

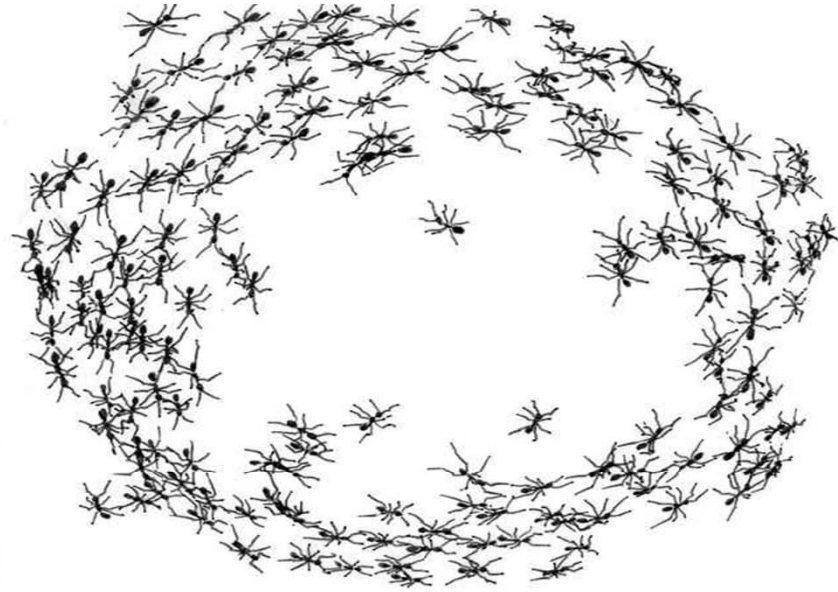
# Traffic Control in Action



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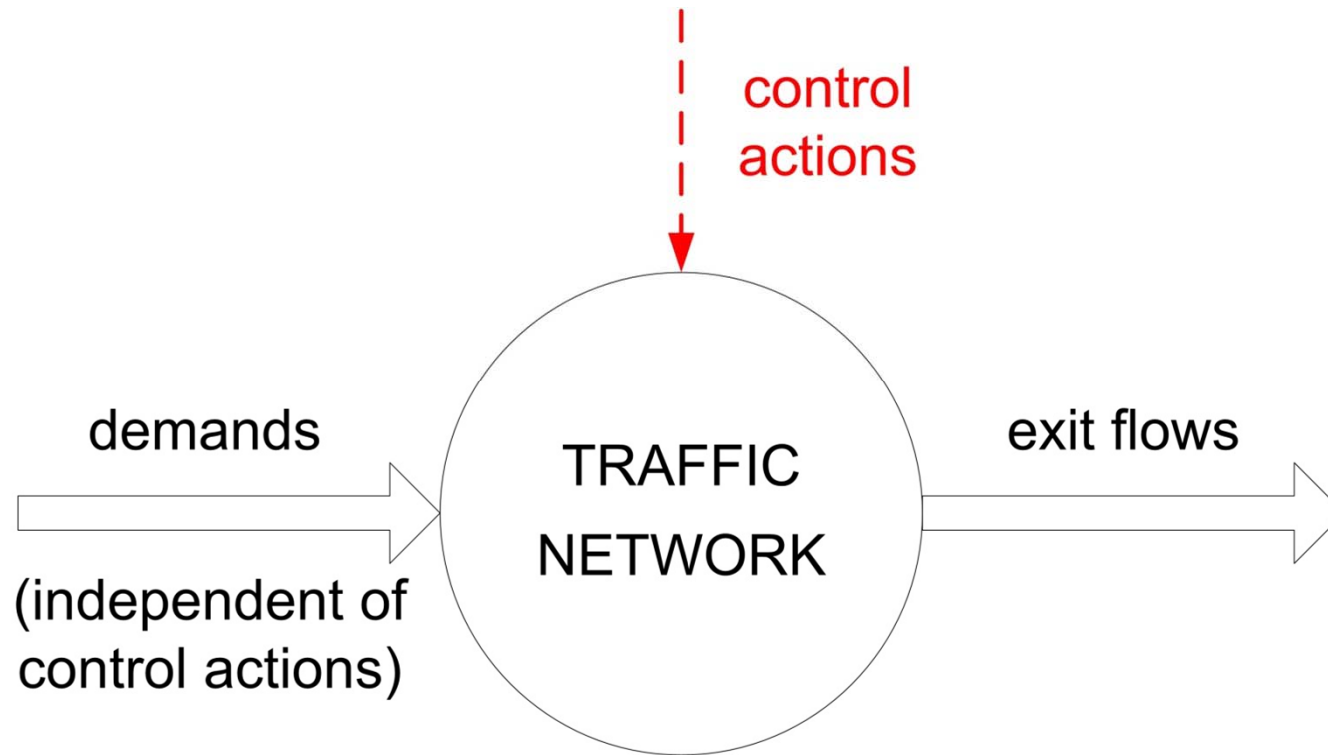
# 1. INTRODUCTION

Man has reached to the moon but ...



... even ants were taught by evolution to address their transportation problems more efficiently, see  
I.D. Couzin and N.R. Franks: "Self-organized lane formation and optimized traffic flow in army ants",  
*Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B* (2003) 270, 139–146





Minimization of Total Time Spent



Maximization of (Early) Exit Flows



# Simple Queuing Systems

- Demand  $>$  Capacity  $\Rightarrow$  Queuing
  - Capacity  $\neq$  f (Queuing)
- $\Rightarrow$  Delay depends on D–C only!

# Water Systems

More Inflow  $\Rightarrow$  Higher Pressure  $\Rightarrow$  Higher Outflow

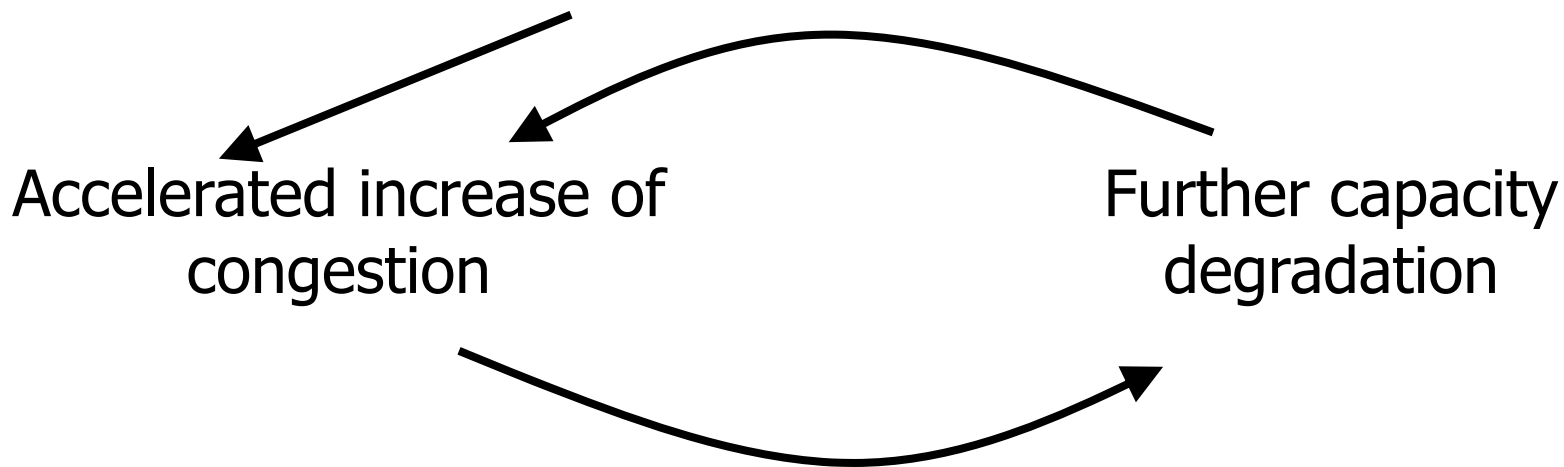


# Traffic Networks

- Congestion degrades the infrastructure (capacity)

Local link demand exceeds local capacity

⇒ Local congestion degrades local capacity



... until generalized network congestion  
although

Demand  $\ll$  Nominal network capacity



# Ile-de-France Expressway Network



12 January 2011, 8:14 am

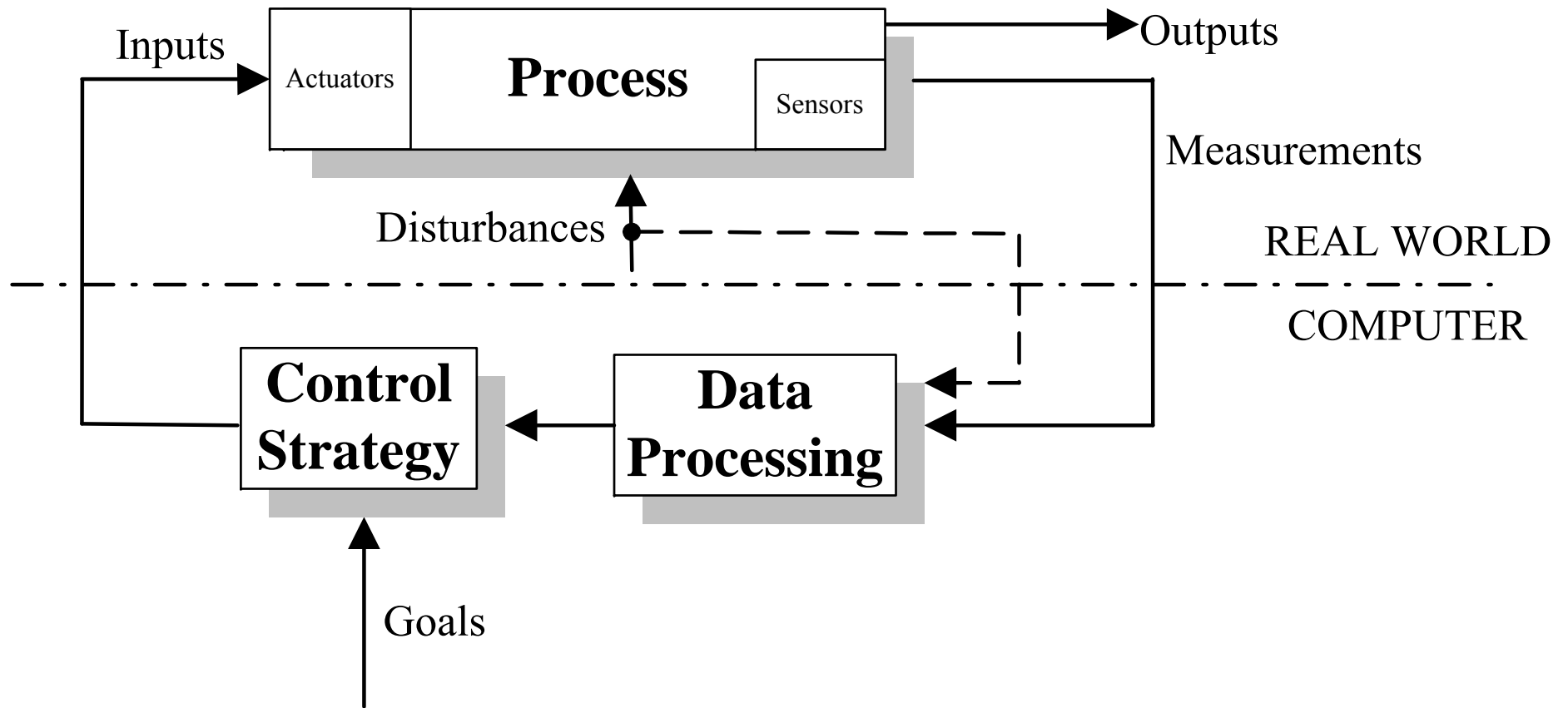


**Conclusion:** Generalized traffic congestion is not only due to high demand.

**Congested Traffic Networks:** Expensive infrastructure capacity not fully available at the **only** time it is actually needed, i.e. the peak periods!

