



INCORPORATING THE CLASS-OF-SERVICE CONCEPT INTO LARGE SCALE URBAN NETWORK CONTROL

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Advancing Traffic Control through Big Data and Connectivity Workshop
New Directions in Mathematical Approaches for Traffic Flow Management

IPAM

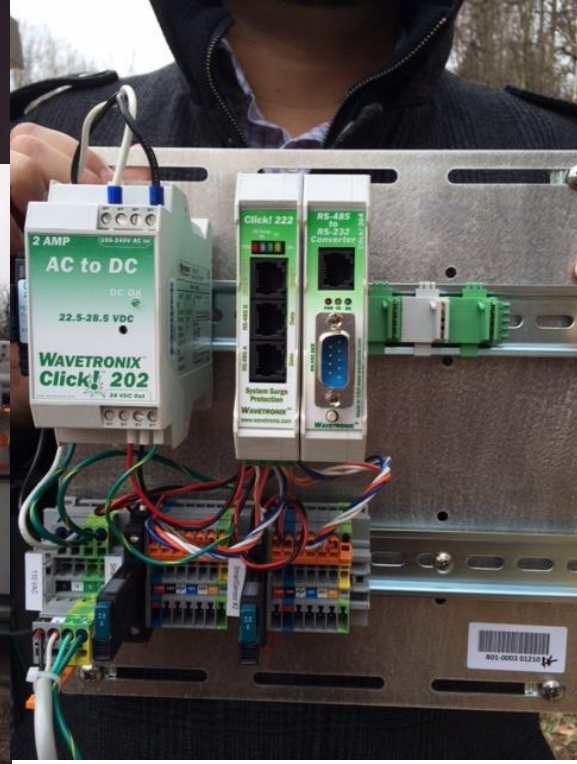
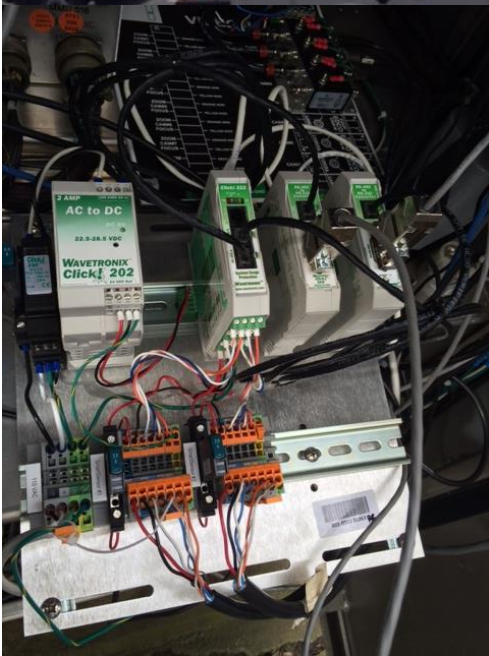
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Background

- Congestion is a big problem in large-scale networks
- There are tools and techniques to design and evaluate control strategies based on aggregated network performance
- There are tools and techniques to simulate house-hold travelers in agent-based or activity-based models

