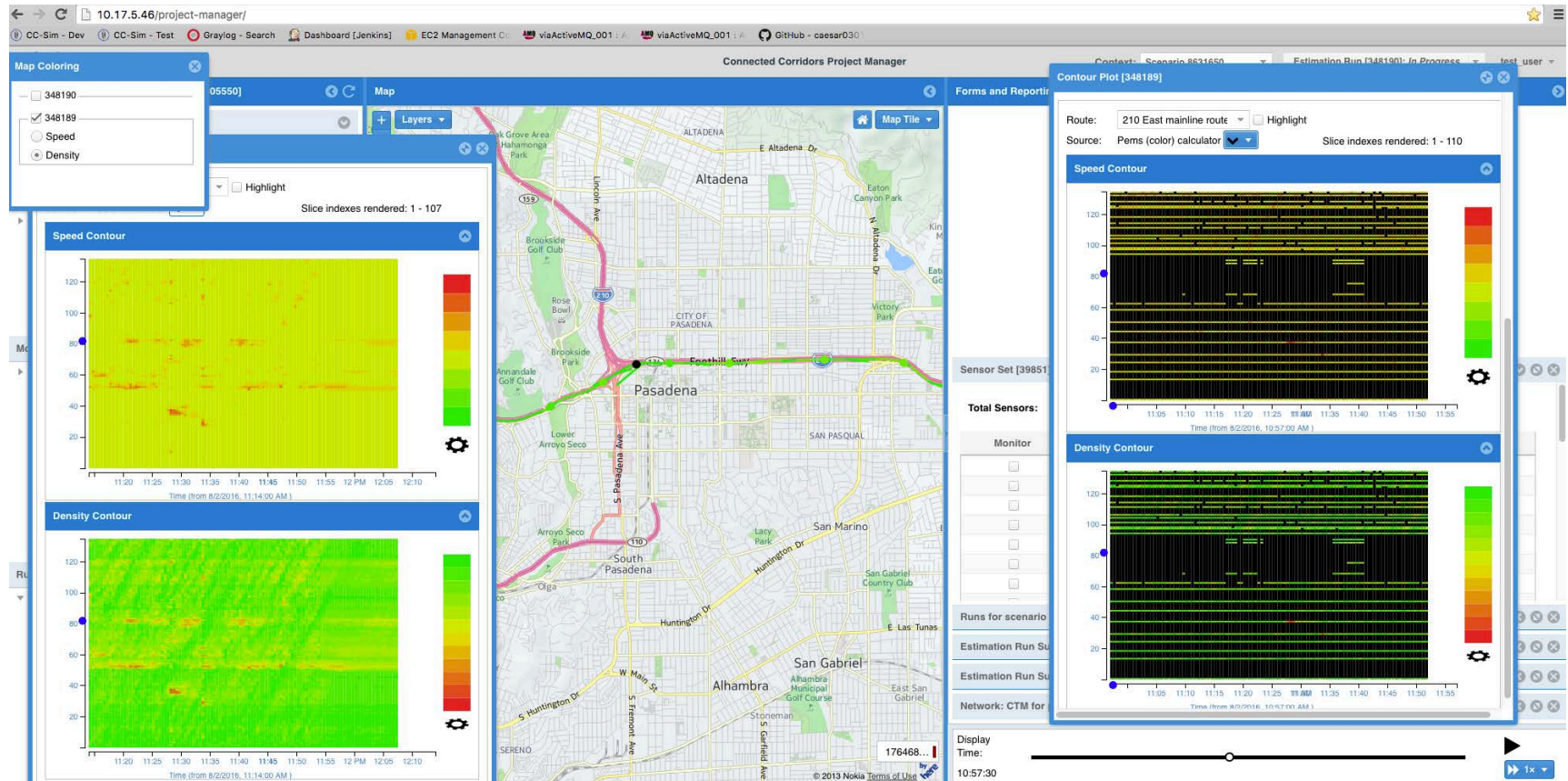
Calibration of Freeway Estimator

79

- **Calibration for estimation is much easier than calibration for prediction**
- **Two key parameters**
 - ▣ Data noise variance
 - ▣ Assimilation “process noise” variance
- **Leverage data quality efforts**
 - ▣ Fundamental diagrams, turning movements, and boundary flows measured directly from data
 - ▣ Good data → good estimation results
 - ▣ Estimation fills in the blanks, so filter aggressively to remove suspect data

Estimation Running in the Cloud

80



81

Arterial Estimation Approach

Arterial Traffic Estimation

82

□ Goal

- ▣ Estimation of traffic conditions on arterial segments at a given time based on observed data

□ Input

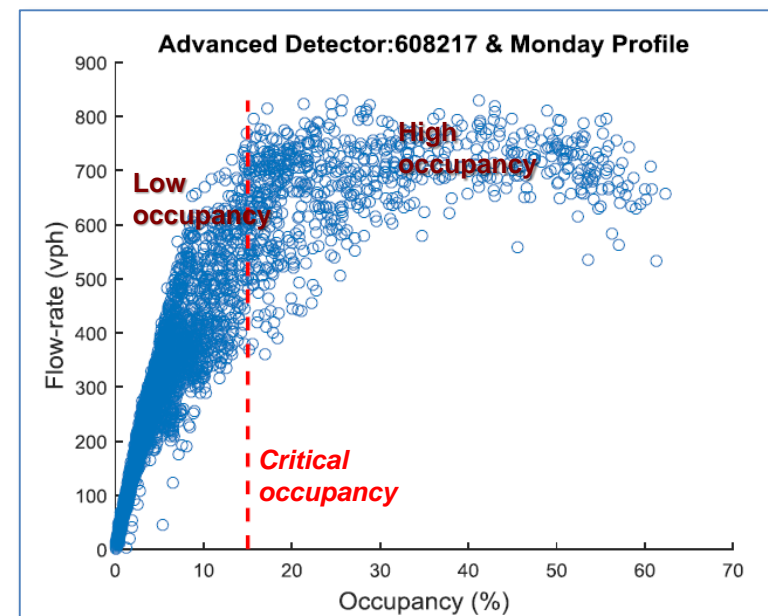
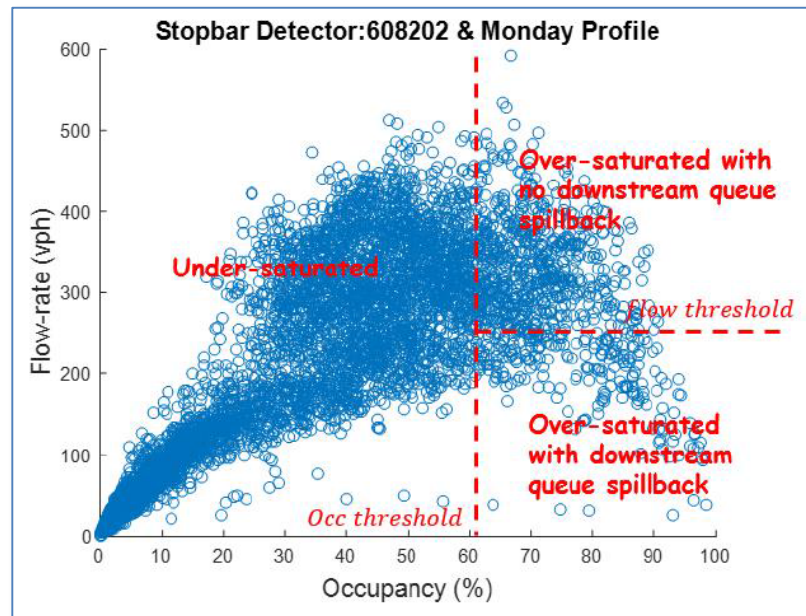
- ▣ Intersection geometry
- ▣ Signal timing plans
- ▣ Historical approach flows and turning counts
- ▣ Real-time sensor counts and occupancies from advance and stop line detectors

□ Output of current process

- ▣ Average queue lengths for each turning movement at individual intersections

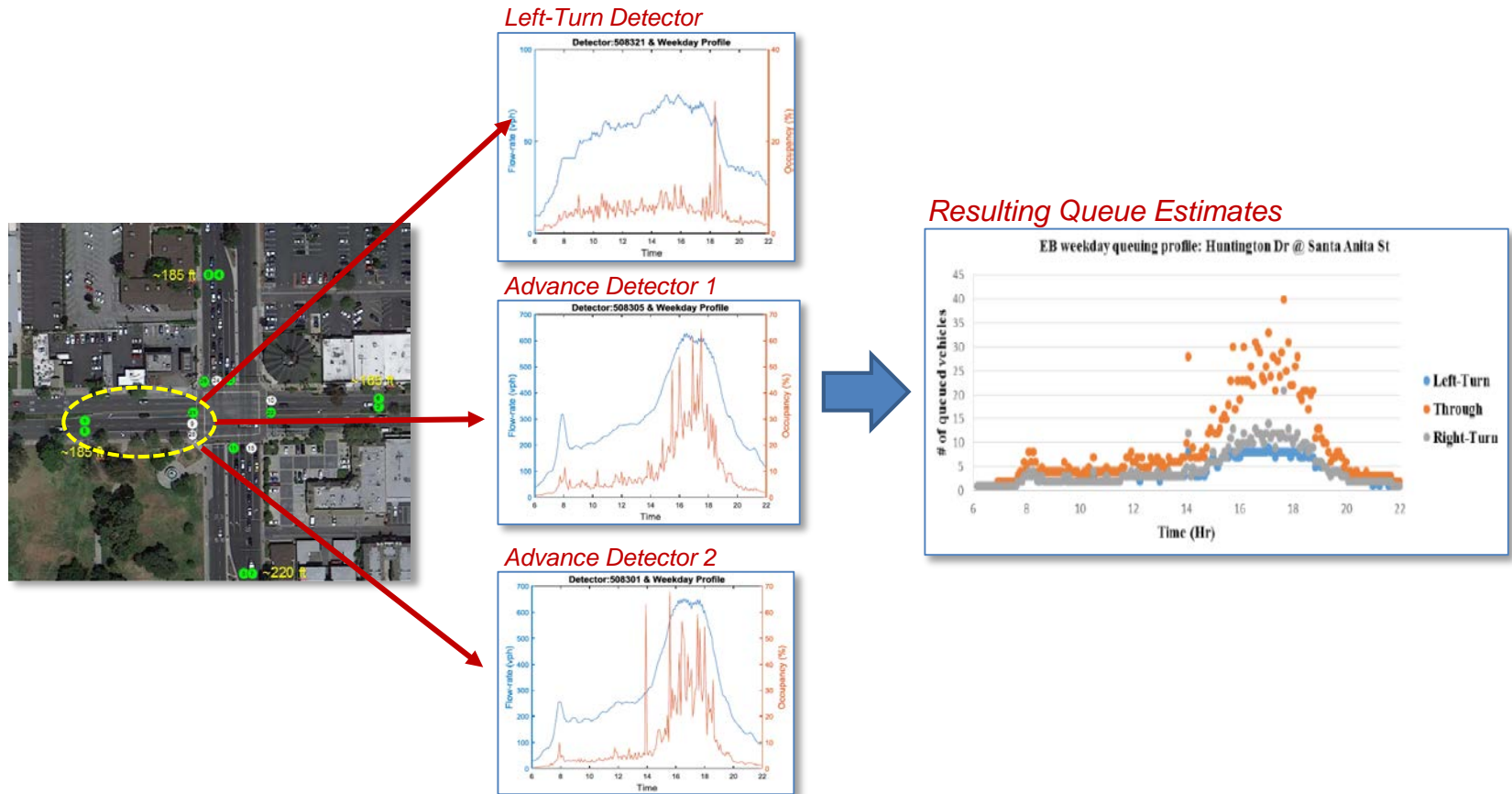
Classification of Detectors

- **Different thresholds to classify traffic conditions for different types of detectors**
 - ▣ Two thresholds for stop line detectors: **detector occupancy** and **flow**
 - ▣ One threshold for advanced detectors: **critical detector occupancy**



Queue Estimation

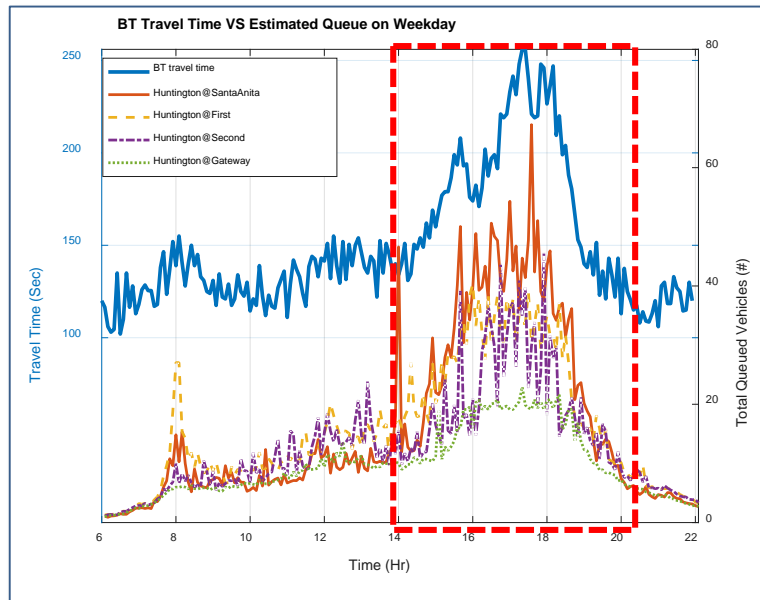
- Example: estimated queues for left-turn, through, and right-turn movements



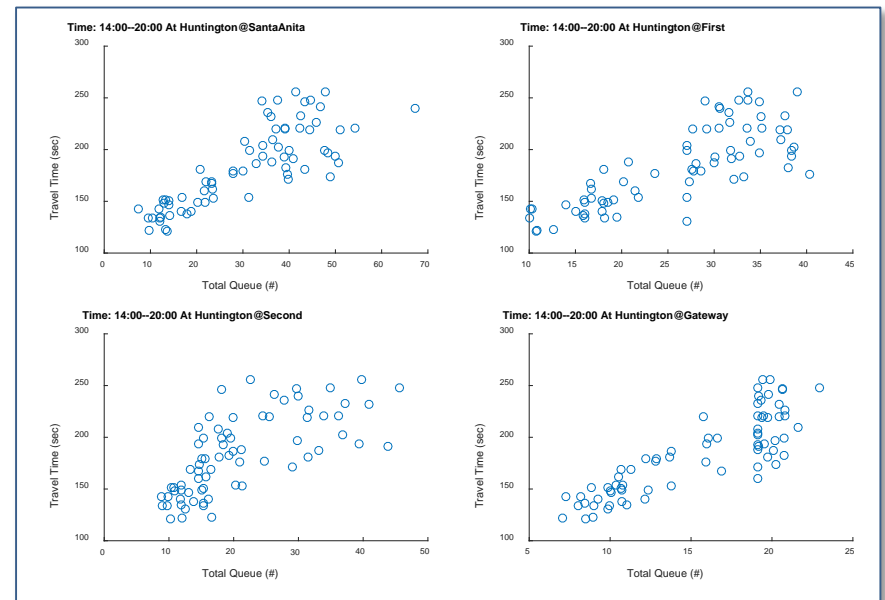
Arterial Traffic Estimation

- **Estimation results consistent with Bluetooth travel times**

Observed Bluetooth Travel Times vs Estimated Queues



Relationship between Observed Travel Times and Estimated Queues



Calibration of Arterial Estimator

86

- **Simple arterial model with nothing to tune**
- **Thresholds are calculated directly from data**
 - ▣ Two thresholds for stop line detectors: **detector occupancy** and **flow**
 - ▣ One threshold for advanced detectors: **critical detector occupancy**
- **Leverage data quality efforts**
 - ▣ Good data → good estimation results
 - ▣ Filter aggressively to remove suspect data

87

Input Data Quality - Freeway

Why is data quality so important?

88

- Importance of high-quality data—including its **timeliness**, **accuracy**, and **coverage**—cannot be overstated



*Lifeblood of traffic analysis
and management*

- **Quality of work depends directly on quality of data**
 - ▣ **Missing data** → reduced situational awareness
 - Unable to locate routes with available capacity
 - ▣ **Bad data** → bad decisions
 - → Bad management and worse traffic
 - → Increased risk to pilot deployment

Data Quality Considerations

89

□ Basic detector health

- ▣ Do we know and agree where the sensors are?
- ▣ Are the sensors labeled and configured correctly?
 - No sensors on the wrong side of the freeway
 - No HOV sensors mistaken for ML sensors, etc.
- ▣ Do the sensors capture a full cross section of traffic flow?
- ▣ Are the sensors turned on, and communicating data regularly?

