

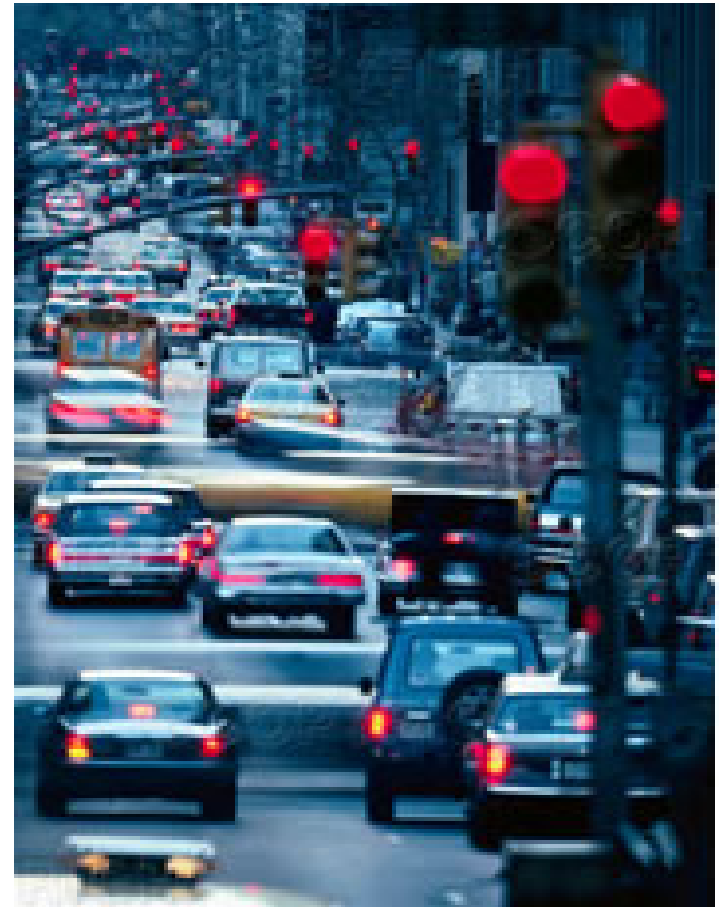


FAU Seminar

Control of Freeway Corridors: Objectives, Performance Measures, Strategies

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UC Berkeley

Boca Raton, FL
October 9, 2015





Outline

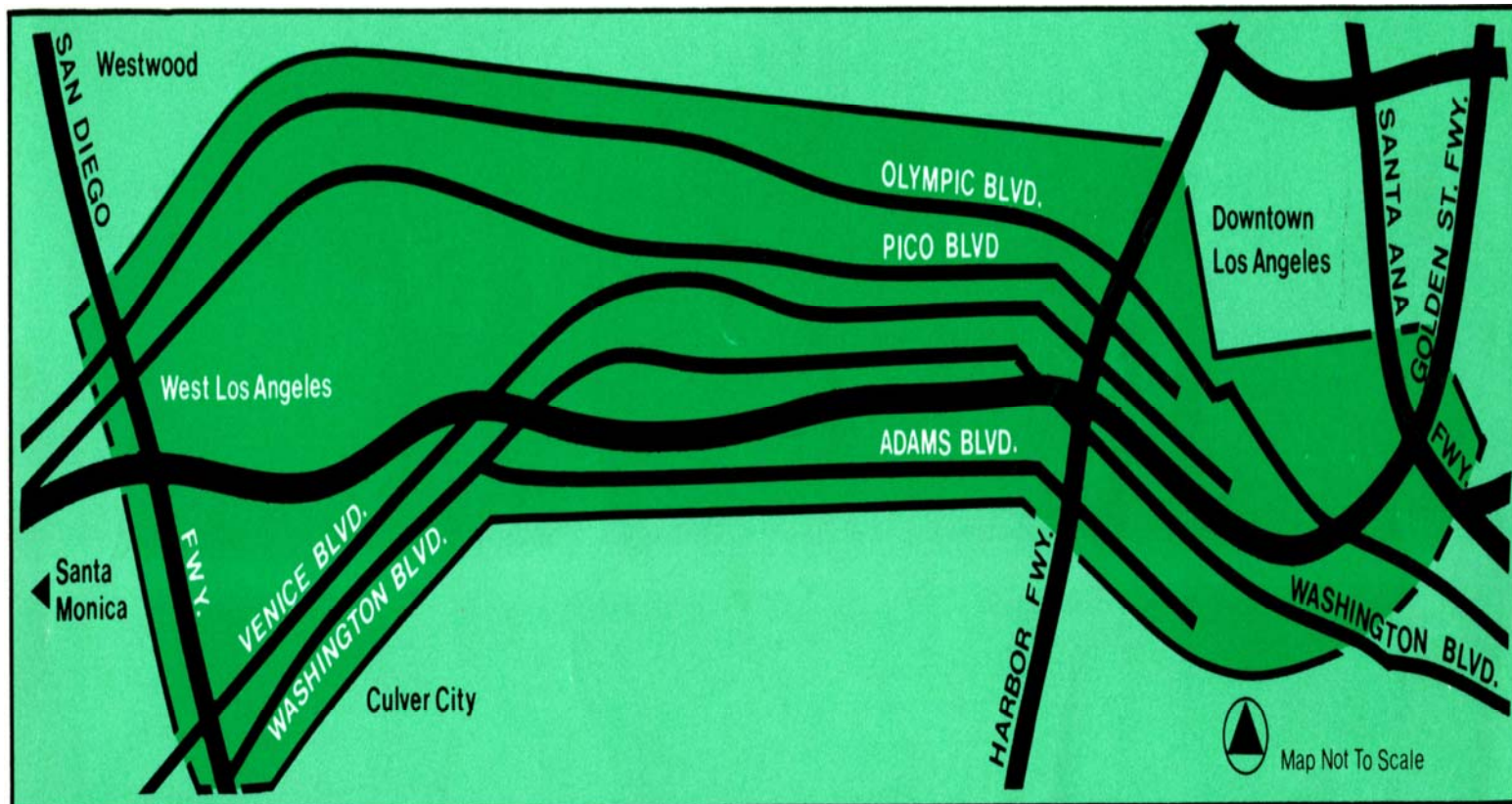
- **Integrated Corridor management**
 - **Background/Problem Statement**
 - **National Programs: ICM**
 - **Research Challenges/Opportunities**
- **Signalized Intersections: Performance Measurement**
- **Ramp Metering**
- **Freeway Arterial Coordination**
- **Looking Ahead**



Background: Corridor Management

Cooperative management of freeways and adjacent arterial networks

Los Angeles, Smart Corridor 1988





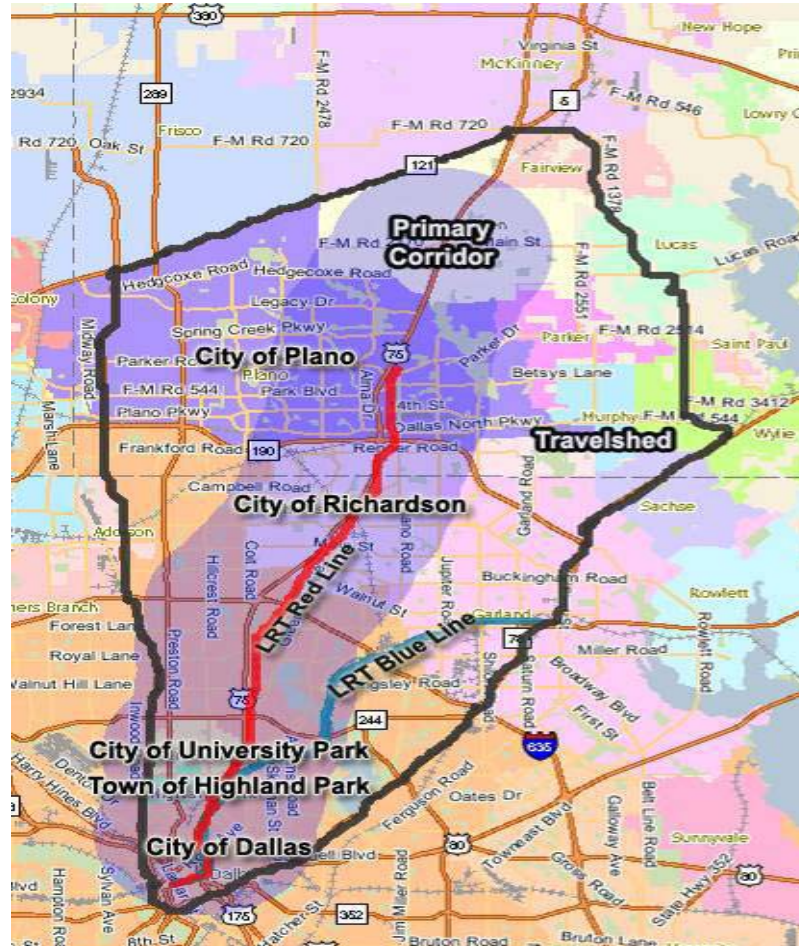
Background: Corridor Management

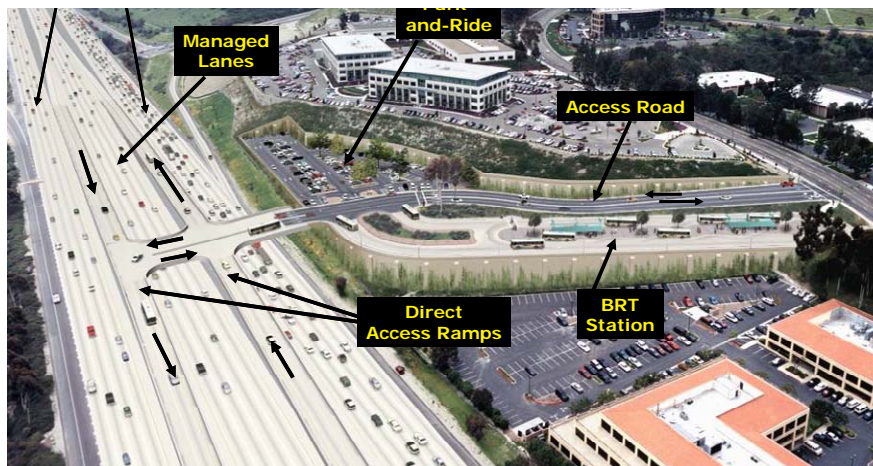
Corridor Traffic Management & Information Vision





An aerial photograph of a multi-lane highway, likely in an urban area, showing heavy traffic. The highway curves through the frame, with numerous cars visible in the lanes. To the right of the highway, there is a large, modern building with a distinctive architectural design, featuring a series of horizontal bands. The surrounding area includes various commercial buildings, parking lots, and green spaces. The overall scene depicts a busy urban environment with significant traffic flow.