**Goal:** Operate traffic networks optimally  
(as a **controllable** system)





Basic elements of an automatic control system



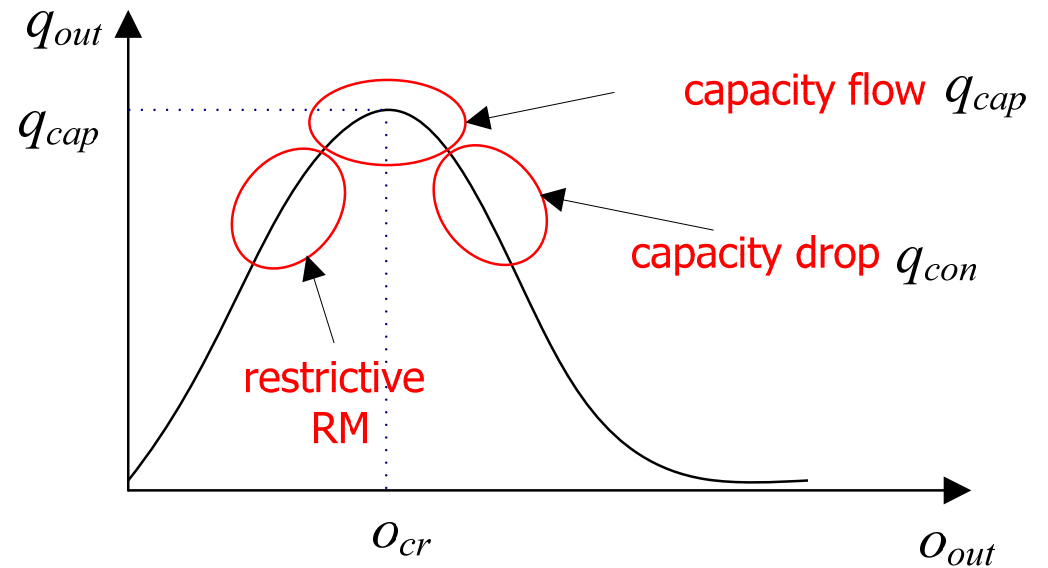
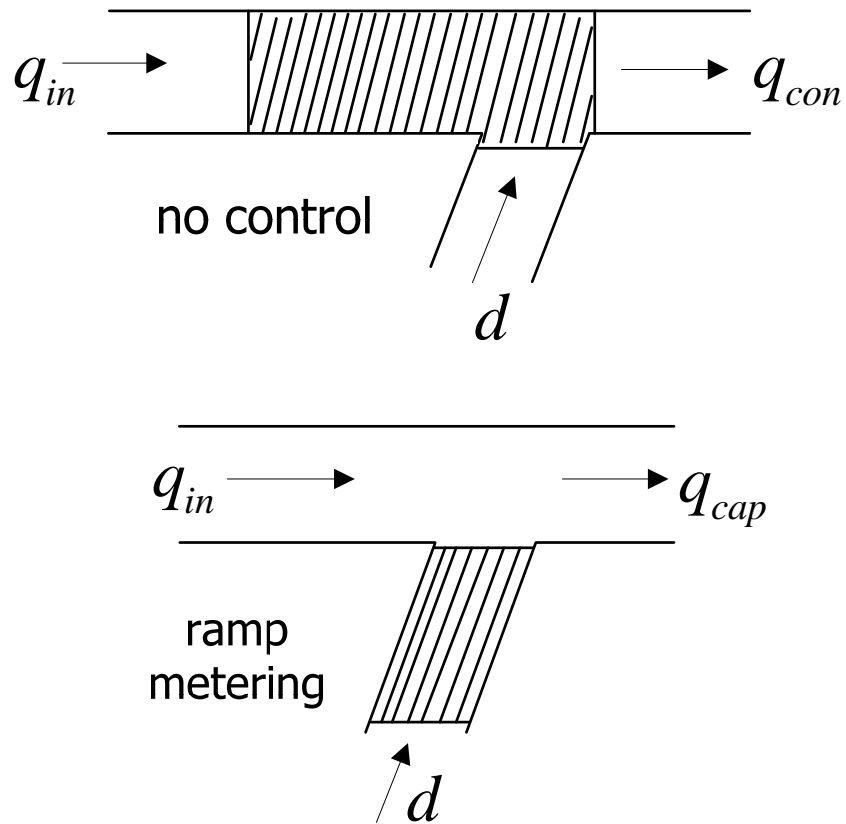


## 2. RAMP METERING

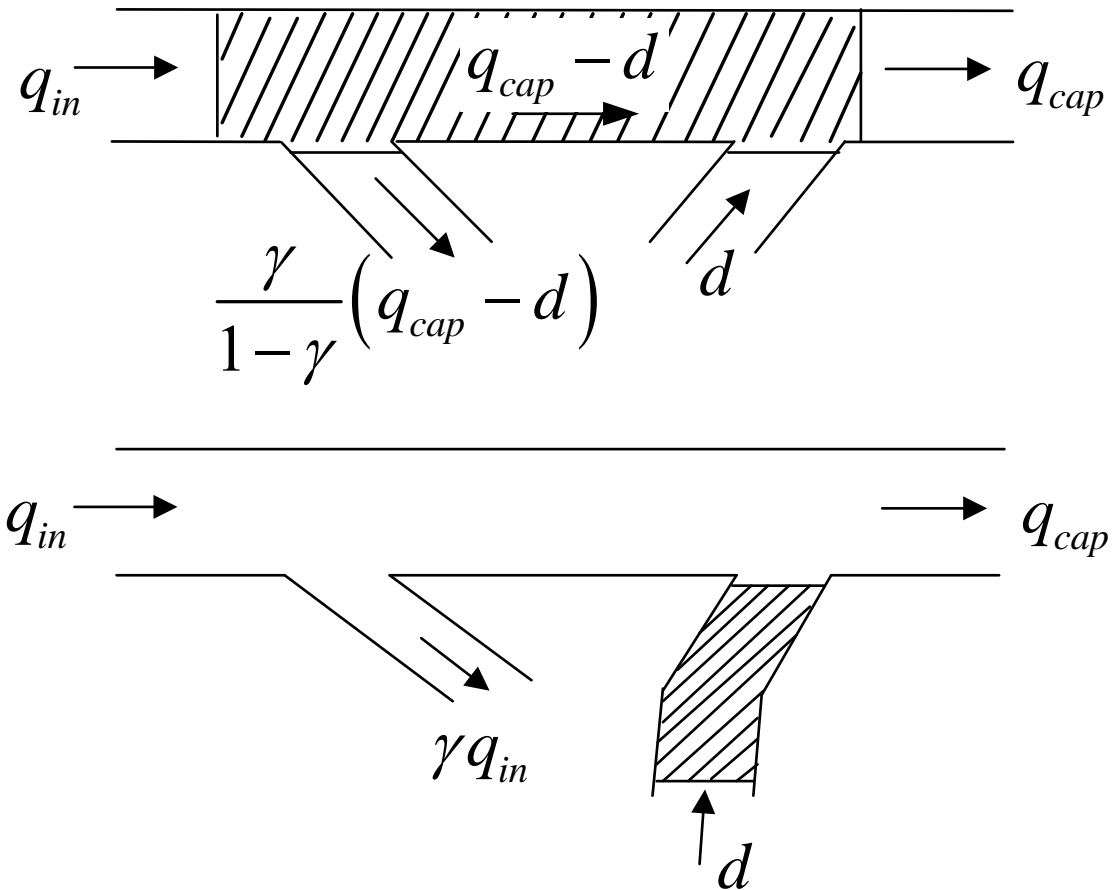


# Why Ramp Metering?

## 1<sup>st</sup> Answer



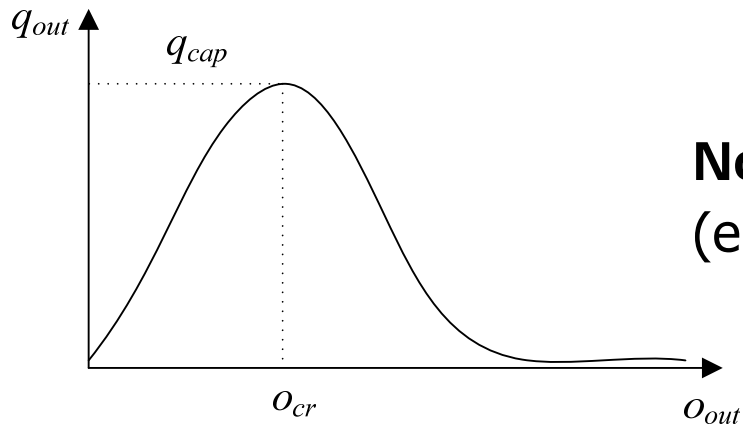
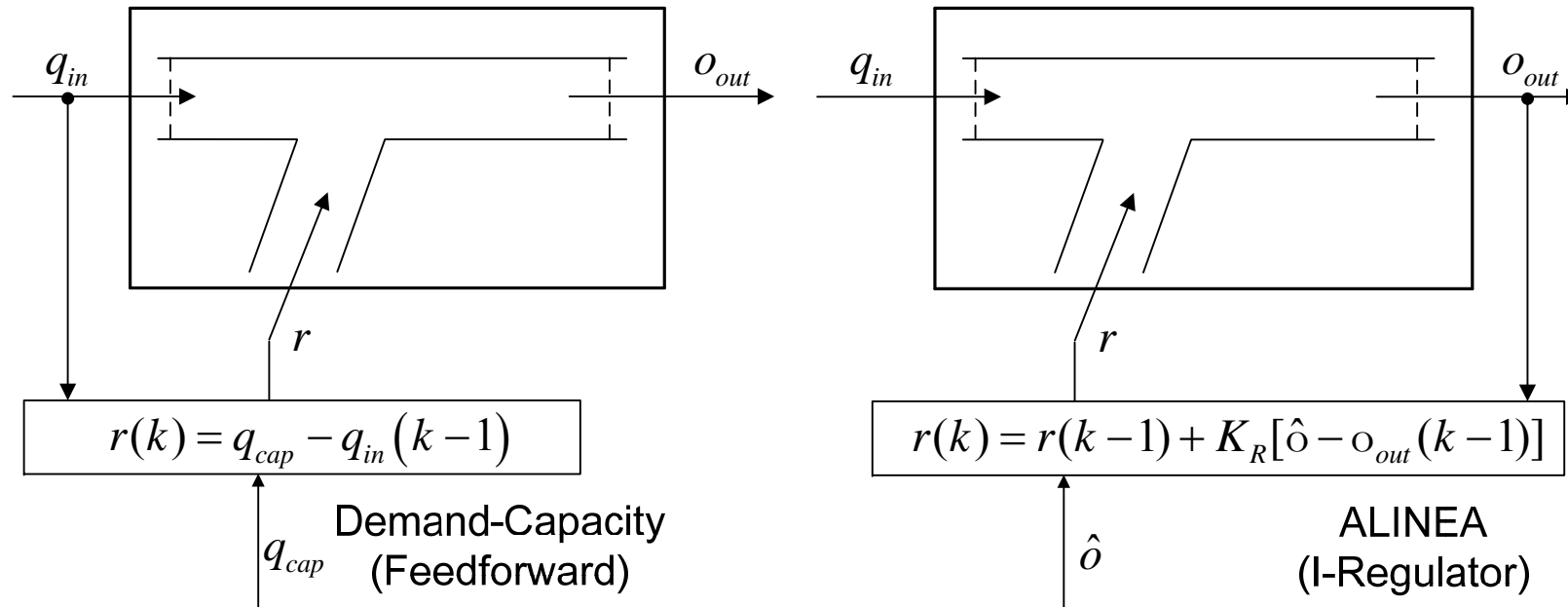
## 2<sup>nd</sup> Answer