□ Data Accuracy

- ▣ Is the data provided by a detector trustworthy?
- ▣ When we compare traffic flowing into and out of each section of freeway, do the numbers make sense (flow balance)?
- ▣ Are data consistent with traffic engineering expectations?

Assessing Freeway Detector Health

90

□ Weekly freeway detector health status report based on PeMS data

Weekly Average Data Quality	Eastbound I-210 PM 25 to PM 43.25							
	CD	CH	Fwy-Fwy	HOV	Mainline	Off Ramp	On Ramp	Total
May 1-7	n.a.	n.a.	100.0%	69.4%	78.4%	73.3%	86.3%	77.8%
May 8-14	n.a.	n.a.	100.0%	81.6%	87.9%	73.3%	82.1%	85.0%
May 15-21	n.a.	n.a.	100.0%	83.3%	87.4%	72.4%	83.9%	84.9%
May 22-28	n.a.	n.a.	100.0%	74.7%	80.6%	73.3%	89.9%	80.2%
May 29 - Jun 04	n.a.	n.a.	100.0%	66.1%	70.7%	68.6%	81.0%	71.5%
Jun 05-11	n.a.	n.a.	100.0%	78.0%	82.4%	70.5%	82.1%	80.7%
Jun 12-18	n.a.	n.a.	100.0%	85.3%	90.2%	73.3%	89.3%	87.5%
Jun 19-25	n.a.	n.a.	90.5%	80.0%	87.2%	72.9%	88.1%	84.5%
Jun 26-Jul2	n.a.	n.a.	66.7%	72.2%	81.5%	73.3%	91.7%	79.8%
Jul3-9	n.a.	n.a.	66.7%	70.2%	79.2%	70.0%	89.3%	77.4%
Jul10-16	n.a.	n.a.	64.3%	78.0%	87.1%	68.6%	92.3%	83.4%
Jul17-23	n.a.	n.a.	47.6%	81.2%	87.7%	71.4%	93.5%	84.4%
Jul24-30	n.a.	n.a.	61.9%	75.1%	80.2%	60.0%	74.4%	76.0%
Jul31-Aug06	n.a.	n.a.	33.3%	77.6%	82.2%	64.3%	82.7%	78.2%
Aug07-Aug13	n.a.	n.a.	33.3%	82.9%	87.7%	70.0%	92.3%	84.0%
Aug14-Aug20	n.a.	n.a.	33.3%	78.4%	85.8%	71.9%	87.5%	81.9%
Aug21-Aug27	n.a.	n.a.	33.3%	86.5%	90.5%	78.6%	92.9%	87.3%
Aug28-Sept3	n.a.	n.a.	33.3%	86.5%	91.1%	78.1%	92.3%	87.5%
Sept4-Sept10	n.a.	n.a.	33.3%	84.5%	90.5%	73.8%	91.1%	86.2%
Sept11-Sept18	n.a.	n.a.	33.3%	86.5%	91.4%	78.1%	89.9%	87.5%
Sept18-Sept25	n.a.	n.a.	33.3%	87.8%	92.7%	81.0%	91.7%	88.9%
Sept25-Oct2	n.a.	n.a.	33.3%	84.9%	90.3%	74.3%	91.1%	86.2%
Loops in Category	0	0	6	35	148	30	24	243

Assessing Freeway Detector Health

91

- **Daily check of detector flow data for consistency**
- **Diagnostics to assist with identification of**
 - ▣ Missing data
 - ▣ Problematic sensors,
 - ▣ Follow up fix requests

ID	Fwy	Name	Type	1-Jun	2-Jun	3-Jun	4-Jun	5-Jun	6-Jun	7-Jun	8-Jun	9-Jun	10-Jun	11-Jun	12-Jun	13-Jun
716578	I210-W	LINCOLN 1	On Ramp	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
763911	I210-W	LINCOLN 2	Off Ramp	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
770568	I210-W	HAMMOND S	Mainline	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Dir	Others
717624	I210-W	MOUNTAIN	Mainline	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
717623	I210-W	MOUNTAIN	Off Ramp	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
716579	I210-W	MOUNTAIN	On Ramp	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
770579	I210-W	WINONA W	Mainline	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir	Dir
770165	I210-W	EB 134 TO W	On Ramp	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
770157	I210-W	EB 134 TO W	Mainline	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
716582	I210-W	WALNUT	On Ramp	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
717627	I210-W	WALNUT	Mainline	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
769300	I210-W	WB 210 TO O	Off Ramp	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
717630	I210-W	FAIR OAKS 1	Mainline	Both	HOV	HOV	Dir	HOV	HOV	HOV	HOV	Both	Ok	Ok	Dir	HOV
716583	I210-W	FAIR OAKS 1	On Ramp	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
717632	I210-W	FAIR OAKS 1	HOV	Both	Both	HOV	Ok	HOV	HOV	HOV	HOV	HOV	Ok	Ok	Ok	HOV
773132	I210-W	FAIR OAKS O	Off Ramp	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
764137	I210-W	MARENGO	Mainline	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
764135	I210-W	MARENGO	HOV	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
764349	I210-W	MARENGO	Off Ramp	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
716586	I210-W	LAKE 1	On Ramp	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
717634	I210-W	LAKE 1	Mainline	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok
761318	I210-W	LAKE 1	HOV	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok

Fixing Freeway Detectors

92

- **Example: Fix requests for detectors assigned to wrong side of freeway or wrong lane**

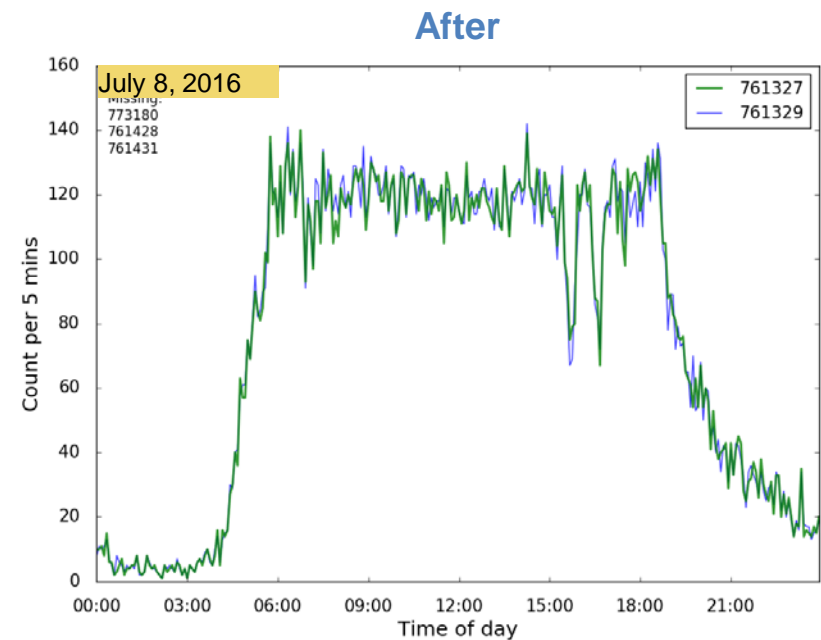
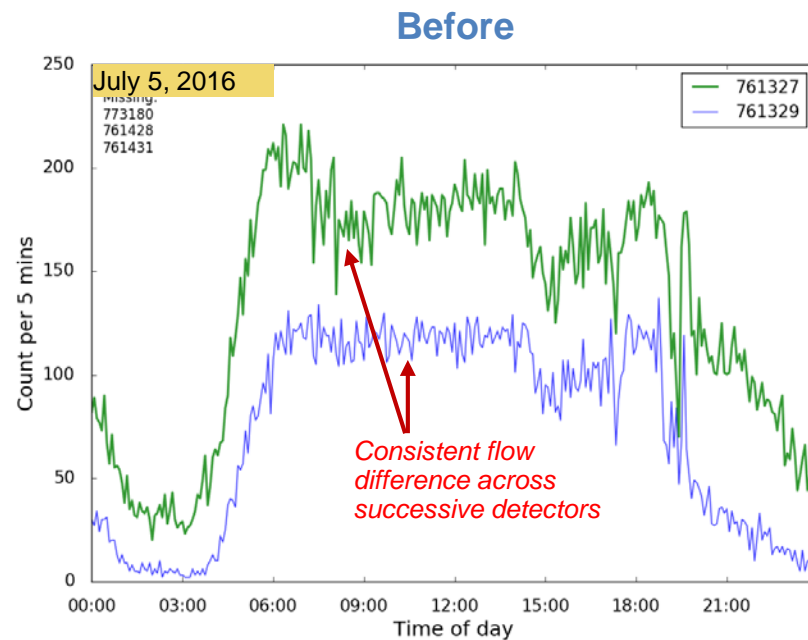
Fwy	City	Abs PM	ID	Name	Type	Issue to be addressed
I210-E	Azusa	40.189	772905	PASADENA AVE	HOV	Wrong side of fwy
I210-W	Azusa	40.189	772904	PASADENA AVE	HOV	
I210-E	Azusa	40.189	772903	PASADENA AVE	Mainline	Wrong side of fwy
I210-W	Azusa	40.189	772902	PASADENA AVE	Mainline	
I605-N	Irwindale	26.552	773795	ARROW HIGHWAY	Mainline	Wrong side of fwy
I605-S	Irwindale	26.552	773796	ARROW HIGHWAY	Mainline	
SR134-W	Los Angeles	11.623	774032	COLORADO	Mainline	GP/HOV swap
SR134-W	Los Angeles	11.623	774034	COLORADO	HOV	
I210-E	Azusa	39.929	765477	AZUSA 1	Mainline	GP/HOV swap
I210-E	Azusa	39.929	770407	AZUSA 1	HOV	
I210-W	Duarte	35.409	761371	BUENA VISTA	HOV	GP/HOV swap
I210-W	Duarte	35.409	761374	BUENA VISTA	Mainline	
I210-W	Arcadia	30.999	717665	BALDWIN 2	HOV	GP/HOV swap
I210-W	Arcadia	30.999	717664	BALDWIN 2	Mainline	
I210-W	Arcadia	30.139	717661	MICHILLINDA	Mainline	GP/HOV swap
I210-W	Arcadia	30.139	761327	MICHILLINDA	HOV	
I210-W	Pasadena	28.27	717645	SAN GABRIEL	HOV	Ramp configured as HOV

93

-
- Figure 10 consists of four line plots arranged in a 2x2 grid, showing traffic volume (Count per 5 mins) versus Time of day (00:00 to 21:00) for VDS 772903 (I-210 EB) and VDS 772902 (I-210 WB) on June 20, 2016, and June 21, 2016. The plots compare traffic volume for different vehicle types (765486, 772903, 717684) and show a consistent pattern of morning rush hour onset.
- Top Left Plot (June 20, 2016):** Shows traffic volume for VDS 772903 (I-210 EB) on June 20, 2016. The y-axis is 'Count per 5 mins' (0 to 700) and the x-axis is 'Time of day' (00:00 to 21:00). The legend indicates three data series: 765486 (red), 772903 (green), and 717684 (blue). A red arrow points to the morning rush hour onset, labeled 'Difference in morning rush hour onset'.
 - Top Right Plot (June 20, 2016):** Shows traffic volume for VDS 772902 (I-210 WB) on June 20, 2016. The y-axis is 'Count per 5 mins' (0 to 700) and the x-axis is 'Time of day' (00:00 to 21:00). The legend indicates three data series: 717682 (red), 772902 (green), and 717685 (blue). A red arrow points to the morning rush hour onset, labeled 'Difference in morning rush hour onset'.
 - Bottom Left Plot (June 21, 2016):** Shows traffic volume for VDS 772903 (I-210 EB) on June 21, 2016. The y-axis is 'Count per 5 mins' (0 to 700) and the x-axis is 'Time of day' (00:00 to 21:00). The legend indicates three data series: 765486 (red), 772903 (green), and 717684 (blue). A red arrow points to the morning rush hour onset, labeled 'Consistent pattern'.
 - Bottom Right Plot (June 21, 2016):** Shows traffic volume for VDS 772902 (I-210 WB) on June 21, 2016. The y-axis is 'Count per 5 mins' (0 to 700) and the x-axis is 'Time of day' (00:00 to 21:00). The legend indicates two data series: 717682 (green) and 772902 (blue). A red arrow points to the morning rush hour onset, labeled 'Consistent pattern'. A note 'Missing: 717685' is present in the top left corner of the plot area.

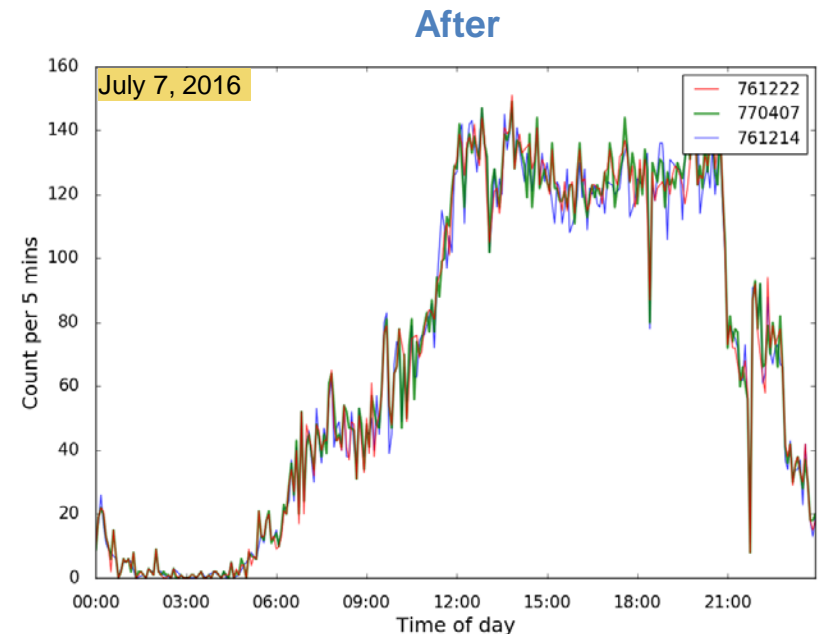
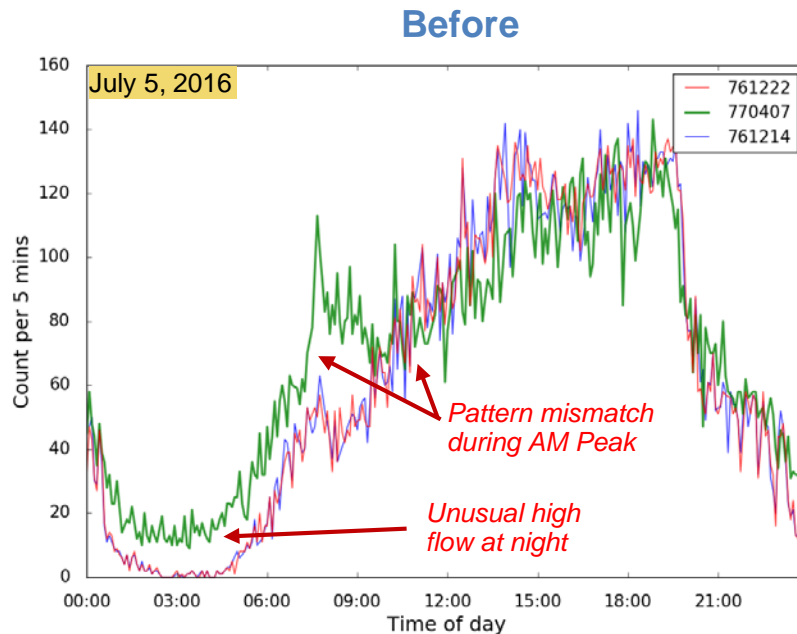
Fixing Freeway Detectors – Example 2

- **I-210 WB HOV lane detector at Michillinda: Incorrect HOV/general purpose lane assignments**



Fixing Freeway Detectors – Example 3

- **I-210 EB HOV lane detector at Azusa 1: Incorrect HOV/general purpose lane assignments**