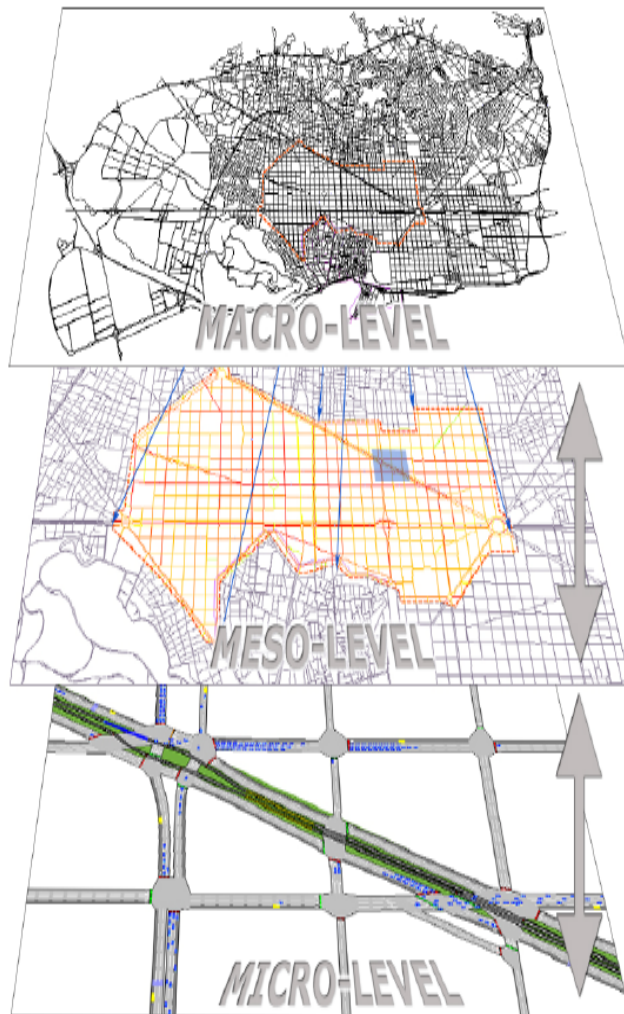






USDOT ICM Program (3)

Modeling Framework



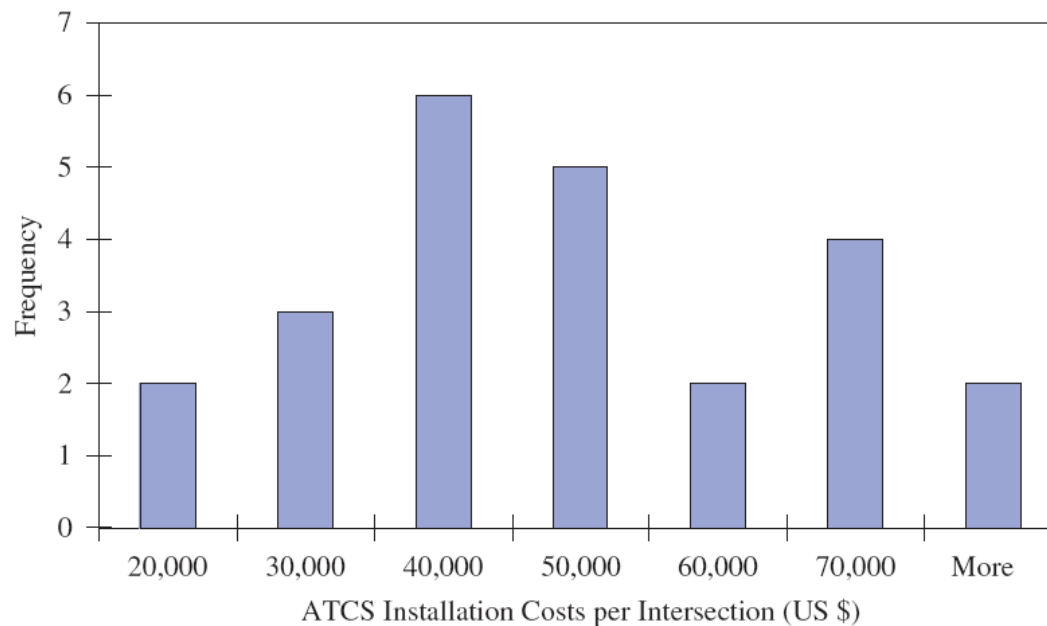
Findings

- Delay reduction
- Travel time reliability improvement
- Fuel savings
- Emissions reduction
- Agency cooperation
- Decision support systems



Arterial Networks: Traffic Control

- **Most signal systems fixed-time control**
 - Limited data
 - Out-dated timing plans
- **Adaptive systems**
 - High cost
 - Complex to understand and operate

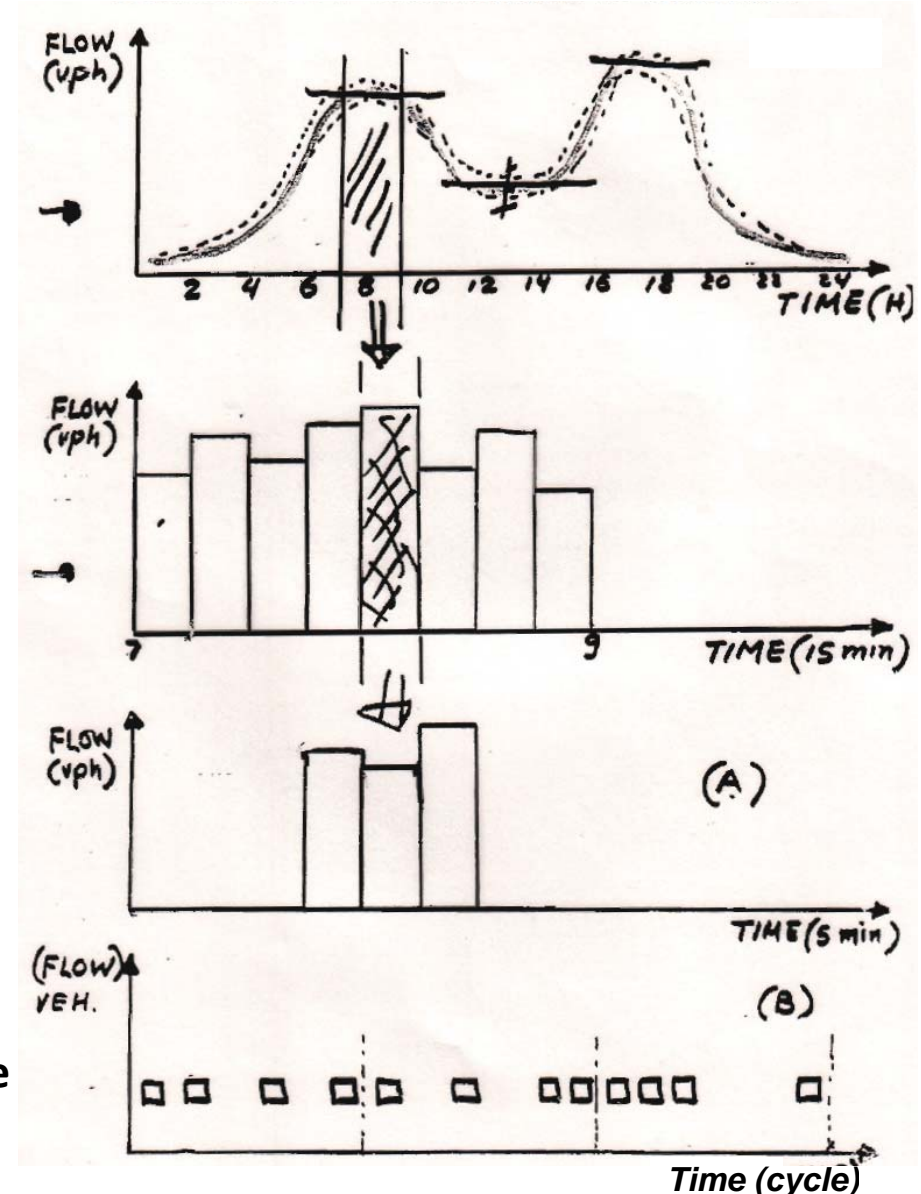


Source: Alek Stevanovic, NCHRP Synthesis 403



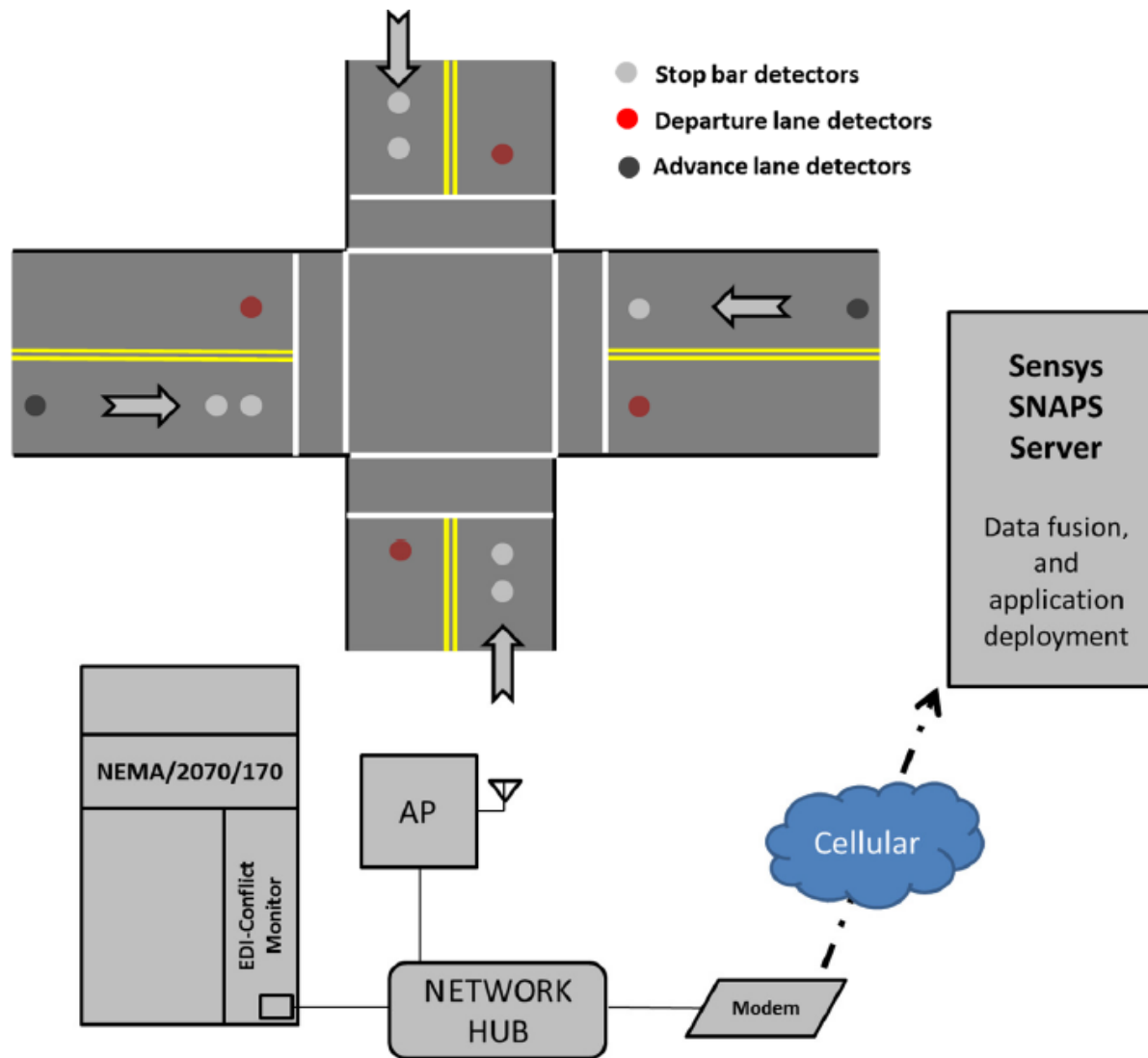
Traffic Flow Variability vs. Control

- Fixed-Time Plans
- Time of Day (TOD)
- A ■ No Detection
- May be actuated
- Fixed time plans
- B ■ Traffic responsive plan selection
- System detection
- Traffic responsive control
- C ■ On-line timing development
- Approach & system detection
- Adaptive control
- D ■ Measure & predict arrivals per cycle
- Extensive detection