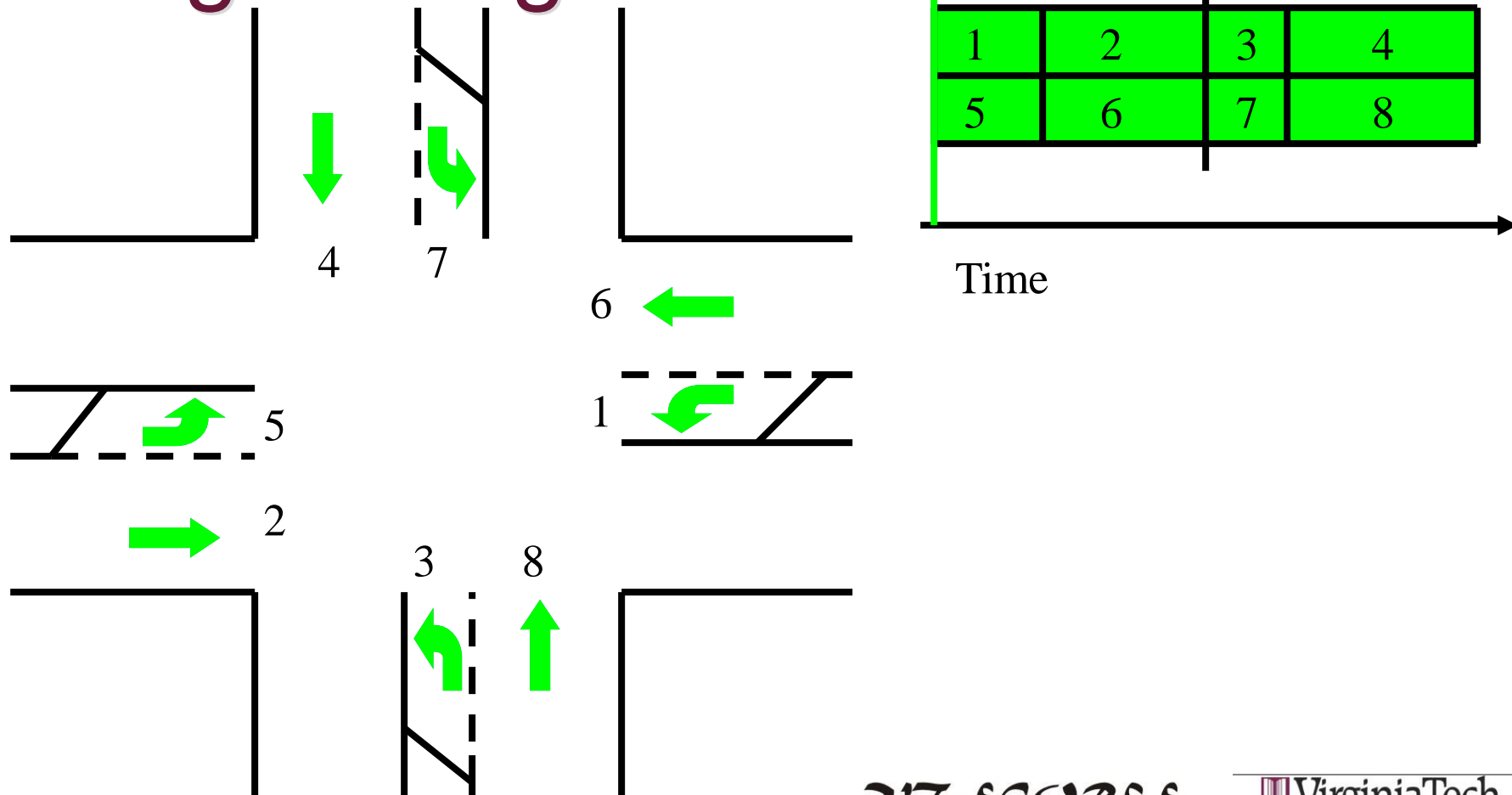
Outline

- An introduction to arterial coordination and control parameters
- An introduction to freeway fundamental diagram
- What is the common link and what are the performance measures?
- A sample exploratory study



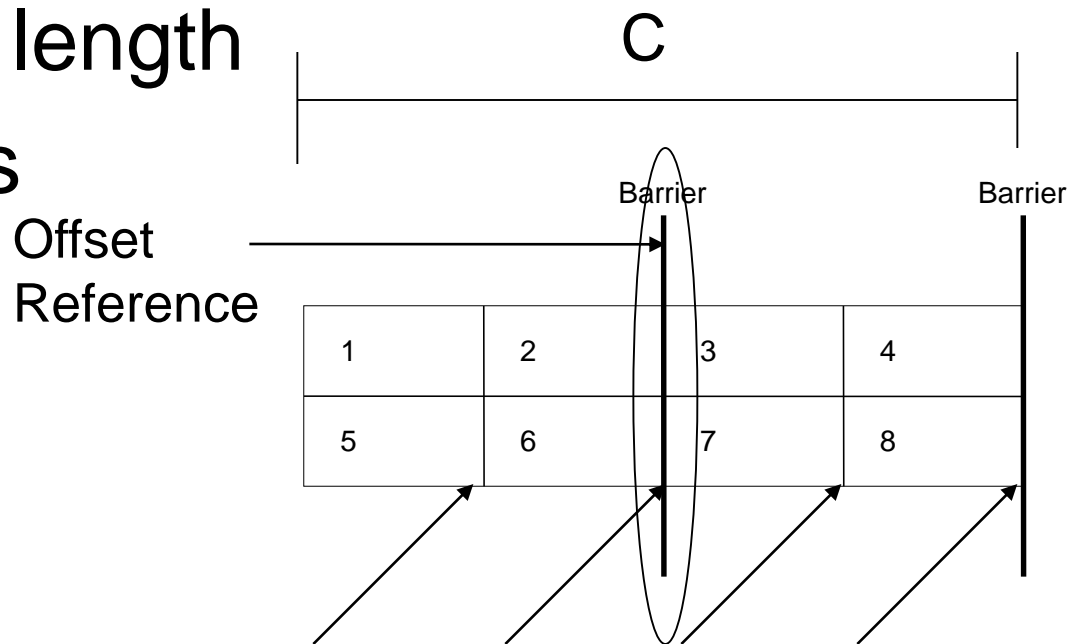


Signal Logic: Phases



Actuated Signals Logic: Coordination Parameters

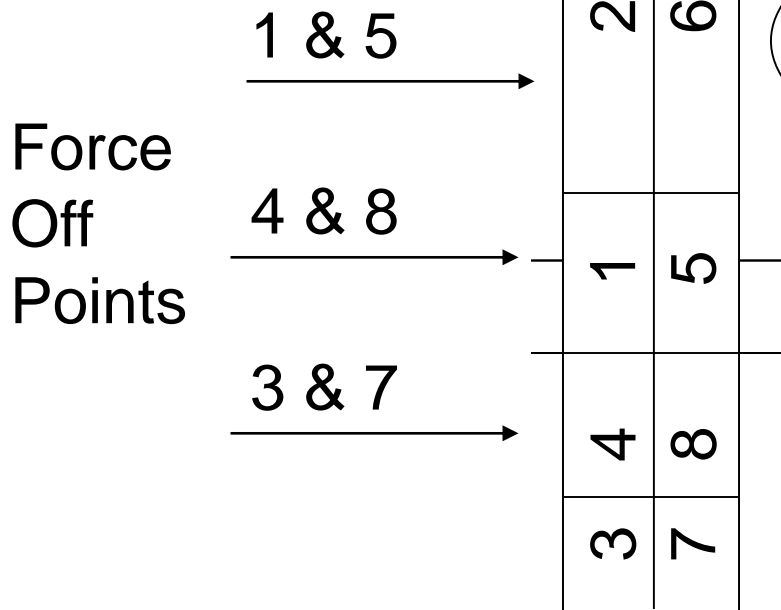
- Constant cycle length
- Force-off points
- Offsets