Fixing Freeway Detectors – Example 4

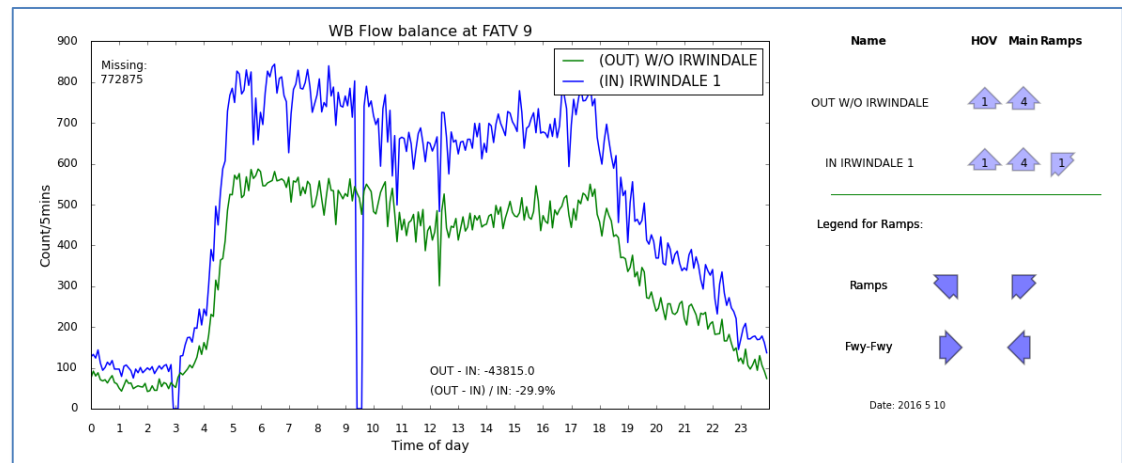
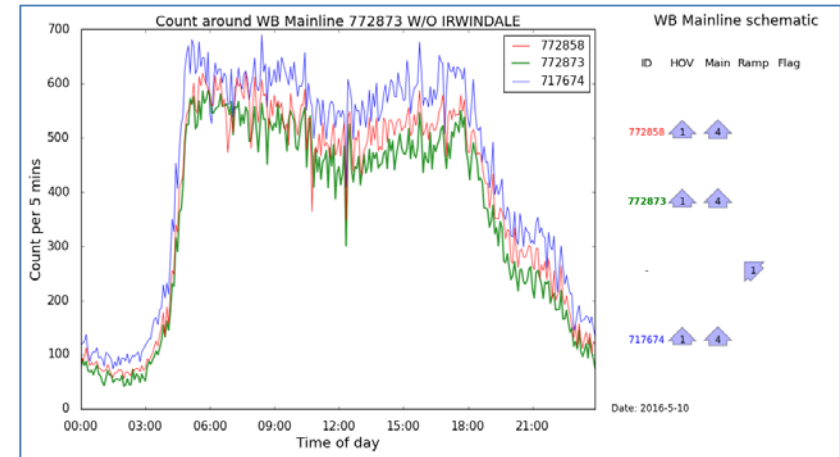
96

□ I-210 WB west of Irwindale: Flow undercounting

30% observed balance flow different
between successive stations

balance error is not possible with just
a missing HOV lane alone (772875).


Likely due to missing
lane data



Fixing Freeway Detectors – Example 4

97

□ VDS 772873 on I-210 WB west of Irwindale



PeMS 15.1

Mainline VDS 772873 - W/O IRWINDALE

Change Log | Performance | Data Quality | Events

Change Log

Roadway Information (from TSN)

Road Width	72 ft
Lane Width	12.0 ft
Inner Shoulder Width	2 ft
Inner Shoulder Treated Width	2 ft
Outer Shoulder Width	10 ft
Outer Shoulder Treated Width	10 ft
Design Speed Limit	70 mph
Functional Class	Principal Arterial W/ C/L Prin Arterial
Inner Median Type	Paved - No Roadway Use
Inner Median Width	30 ft
Terrain	Flat
Population	Urbanized
Barrier	Concrete Barrier
Surface	Bridge Deck
Roadway Use	Median Lane is HOV Lane

Change Log

Date	Status	Name	Lanes
02/24/2010	Active	W/O IRWINDALE	1 2 3 4
09/01/2011	Active	W/O IRWINDALE	1 2 3 4
02/23/2012	Active	W/O IRWINDALE	1 2 3 4
05/02/2012	Active	W/O IRWINDALE	1 2 3 4
09/06/2012	Active	W/O IRWINDALE	1 2 3 4
07/29/2014	Active	W/O IRWINDALE	1 2 3 4
10/13/2016	Active	W/O IRWINDALE	1 2 3 4 5

Fixing Freeway Detectors – Example 5

98

❑ Mismatch in number of lanes covered

Item	Fwy	VDS ID	Name	Type	Lanes in PeMS	Lanes in Google Streetview	Comments	Findings by Caltrans
1	I210-W	770568	HAMMOND ST.	Mainline	4	5	Lane count mismatch	Outside of Corridor
2	I210-W	717107	SANTA ANITA NB	On Ramp	1	2	Lane count mismatch	1 lane 1 loop: Non-issue (8/11/16) The 2 loops are Q loops, not On loops. Location of On loop identified in photo provided (9/6/16)
3	I210-W	773194	E OF SECOND	Mainline	4	5	Lane count mismatch	Requested ML5 to be added to ATMS (8/5/16)
4	I210-W	761350	MYRTLE AV	Off Ramp	2	1	Lane count mismatch	2 loops to cover 1 wide lane Requested FR2 to be removed from ATMS (8/11/16)
5	I210-W	769702	HIGHLAND	Mainline	4	5	Lane count mismatch	4 lanes 4 loops: Non-issue (8/11/16) Location identified in photo provided (9/6/16)
6	I210-W	773206	SB 605 FROM WB 210	Fwy-Fwy	2	3	Lane count mismatch	2 lanes 2 loops: Non-issue (8/11/16) The 3rd lane is SB 605 from Mount Olive (8/19/16) Location identified in photo provided (9/6/16)
7	I210-W	772858	SAN GABRIEL RIVER	Mainline	4	5	Tadeo is fixing	Requested ML5 to be added to ATMS (8/5/16)
8	I210-W	772873	W/O IRWINDALE	Mainline	4	5	Lane count mismatch	Requested ML5 to be added to ATMS (8/11/16)
9	I210-W	717678	AZUSA 1	Mainline	4	5	Lane count mismatch	Requested ML5 to be added to ATMS (8/23/16)
10	I210-E	761177	BUENA VISTA	Mainline	4	5	Lane count mismatch	Requested ML5 to be added to ATMS (8/23/16)
11	I210-E	769774	NB 605 TO EB 210 CON	On Ramp	1	2	Mismatch in PeMS only	PeMS issue (8/10/16)
12	I210-E	772857	SAN GABRIEL RIVER	Mainline	4	5	Tadeo is fixing	Requested ML5 to be added to ATMS (8/5/16)
13	I210-E	774990	IRWINDALE 1	Off Ramp	1	2	Lane count mismatch	1 loop functioning; 1 loop missing DLC (8/11/16)
14	I210-E	718469	CITRUS 2	Mainline	4	5	Lane count mismatch	merging with an on-ramp. Will need to replace ML4 with a wider loop (8/18/16)
15	SR134-W	769301	EB 210 TO WB 134 #2	Fwy-Fwy	1	2	Lane count mismatch	Outside of Corridor
16	SR134-E	717605	ORANGE GROVE	Off Ramp	1	2	Lane count mismatch	Outside of Corridor

Fixing Freeway Detectors – Example 6

99

□ Sensors not returning data

Item	Fwy	VDS ID	Name	Type	MS ID	Comments	Findings by Caltrans
17	I605-S	766926	605 SB TO ARROW WB	Off Ramp	4428	Appear permanently broken	Bad loop (8/17/16)
18	I605-S	766925	605 SB TO ARROW EB	Off Ramp	4428	Appear permanently broken	Bad loop (8/17/16)
19	I605-S	773798	ROUTE 605/ ROUTE 210	Mainline	2443	Appear permanently broken	Solar panel issue (8/17/16)
20	I605-S	774260	MT OLIVE TO SB 605	Coll/Dist	4430	Appear permanently broken	Bad loop (8/17/16)
21	I605-N	773807	ROUTE 605/ ROUTE 210	Mainline	2443	Appear permanently broken	Solar panel issue (8/17/16)
22	I210-W	761322	HILL	HOV	4308	Appear permanently broken	
23	I210-W	717645	SAN GABRIEL	HOV	4306	Appear permanently broken	Bad Loop (9/30/16)
24	I210-W	717656	ROSEMEAD 2	Off Ramp	4569	Appear permanently broken	Bad Loop (9/30/16)
25	I210-W	717662	BALDWIN SB	Off Ramp	4303	Appear permanently broken	Misconfigured (9/30/16)
26	I210-W	717665	BALDWIN 2	HOV	4302	Appear permanently broken	Controller Down (9/30/16)
27	I210-W	717668	SANTA ANITA SB	Off Ramp	4301	Appear permanently broken	Misconfigured (9/30/16)
28	I210-W	764144	SANTA ANITA 2	HOV	4300	Appear permanently broken	
29	I210-W	773196	E OF SECOND	HOV	2117	Appear permanently broken	Communications Issue (9/30/16)
30	I210-W	773194	E OF SECOND	Mainline	2117	Appear permanently broken	Communications Issue (9/30/16)
31	I210-W	761350	MYRTLE AV	Off Ramp	4298	Appear permanently broken	Good-Fixed (9/30/16)
32	I210-W	772875	W/O IRWINDALE	HOV	2120	Appear permanently broken	Good-Fixed (8/12/16)
33	I210-W	761386	AZUSA 1	HOV	4290	Appear permanently broken	Conduit Damaged (9/30/16)
34	I210-W	717678	AZUSA 1	Mainline	4290	Appear permanently broken	Conduit Damaged (9/30/16)
35	I210-W	716610	AZUSA SB	On Ramp	4290	Appear permanently broken	Conduit Damaged (9/30/16)
36	I210-E	773131	FAIR OAKS OFF	Fwy-Fwy	2547	Appear permanently broken	
37	I210-E	761098	LAKE 2	HOV	4248	Appear permanently broken	
38	I210-E	769272	HILL AVE OFF	Off Ramp	2575	Appear permanently broken	Missing Cabinet, Maintenance will fix (9/30/16)
39	I210-E	716589	HILL NB	On Ramp	4249	Appear permanently broken	Fixed - Shows all Green in PeMs (9/30/16)
40	I210-E	763908	SIERRA MADRE V1	Off Ramp	2568	Appear permanently broken	SD2 change to SD3 - change form sent (9/30/16)
41	I210-E	773193	E OF SECOND	Mainline	2117	Appear permanently broken	Communications Issue (9/30/16)
42	I210-E	773195	E OF SECOND	HOV	2117	Appear permanently broken	Communications Issue (9/30/16)
43	I210-E	761128	HUNTINGTON 1	Mainline	4257	Appear permanently broken	Fixed - Shows all Green in PeMs (9/30/16)
44	I210-E	761126	HUNTINGTON 1	HOV	4257	Appear permanently broken	Fixed - Shows all Green in PeMs (9/30/16)
45	I210-E	761130	HUNTINGTON WB	Off Ramp	4257	Appear permanently broken	SD4 bit needs to be turned on (9/30/16)
46	I210-E	718205	HUNTINGTON WB	On Ramp	4257	Appear permanently broken	Fixed - Shows all Green in PeMs (9/30/16)
47	I210-E	761154	MYRTLE AV	Off Ramp	4259	Appear permanently broken	
48	I210-E	761167	MOUNTAIN	Off Ramp	4260	Appear permanently broken	OFF1 bit needs to be turned on (9/30/16)

100

Input Data Quality - Arterial

Why is data quality so important?

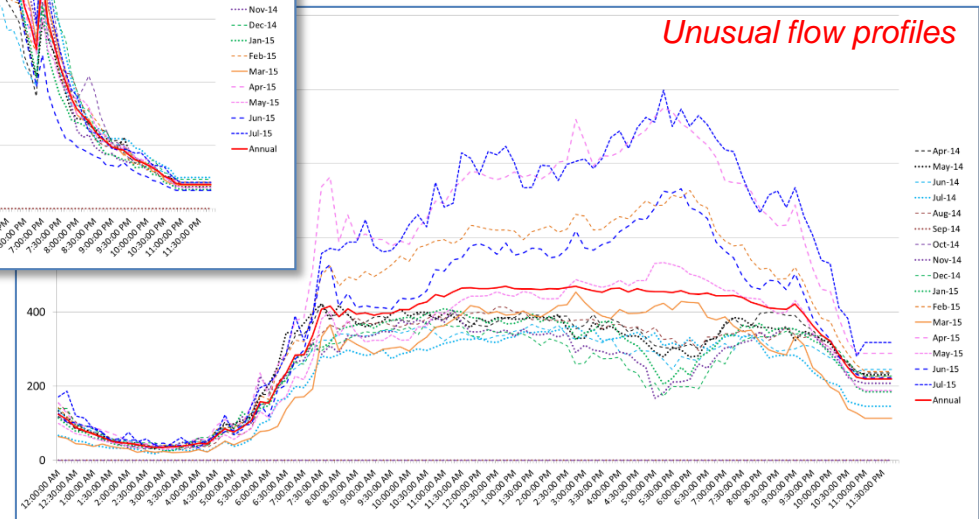
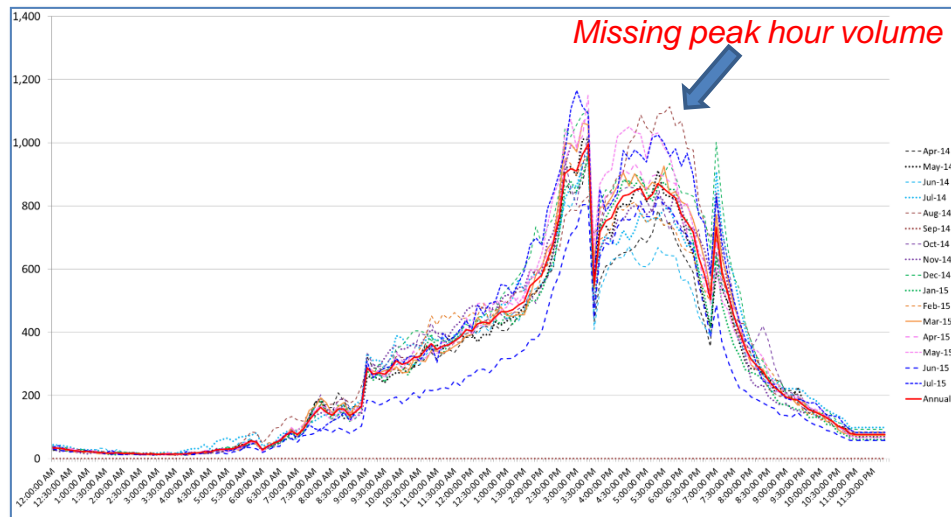
101

- **As previously indicated:**
 - ▣ Data is the lifeblood of traffic analysis and management
 - ▣ Quality of work depends directly on quality of data
- **Key considerations**
 - ▣ Detector health
 - ▣ Factors affecting data
 - ▣ Data adjustments

Assessing Detector Health

102

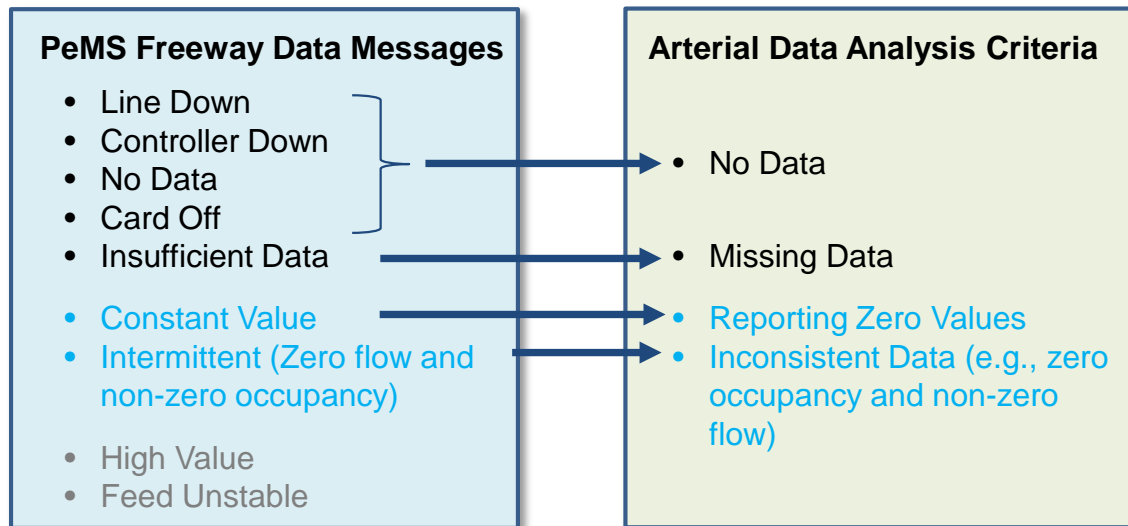
- **Detector operational problems can significantly affect data produced by arterial sensors**