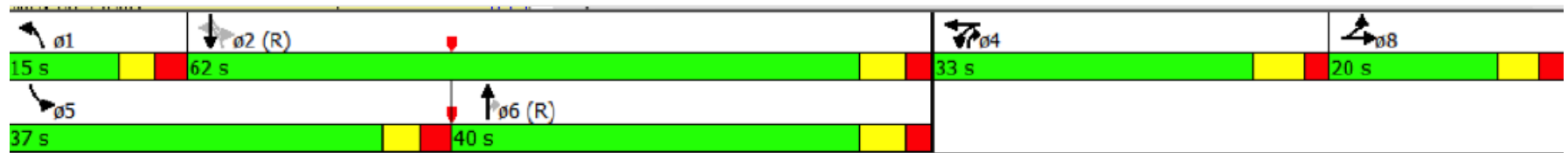
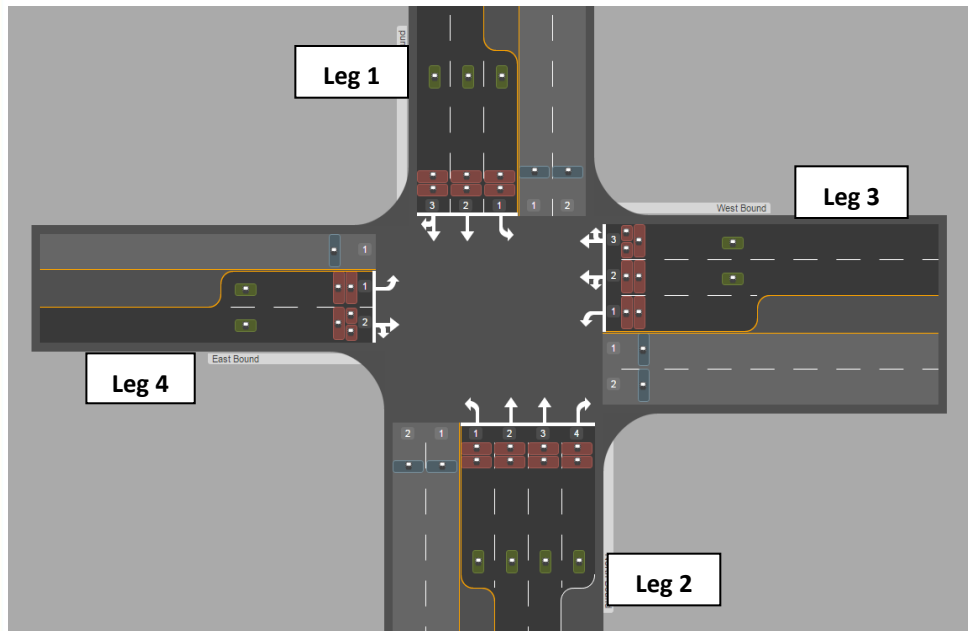


Data Collection System





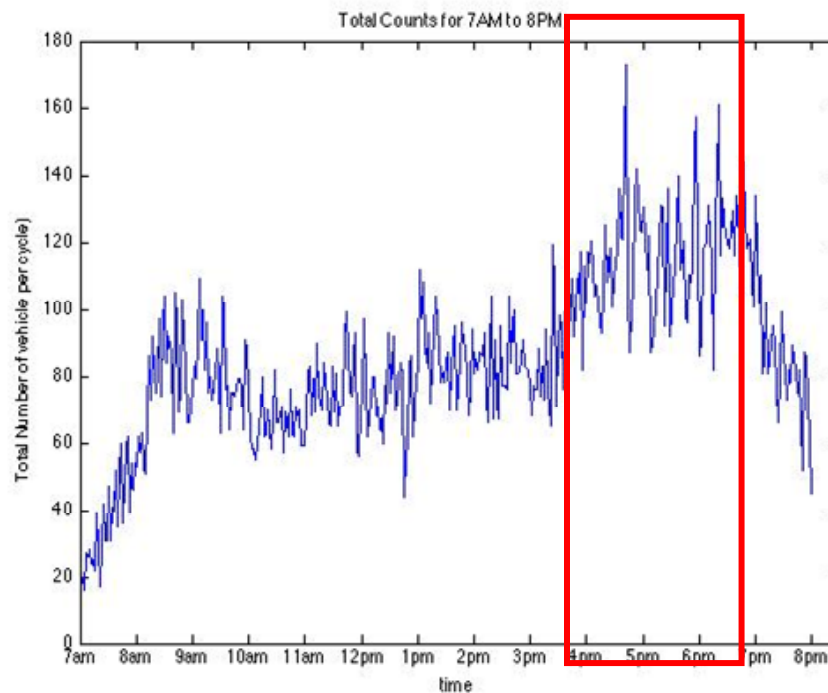
Selected Test Site: Beaufort, SC





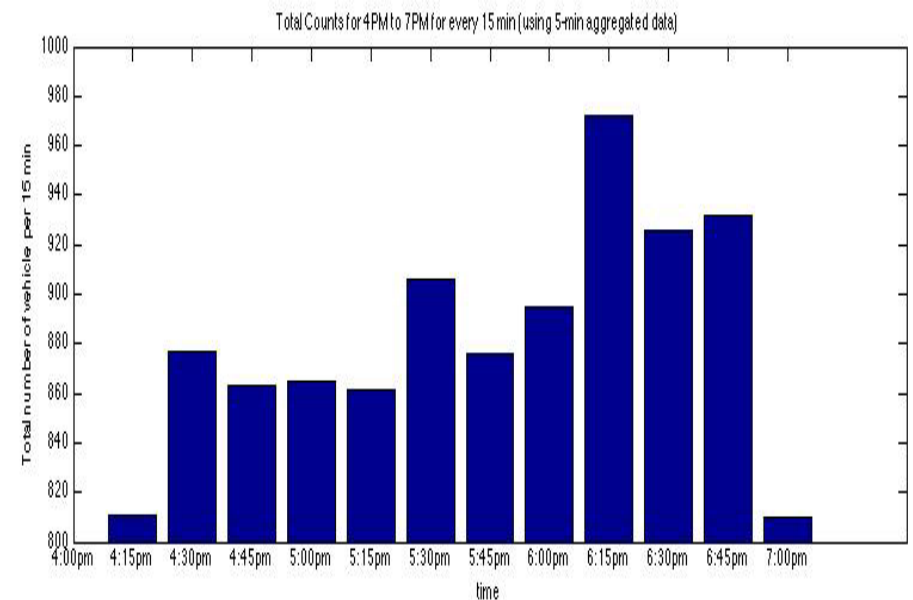
Daily Variation: Intersection Volume

February 28, 7AM to 8PM



Total volume (veh/cycle)

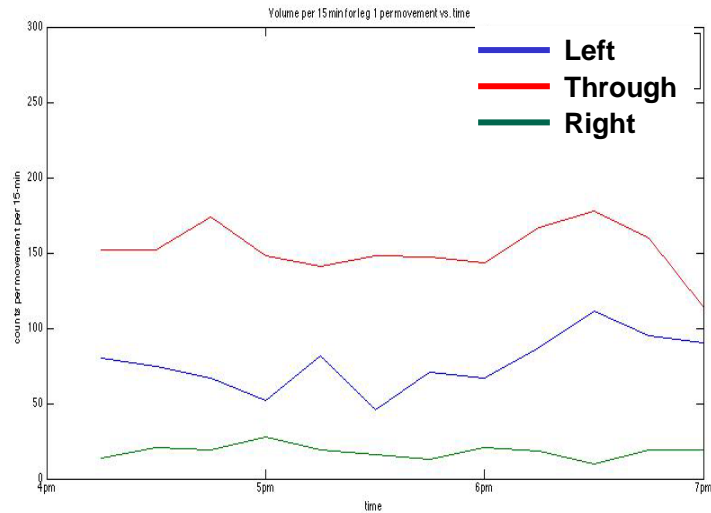
Peak Period, 4-7 PM



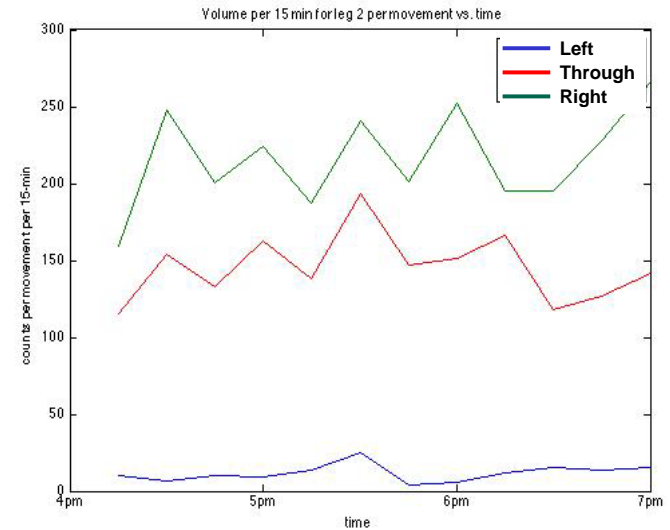
Total volume (veh/15 minutes)