Force Off Points

The Offset Parameter

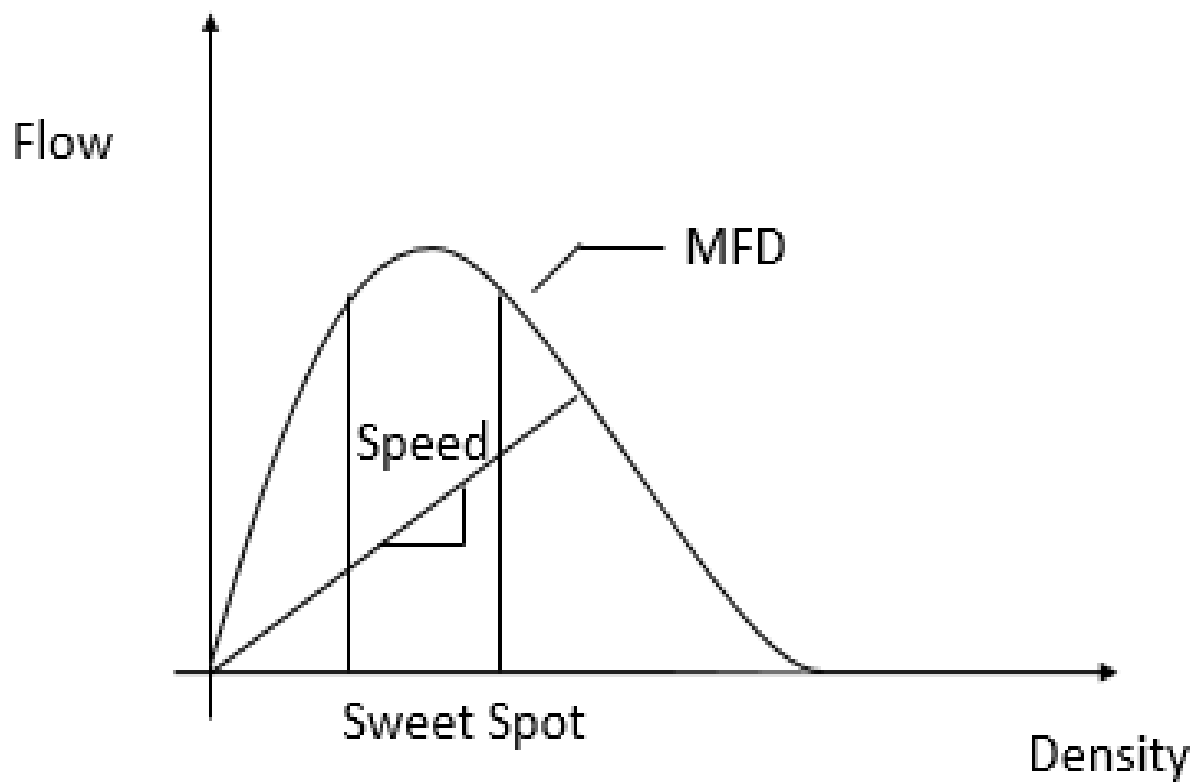
Offset
Reference



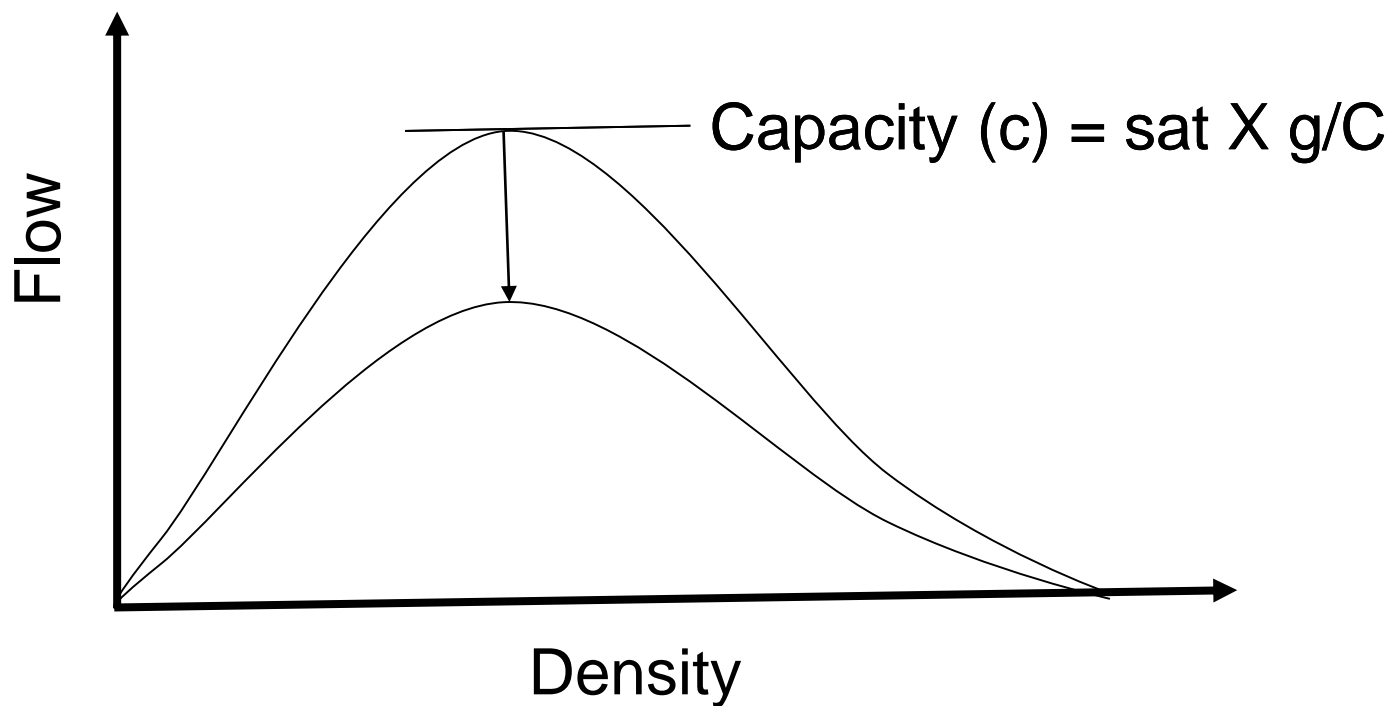
You are the
weakest link



Macroscopic Fundamental Diagram (MFD)



MFD on Urban Networks