Assessing Detector Health

103

□ Identification of suspected errors



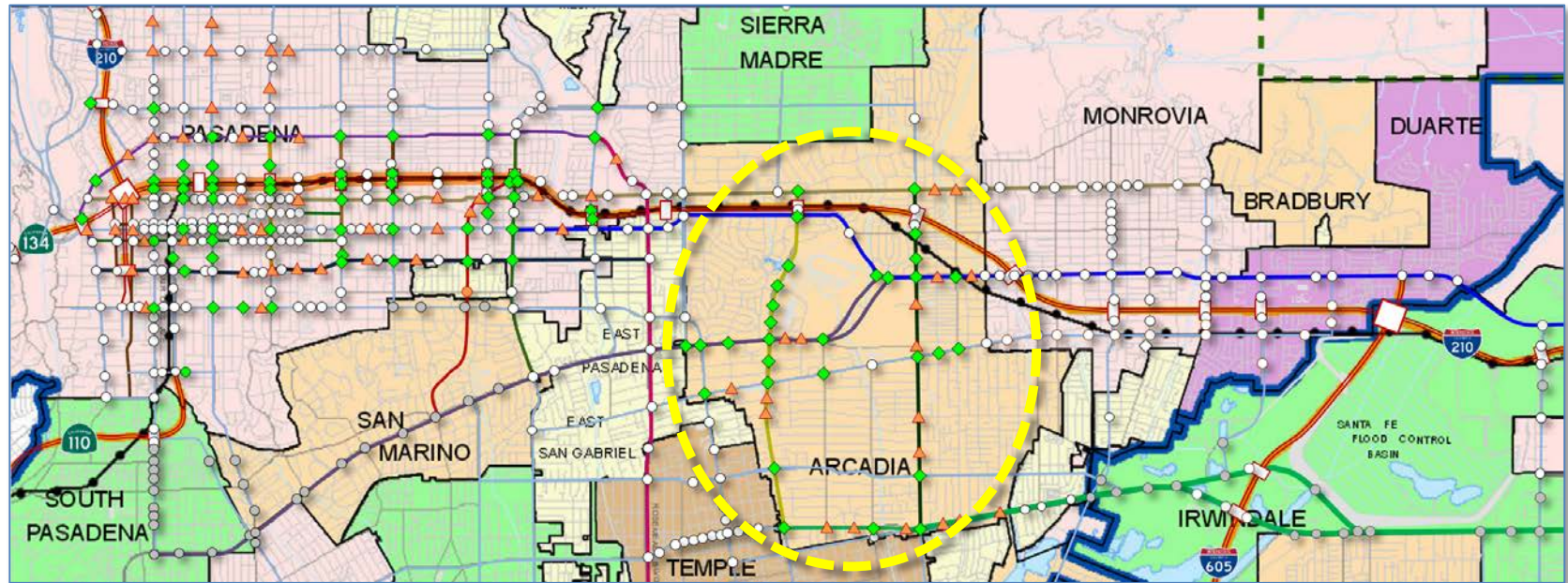
□ Detector categorized as “Good” if it satisfies

- ▣ Missing rate < 5%
- ▣ Inconsistency rate < 15% (e.g., Occ = 0 and flow/speed != 0)
- ▣ Not reporting zero values (Major issue in Arcadia)

Assessing Detector Health

104

□ Example: System detection data from Arcadia



- ◆ System Detectors on All Approaches
- ▲ System Detectors on Some Approaches
- No System Detector Set
- Not Determined

Assessing Detector Health

105

□ Example: Weekly detector health status report for Arcadia

Intersections			System Detectors		
Total	Detour Routes		Status	Total	
51	Yes	35	ON_LINE	407	434
			COMM_ERROR	23	
			COMM_ERROR/ON_LINE	4	
	No	16	ON_LINE	65	145
			COMM_ERROR	76	
			COMM_ERROR/ON_LINE	4	

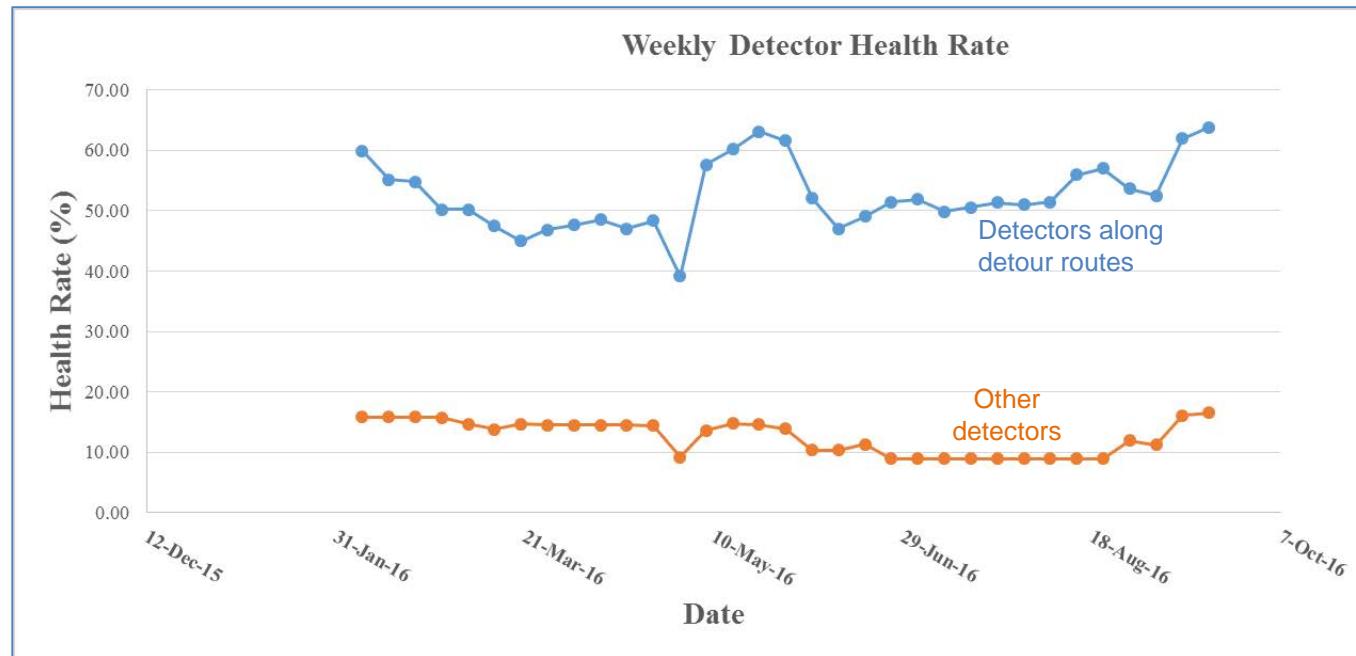
Weekly Data Quality (%)	Arcadia								
	Detour Routes			Not Detour Routes			All Detectors		
	Good	Bad	No Data	Good	Bad	No Data	Good	Bad	No Data
07-Feb-2016 To 13-Feb-2016	59.91	34.10	5.99	15.86	28.97	55.17	48.88	32.82	18.31
14-Feb-2016 To 20-Feb-2016	55.17	38.84	5.99	15.86	28.97	55.17	45.32	36.37	18.31
21-Feb-2016 To 27-Feb-2016	54.74	39.27	5.99	15.86	28.97	55.17	45.00	36.69	18.31
28-Feb-2016 To 05-Mar-2016	50.23	43.78	5.99	15.76	29.06	55.17	41.60	40.09	18.31
06-Mar-2016 To 12-Mar-2016	50.16	43.84	5.99	14.68	30.15	55.17	41.28	40.41	18.31
13-Mar-2016 To 19-Mar-2016	47.43	46.58	5.99	13.79	31.03	55.17	39.01	42.68	18.31
20-Mar-2016 To 26-Mar-2016	45.00	49.01	5.99	14.68	30.15	55.17	37.40	44.29	18.31
27-Mar-2016 To 02-Apr-2016	46.81	47.20	5.99	14.48	30.34	55.17	38.71	42.98	18.31
03-Apr-2016 To 09-Apr-2016	47.60	46.41	5.99	14.48	30.34	55.17	39.30	42.39	18.31
10-Apr-2016 To 16-Apr-2016	48.52	45.49	5.99	14.48	30.34	55.17	40.00	41.70	18.31
17-Apr-2016 To 23-Apr-2016	47.00	47.00	5.99	14.48	30.34	55.17	38.86	42.83	18.31
24-Apr-2016 To 30-Apr-2016	48.29	45.72	5.99	14.38	30.44	55.17	39.80	41.89	18.31
01-May-2016 To 07-May-2016	39.10	41.47	19.42	9.16	29.26	61.58	31.61	38.42	29.98
08-May-2016 To 14-May-2016	57.57	36.44	5.99	13.60	31.23	55.17	46.56	35.13	18.31
15-May-2016 To 21-May-2016	60.20	33.81	5.99	14.78	30.05	55.17	48.83	32.86	18.31
22-May-2016 To 28-May-2016	63.10	30.91	5.99	14.58	30.25	55.17	50.95	30.74	18.31
29-May-2016 To 04-Jun-2016	61.62	32.39	5.99	13.89	30.94	55.17	49.67	32.03	18.31
05-Jun-2016 To 11-Jun-2016	52.07	41.94	5.99	10.34	34.48	55.17	41.62	40.07	18.31
12-Jun-2016 To 18-Jun-2016	47.00	47.00	5.99	10.34	34.48	55.17	37.82	43.87	18.31
19-Jun-2016 To 25-Jun-2016	49.05	44.96	5.99	11.33	33.50	55.17	39.60	42.09	18.31
26-Jun-2016 To 02-Jul-2016	51.38	42.63	5.99	8.97	35.86	55.17	40.76	40.93	18.31
03-Jul-2016 To 09-Jul-2016	51.91	42.10	5.99	8.97	35.86	55.17	41.15	40.54	18.31
10-Jul-2016 To 16-Jul-2016	49.84	44.17	5.99	8.97	35.86	55.17	39.60	42.09	18.31
17-Jul-2016 To 23-Jul-2016	50.53	43.48	5.99	8.97	35.86	55.17	40.12	41.57	18.31
24-Jul-2016 To 30-Jul-2016	51.32	42.69	5.99	8.97	35.86	55.17	40.71	40.98	18.31
31-Jul-2016 To 06-Aug-2016	50.99	43.02	5.99	8.97	35.86	55.17	40.46	41.23	18.31
07-Aug-2016 To 13-Aug-2016	51.42	42.59	5.99	8.97	35.86	55.17	40.78	40.91	18.31
14-Aug-2016 To 20-Aug-2016	55.92	38.08	5.99	8.97	35.86	55.17	44.16	37.53	18.31
21-Aug-2016 To 27-Aug-2016	56.98	37.03	5.99	8.97	35.86	55.17	44.95	36.74	18.31
28-Aug-2016 To 03-Sep-2016	53.59	40.42	5.99	11.92	32.91	55.17	43.15	38.54	18.31
04-Sep-2016 To 10-Sep-2016	52.47	41.54	5.99	11.23	33.60	55.17	42.14	39.55	18.31
11-Sep-2016 To 17-Sep-2016	61.95	32.06	5.99	16.06	28.77	55.17	50.46	31.24	18.31
18-Sep-2016 To 24-Sep-2016	63.79	30.22	5.99	16.55	28.28	55.17	51.96	29.73	18.31

Assessing Detector Health

106

□ Example: Weekly detection health summary for Arcadia

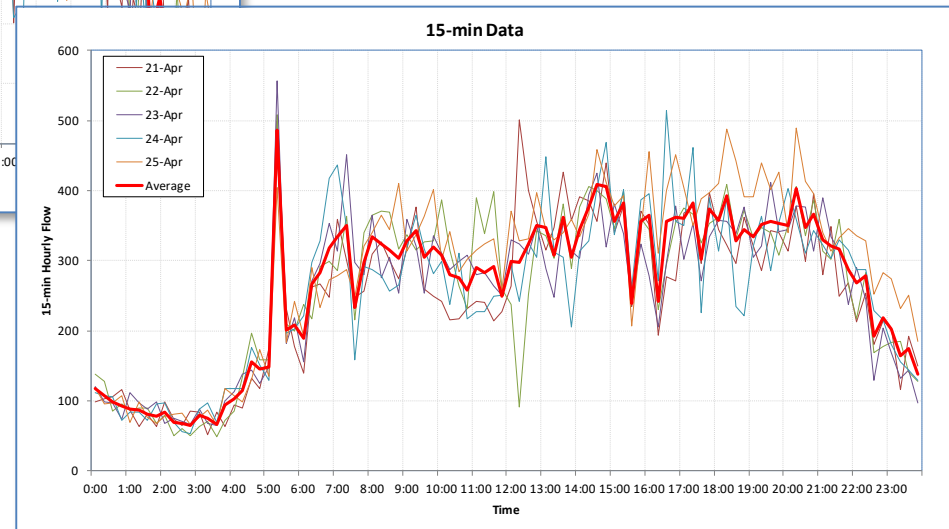
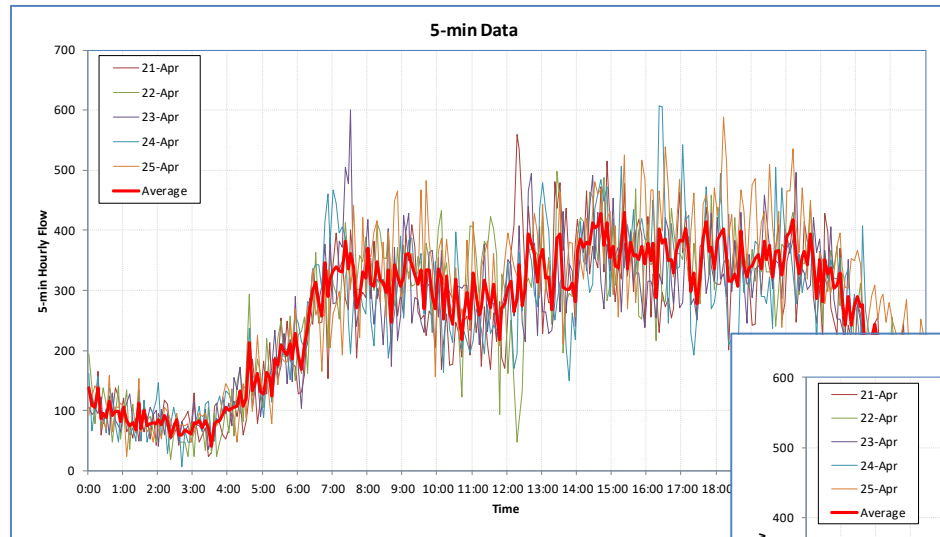
Intersections			System Detectors		
Total	Detour Routes		Status	Total	
51	Yes	35	ON_LINE	407	434
			COMM_ERROR	23	
			COMM_ERRORON_LINE	4	
	No	16	ON_LINE	65	145
			COMM_ERROR	76	
			COMM_ERRORON_LINE	4	