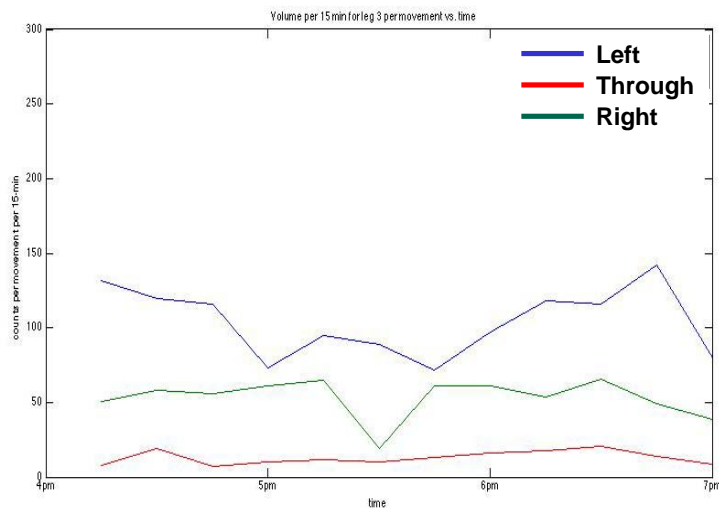
Peak Period 4-7 pm: Turning Movements



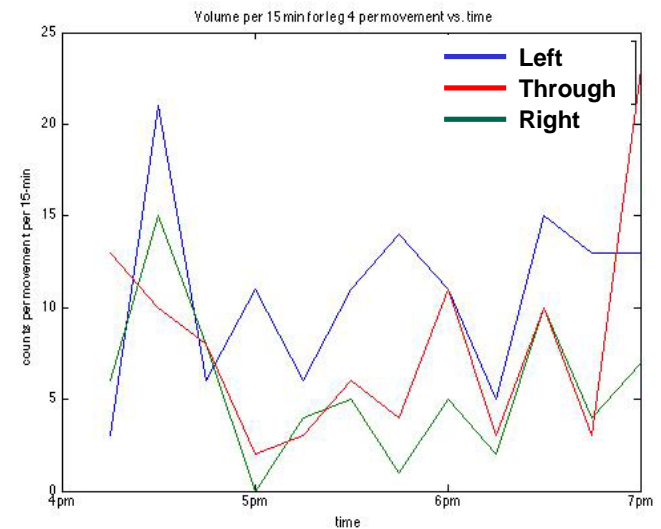
Leg 1



Leg 2



Leg 3

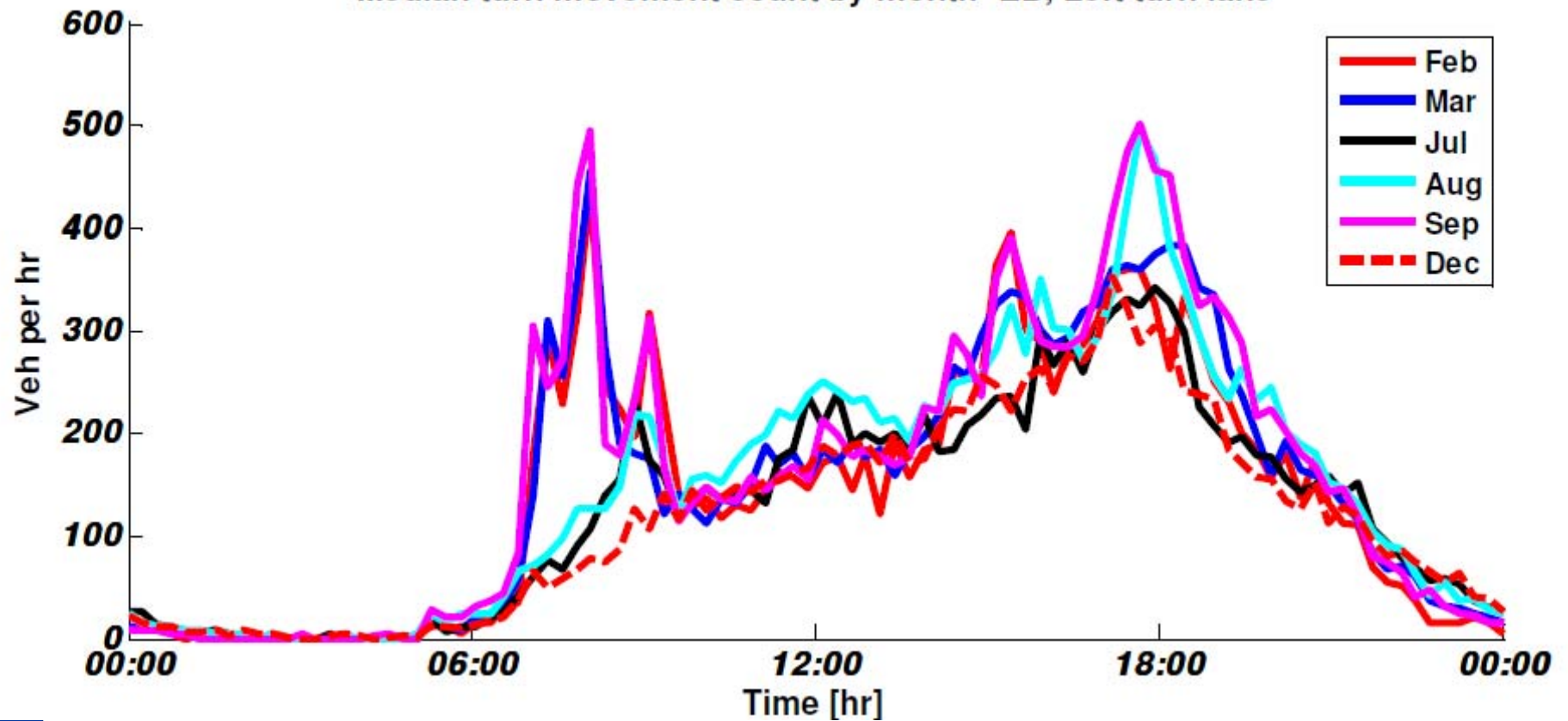


Leg 4



Seasonal Volume Variation

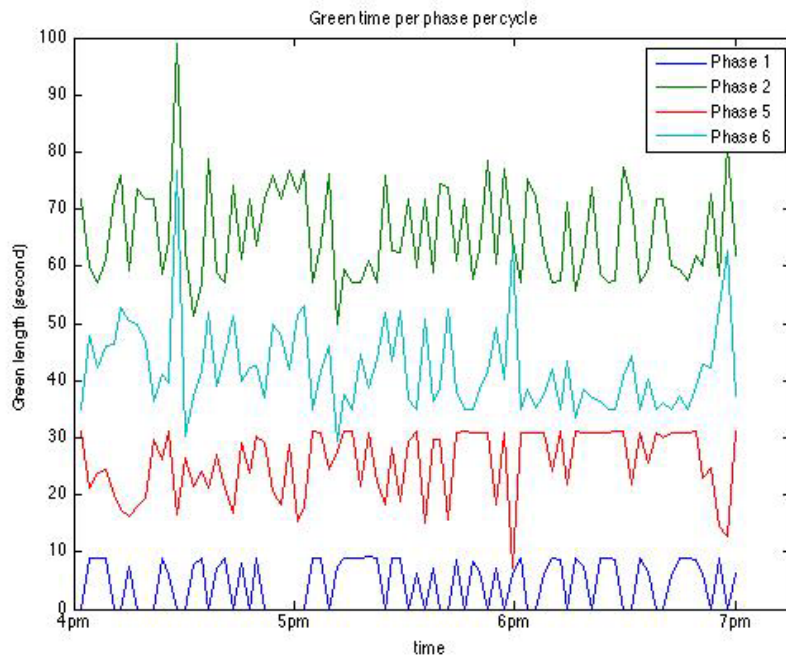
Median turn movement count by month- EB, Left turn lane



