

# Simulation-based Dynamic Traffic Assignment for Planning Applications

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# Context: Motivation

- Technical
  - Many transportation planning problems require dynamic models
- Practical
  - Effective transportation planning solutions require consensus/buy-in

# Context: Technical Motivation

- Dynamic Traffic Assignments are needed for analyzing pricing strategies, capacity improvements, and ITS
- Congested travel times form the basis for crucial planning model estimation and application
- Static assignments produce biased travel times and biased models and forecasts
- These compromises are no longer necessary or justifiable
- ...

# Context: Technical Motivation (cont.)

- ...
- Operational fidelity needed for traffic engineering work
- Many projects and traffic management measures have impacts that cannot be estimated with planning models
- These require detailed microsimulation in which lane level behavior is captured

# Context: Practical Motivation

- Effective deployment hinges on usability, robustness
- DTAs lend themselves better to dynamic visualization and animation
- A more compelling tool for engaging stakeholders and the public



# Context: Background

- Early experiments with macro DTA
- TRANSIMS & MITSIM
- Meso models-Integration, Dynasmart, & DYNAMIT
- Microsimulation thought to be impossible at the regional scale
- The TransModeler hybrid approach: Macro, Meso, and Micro in any combination on the same network
- 4-D lane level GIS for efficiency in simulation development

# Context: Wide Area Micro DTA Successes

- Eureka, CA
- Burlington, VT
- Phoenix, AZ
- Lake County, CA
- Jacksonville, FL
- Virginia Beach, VA
- Ukiah, CA
- Practical, calibrated, validated, and deployed Microscopic DTA models
- Hybrid models neither needed nor warranted for any reason

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# Context: Corridor Microscopic DTA Successes

- 495 Express Lanes (Northern VA)
- 95 Express Lanes (Miami)
- 95 Express Lanes (Northern VA)
- I-4 (Orlando)
- C-470 (Denver)
- I-70 Mountain Corridor (West of Denver)
- Purposes varied: from practical applications to T&R to research
- Dynamic pricing a theme

# Approach: Key DTA Elements

- Dynamic shortest paths based upon departure times
- Realistic route choice incorporating VOT, willingness to pay
- Queue build-up and dissipation
- Short time intervals for travel time measurement
- Dynamic User Equilibrium condition- Temporal extension of Wardrop's principle that all used paths between each OD pair, have the same minimum cost for a given departure time interval and that there are no lower cost routes
- Iterative computation to achieve convergence

# Approach: Key DTA Elements

- Dynamic shortest paths based upon **departure times**
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- **Short time intervals** for travel time measurement
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- Iterative computation to achieve convergence

Direct tie-in with activity-based models (ABM)

# Approach: Key DTA Elements

- Dynamic shortest paths based upon departure times
- Realistic route choice incorporating VOT, tolls, and congestion to pay
- Queue build-up and dissipation
- Short time intervals for travel time
- Dynamic User Equilibrium condition- Temporal extension of **Wardrop's principle** that all used paths between each OD pair, have the same minimum cost for a given departure time interval and that there are no lower cost routes
- Iterative computation to achieve **convergence**

While rooted in familiar trip-based model theory

# Approach: Key DTA Elements

- Dynamic shortest paths based upon departure times
- **Realistic route choice** incorporating VOT, willingness to pay
- **Queue build-up and dissipation**
- Short time intervals for travel time measurement
- Dynamic User Equilibrium **Key advantages** temporal extension of Wardrop's principle that all used paths between each OD pair, have the same minimum cost for a given departure time interval and that there are no lower cost routes
- Iterative computation to achieve convergence

# Approach: Microscopic DTA

- Microscopic in level of detail
  - Referenced to ground truth with accurate geometry
  - Lane level and intersection area representation
  - Temporal dynamics (as low as 0.1-sec)
  - 2-d and 3-d dynamic visualization
- Microscopic in modeling accuracy
  - Microscopic (car following, lane changing)
  - Employs realistic route choice models
  - Handles complex network infrastructure (Signals, variable message signs, sensors, etc.)
  - Simulates multiple modes, user classes, vehicle types