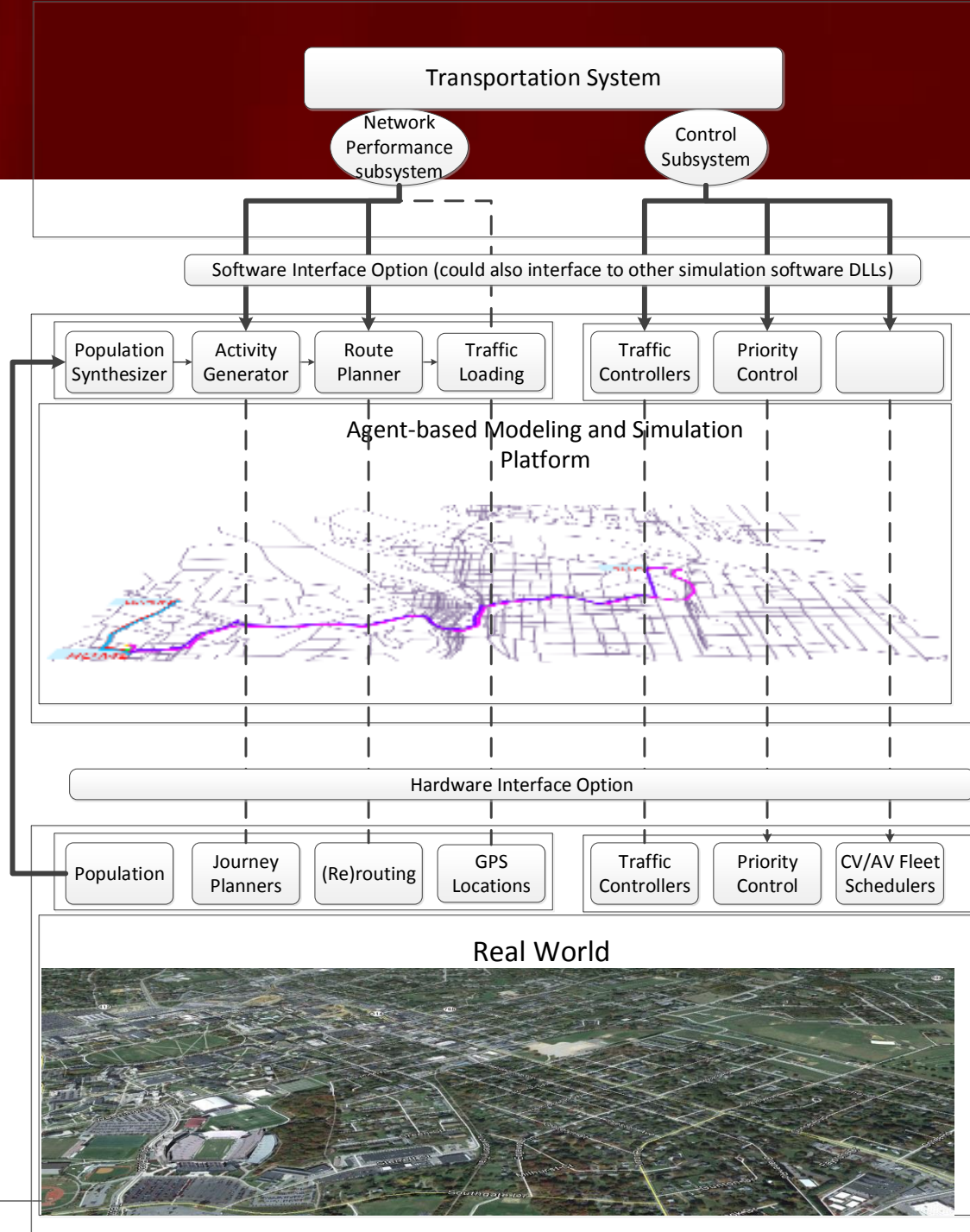
The Class of Service

- How many MFDs are in the network?
- Which routes are on which MFD?
- Who gets the highest MFD?
- An opportunity for coordination, and equity evaluation!