**Note:** On-ramp queue should not interfere with surface street traffic.

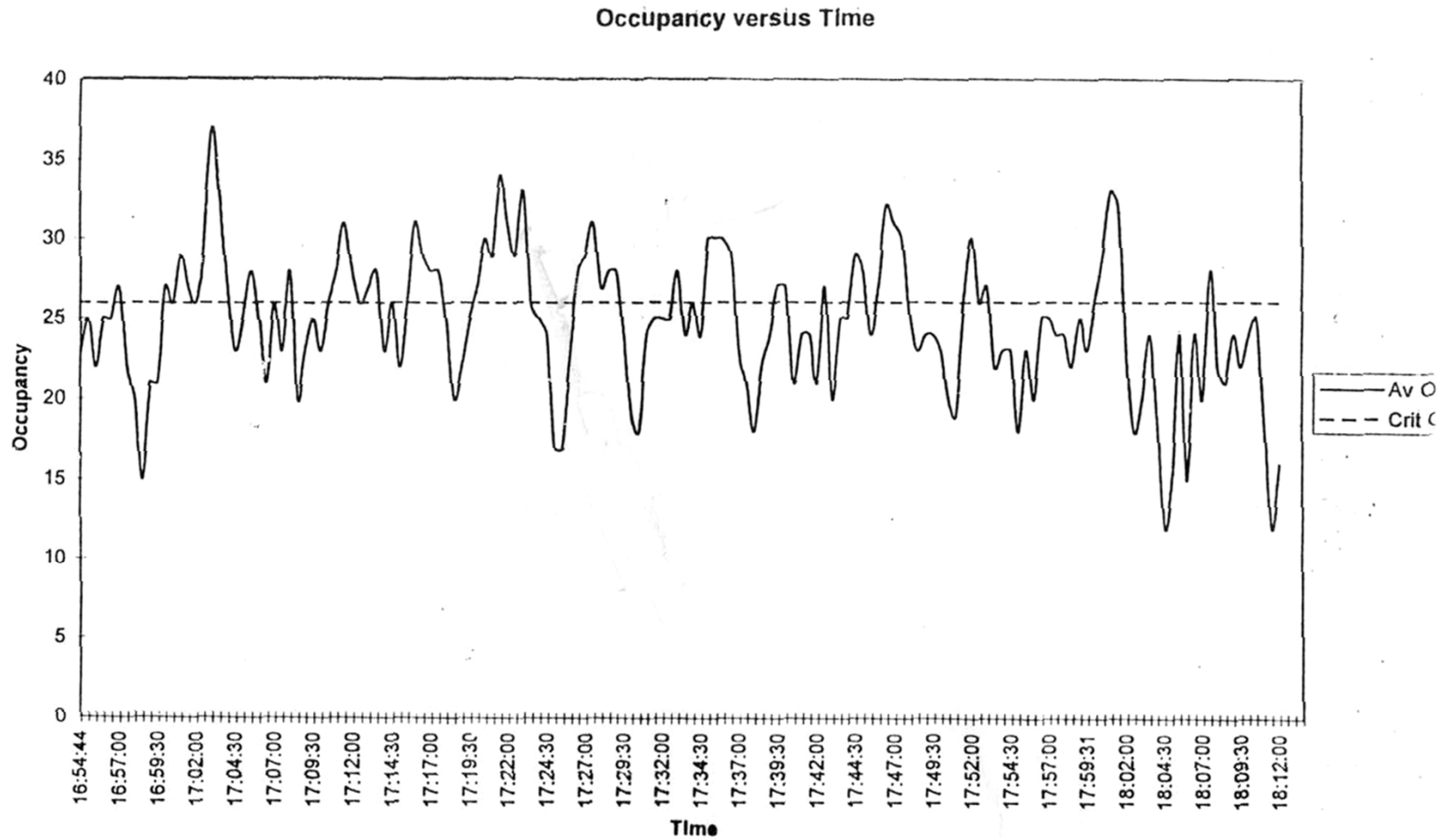


# Local Control Issues



**Note:**  $o_{cr}$  is less sensitive than  $q_{cap}$  (e.g. under adverse weather conditions).

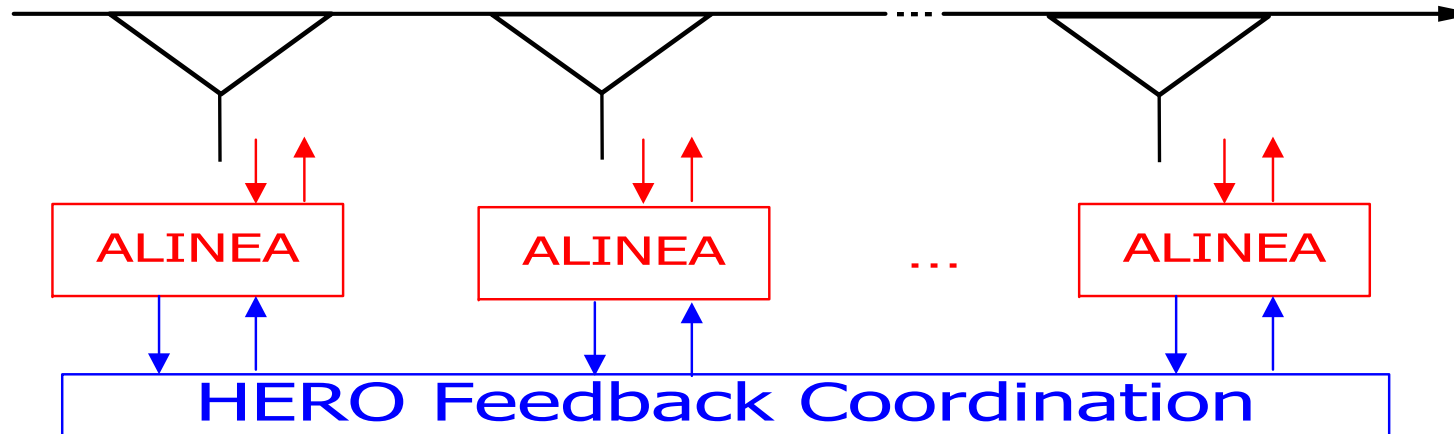




Sample from Glasgow Implementation of ALINEA



# HERO Feedback Coordination



- ALINEA Activation? —→ Master Ramp
- HERO hires gradually (upstream) Slave Ramps
- **Cluster:** Master + Slaves
- HERO MIMO Feedback: Balance relative ramp queues in Cluster (create 1 super-ramp)
- Cluster de-activation logic

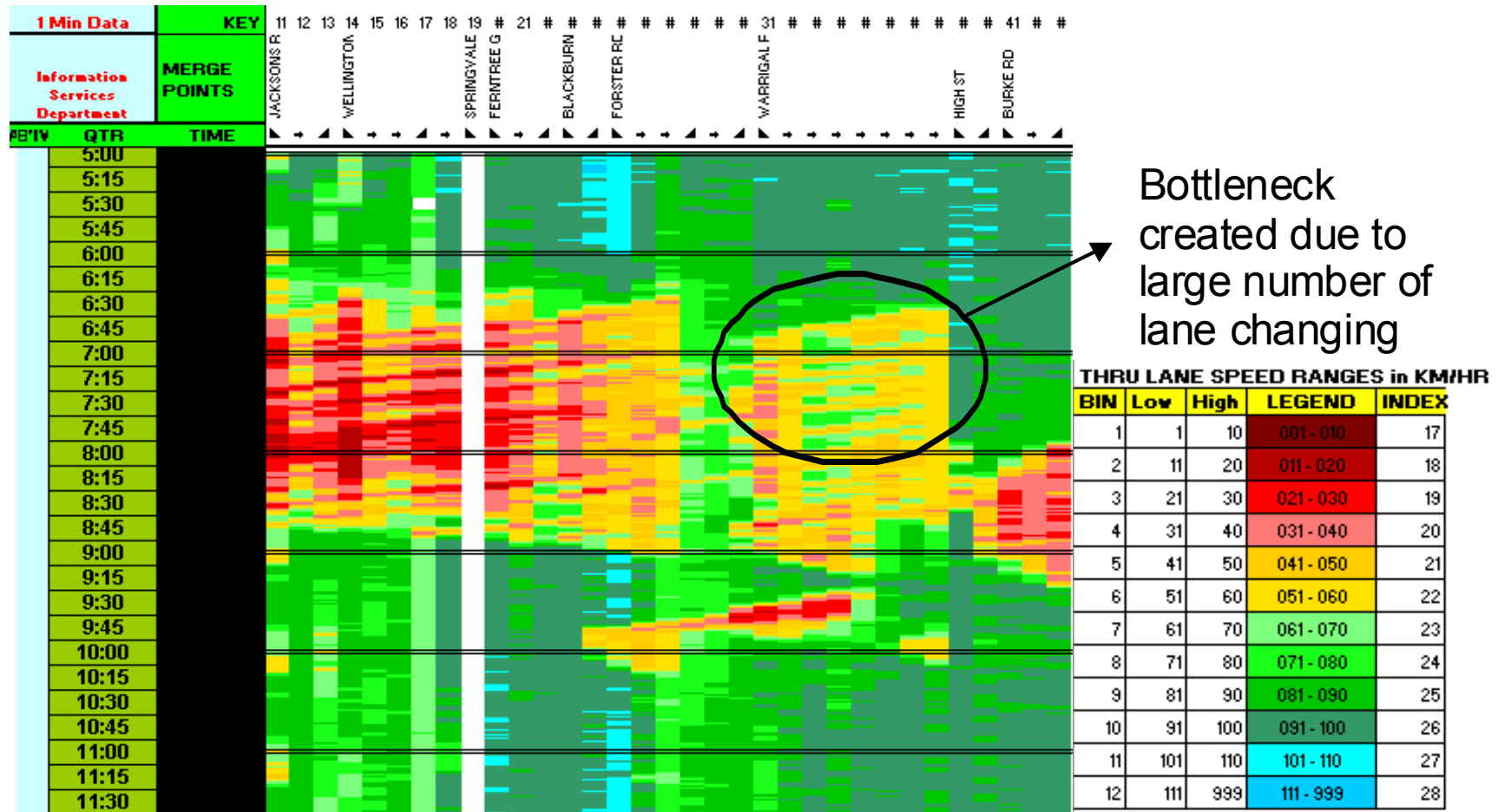


# HERO Implementation at the Monash Freeway, Melbourne, Australia

- Test pilot: 6 consecutive ramps
- Significant improvements in all PI: Productivity, Speed Variation, Reliability
- 11 days payback period!