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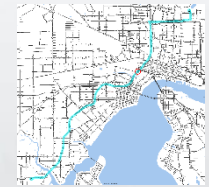
# Approach: Microscopic DTA

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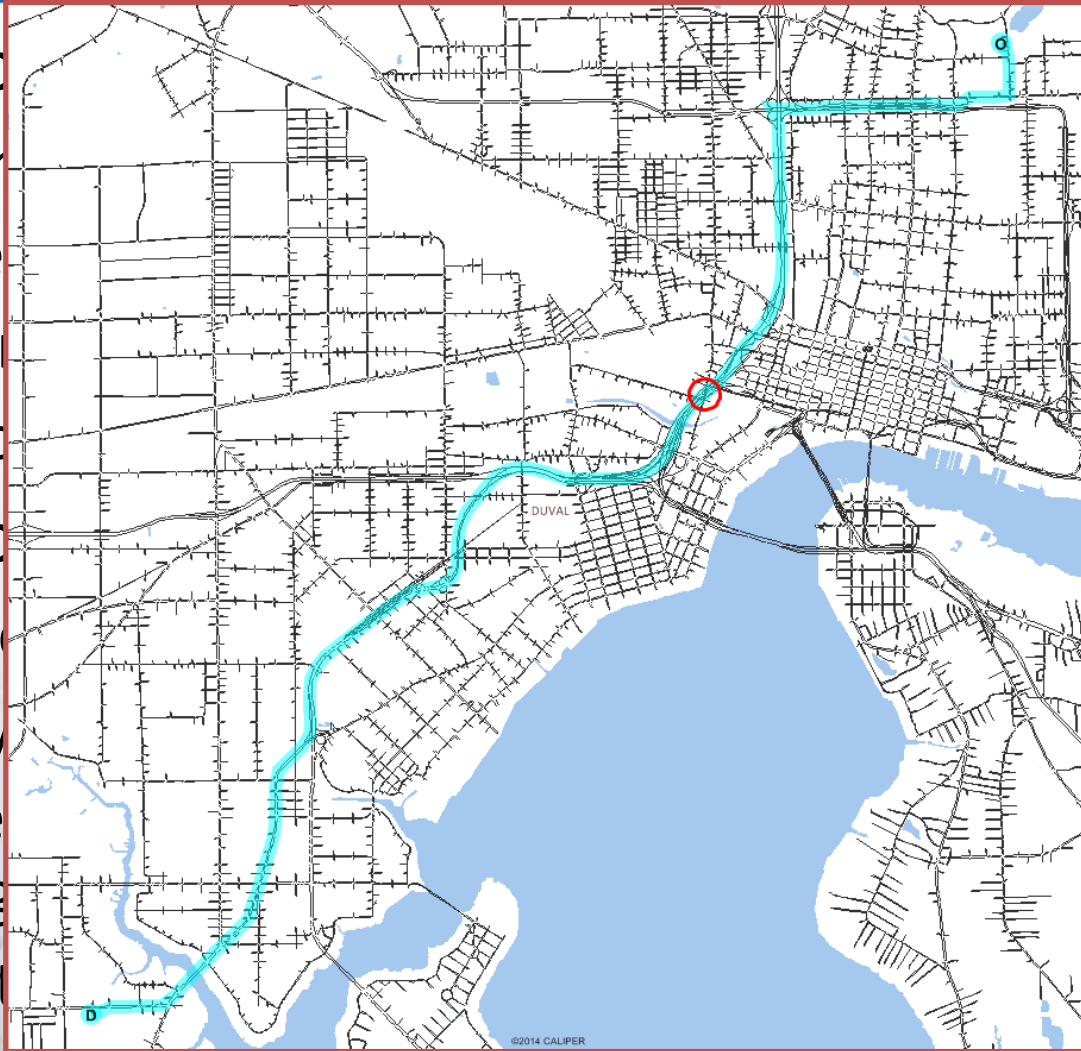
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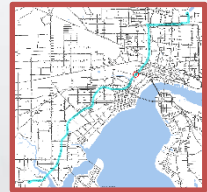