Data Factors – Data Variability

107

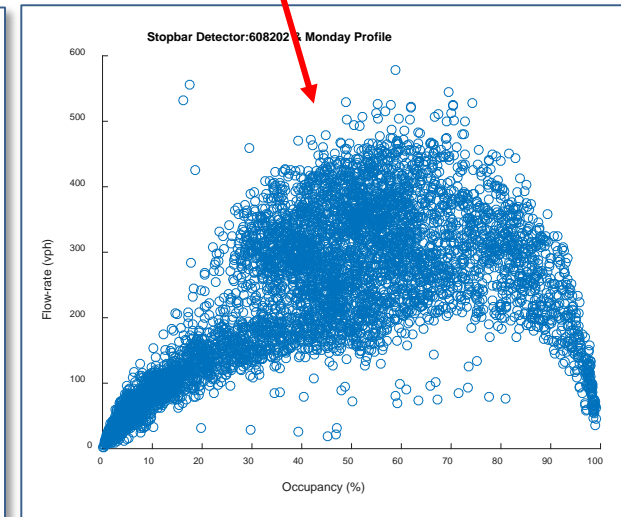
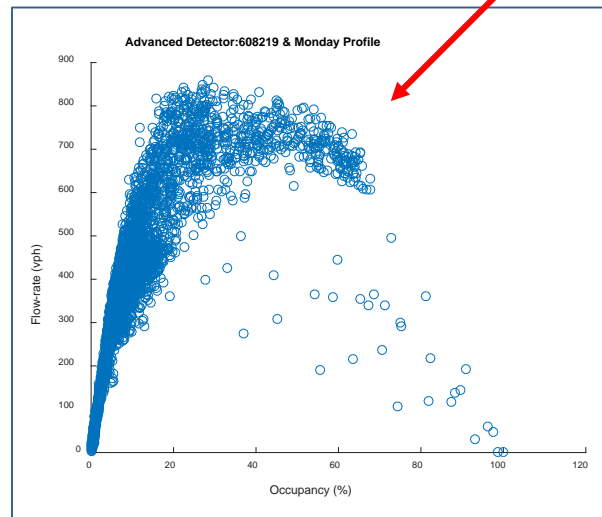
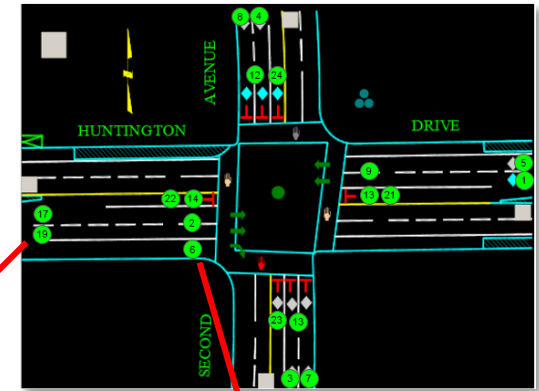
□ Variability of arterial traffic flows



Data Factors – Flow-Occupancy Relationships

108

- Location of detector greatly affects the underlying flow-occupancy relationship
- Creates difficulty in identifying average relationships



Data Adjustments – Smoothing

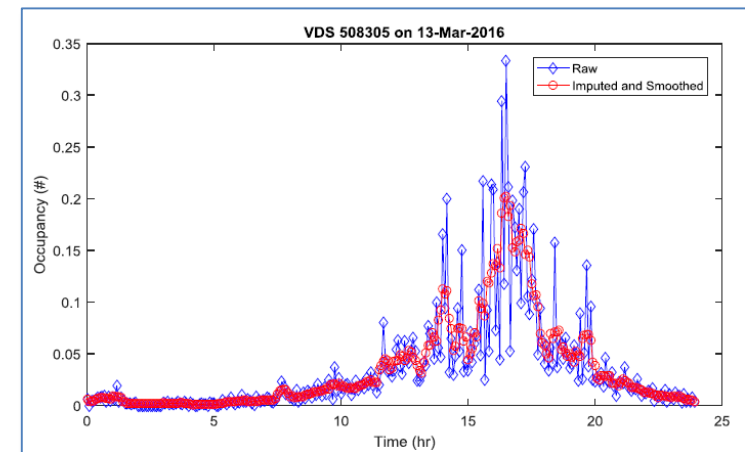
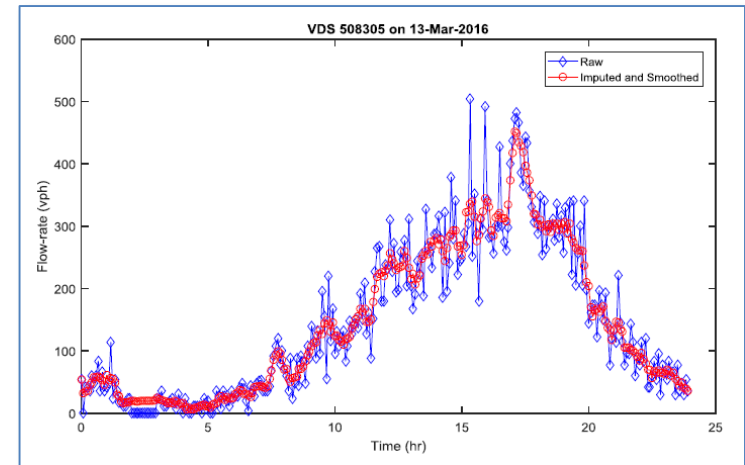
109

□ Issue:

- ▣ High degree of fluctuation, particularly when dealing with short intervals (cycle data, 5-minute data)

□ Solution:

- ▣ Calculate local averages with a window span of 5 intervals



Data Adjustments – Flow Rescaling

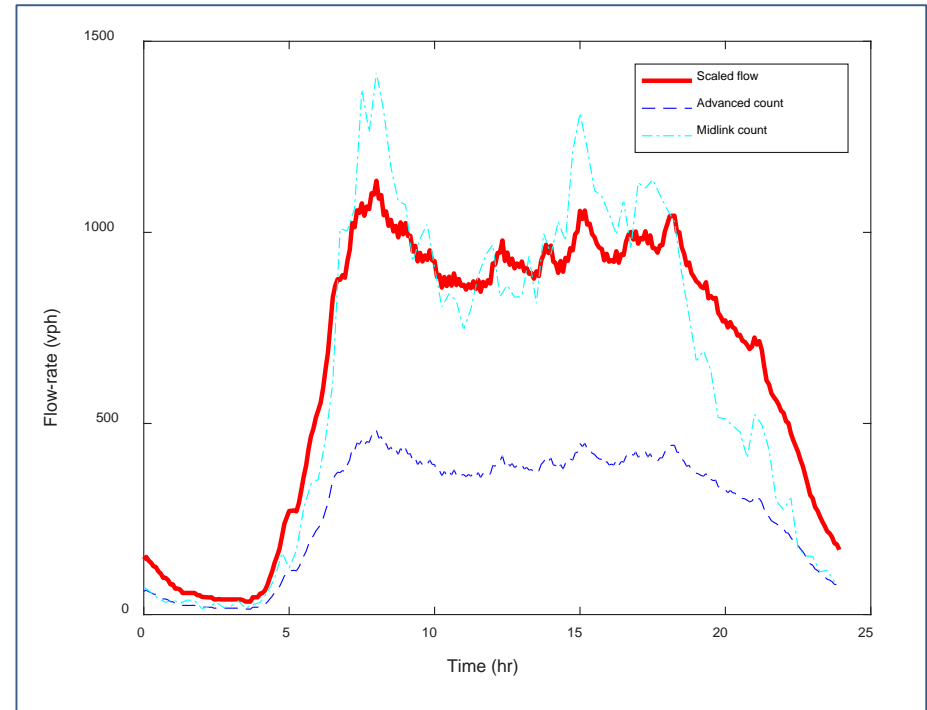
110

□ Issue:

- Consistently low flows due to incomplete detector coverage

□ Solution:

- Rescale observed approach flows using historical mid-link counts



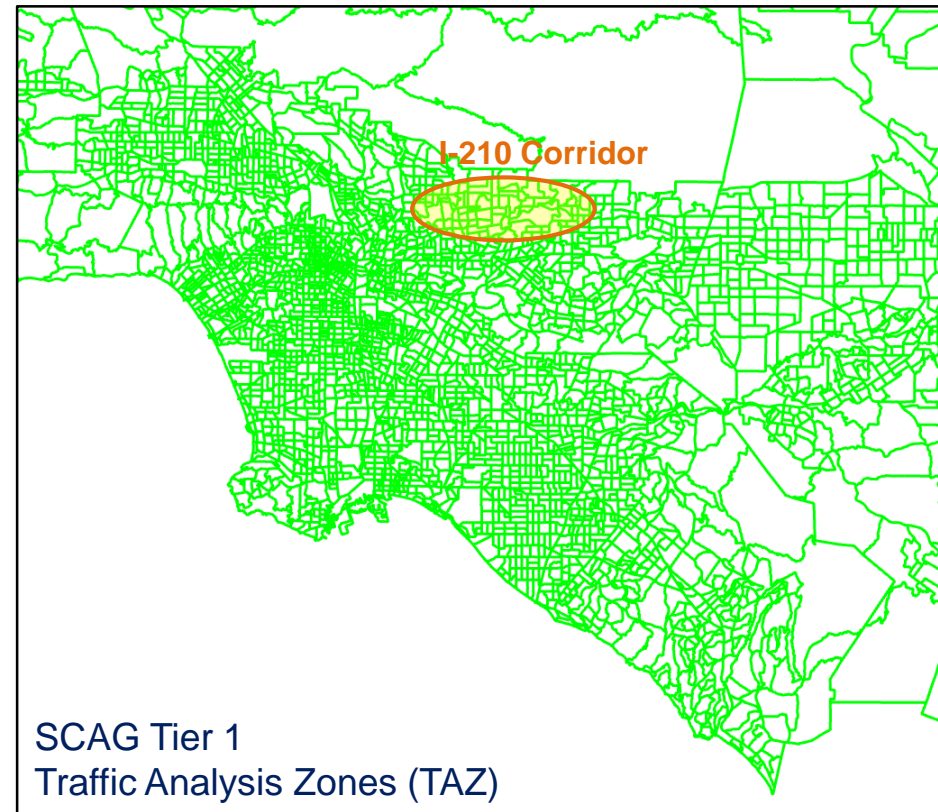
111

Demand Modeling

What is Demand Modeling?

112

- **Development of a table defining trips that people make within a network**
 - ▣ Between specific zones
 - ▣ By time of day
 - ▣ By mode
 - ▣ By purpose
- **Often related to demand model maintained by regional planning agencies**



Demand Modeling Approaches

113

- **Approach 1** - Specification of approach traffic **flows** and **turn percentages** at intersections
 - ▣ Vehicles move through the network without a clear destination
 - ▣ At each intersection, vehicles determine whether they go straight, turn right or turn left based on probabilities tied to observed data
- **Approach 2** - Definition of **origin-destination** flow matrices
 - ▣ Vehicles travel across a network based on their defined origin and destination
 - ▣ Vehicles typically assigned to the route, or routes, having the lowest cost

Demand Modeling Approach

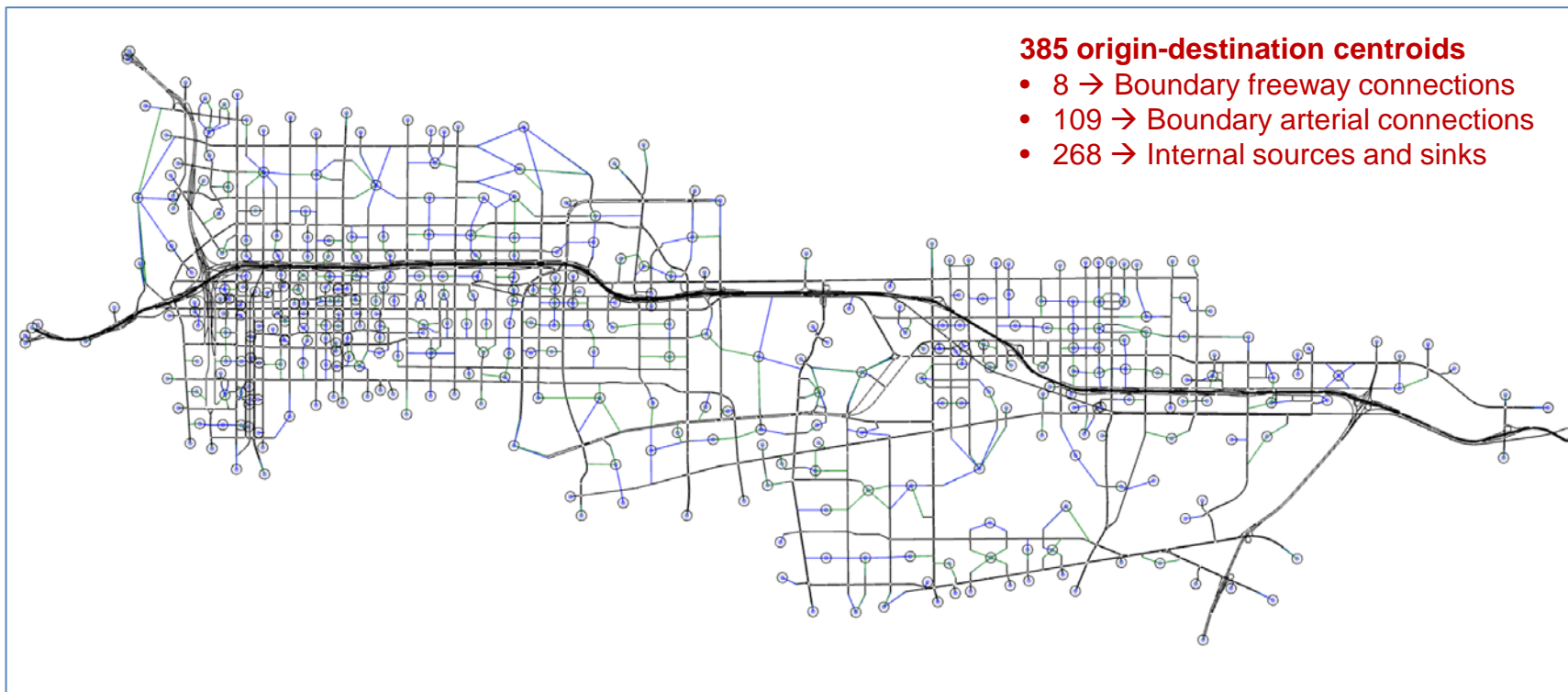
114

- **Similar to other leading commercial models, Aimsun uses **origin-destination matrices** to model traffic demand**
 - ▣ Provides greater flexibility in modeling routing applications
- **Key modeling decisions**
 - ▣ Origin and destination nodes to include
 - Nodes at network boundaries representing incoming and outgoing traffic
 - Nodes representing traffic sources and sinks within the network
 - ▣ Need to keep the number of nodes to a practical minimum
 - Simplifies data processing