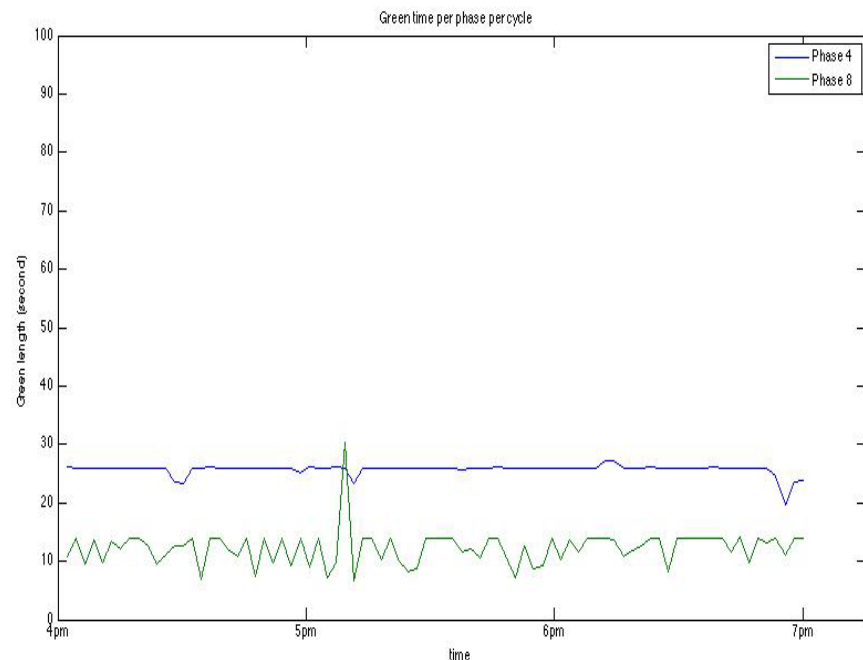


Signal Control Data

Green Times per Phase



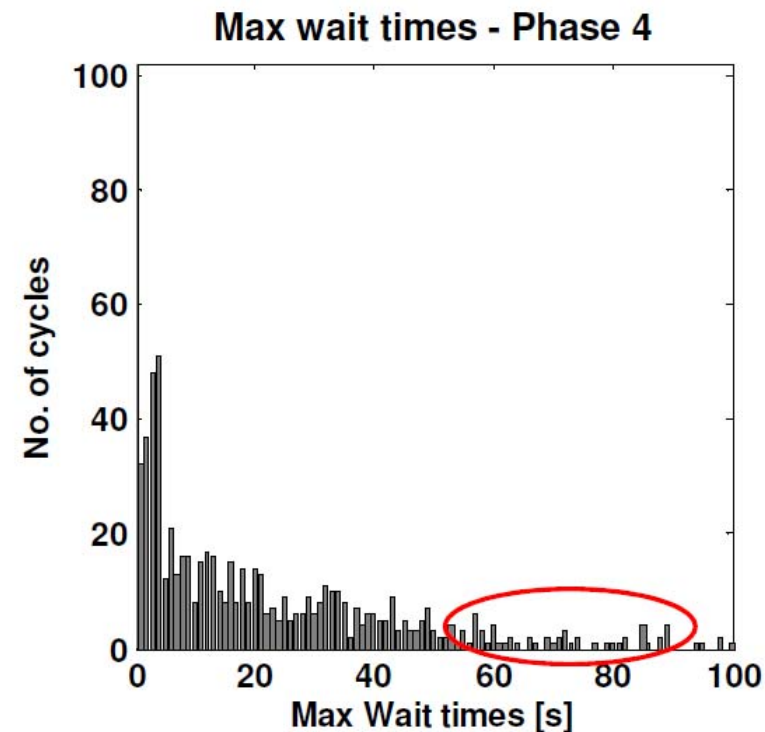
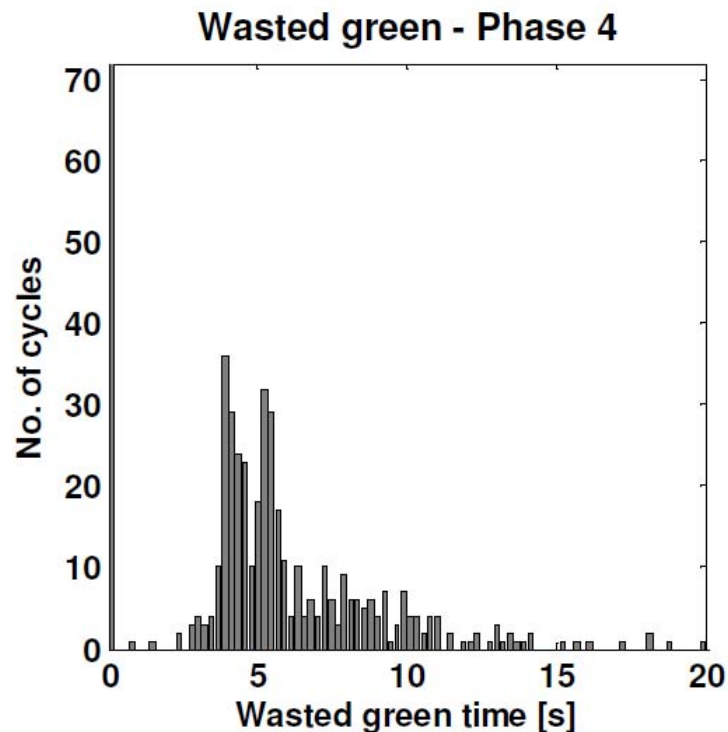
MAIN STREET: Phases 1,2,5,6



CROSS STREETS: Phases 4,8



Signal Phase Operations

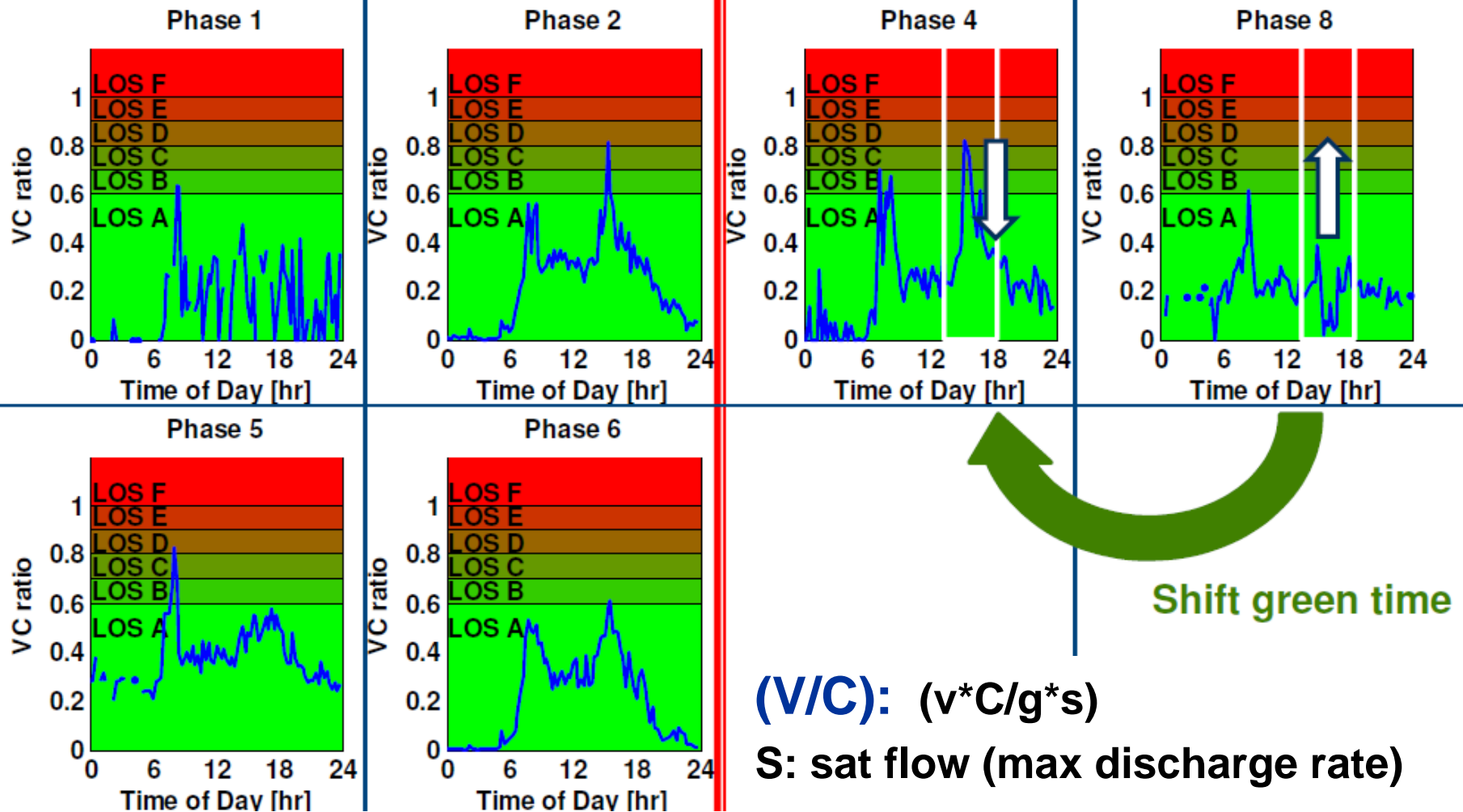


Wasted green time: time phase is active with no vehicle present and conflicting phase call

Max Wait time: Max time to receive green



Performance: V/C and LOS



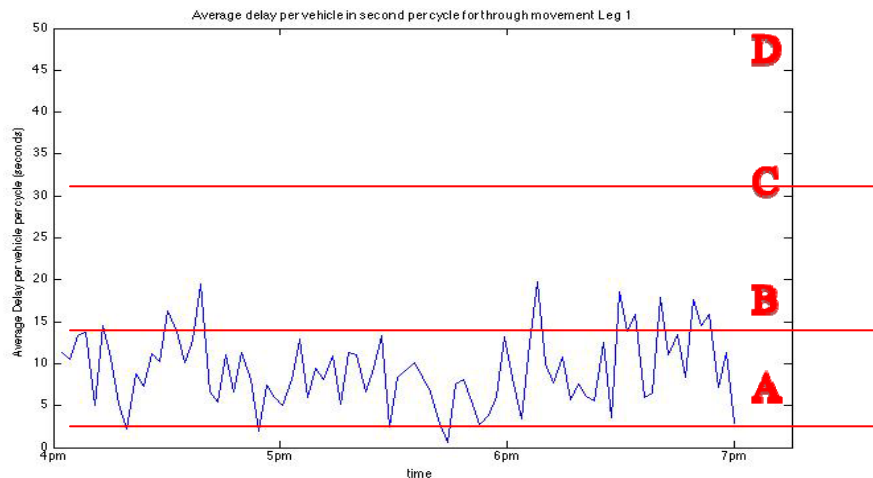
(V/C): $(v \cdot C / g \cdot s)$

S: sat flow (max discharge rate)

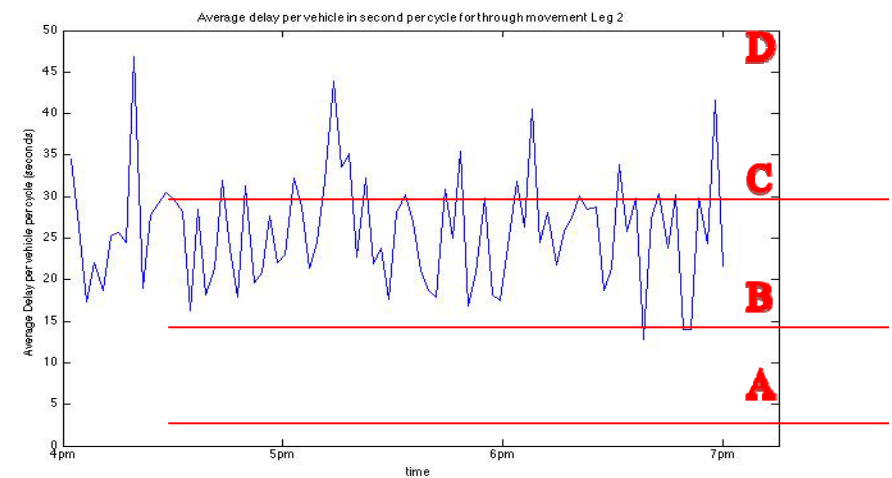
LOS: Level of Service per HCM



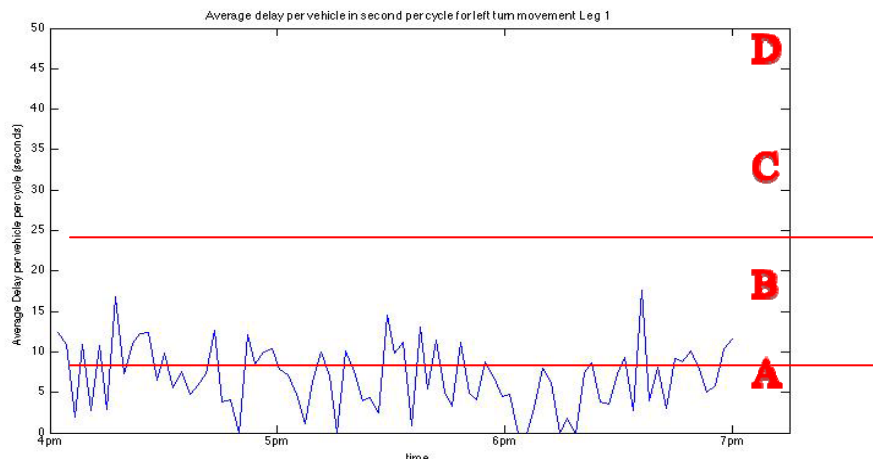
Average Delay (sec/veh) HCM Level of Service (LOS)