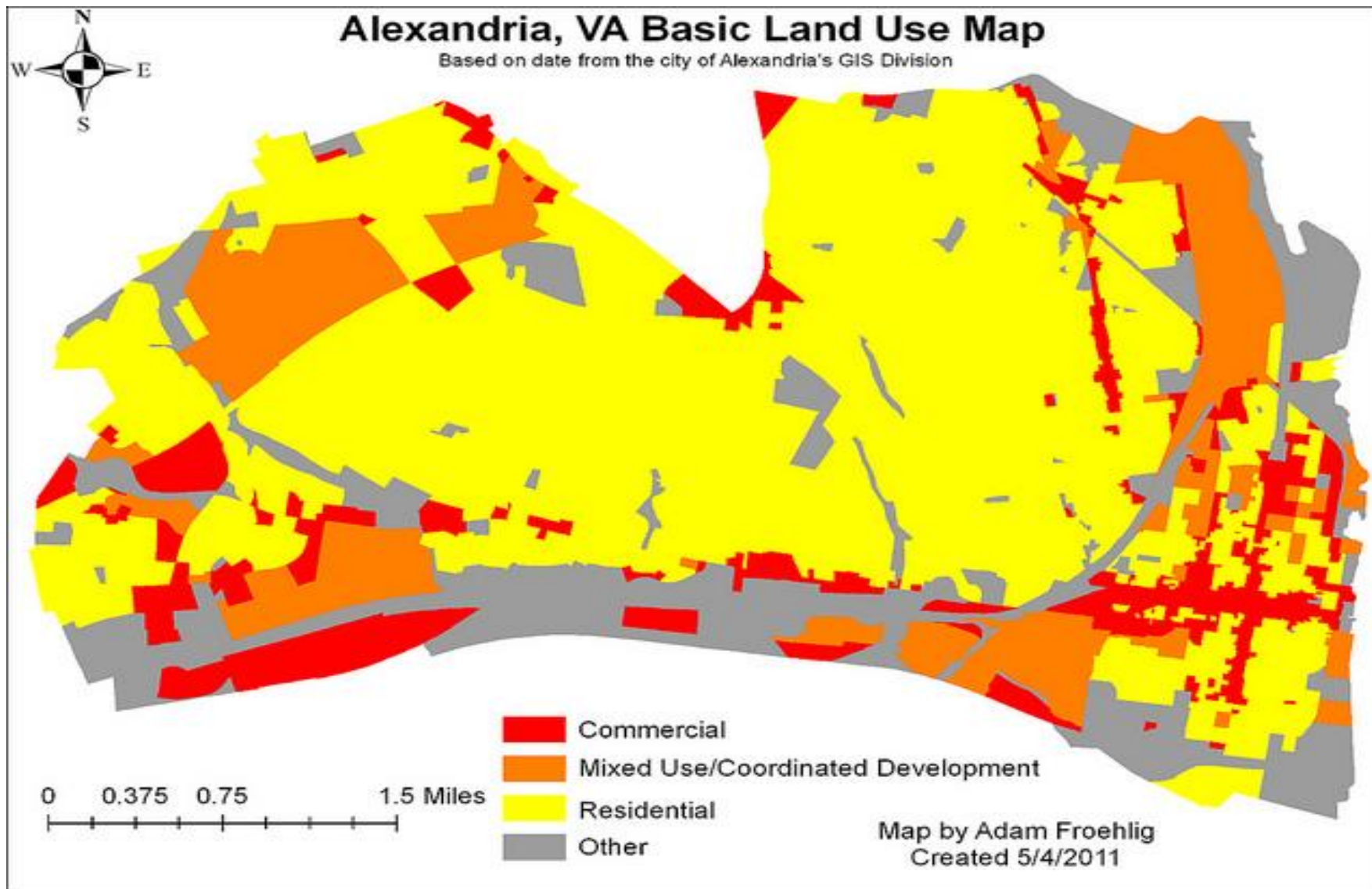
Exploratory Study

- Define a class of service (COS) based on MFD
- Evaluate the impact of different strategies on different economic groups using the COS concept
- Tabulate the change in COS for each economic group