Modeling of Trip Origins and Destinations

115

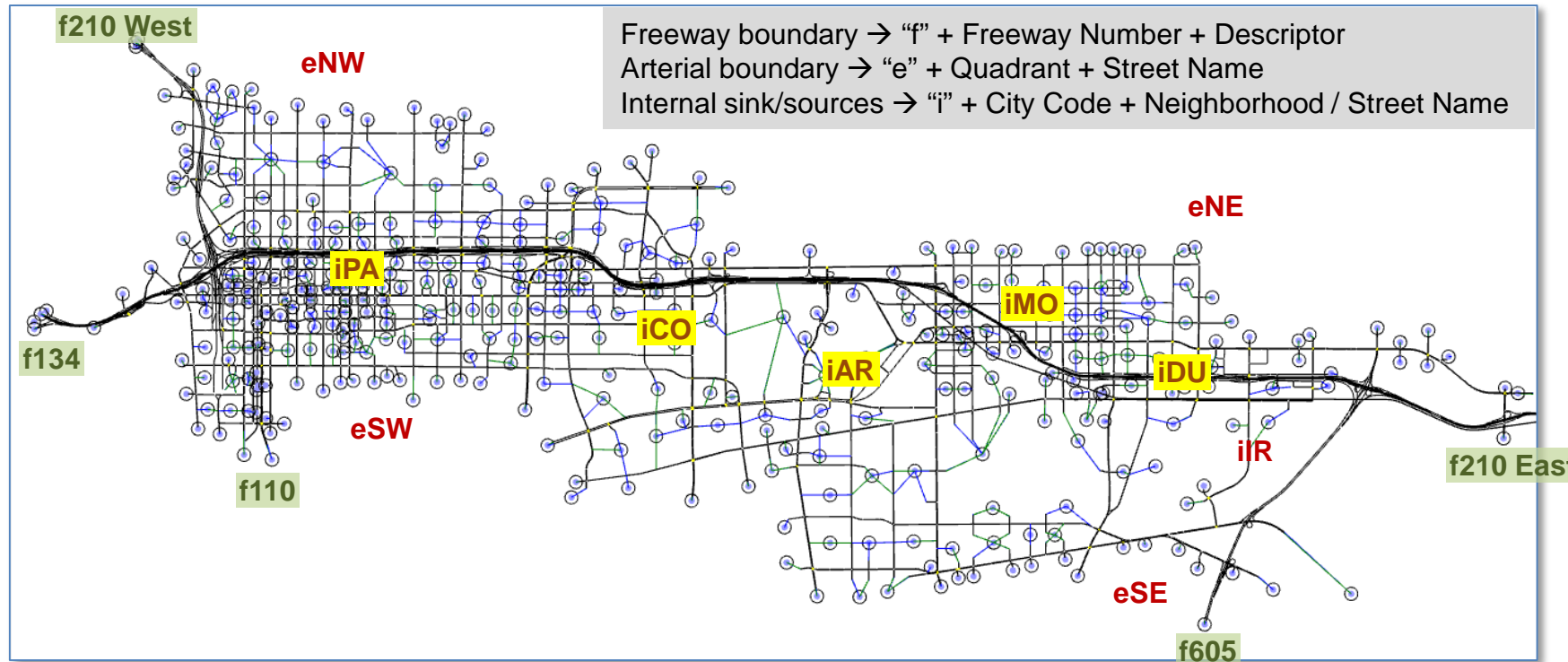
□ Resulting origin-destination modeling



Modeling of Trip Origins and Destinations

116

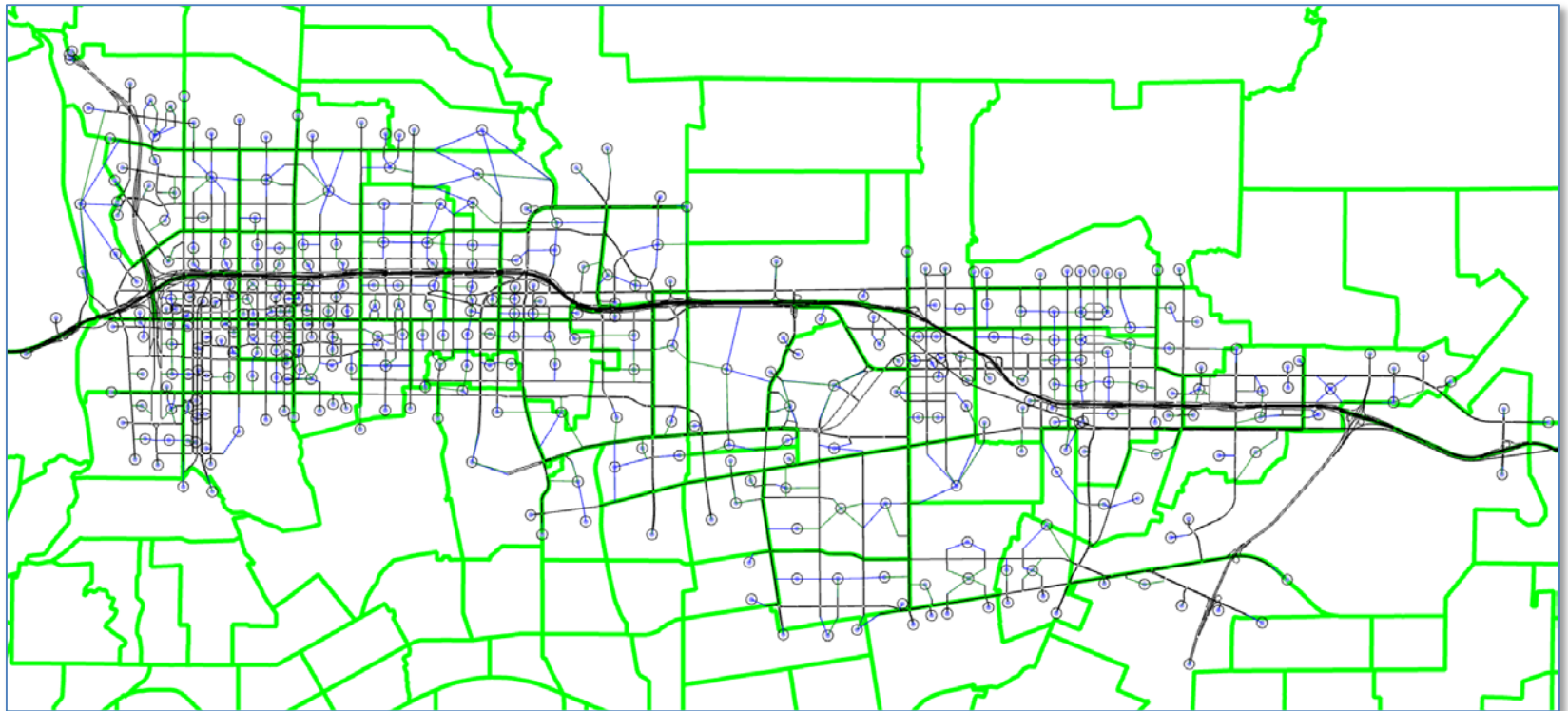
□ Labeling of centroids for I-210 Corridor



Modeling of Trip Origins and Destinations

117

- **Correspondence between centroids and traffic analysis zones**



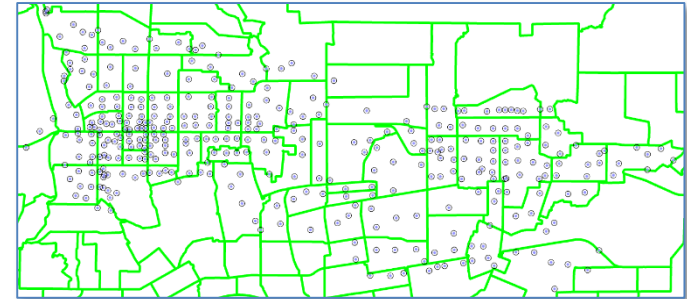
Modeling of Trip Origins and Destinations

118

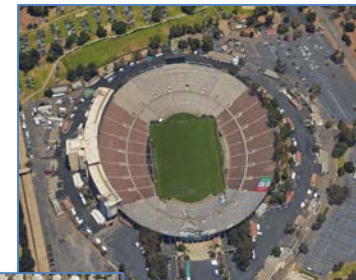
□ Best practice:

- Centroids are grouped by their corresponding geographical Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ)
 - Simplify conversion of data obtained from regional travel demand models
- Specific centroids for elements that may be the focus of specific analyses
 - Parking facilities
 - Events centers

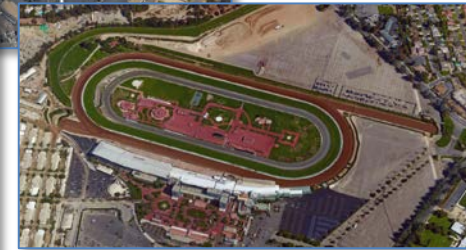
SCAG Traffic Analysis Zones



Rose Bowl



Arcadia Racetrack



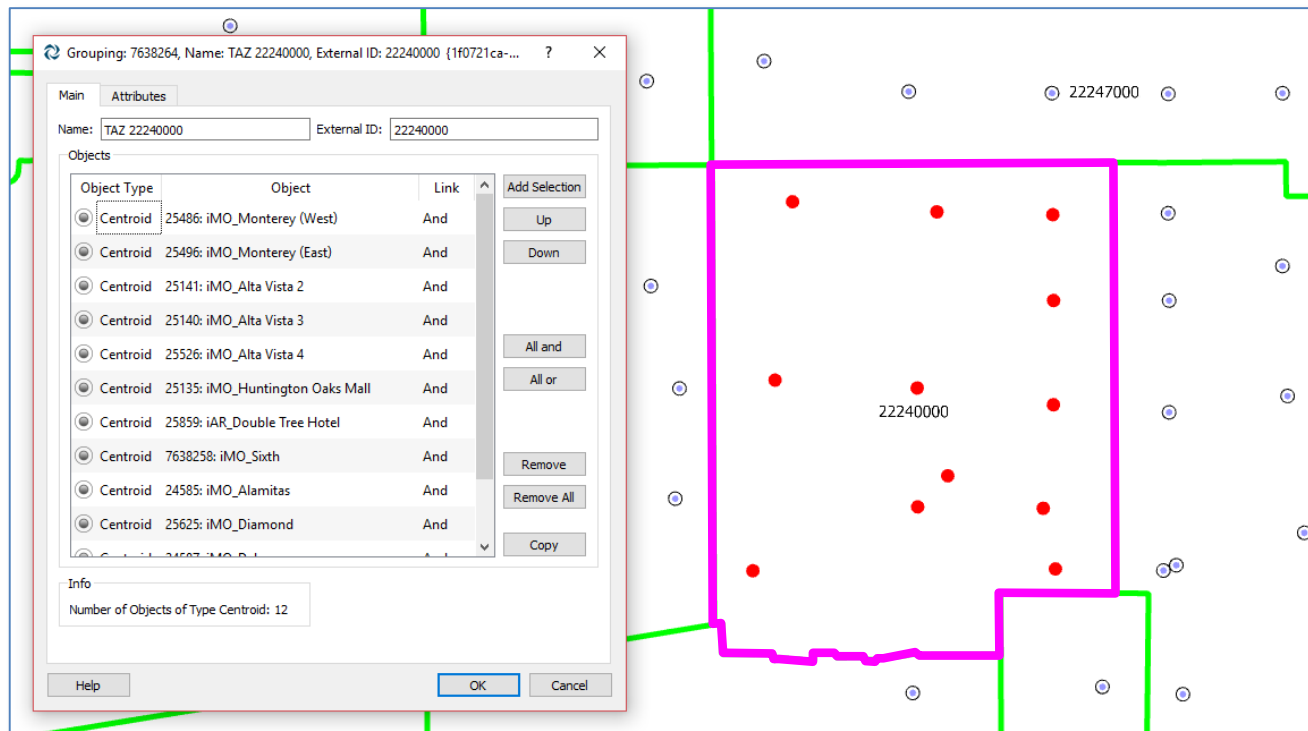
Westfield Mall



Demand Data Disaggregation

119

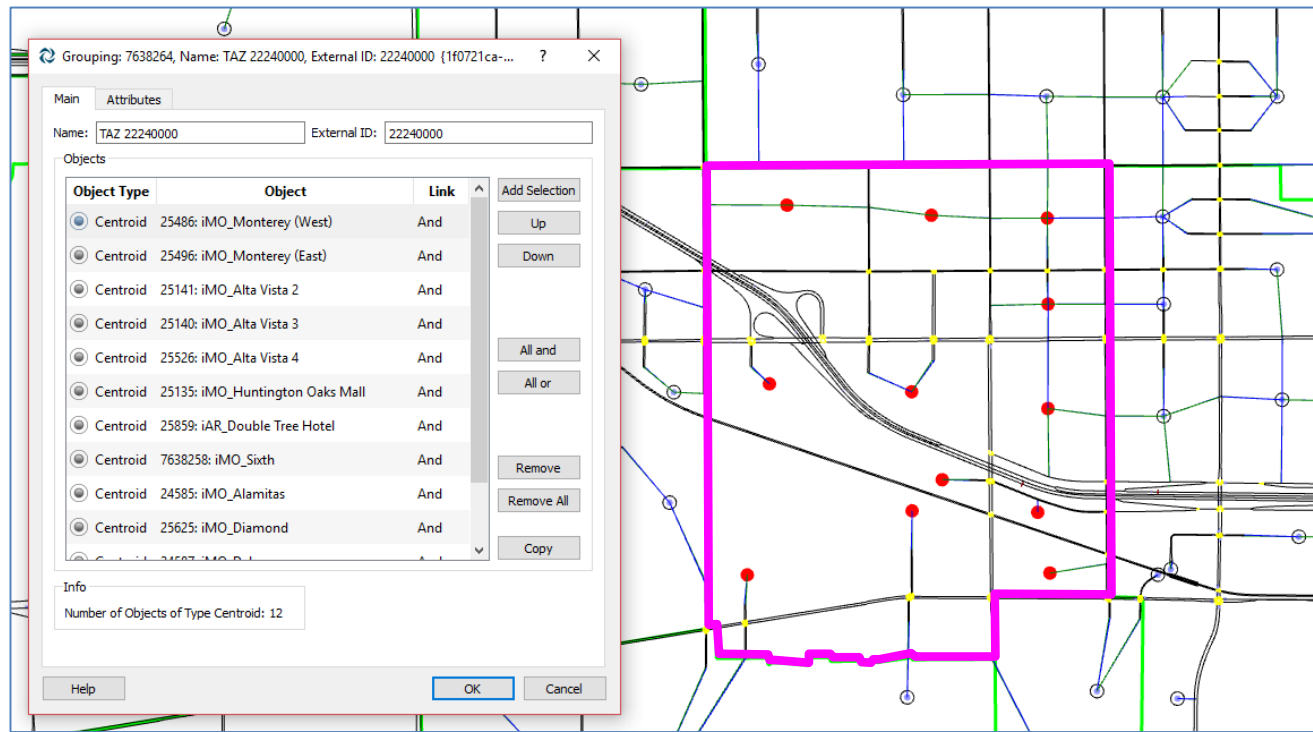
- ❑ **Except for special cases, demand for each TAZ is split equally among centroids in the TAZ**



Demand Data Disaggregation

120

- ❑ Centroid may be connected to multiple places in the network
- ❑ Flow allocation from centroid to network entrance is case-by-case



Demand Data Sources

121

- **OD trip matrices from regional travel demand model**
 - ▣ SCAG's 2012 TransCAD
- **Traffic studies**
 - ▣ Flows and turning counts from ~21 studies
- **Traffic flow data from traffic monitoring systems**
 - ▣ Volume data from PeMS
 - ▣ Volume data from mid-block / advanced / stop line traffic detectors
- **Emerging data sources**
 - ▣ Tracking data from probe vehicles / cell towers

Estimation of O-D Trip Patterns

122

- **Leading simulation models generally provide functions to estimate O-D trip patterns from observed traffic counts**
 - ▣ Mathematical problem with multiple possible solutions
 - ▣ Solution search made more difficult by inconsistent data
 - ▣ Requires a lot of judgement calls
- **Best to start with a seed matrix**
 - ▣ Aimsun developers suggest that using O-D matrix from regional travel demand model is usually the best starting point
 - ▣ Limited research done to date on how to leverage emerging data sources:
 - Probe vehicle data
 - Cellular phone data records

How Many Matrices to Develop?

123

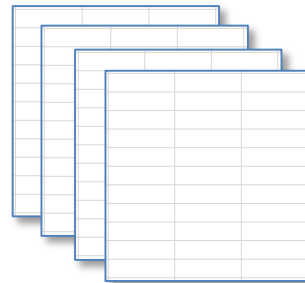
□ Which day(s) to model?

- Average weekday
- Individual weekdays
- Average Saturday
- Average Sunday
- Hard Holidays
- Soft Holidays



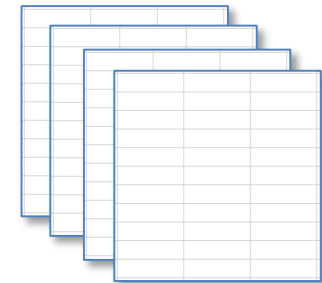
□ What period of day to model?