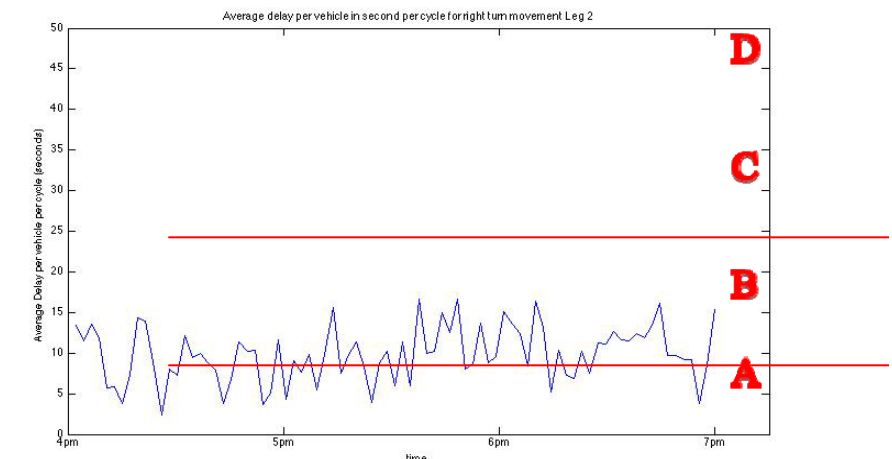
Through movement, Leg 1



Through movement, Leg 2



Left turn movement, Leg 1



Right turn movement, Leg 2



Summary

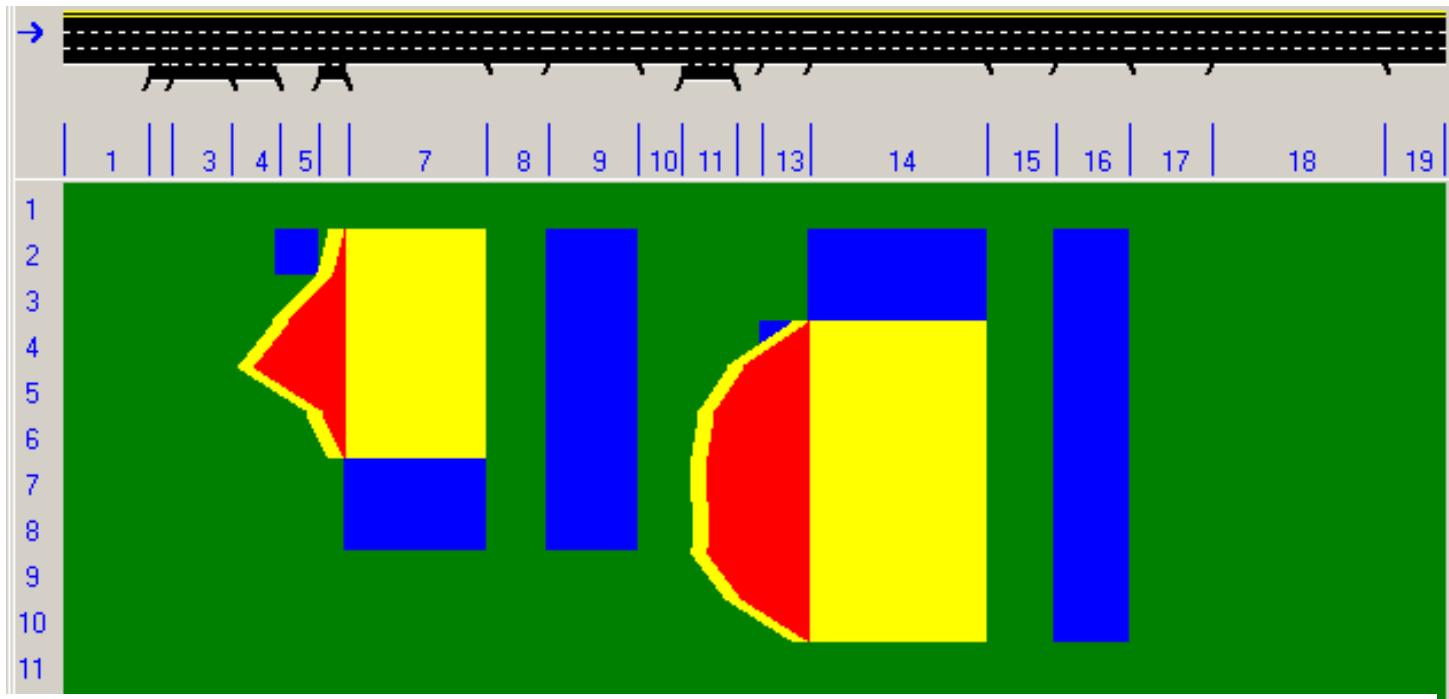
- **Reliable data collection system**
- **Performance measures for travelers and operators**
- **Uses existing infrastructure**
- **No interference with controller operation**

- **Ongoing/Future Work**
 - **Safety**
 - **Red-light running**
 - **Traffic Volume Prediction**
 - **Robust Signal Timing Plans**



II. Freeway Ramp Metering

Control on-ramp flows to preserve freeway capacity



$$\text{MAX} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N a_{ij} X_i \leq c_j$$

X_i : input flow rate at on-ramp i , N : # on-ramps

a_{ij} : proportion of traffic entering on-ramp i going through section j

C_j : capacity of freeway segment j



Freeway Ramp Metering: Issue

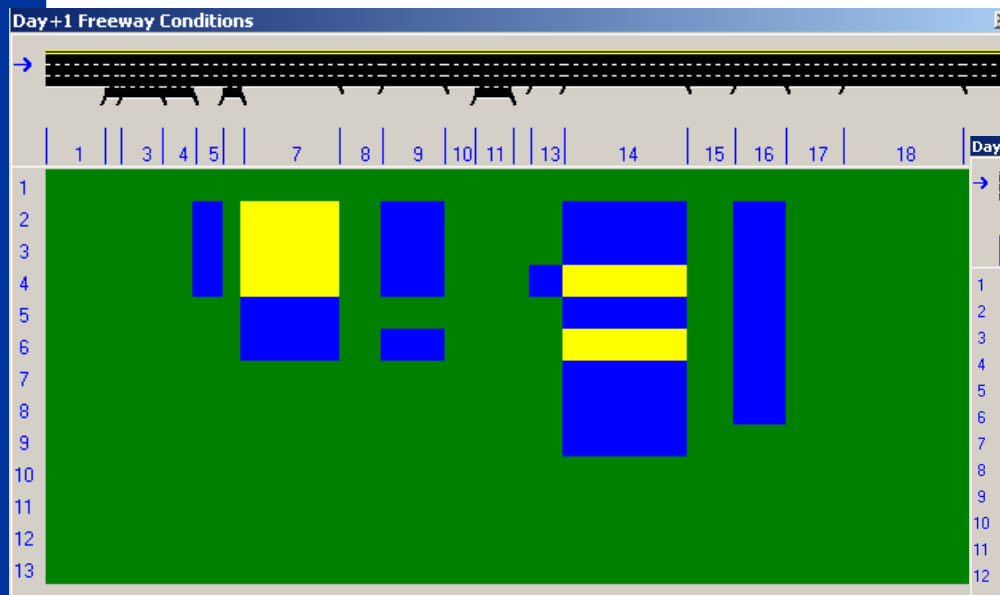
Issue

Limited Ramp Storage

Spillback to local street network

Excessive delays

Freeway Mainline



Ramp Queues

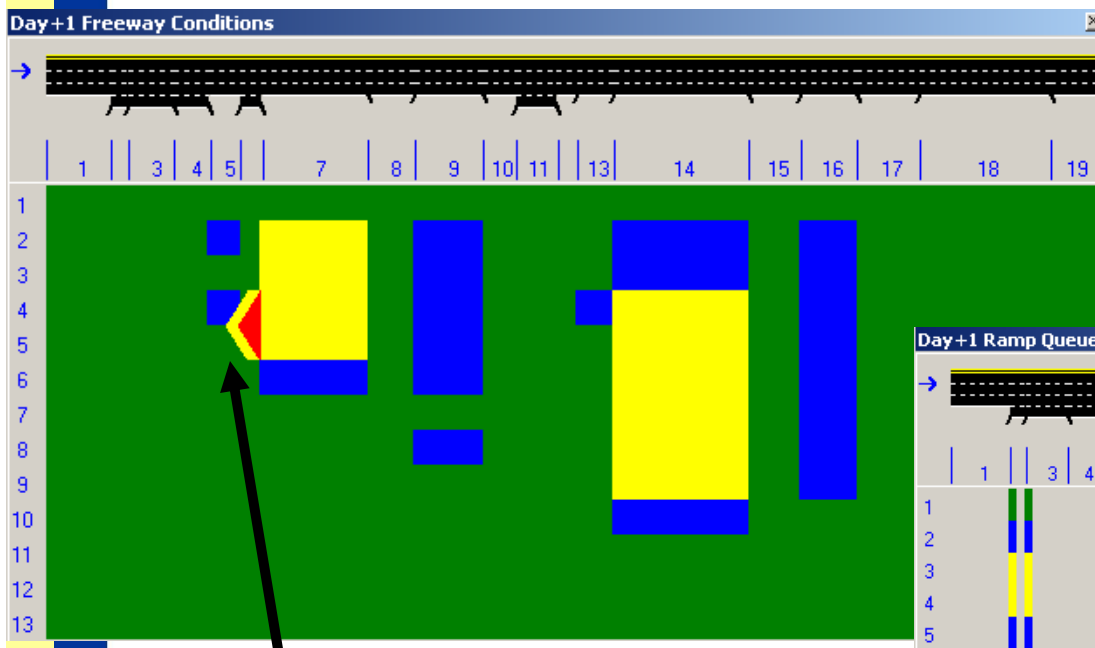




Example: Fixed-Time Metering (3)

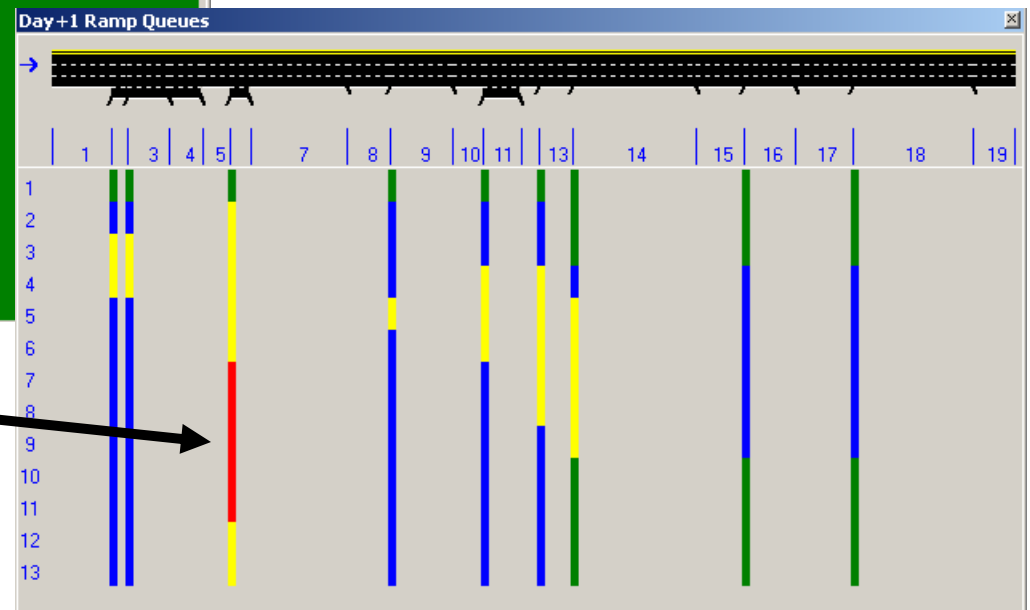
Ramp constraints: min on-ramp rates, max delays