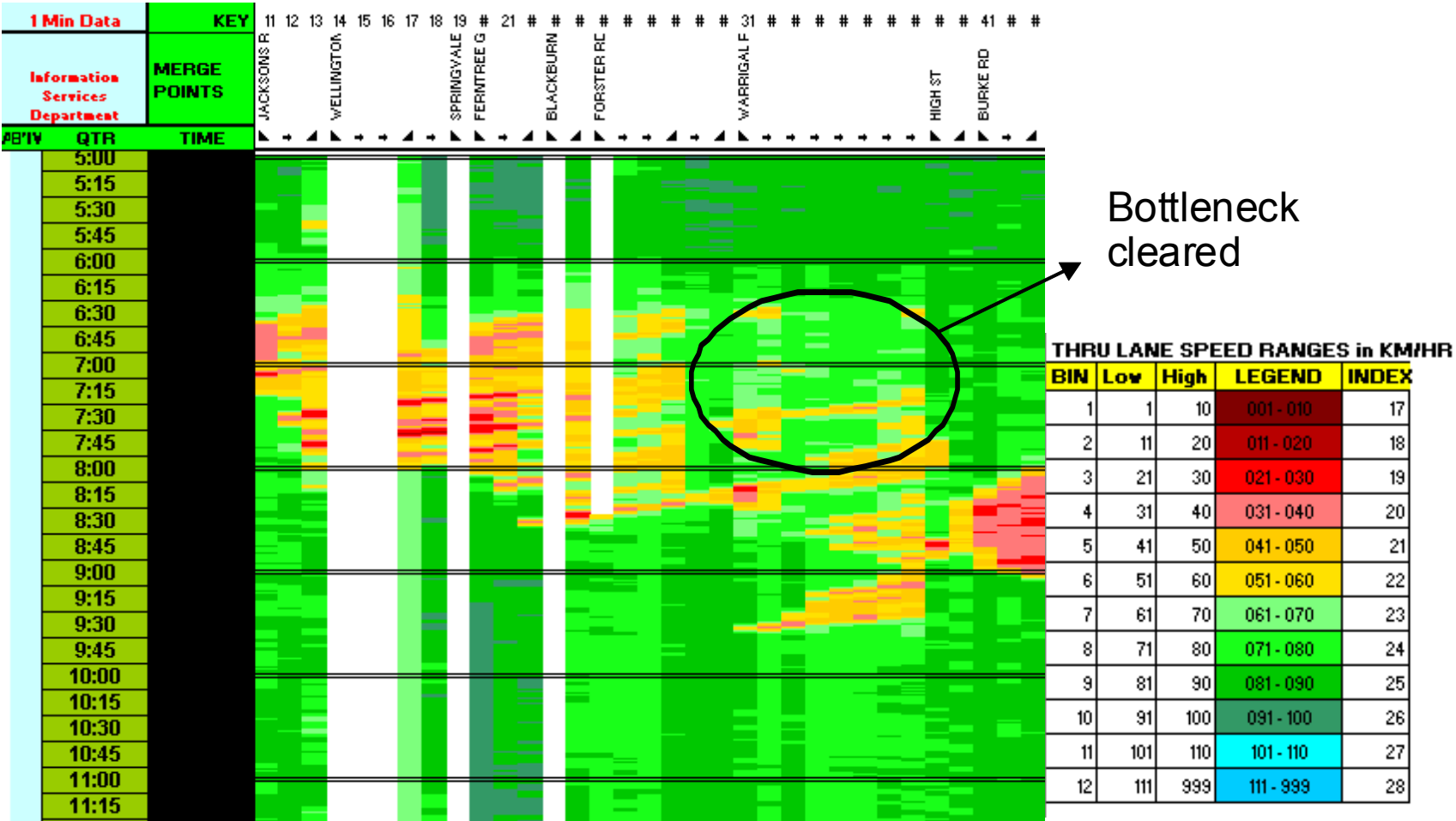


# AM PEAK Typical day (Fixed Time)

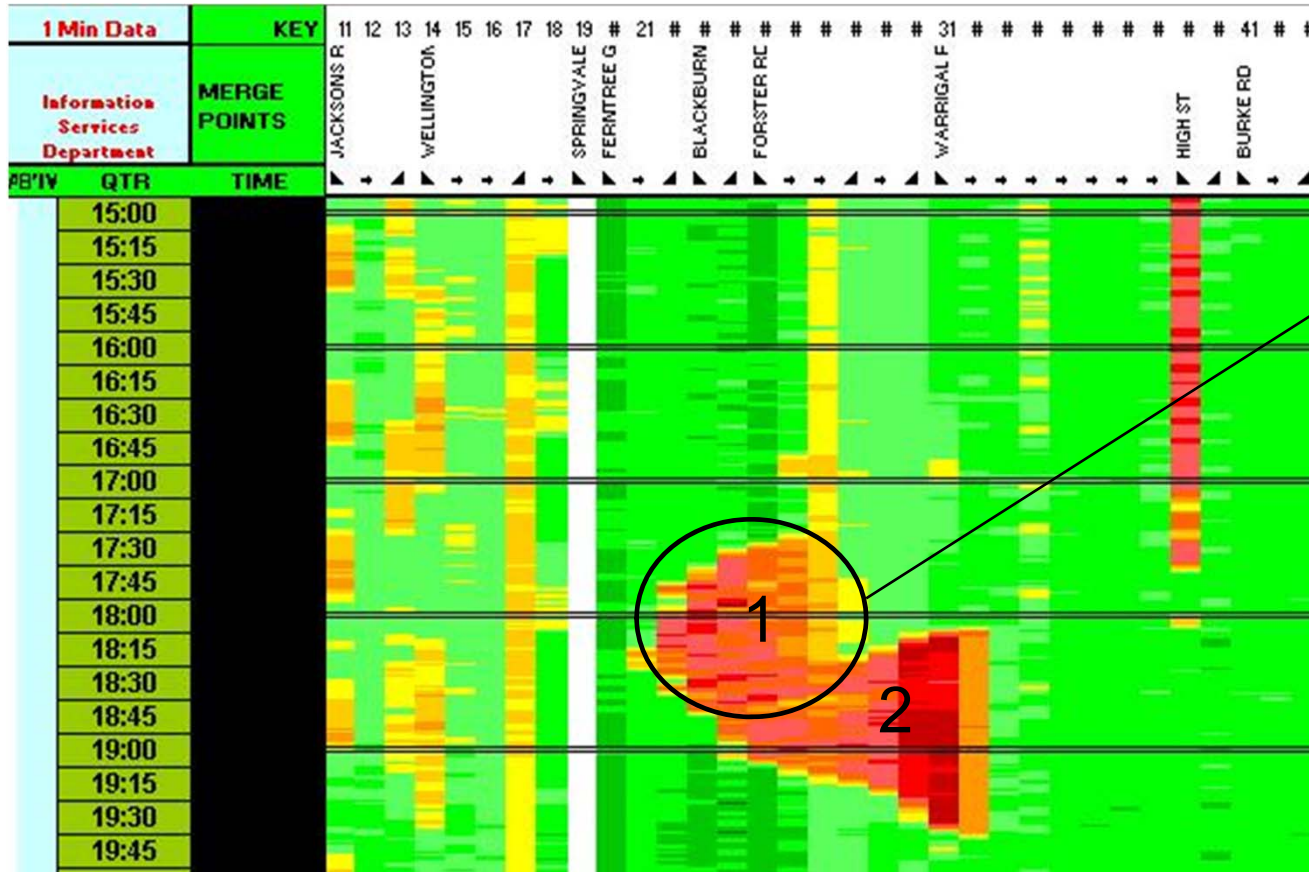




# AM PEAK Typical day (ALINEA/HERO)



# PM PEAK Typical day (No RM)



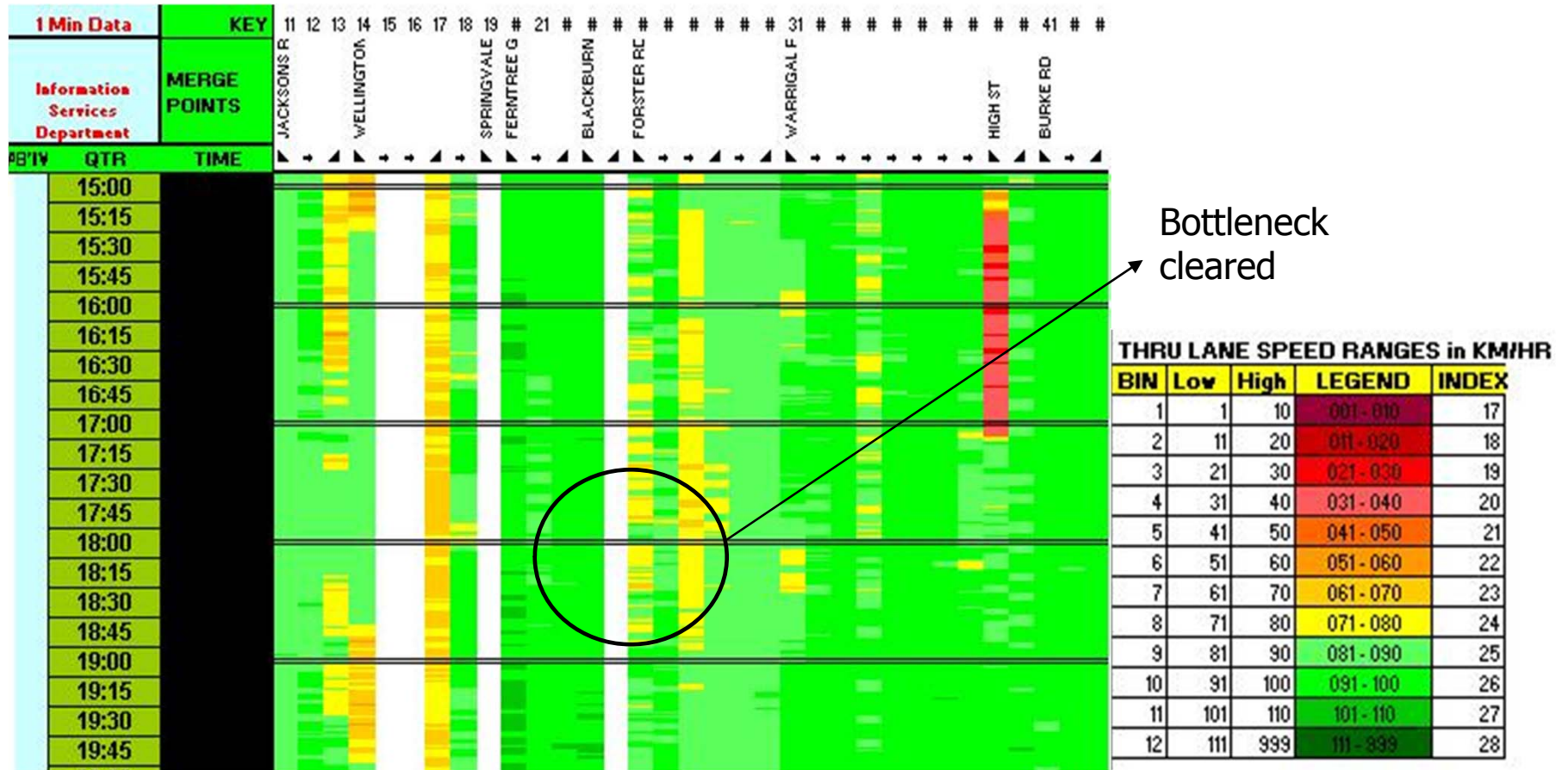
Bottleneck created due to merge at Forster ramp

THRU LANE SPEED RANGES in KM/HR

BIN	Low	High	LEGEND	INDEX
1	1	10	001 - 010	17
2	11	20	011 - 020	18
3	21	30	021 - 030	19
4	31	40	031 - 040	20
5	41	50	041 - 050	21
6	51	60	051 - 060	22
7	61	70	061 - 070	23
8	71	80	071 - 080	24
9	81	90	081 - 090	25
10	91	100	091 - 100	26
11	101	110	101 - 110	27
12	111	999	111 - 999	28



# PM PEAK Typical day (ALINEA/HERO)



Currently: HERO extension to 65 ramps, i.e. whole freeway, 75 km, both directions

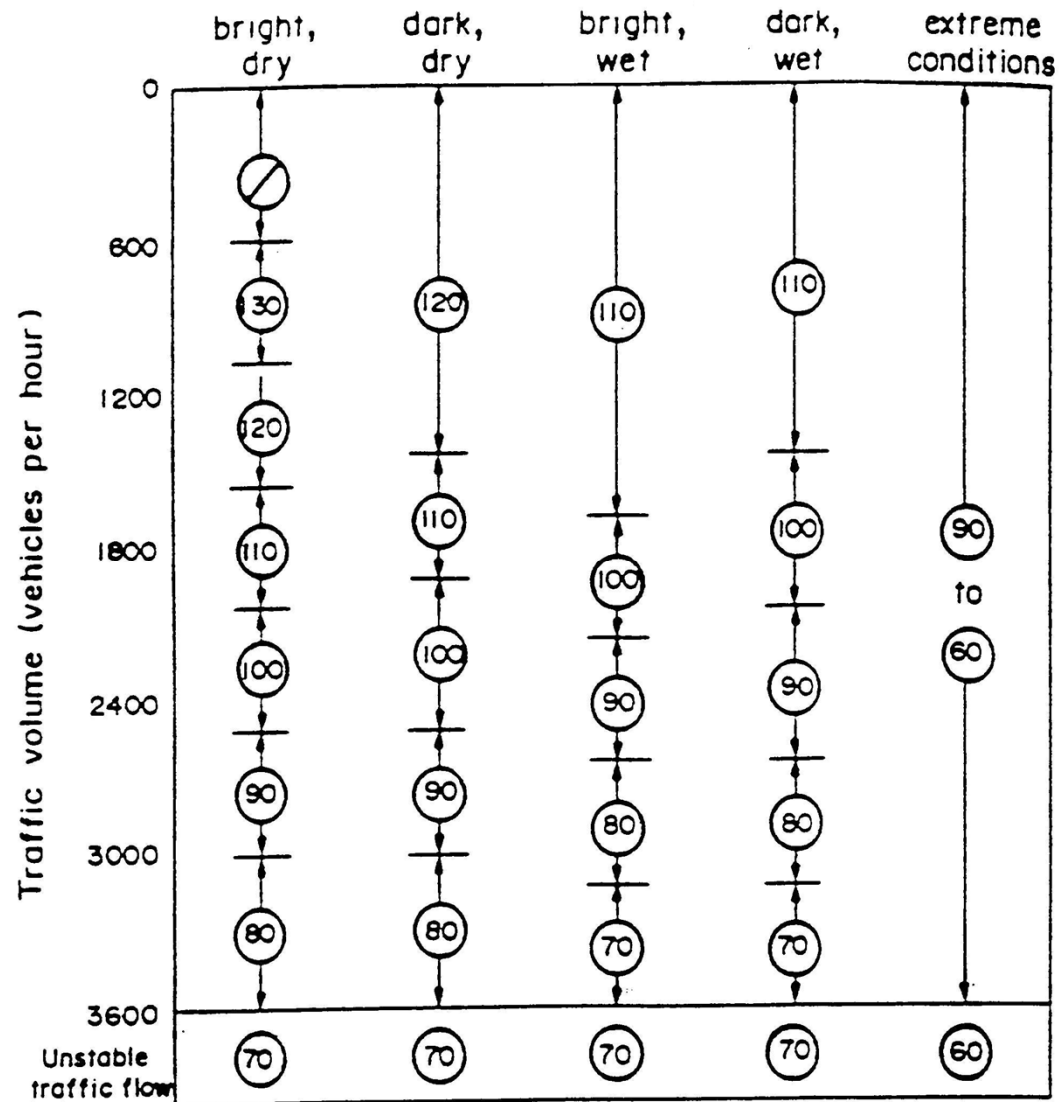


# 3. VARIABLE SPEED LIMITS



- Many application stretches in many counties
- Impact: “homogenisation” of traffic flow
  - Traffic safety: –20-30% accidents
  - Travel times: questionable impact of existing systems
- Simplistic control strategies