- AM peak period
- PM peak period
- Midday
- Evening/night



□ Which types of vehicles

- Single-occupancy passenger cars
- High-occupancy passenger cars
- Medium-duty truck
- Heavy-duty trucks



Demand Elements and Examples

124

□ Day types

- ▣ Weekday
- ▣ Weekend

□ Vehicle types

- ▣ Cars
- ▣ HOVs
- ▣ Trucks

□ Trip categories

- ▣ General
- ▣ Eastbound
- ▣ Westbound

□ Time Periods

- ▣ AM
- ▣ PM

□ Profiles

- ▣ Time slicing appropriate for different trip categories

□ Scale factors

- ▣ Fine tuning adjustments for day subtype, or for incidents

Data from SCAG Regional Demand Model

125

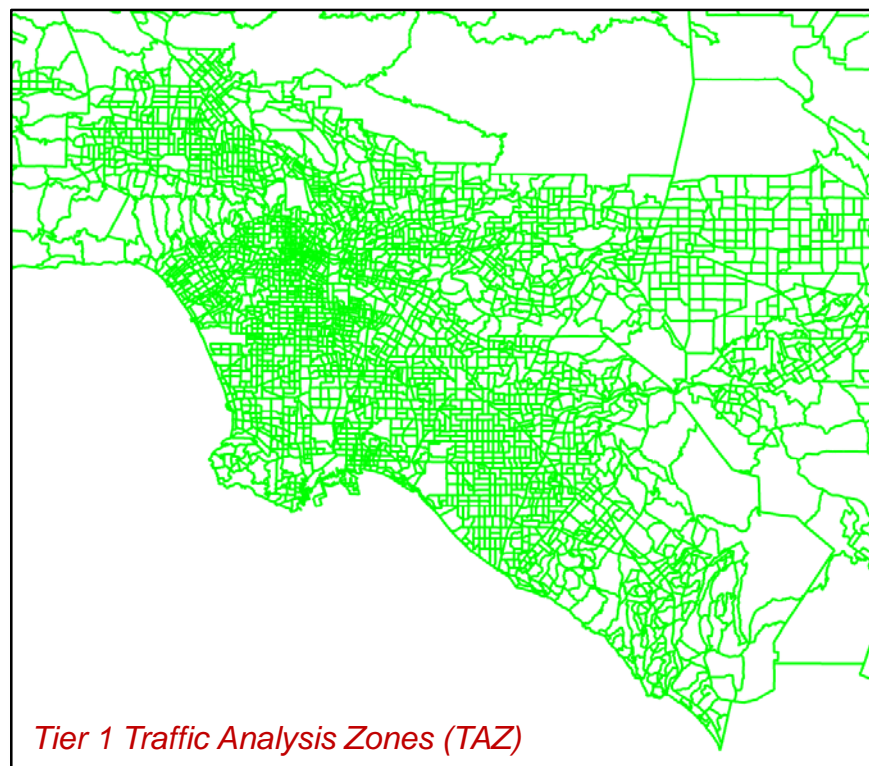
- **Average weekday O-D trip matrices at TAZ level**

- **Time periods**

- ▣ AM Peak: 6:00 AM - 9:00 AM
- ▣ Midday: 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM
- ▣ PM Peak: 3:00 PM - 7:00 PM
- ▣ Evening: 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM
- ▣ Night: 9:00 PM - 6:00 AM

- **Vehicle types**

- ▣ HOV non-user – 1 rider (drive alone)
- ▣ HOV non-user – 2 riders
- ▣ HOV non-user – 3 riders
- ▣ HOV user – 2 riders
- ▣ HOV user – 3 riders
- ▣ Light truck
- ▣ Medium truck
- ▣ Heavy truck

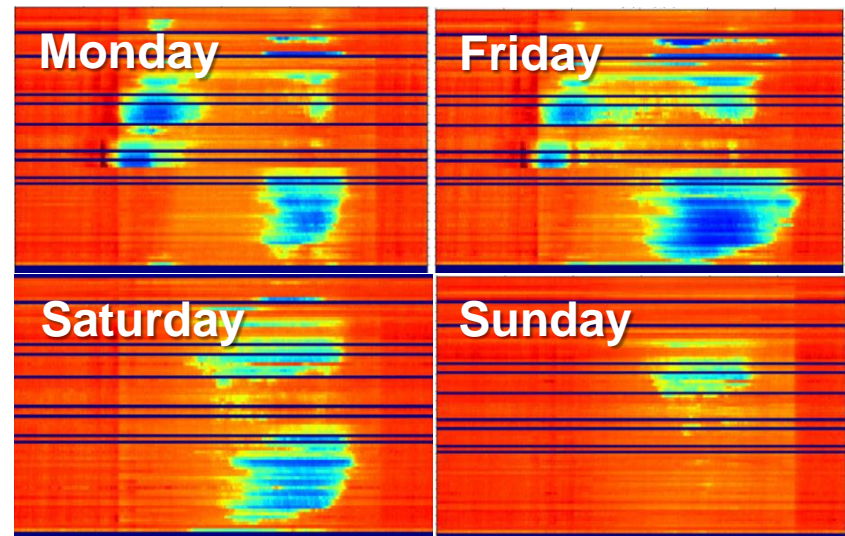


Day Types

126

- **Number of day types determined by cluster analysis**
 - ▣ Initial analysis based on PeMS suggests the following minimum categorization

- Ave Weekday (Mon-Thurs)
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday
- Hard holiday
- Soft holiday



- **Differences within a cluster can be represented by combinations of scale factors and profiles**

Extended Vehicle Types

127

□ 4 vehicle types modeled

- ▣ Car
- ▣ HOV
- ▣ Medium truck
- ▣ Heavy truck

4 types X 3 categories



12 extended vehicle types

□ 3 trip categories to increase flexibility

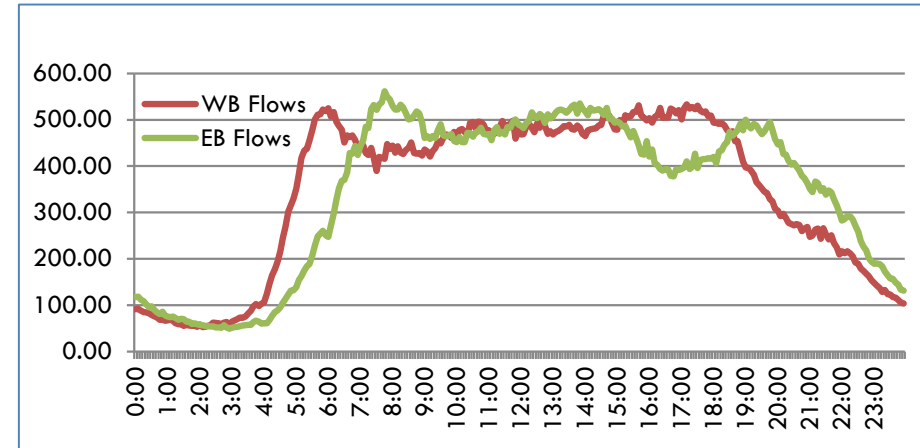
- ▣ General trips
- ▣ Eastbound external-external trips
 - I-210 to I-210 E
 - I-210 to I-605 S
 - SR-134 to I-210 E
 - SR-134 to I-605 S
 - I-605 N to I-210 E
- ▣ Westbound external-external trips
 - I-210 to I-210 W
 - I-210 to SR-134
 - I-210 to I-605 S
 - I-605 N to I-210 W
 - I-605 N to SR-134

Time-slicing

128

- **Time granularity of 15 min**
 - ▣ 96 points in a 24-hour time profile
 - ▣ Trips from each of the 5 SCAG time periods will be distributed based on diurnal profiles
- **Three diurnal profiles**
 - ▣ One profile for each category:
 - General
 - Eastbound external-external,
 - Westbound external-external

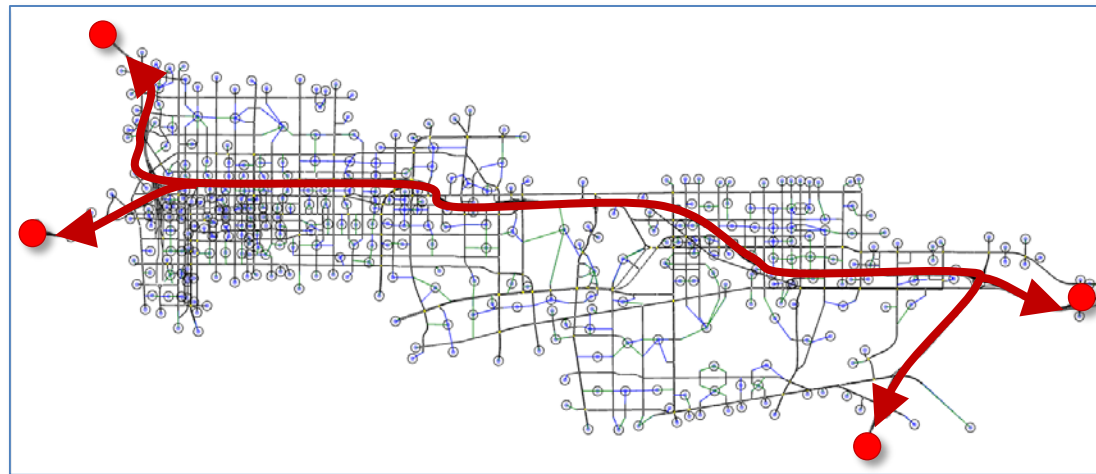
Sample of 5-min flows on I-210



Demand prediction

129

- Key destinations such as external-external flows at main gates are disaggregated by extended vehicle types
- Scaling of corridor traffic based on current day conditions
- During incidents, enable targeted scaling to modify expected changes to external-external flows



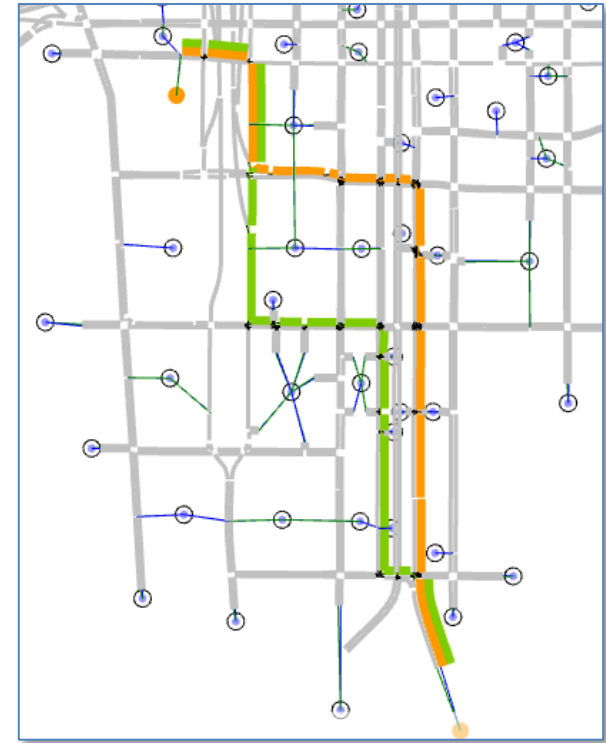
130

Route Choice Modeling

Route Selection Modeling

131

- **Route selection:**
 - ▣ Process by which travelers determine which set of roadway links they will follow to reach their destination
- **Factors affecting route selection**
 - ▣ Trip cost calculation
 - ▣ Influence of trip cost on route selection
- **I-210 corridor provide drivers with multiple possible paths → Increases sensitivity to route selection modeling**



Trip Cost Calculation

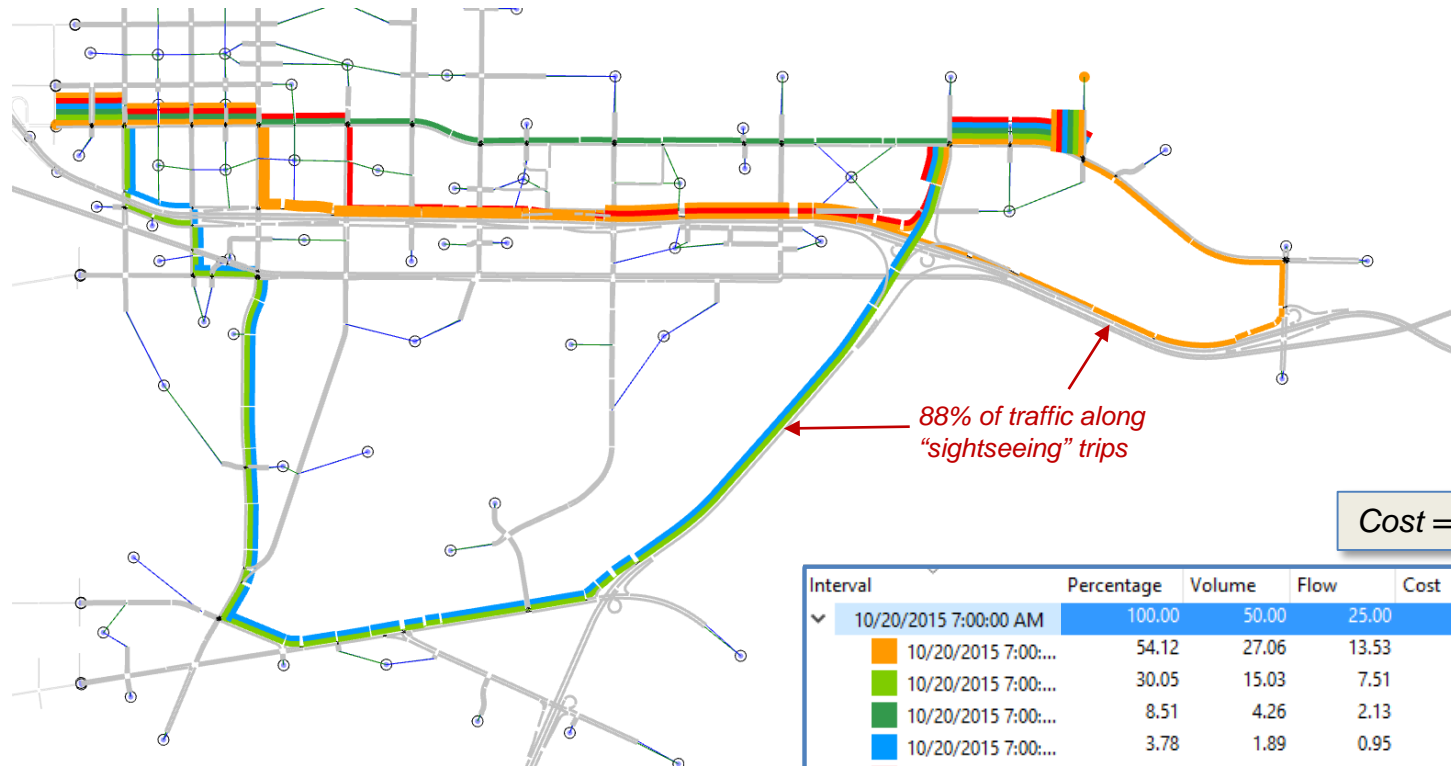
132

- **By default, simulation models typically consider **travel time** as the only factor affecting route selection**
 - ▣ OK for small networks
 - ▣ Can create issues in large networks, as routes with significant different length can have similar travel time due to differences in speed limits, traffic control effects
 - ▣ Can push a significant proportion of travelers to choose longer route
- **Next refinement is to add **travel distance** as a factor**
 - ▣ Tends to prevent vehicles from choosing “sightseeing” routes
 - ▣ Requires some custom programming

Trip Cost Calculation

133

□ Example: Route selection based solely on travel time



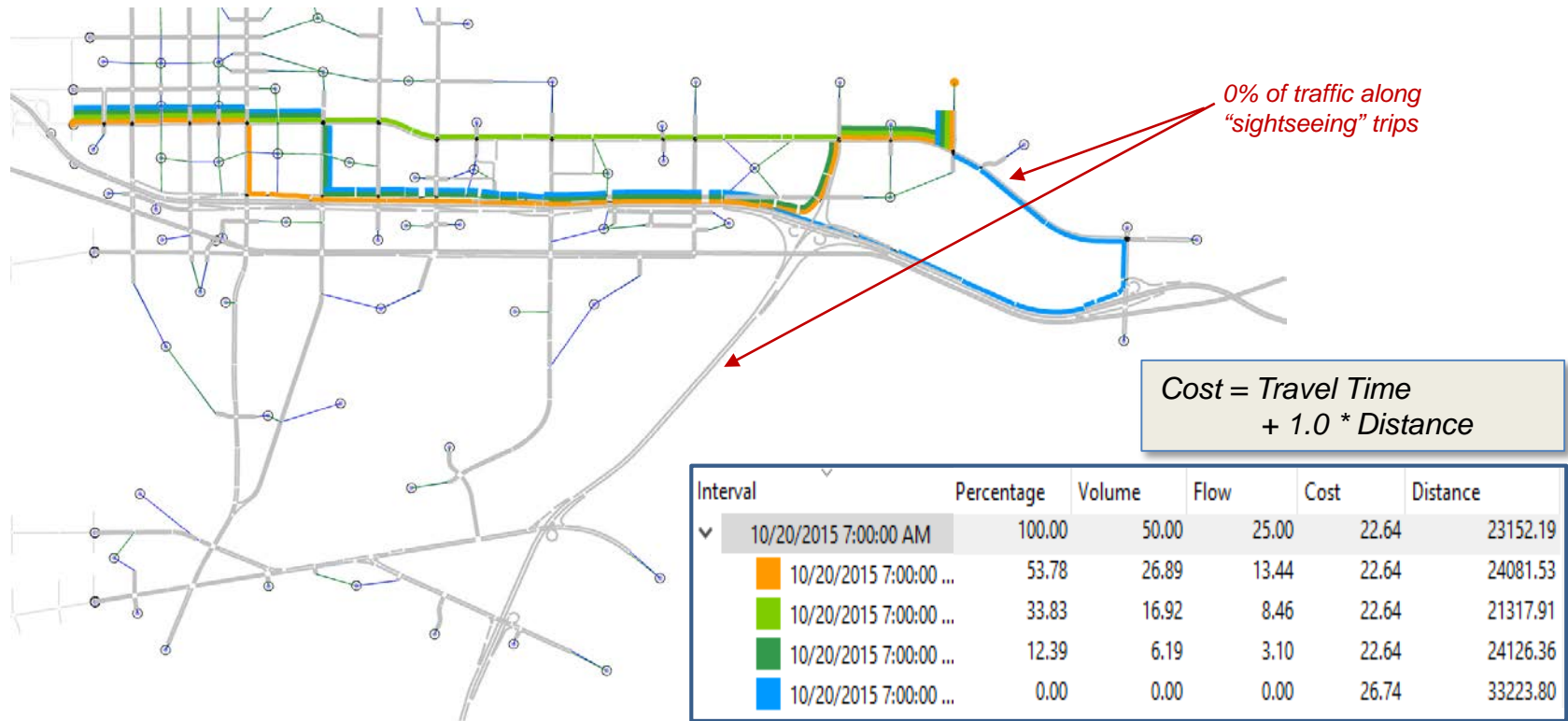
Cost = Travel Time

Interval	Percentage	Volume	Flow	Cost	Distance
10/20/2015 7:00:00 AM	100.00	50.00	25.00	15.93	27974.00
10/20/2015 7:00:00 AM	54.12	27.06	13.53	15.92	24081.53
10/20/2015 7:00:00 AM	30.05	15.03	7.51	15.93	36257.73
10/20/2015 7:00:00 AM	8.51	4.26	2.13	15.93	21317.91
10/20/2015 7:00:00 AM	3.78	1.89	0.95	15.93	36283.00
10/20/2015 7:00:00 AM	3.48	1.74	0.87	15.93	24126.36
10/20/2015 7:00:00 AM	0.06	0.03	0.01	17.10	33178.96