Freeway Mainline



Queue Override

Ramp Queues



Trade-off:

Mainline Congestion vs.
Ramp Queue



III. Freeway – Arterial Coordination

- Important element of corridor management
- Existing coordination guidelines mostly address institutional issues (*example: FHWA Handbook*)
- Most approaches consist of scenarios with “flush” signal timing plans on arterials in case of freeway incidents
- Lack of field test results



Freeway Arterial Coordination Handbook

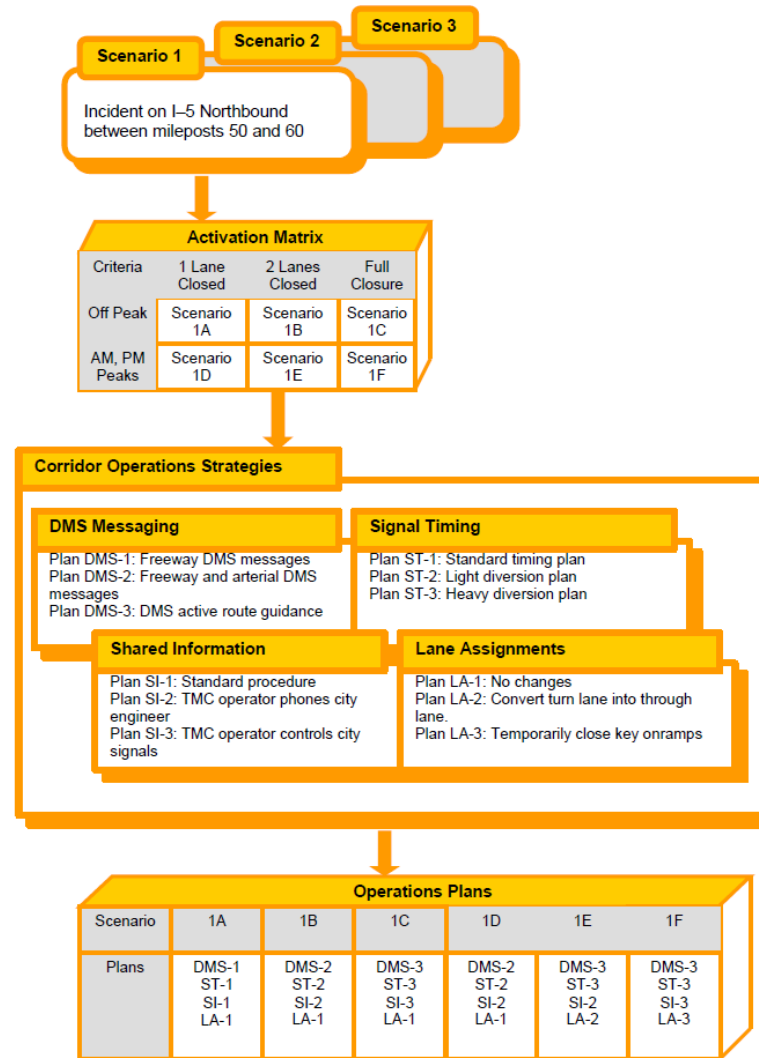
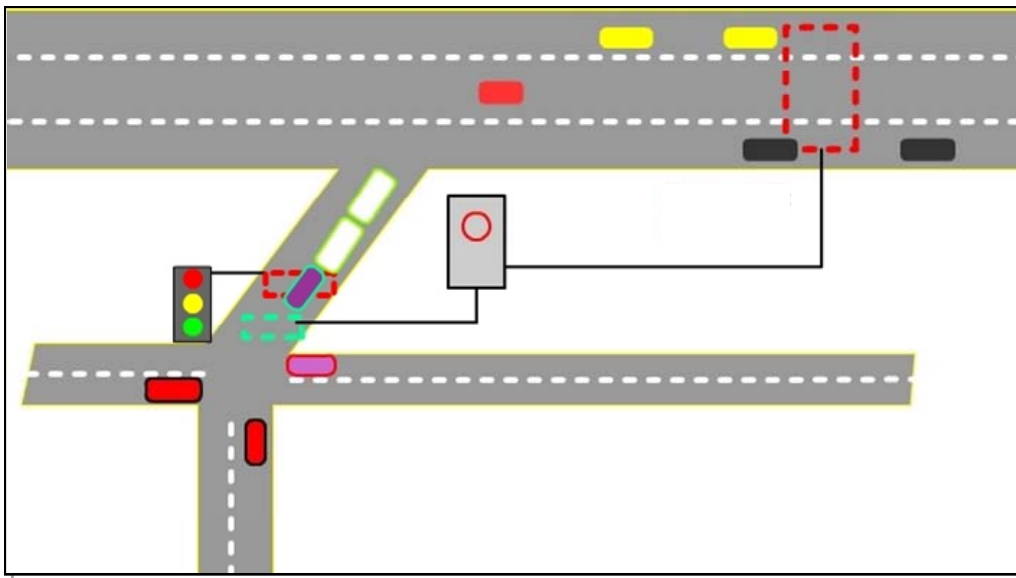


Figure 12. Chart. Example of development of corridor operations plans.



Proposed on-Ramp Access Control (1)

Determine the green times for the signal phase(s) serving the on- ramp direction to avoid **queue spillover** from ramp metering and result in queue override





Proposed on-Ramp Access Control (2)

Assumptions:

On-ramp is metered with ALINEA control strategy

There are k intersections on the arterial

Signals are coordinated with common cycle time C

Intersections are undersaturated

Objectives/Constraints:

Determine signal settings (green times & offsets)

Avoid on-ramp queue spillback

Serve the traffic demand on arterial phases

Arterial link storage (arterial spillback)

Minimum phase green times

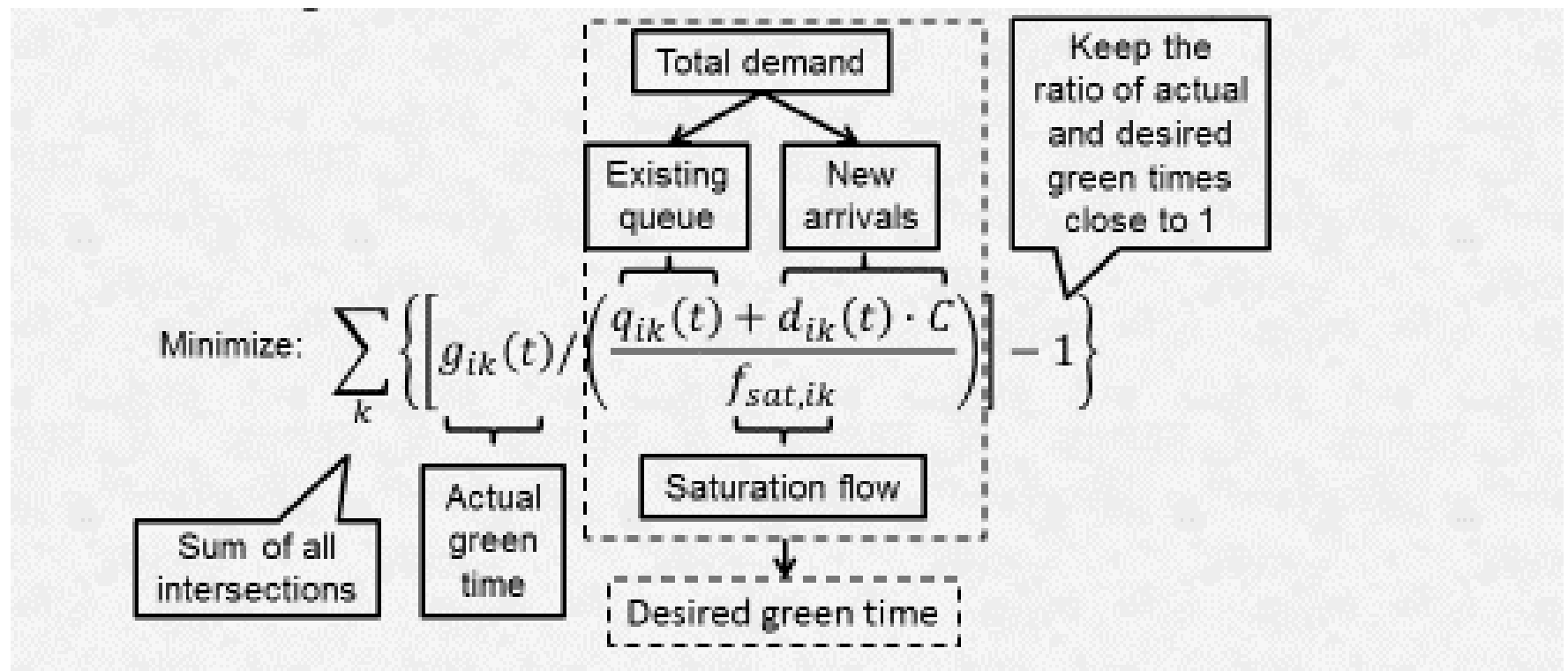
Common fixed cycle length



Proposed on-Ramp Access Control (3)