- We use TRANSIMS and NEXTA in this example*

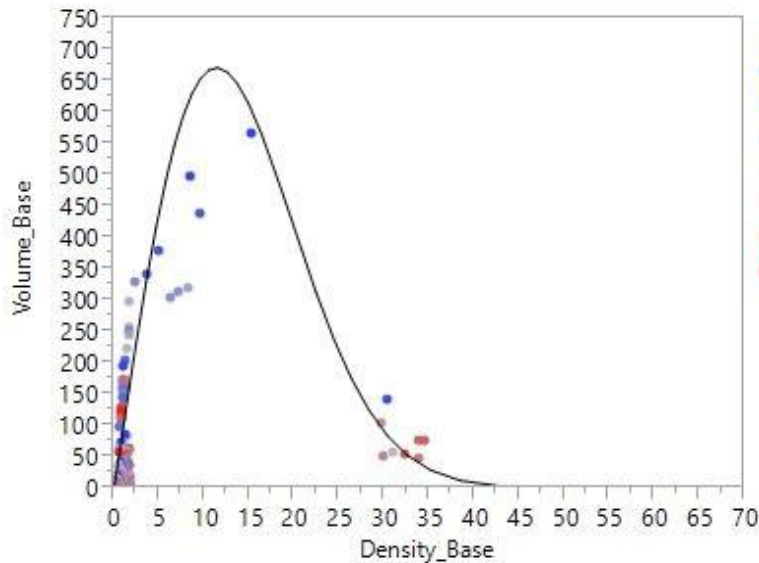




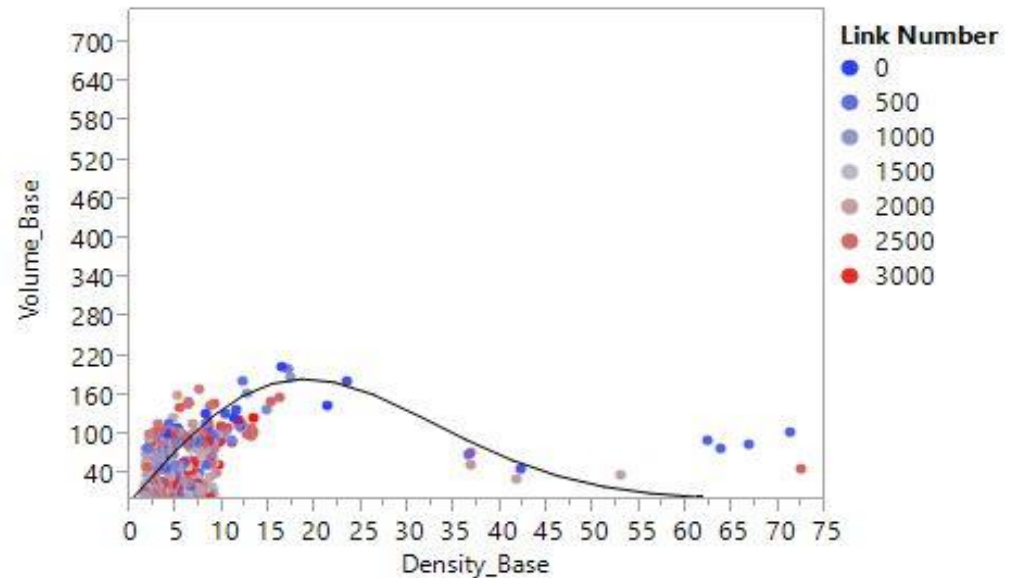


MFDs (Northwestern model)

- Base Case

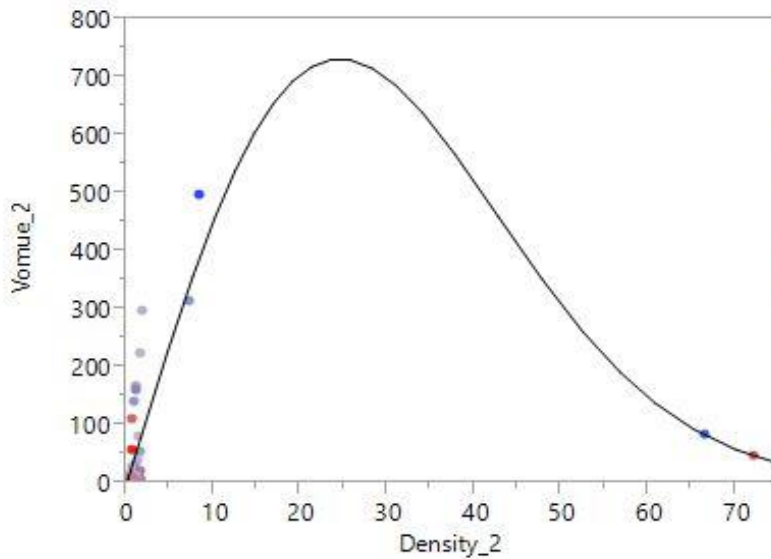


$$Volume = 72.647 * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{Density}{11.967}\right)^2} * Density$$

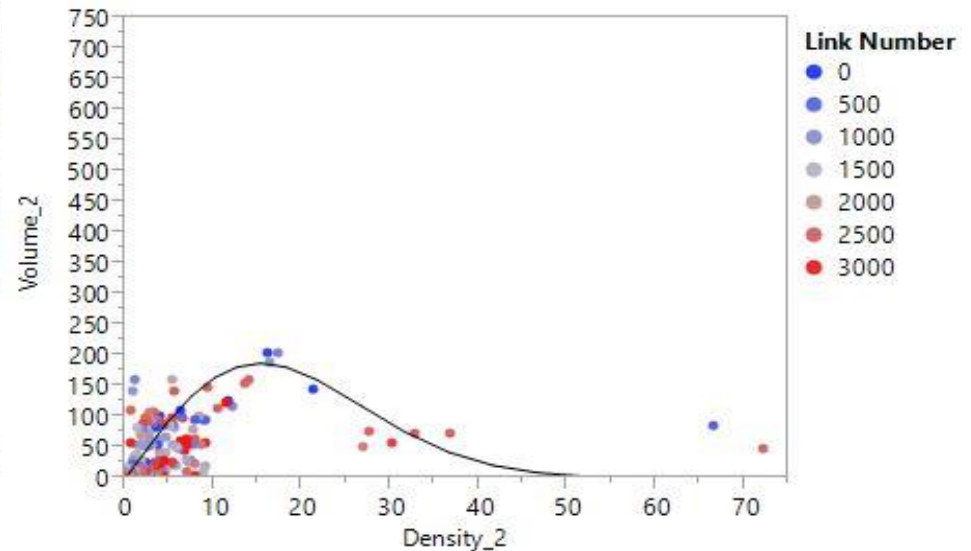


$$Volume = 16.275 * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{Density}{18.824}\right)^2} * Density$$