## Switching plan

Speed indications at subsequent VSL-stations

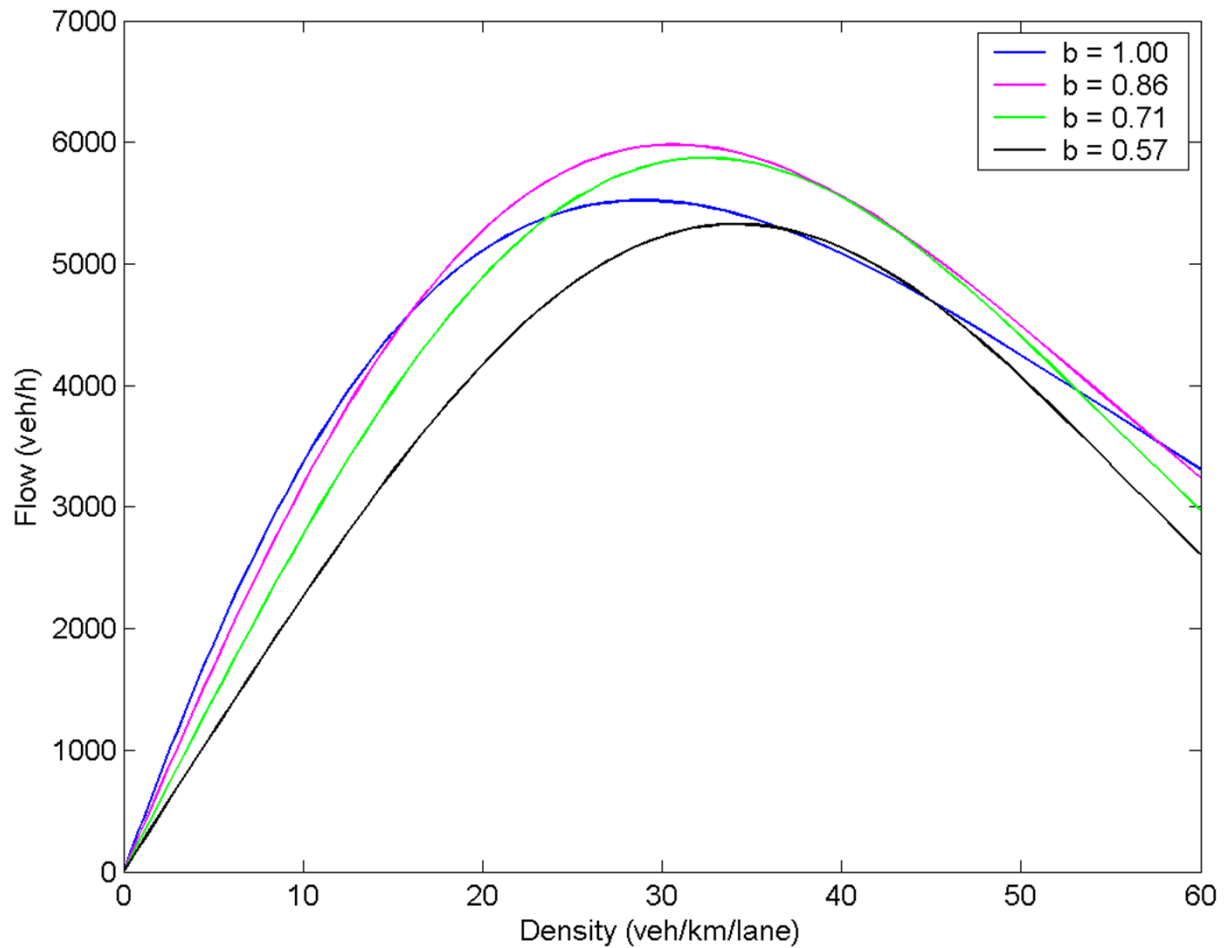


# Parameter estimation at one particular location

$A = 0.42$

$E = 3.16$

leading to capacity  
increase by 8%



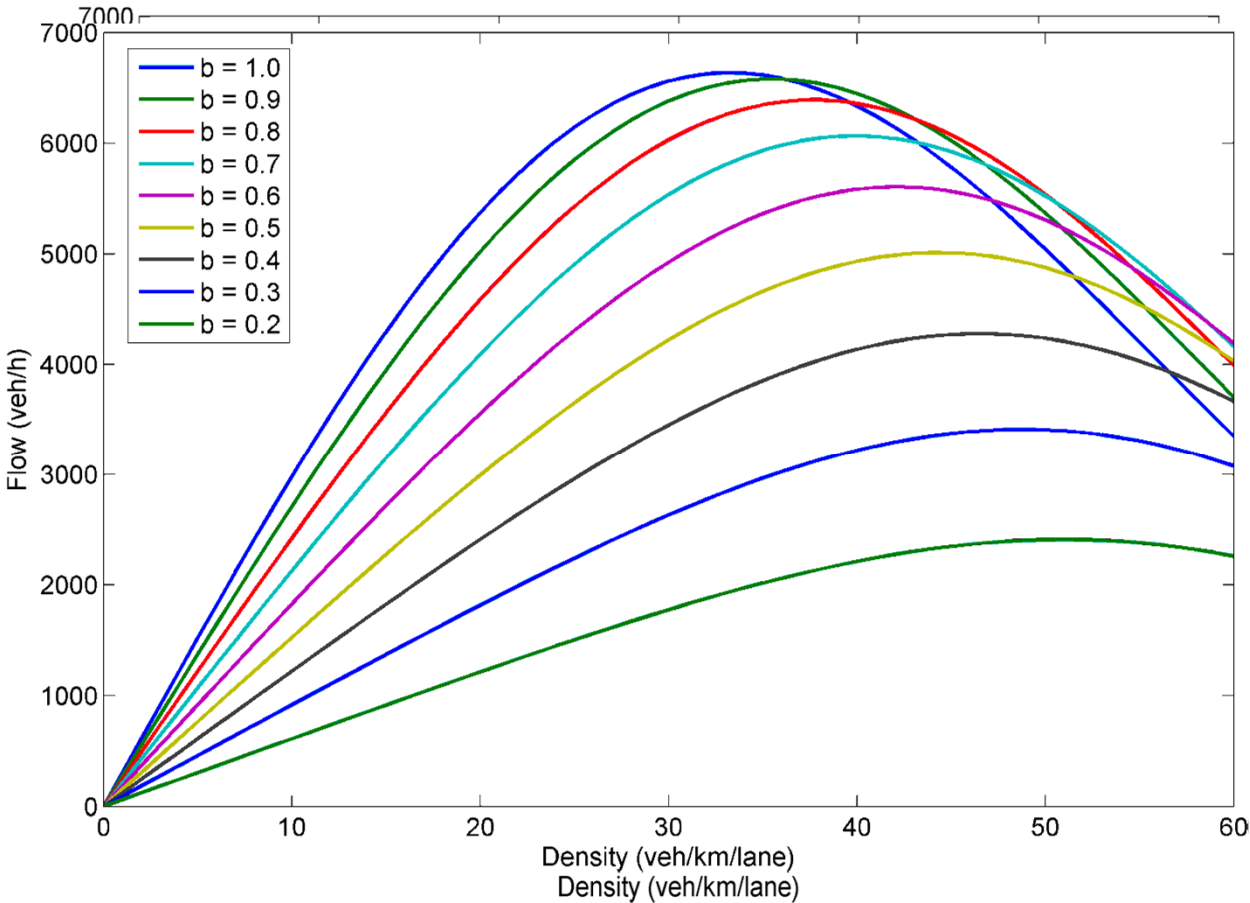


# Other location

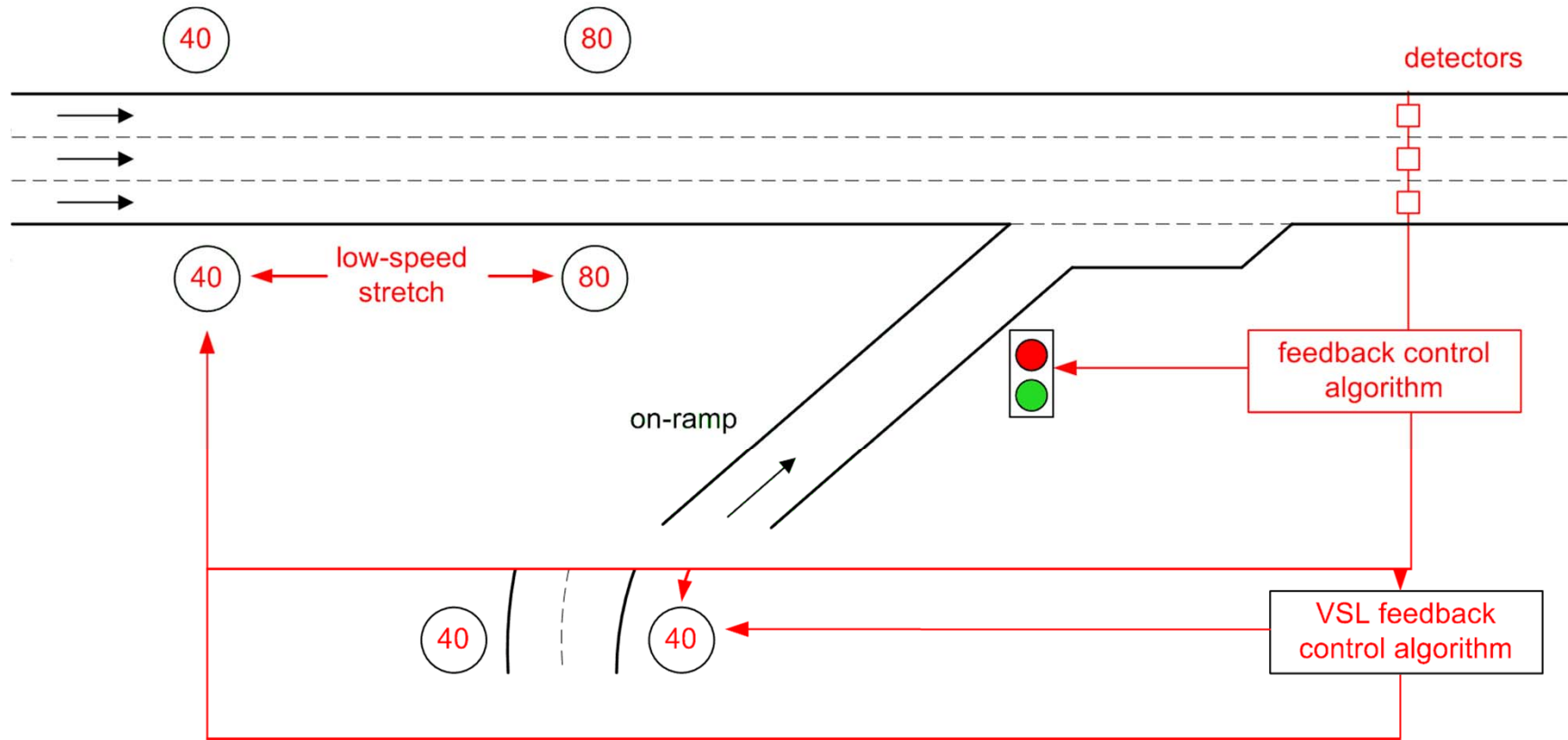
$A = 0.7$

$E = 1.9$

no capacity increase!