Minimize the ratio of actual and desired green times per signal phase

Desired green time: minimum green time to serve the traffic demand

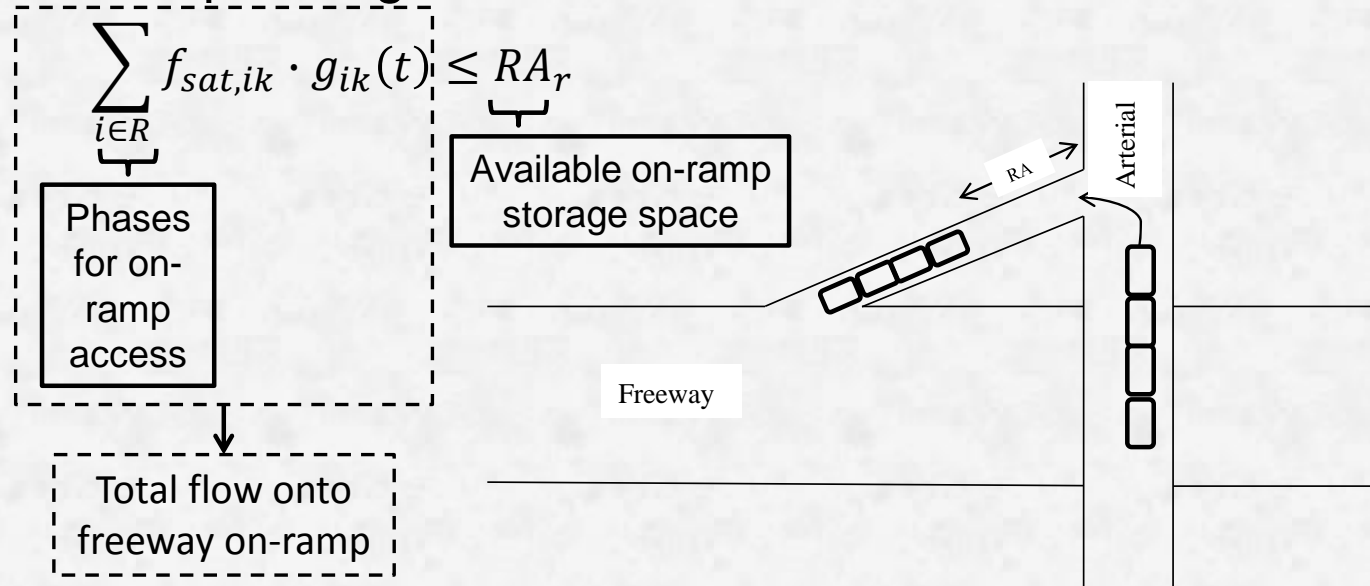




Proposed on-Ramp Access Control (3)

Constraints

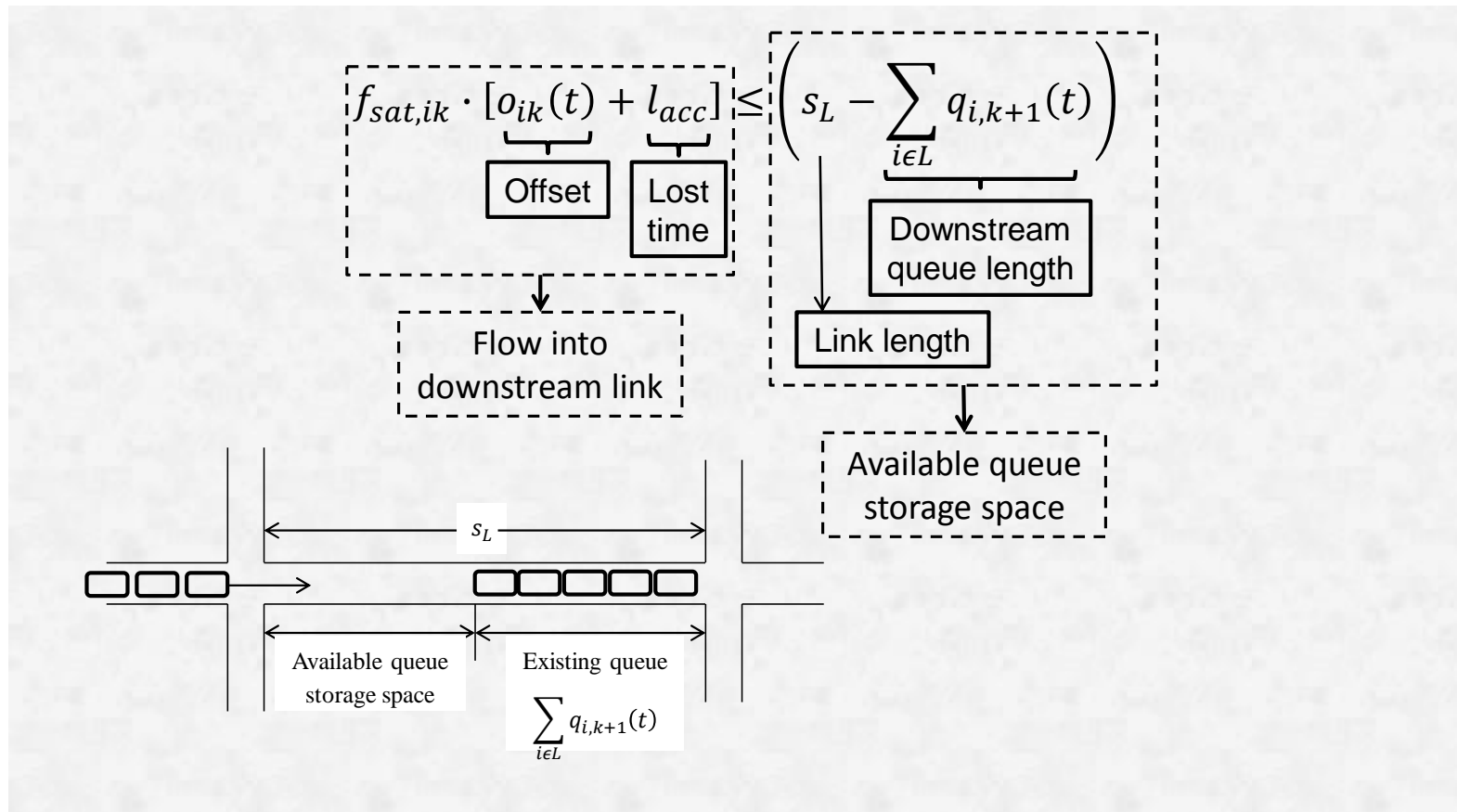
- Minimum green time constraint: $g_{ik}(t) \geq G_{ik,min}$
- Cycle length constraint: $\sum_i g_{ik}(t) = C$
- On-ramp storage constraint:





Proposed on-Ramp Access Control (4)

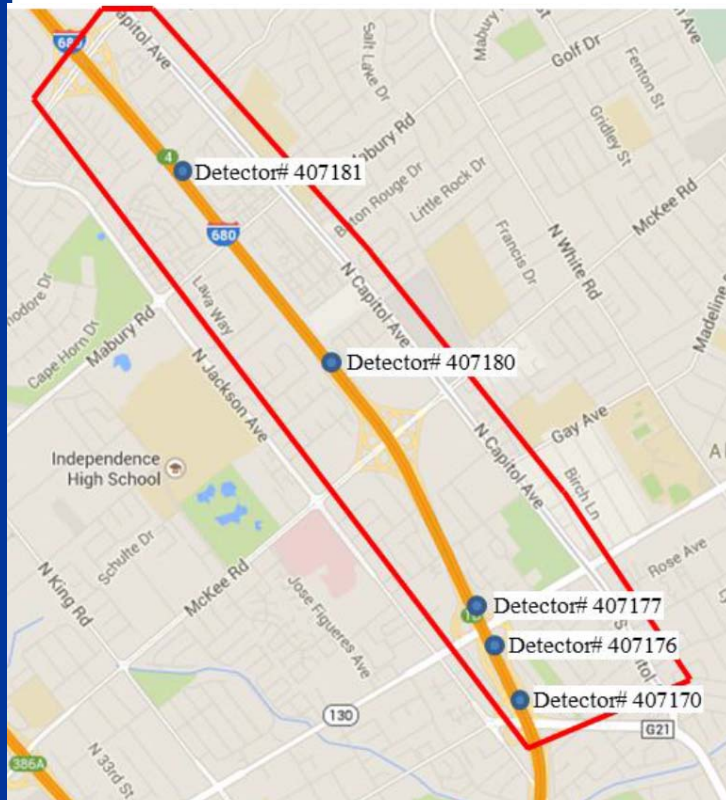
Constraint: Arterial link storage





Application

Test Site: I-680, San Jose CA



- AIMSUN Microscopic Simulator
- API

	Before	After	% Difference
Arterial Performance			
Average Delay on Parallel Arterial (min/veh)			
Capitol Ave NB	7.55	7.4	-1.95%
Capitol Ave SB	2.05	1.79	-12.73%
Arterial--Average Delay on Cross Street (sec/veh)			
Alum Rock WB	34.96	36.57	4.62%
Alum Rock EB	9.52	8.01	-15.88%
McKee WB	10.04	10.62	5.80%
McKee EB	2.03	1.34	-34.10%
Berryessa WB	9.95	11.23	12.86%
Berryessa EB	7.71	6.71	-12.86
Freeway Performance --VMT			
I-680 NB**	13749.1	14220	3.4



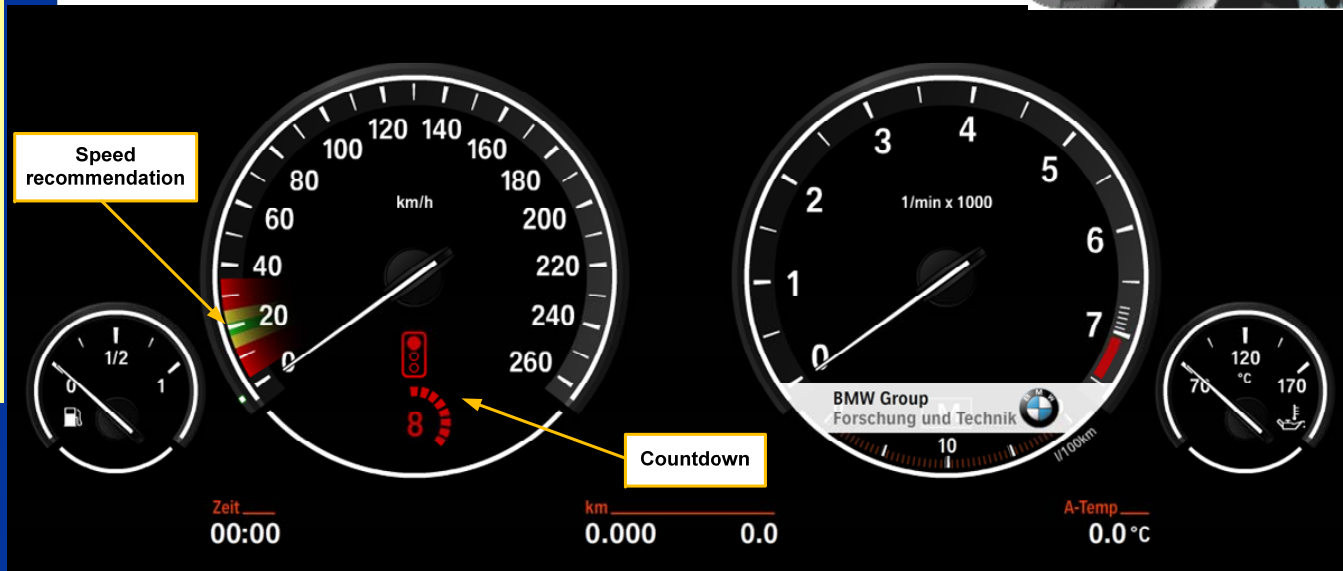
Looking Ahead: Connected Vehicles

“Here I am”

V2V and V2I

V2I Example: SPaT message

Application: Dynamic Speed Advisory (source: BMW)





Looking Ahead: Beyond Connected Veh