Signal Control Strategy 2: Along W Braddock Rd, thru traffic --, turning traffic ++

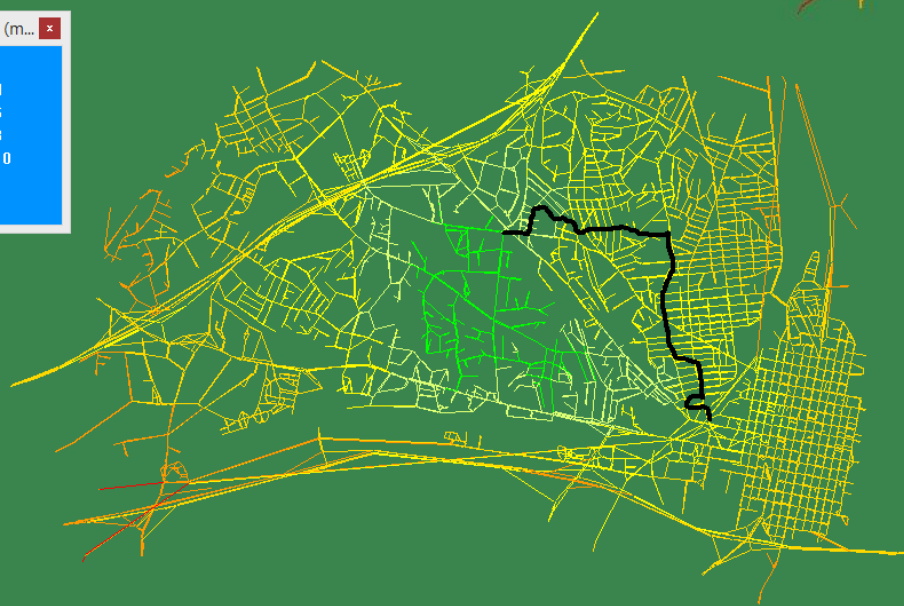
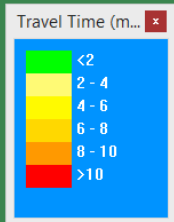


$$Volume = 49.216 * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{Density}{24.510}\right)^2} * Density$$

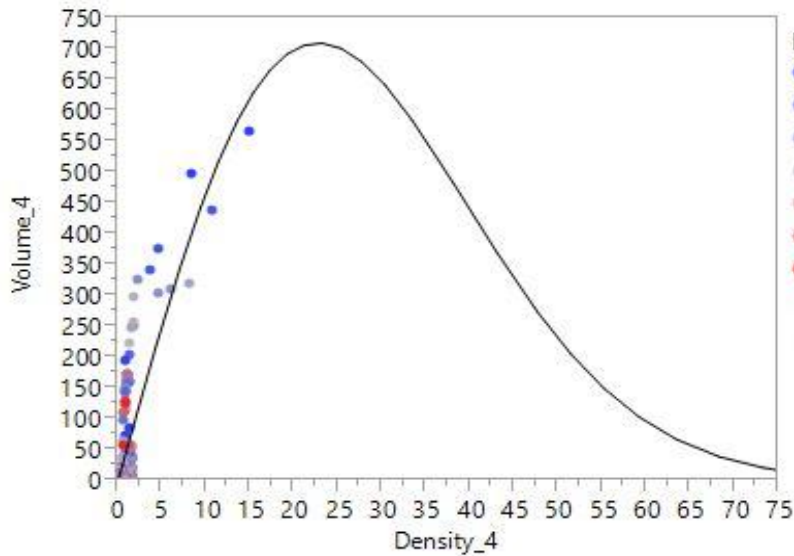


$$Volume = 20.196 * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{Density}{15.294}\right)^2} * Density$$