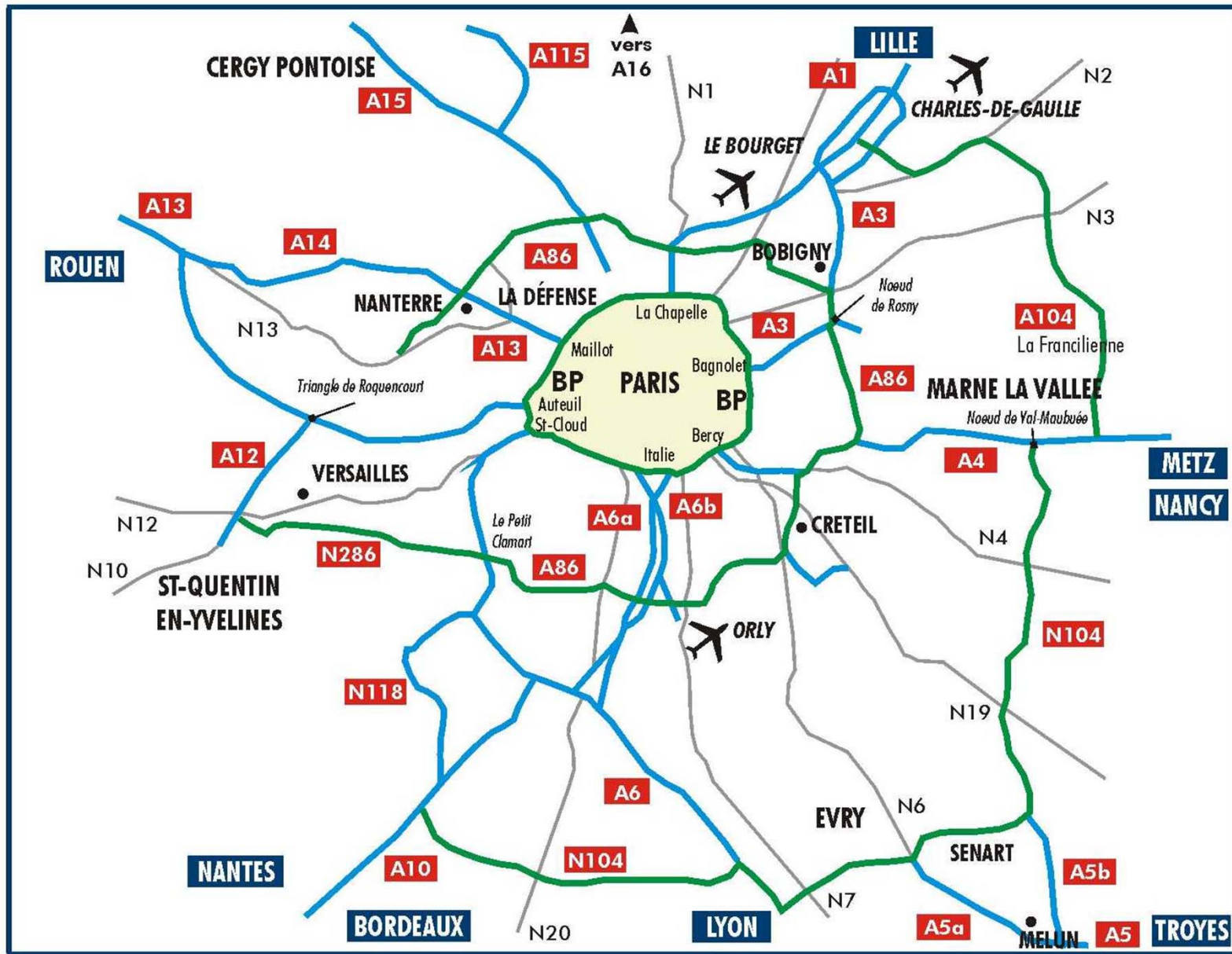
# Feedback MTFC



## 4. ROUTE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

- Multi-origin, multi-destination, multi-route per O-D pair
- Fixed direction signs: shortest path in absence of congestion
- Rush hours
- Changing demands, weather conditions, exceptional events, incidents
  - underutilisation of infrastructure
  - congestion, delays, reduced safety, increased fuel consumption, environmental pollution





## VMS (Variable Message Signs) or two-way communication with equipped vehicles

- Real-time information:
  - Drivers' knowledge
  - Message length
  - Decision efficiency
  - System controllability
  - Travel time or queue length: drivers' stress (e.g. BP in Paris) but also basis for route choice
  - Instantaneous (estimation) or predicted information
- Route guidance
  - Control strategy

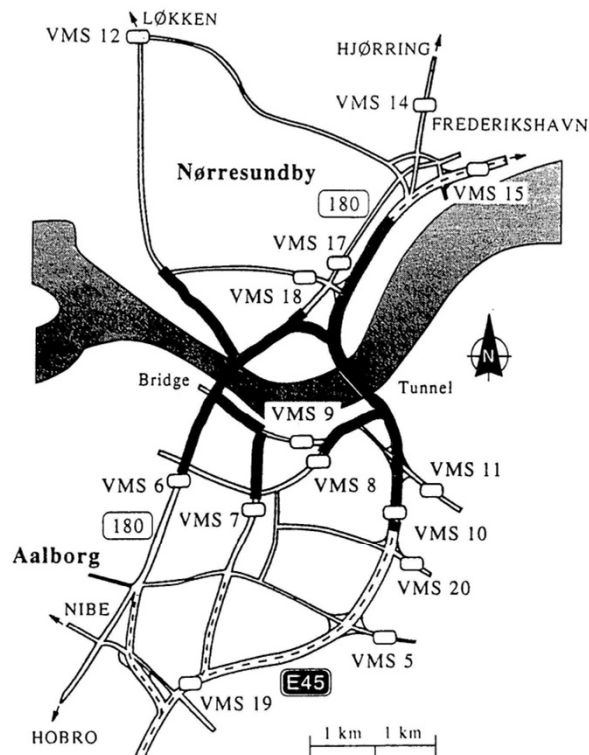


# Issues

- Modelling: micro, meso, macro
- Integrated Optimal Control: AMOC
- User vs. System Optimum
- Instantaneous vs. Experienced travel times
- Algorithms: feedback vs. predictive feedback vs. iterative



# Automatic Control of VMS in Aalborg, Denmark



Aalborg network with VMS positions indicated. Bold black lines represent detector equipped segments.

(a)

Ventetid via		
<b>E45n</b>	Tunnel ↑	10 min
180n	Bro ↗	5 min

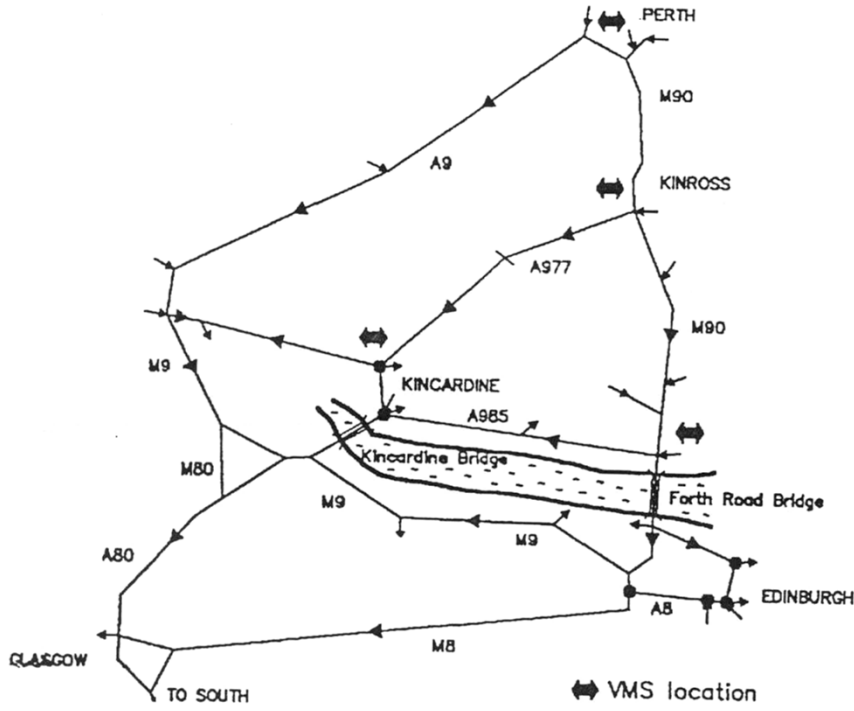
(b)

180n	Fr.havn ↗
180n	Løkken ↗
180n	Nr.sundby ↗

VMS control modes:  
Delay information (a) and route guidance (b).



# Automatic Control of VMS in the Interurban Scottish Highway Network



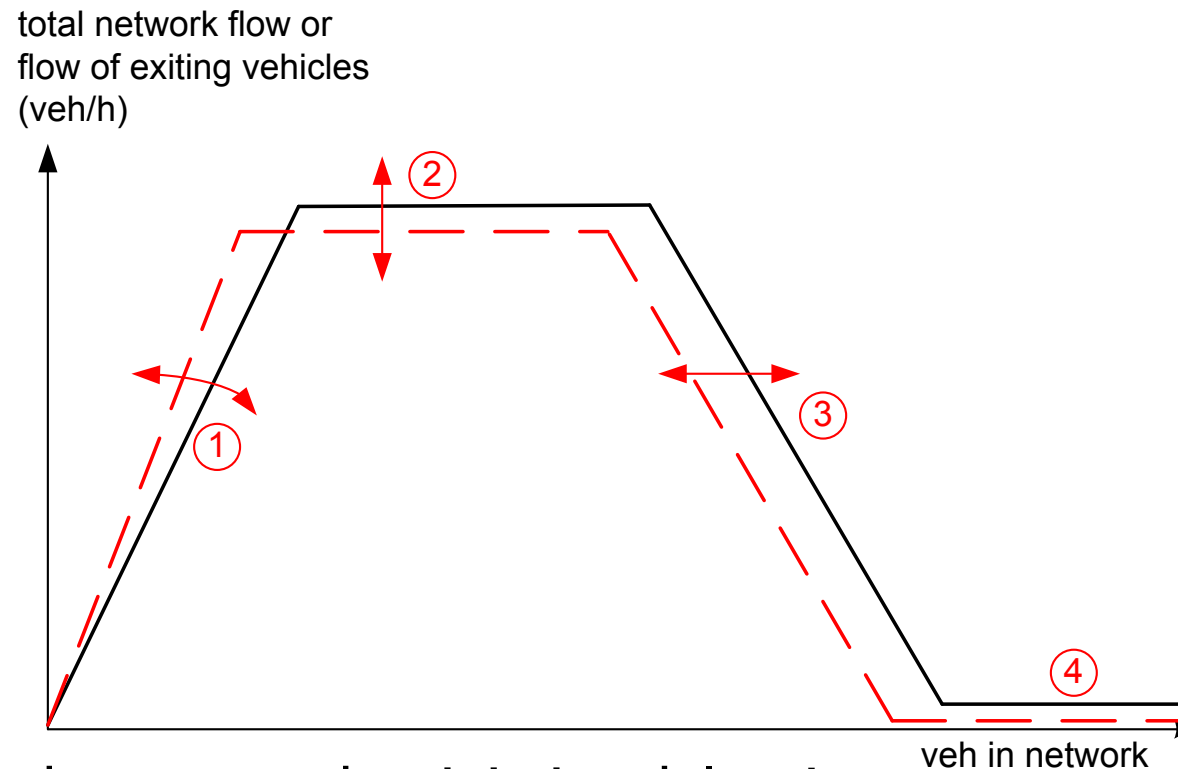


# 5. TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONTROL

- Original reason for traffic lights: safe crossing of antagonistic streams of vehicles and pedestrians
- Once they exist, they can be set in different ways. Which is best? → Optimisation problem
- Difficulties:
  - Binary variables
  - Large dimensions
  - Many disturbances
  - Difficult measurements
  - Real-time constraints
- Many control strategies, both heuristic and systematic



## “2-D Fundamental Diagram” for urban networks (PhD-Thesis by Geroliminis, 2007; Fahri, 2008)



- ① undersaturated; minimise delays!
- ② saturated: maximize capacity!
- ③ oversaturated: queue management, gating!
- ④ blocked: call the police or walk home!



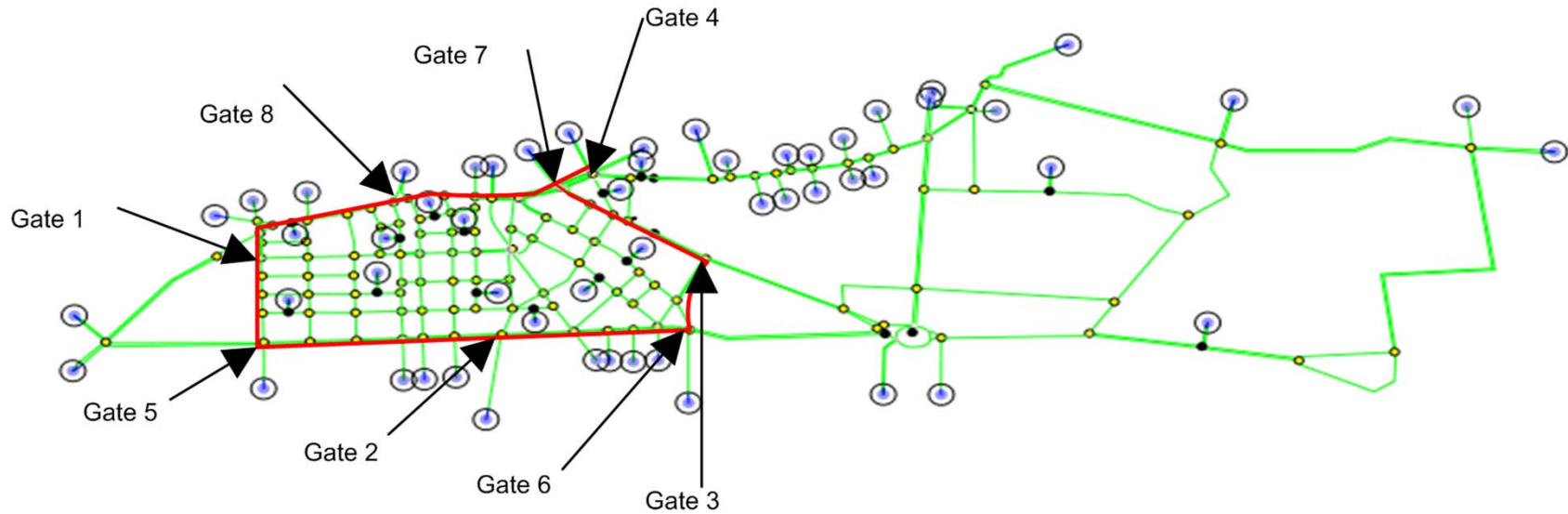
**Caution:** Different underlying phenomena than  
on link – FD

