Managed Lanes: Challenges and Opportunities for Connected and Automated Vehicles (CAVs)



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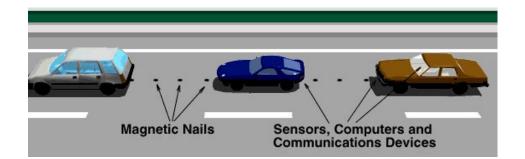
Costa Navarino, Messinia, Greece 29-31 May 2019

Background: Automated Driving in Managed Lanes



Automated Highway Systems (AHS) Demo '97

- I -15 Managed Lanes, San Diego
 - Automated Check-in/Check-out
 - Lateral and Longitudinal Controls
 - Automated merging/diverging
 - Malfunction Management & Analysis

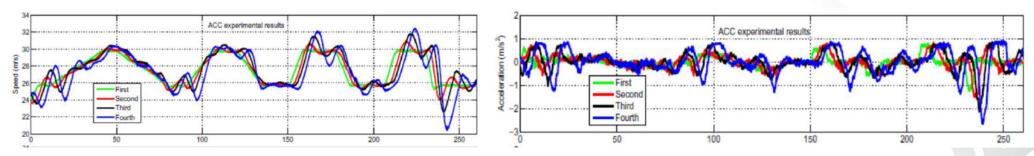




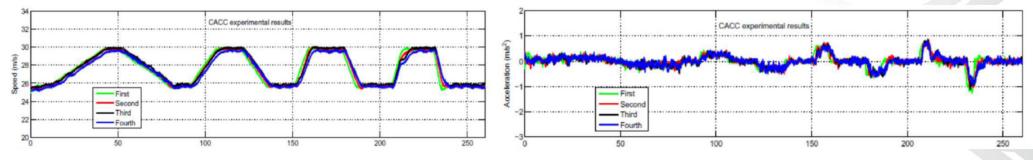


Operation of Connected Vehicles (CACC)

Field Tests



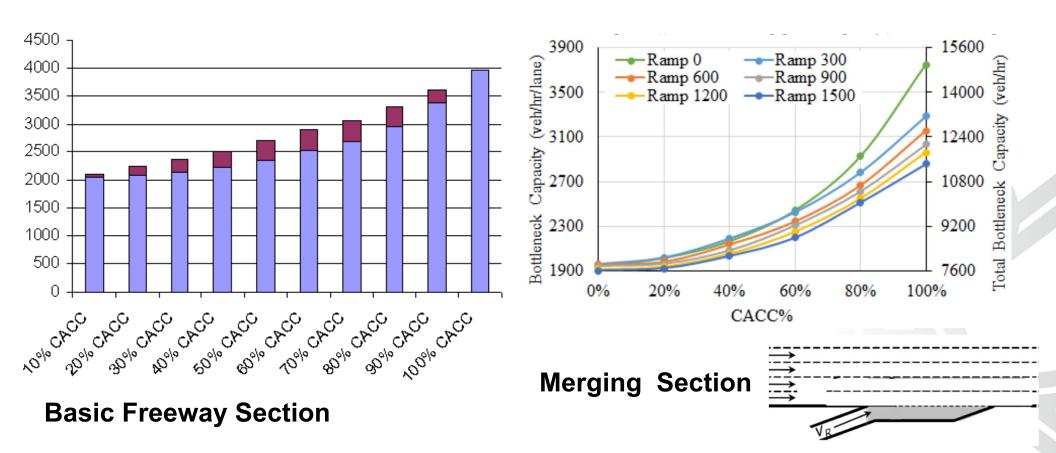
ACC: Speeds/Accelerations (Not Connected)



CACC: Speeds/Accelerations (Connected)