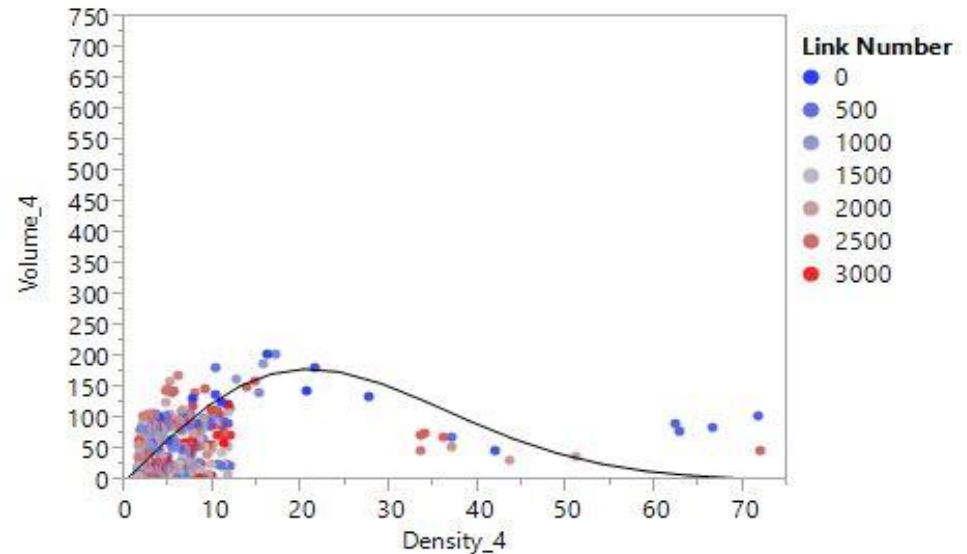
- 7.9min ->7min



Pre-timed signalized intersections-> actuated signalized intersections



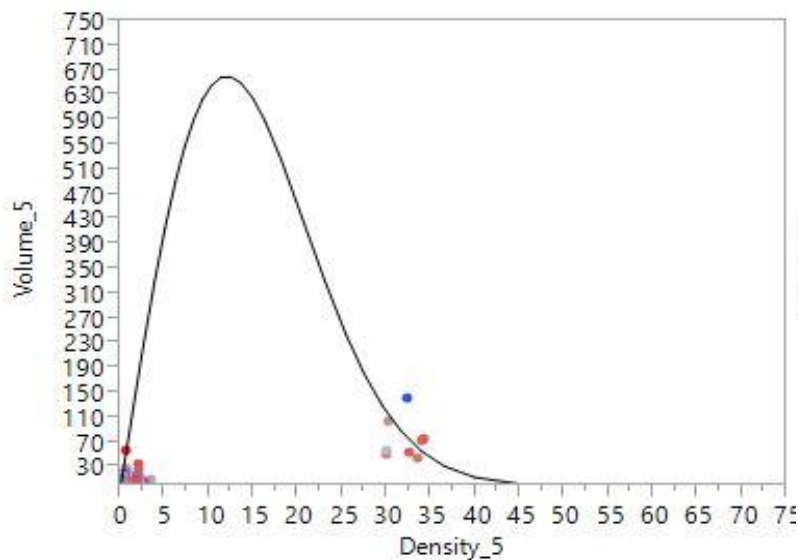
$$Volume = 51.471 * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{Density}{22.745}\right)^2} * Density$$



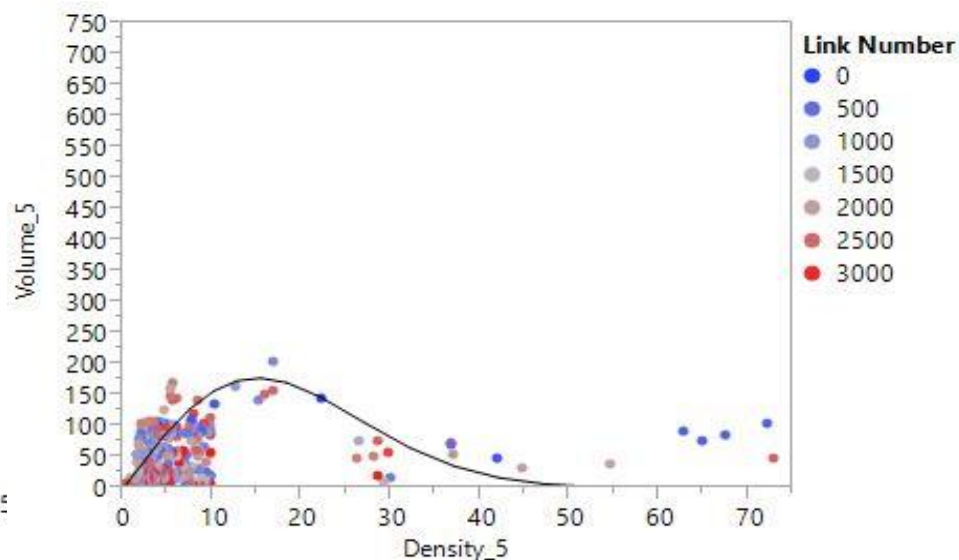
$$Volume = 19.804 * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{Density}{16.667}\right)^2} * Density$$



Signal Control Strategy 5: Increase max green times on residential and commercial areas



$$Volume = 8.096 * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{Density}{20.365}\right)^2} * Density$$



$$Volume = 19.412 * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{Density}{15.098}\right)^2} * Density$$



Socio-economic Groups

Signal Control Strategies	No. of Links from First class of MFD to Second class MFD	No. of Links from Second class of MFD to First class MFD
Signal control strategy 2	353	440
Higher Income Area	172	222
Lower Income Area	180	217
Signal control strategy 4	389	404
Higher Income Area	205	203
Lower Income Area	184	201
Signal control strategy 5	154	639
Higher Income Area	79	319
Lower Income Area	75	320

Conclusions

- Control strategies change urban network MFDs and can be linked to arterial control
- Existence of different MFDs on a network can be used/interpreted as different COSs
- Equity-related measures can be incorporated in the selection of implemented control strategies

Future Work

- Utilizing more agent-based modeling capabilities into current work
- Incorporating the COS concept into the simulation model as an objective function