# Real-time Signal Control Strategies/Systems

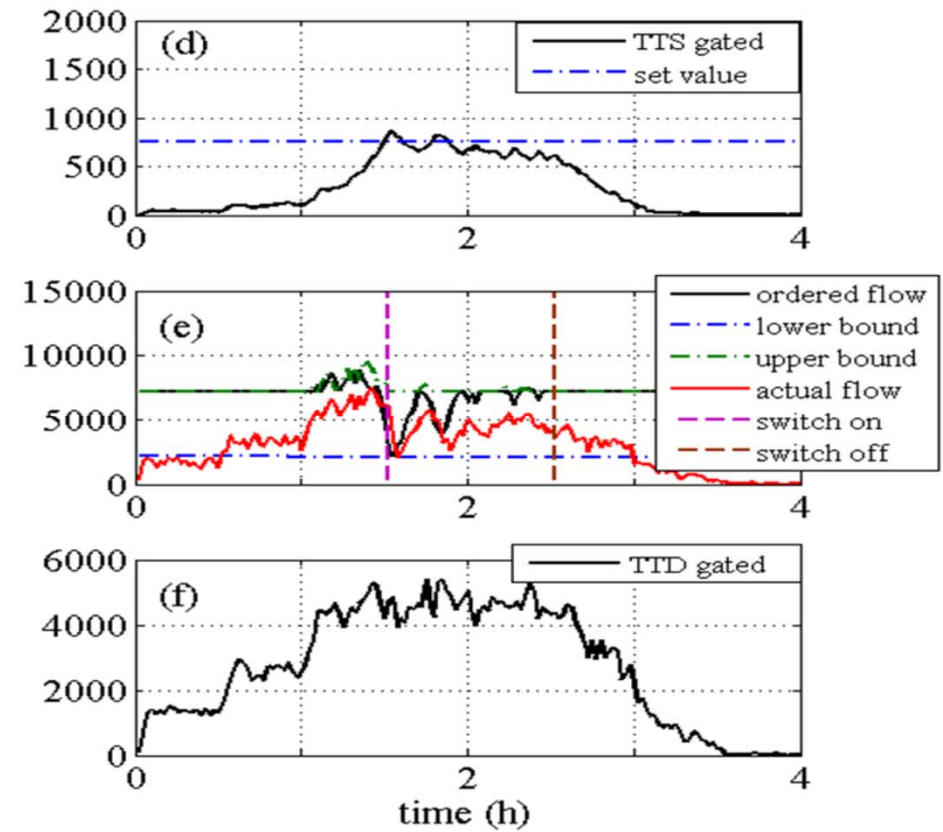
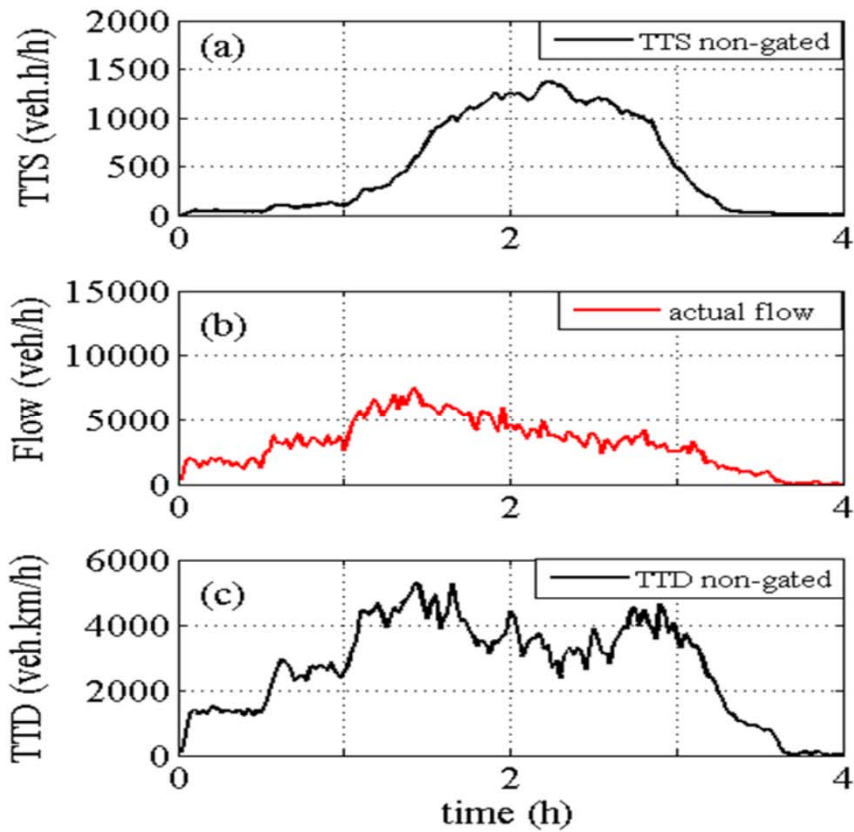
- Isolated
  - Traffic actuation, MOVA
- Network-wide
  - Plan selection
  - SCOOT, SCATS, UTOPIA, MOTION, OPAC, ...  
(partially strong communication requirements)
- Saturated traffic conditions



- Store-and-forward based strategies
  - TUC and variations
  - Cycle-to-cycle changes
  - Low communication requirements
- Perimeter gating control



# Replication R2



# 6. PUBLIC TRANSPORT PRIORITY

- Refers to all types of public transport vehicles (buses, trams, trains, etc. and even emergency vehicles)
- Technological implications
  - special detection technologies
  - programmable controllers
  - sec-by-sec communication with the controllers
- Implications for the road traffic
  - Frequent disturbances of signal control may lead to significant negative implications to road traffic
  - Recovery methods may not be sufficient to avoid negative implications



- Multiple approaches: Included in signal control strategies
- Easier: **one PT vehicle at a time**
- More challenging: multiple PT vehicles!
- Good improvements reported

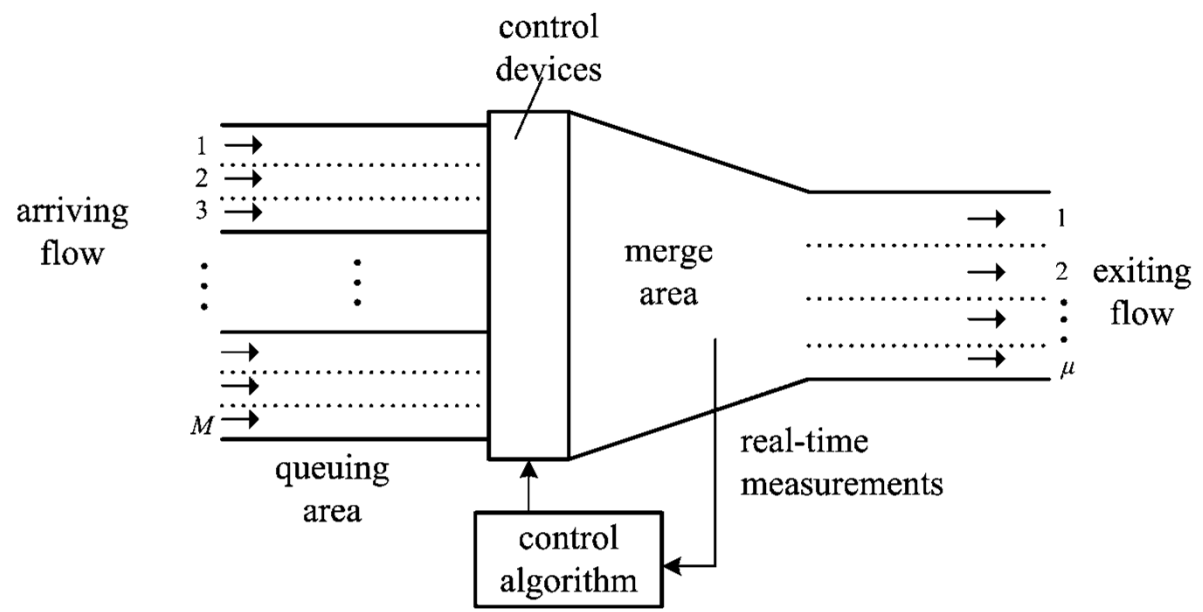


# 7. MERGING TRAFFIC CONTROL

## Merging traffic infrastructures ( $M \rightarrow \mu$ lanes)

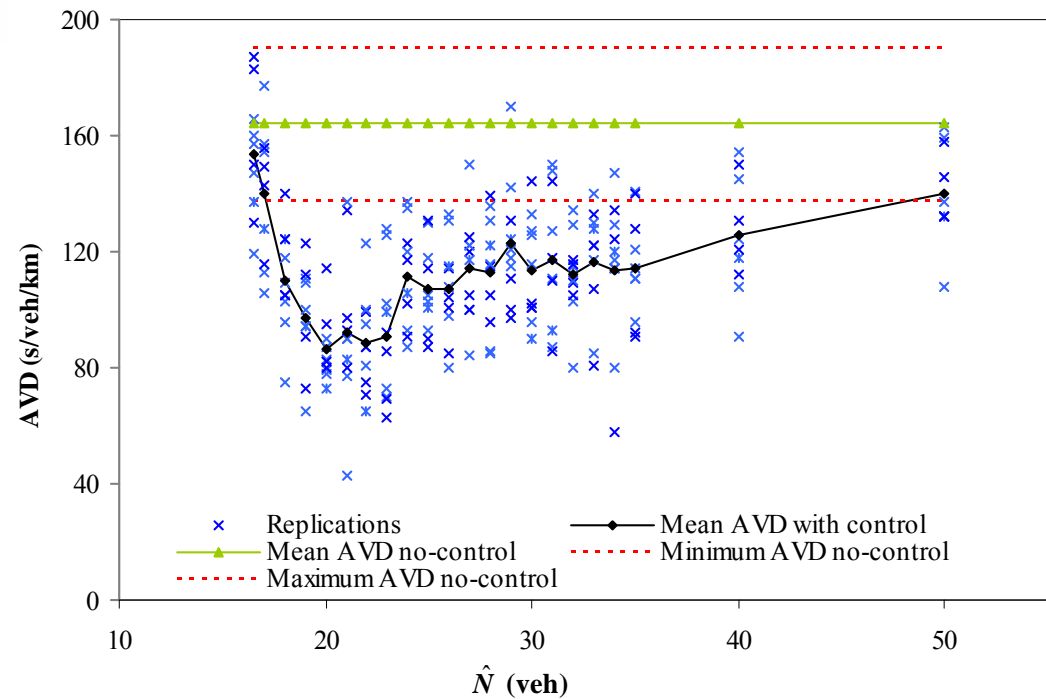
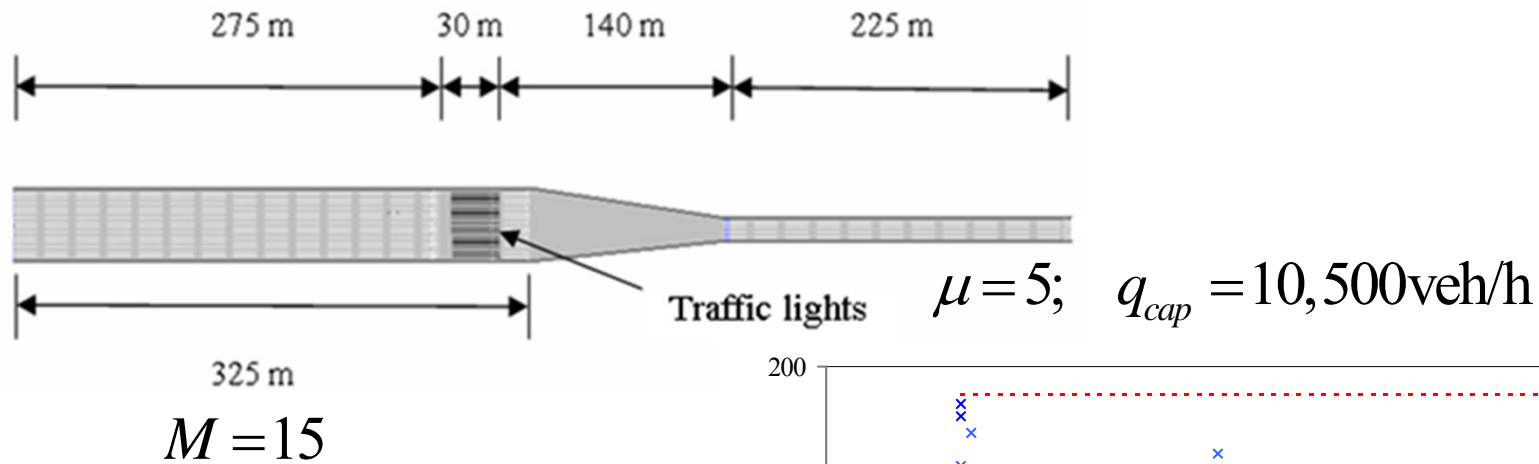
- If merging flow  $>$  Capacity of  $\mu$  lanes  $\Rightarrow$  Congestion  $\rightarrow$  Capacity drop
- Toll plazas
- Merging traffic control to restore capacity flow
  - Motorway work zones
  - Tunnels.