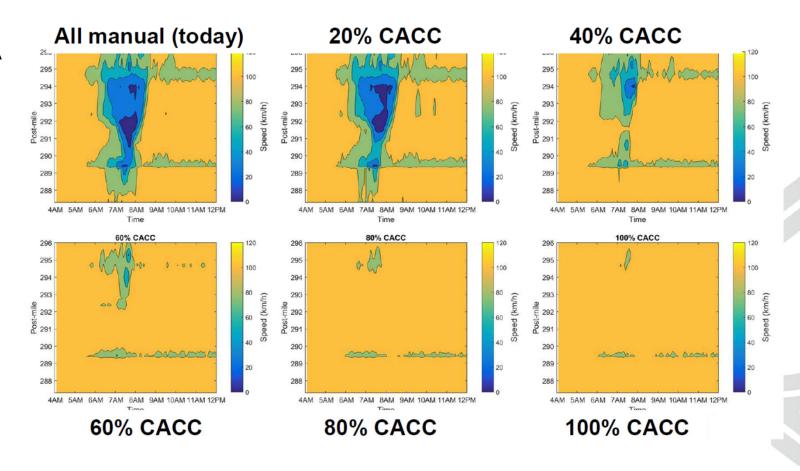
Lane Capacity vs. CACC Market Penetration





Freeway Speeds vs. CACC Market Penetration

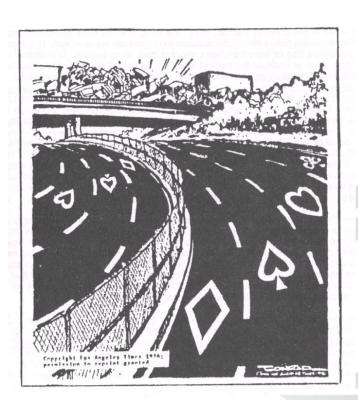
SR-99 Freeway CA Existing Volumes 4 am -12 noon





CAVs in Managed Lanes

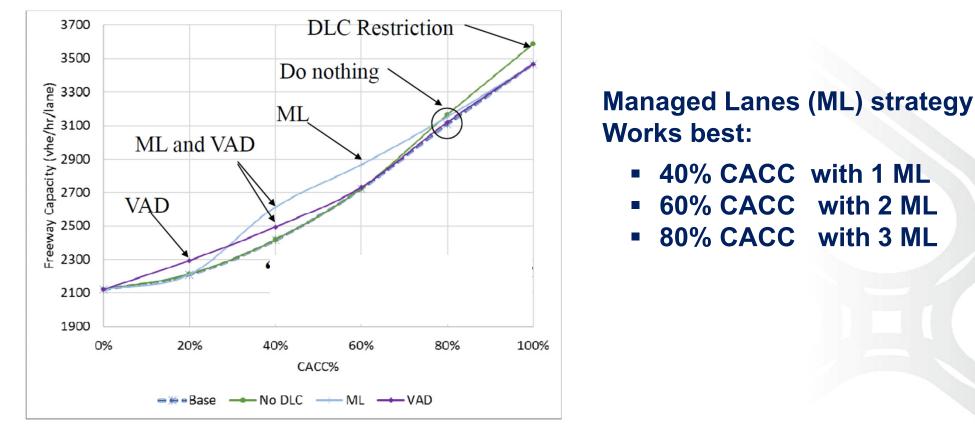
- Designation of selected lanes as CAVs only lanes market penetration (MP) Operating conditions
- Higher lane capacities on CAV only lanes
 Coordination with merging traffic
- Exclusion of manually driven vehicles improves safety and facilitates testing of automation options
- Higher lane throughput by CAVs offers potential for user discounts



Introduction HOV I-10, Los Angeles, 1974



Impacts of Operational Strategies on Freeway Lane Capacity with CACC



VAD: Vehicles Awareness Device, DLC: Discretionary Lane Changing



 Existing Traffic Models Luck Features to Account for Changes due to CAVs Simplified assumptions on CAVs car-following, lane changing models
 Car-following model for mixed traffic

ASECAP DAYS

Interactions with manual driven vehicles

Macroscopic traffic flow relationships

 New Models Needed to Leverage Technological capabilities, and Capture Emergent Interactions
 Operational and communication protocols
 Modeling platoon streams for CAVs
 Platoon stability
 Impacts of latency