Trip Cost Calculation

134

□ Example: Route selection considering travel time and distance



Trip Cost Calculation

135

□ Further refinement: factoring traveler preferences

- For freeway and arterial trips with similar travel times → motorists tend to prefer using the freeway
- Motorists may be willing to travel extra distance to stay on a freeway
- HOV vehicles have extra incentive to use HOV lanes



Static traffic assignment trip costs

Arterials:	$\text{Travel Time} + 1.00 * \text{Distance} + \text{Ramp Meter Penalty}$
Freeways – Main lanes:	$\text{Travel Time} + 0.85 * \text{Distance} + \text{Ramp Meter Penalty}$
Freeway - HOV lanes:	$\text{Travel Time} + 0.80 * \text{Distance} + \text{Ramp Meter Penalty}$

Routing Data Sources

136

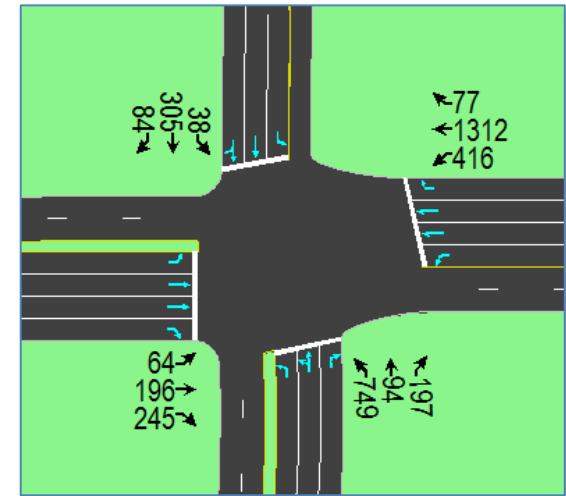
□ Traditional sources

- ▣ Volume along roadway segments
- ▣ Turning counts at intersections
- ▣ Observations from traffic managers



*No direct observations of
paths taken*

*Paths followed by vehicles
inferred from observed data*



Routing Data Sources

137

□ Emerging sources

- ▣ Tracking data from equipped vehicles (probe vehicles)
- ▣ Tracking data from GPS-equipped smartphones
- ▣ Tracking data cellular phone network operators



□ Potential benefits

- ▣ Direct observation of travel paths

□ Potential issues

- ▣ GPS location accuracy
- ▣ Distinguishing phones carried onboard vehicles and by pedestrians in congested urban areas
- ▣ Distinguishing multiple phones being tracked from same vehicle

Routing Assumptions – Base Model

138

- **Initial distribution of route selection models within simulated traffic fleet**
 - ▣ 80% of passenger cars follow distribution of shortest paths produced by Dynamic User Equilibrium (DUE) assignment
 - Up to 3 paths considered between each O-D pair
 - ▣ 20% of passenger cars able to recalculate paths en-route
 - C-Logit model
- **Slight variations for medium and heavy trucks**
- **Percentages to be adjusted during AMS model calibration**

139

Response Planning Modeling

Response Plan Modeling Elements

140

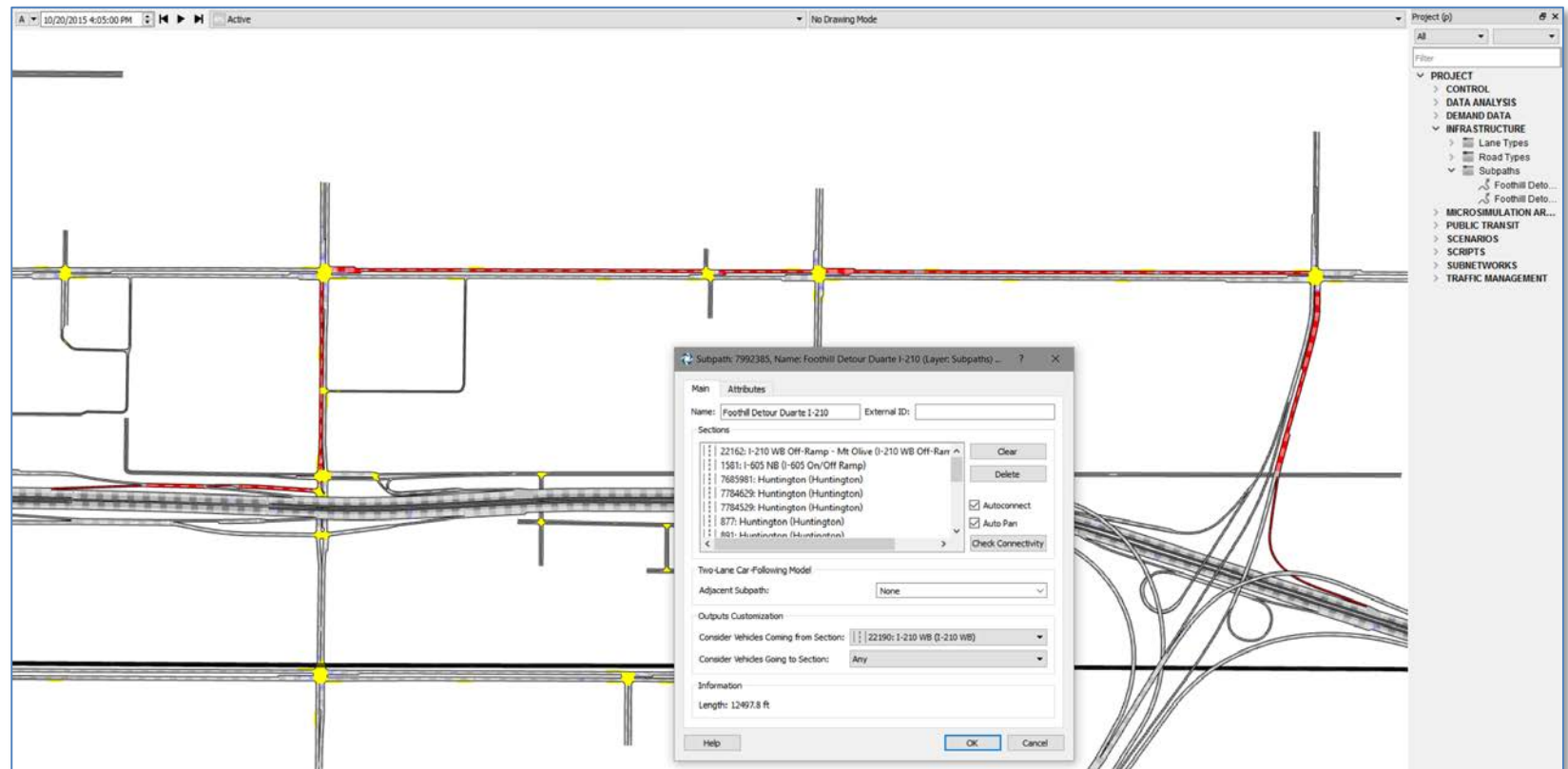
- **Detours**
- **Driver responses**
- **Response timing plans**



Incident Response – Modeling of Detours

141

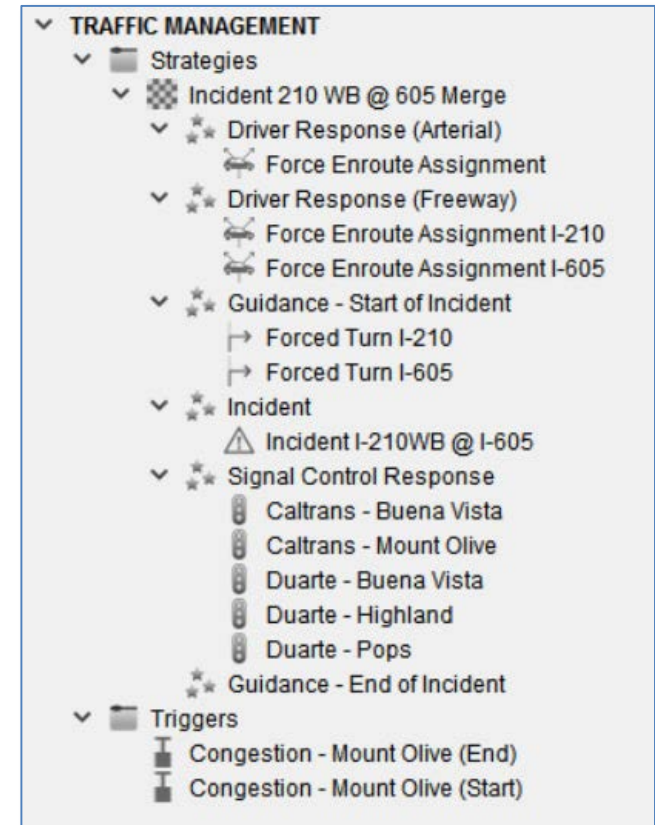
□ Identification of all possible detours in Aimsun



Incident Response – Driver Behavior

142

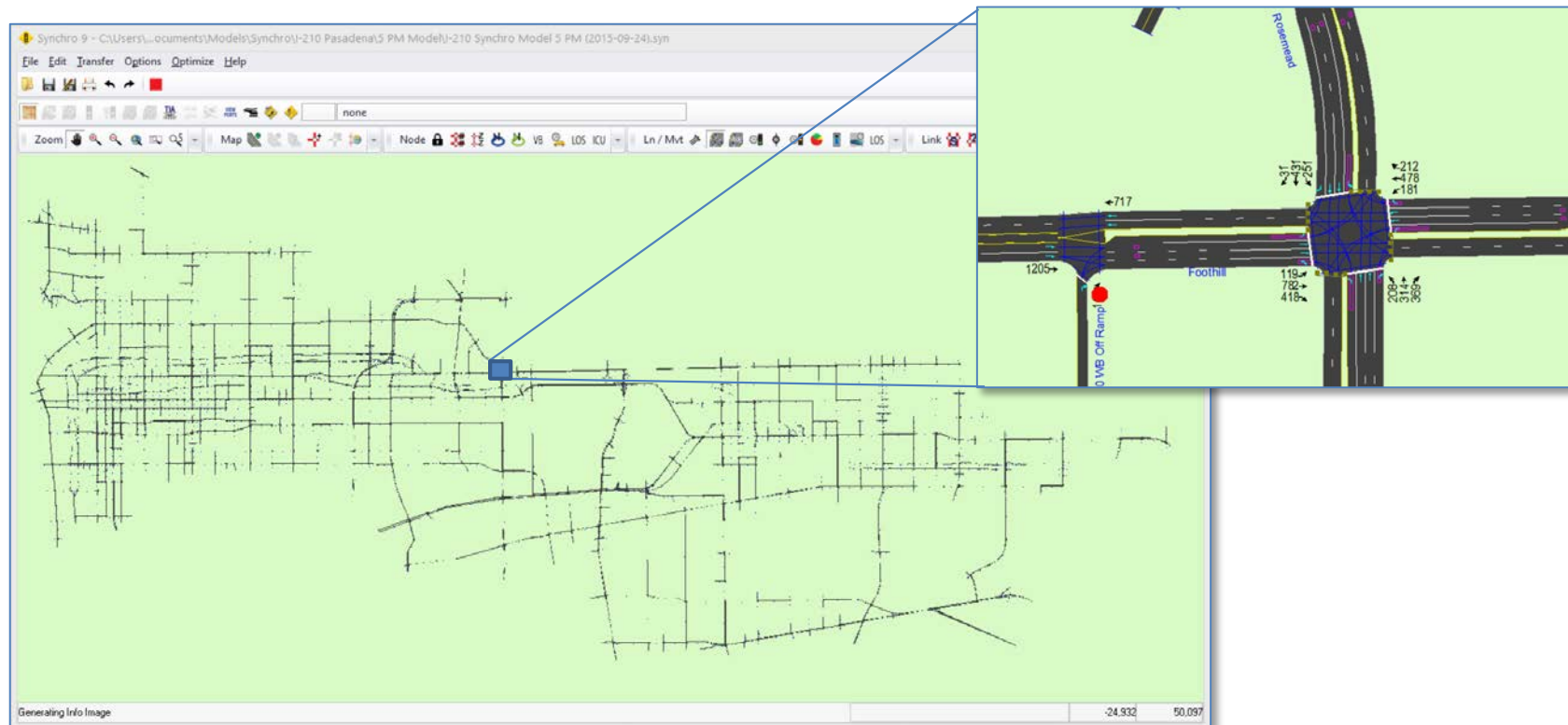
- **Parameters to be defined for modeling incidents and response plans**
 - ▣ Locations where motorists receive guidance
 - ▣ Detour route(s) followed
 - ▣ % drivers accepting guidance
 - ▣ % other drivers adjusting their route based on observed traffic conditions
 - ▣ Event triggering driver responses
- **Percentages to be determined based on literature review, Berkeley research, modeling experience, etc.**



Incident Response – Timing Plans

143

- Preliminary timing plans to be developed using available Synchro model of corridor



144

Model Execution

Running Large Scale Models

145

- **Execution time is a key concern when running large simulation models**
 - ▣ Not an issue in conducting off-line analyses
 - ▣ Critical issue: model is to be used in a real-time operational context
- **Traditional solution**
 - ▣ Running the model on computers with high processing power
 - ▣ Parallelizing the simulation process to allow multiple threads
- **Emerging solution**
 - ▣ Moving execution to the cloud, where computing power could be scaled as needed



**Aimsun now
running on
Amazon Cloud**

146

Research and Partnering

AMS and Research Themes

147

- ❑ **Machine Learning for Calibration and Control**
- ❑ **Data Quality Algorithms**
- ❑ **Estimation Methods**
- ❑ **Data Fusion Methods**
- ❑ **Call Data Records (CDRs) for OD**
- ❑ **Probe Data for ODME, Speed and Density**
- ❑ **Route Choice**
- ❑ **Driver Response to Guidance or Incentives**



I-210 Corridor as a Center for Future Transportation Innovation

148

- **The I-210 Corridor will be uniquely positioned**
 - ▣ Well studied, well instrumented, well understood, and well modeled
 - ▣ Centralized archives of high quality data over diverse operating conditions

- **Leveraging these assets, the I-210 will be an ideal corridor for future innovation and new technologies**
 - ▣ Connected and automated vehicles
 - ▣ Transportation as a service
 - ▣ Coordination between public and private modes
 - ▣ Integration with smart cities and regions
 - ▣ New partnerships and new possibilities

Partnerships and Cooperation

149

- ❑ **To push forward the state-of-the-art and the state-of-practice we plan to share our:**
 - ❑ Models
 - ❑ Data
 - ❑ Algorithms

- ❑ **We are interested in partnering with:**
 - ❑ Stakeholders
 - ❑ Academic institutions
 - ❑ Federal and state governments
 - ❑ Industry partners



150

Thank you

Questions for discussion?