### Structure and Elements

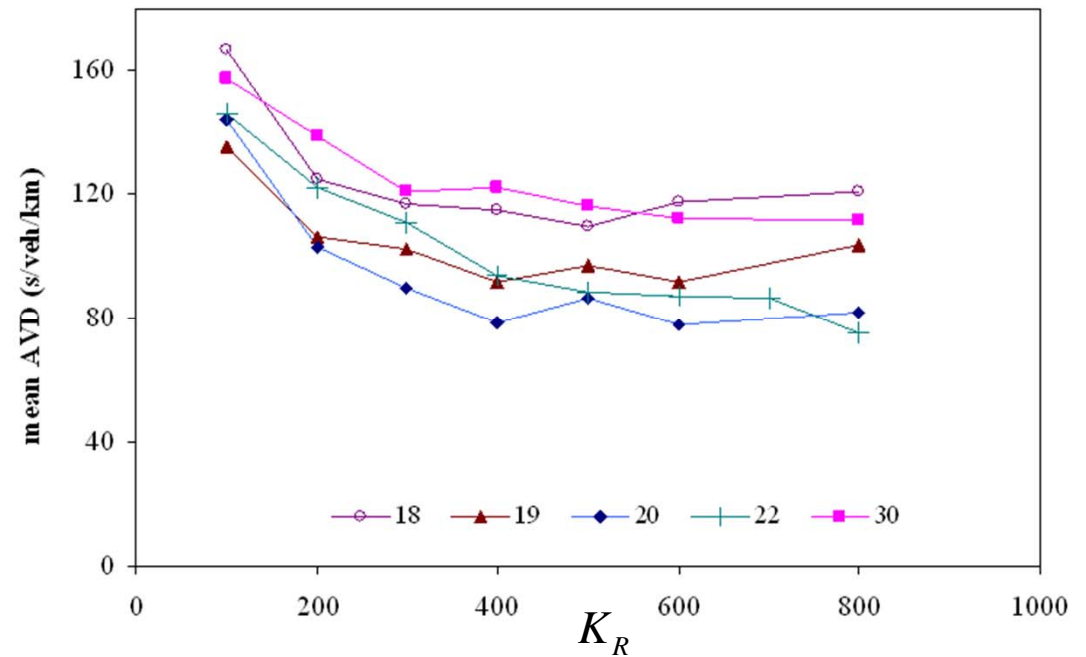
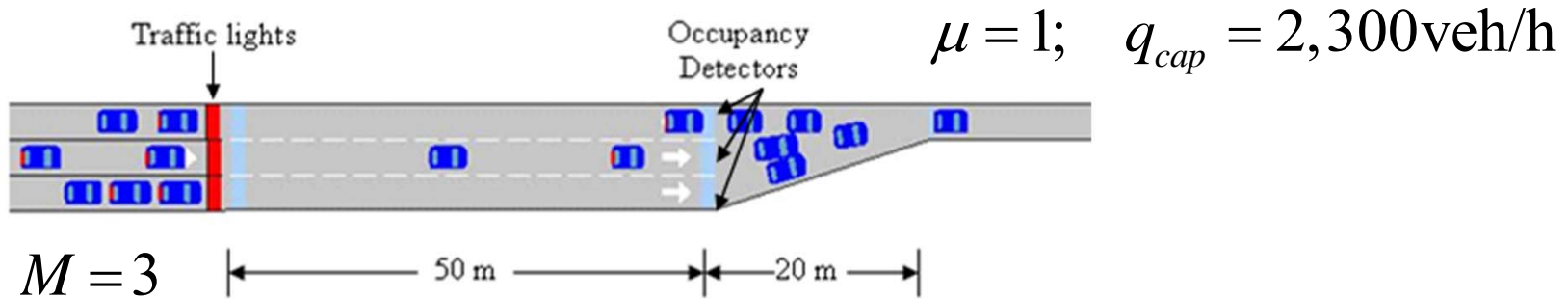




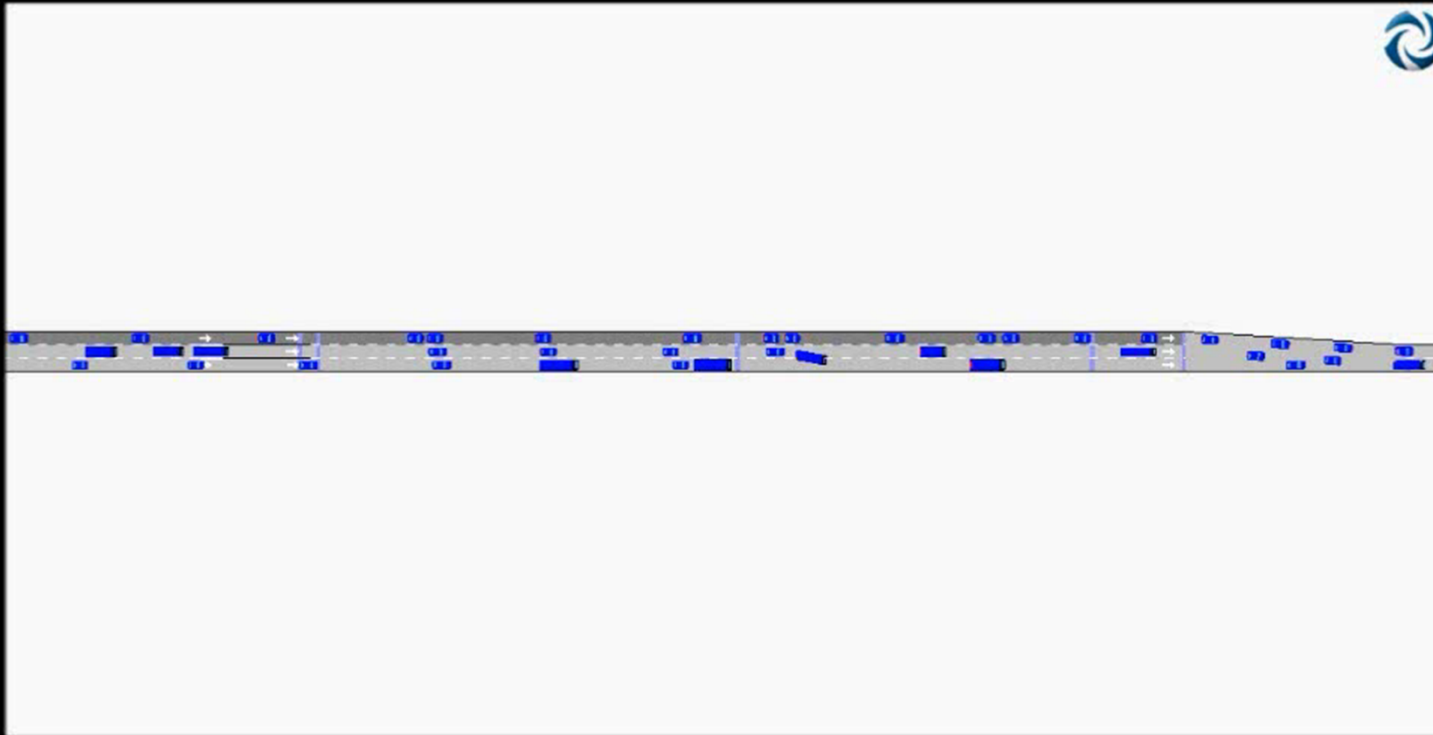
# Simulation Example: Toll plaza San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge

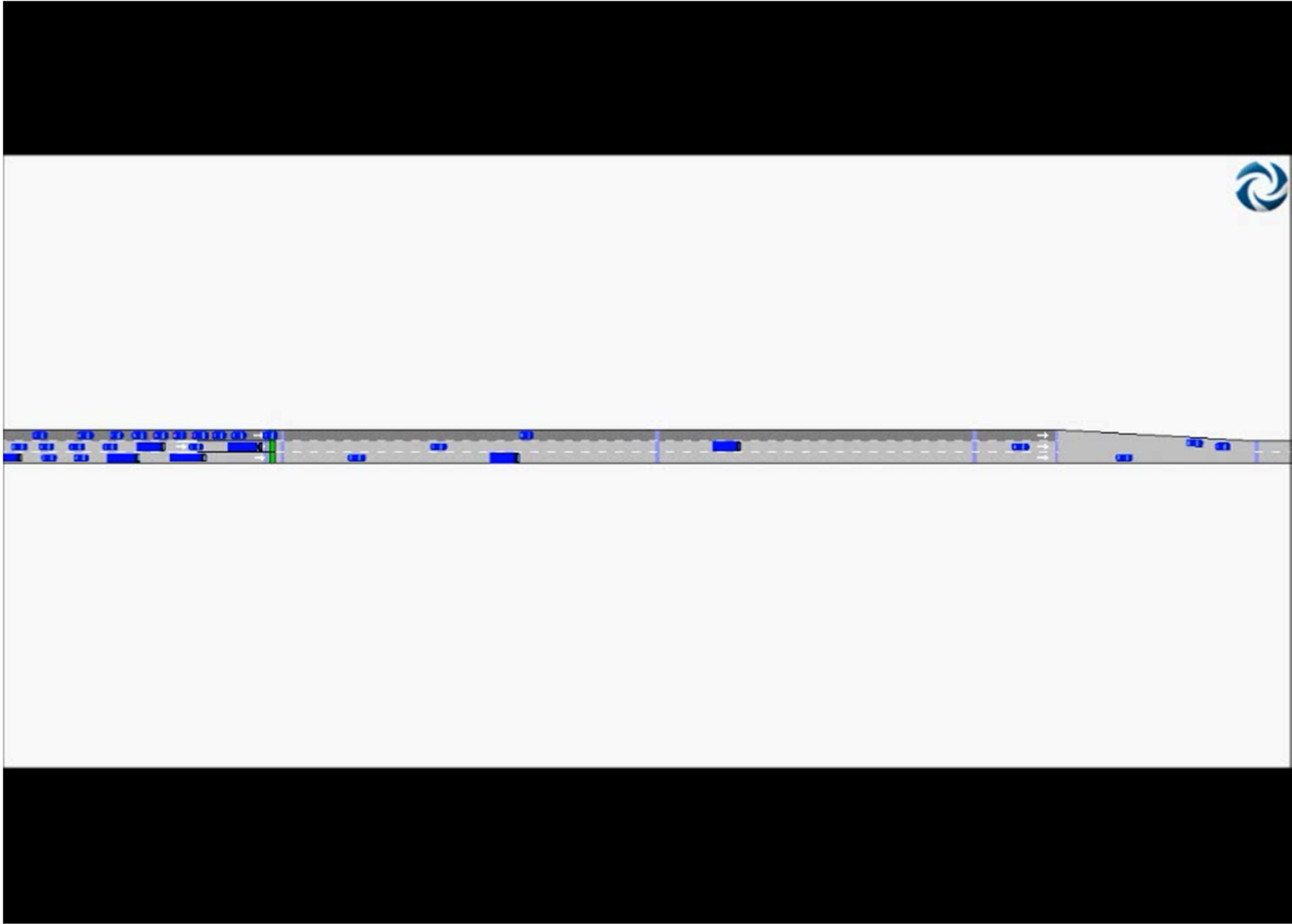


# Work Zone Control



# Different layout (now using PI-ALINEA)





## 8. Conclusions

- Traffic flow can be substantially improved (in some cases -50% travel times) via traffic control
- Technological giants with a baby brain
- Methodological zombies
- Nothing is more practical than a good theory
- As simple as possible as complex as necessary
- General applicability, high efficiency
- Field applications needed