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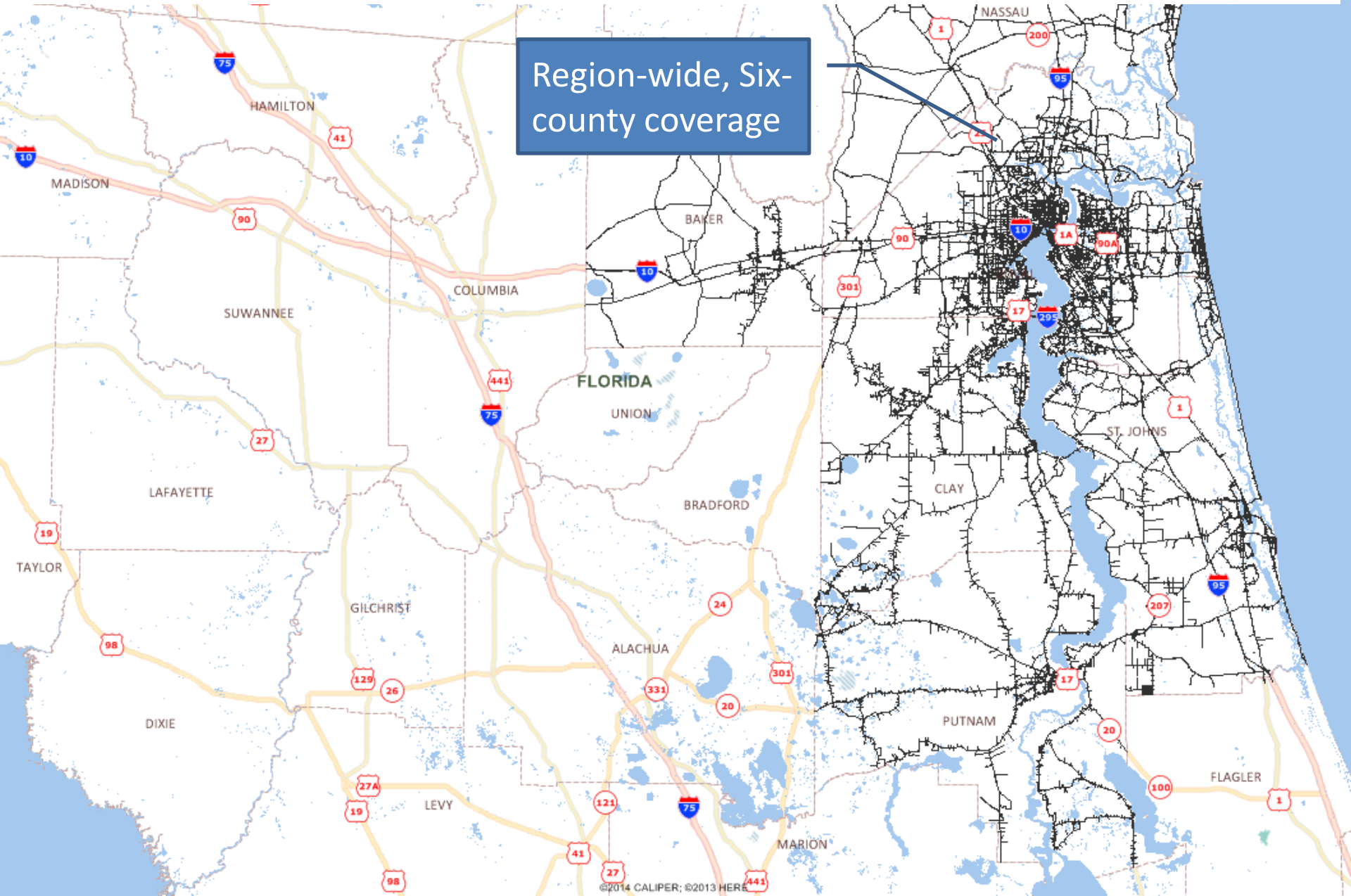


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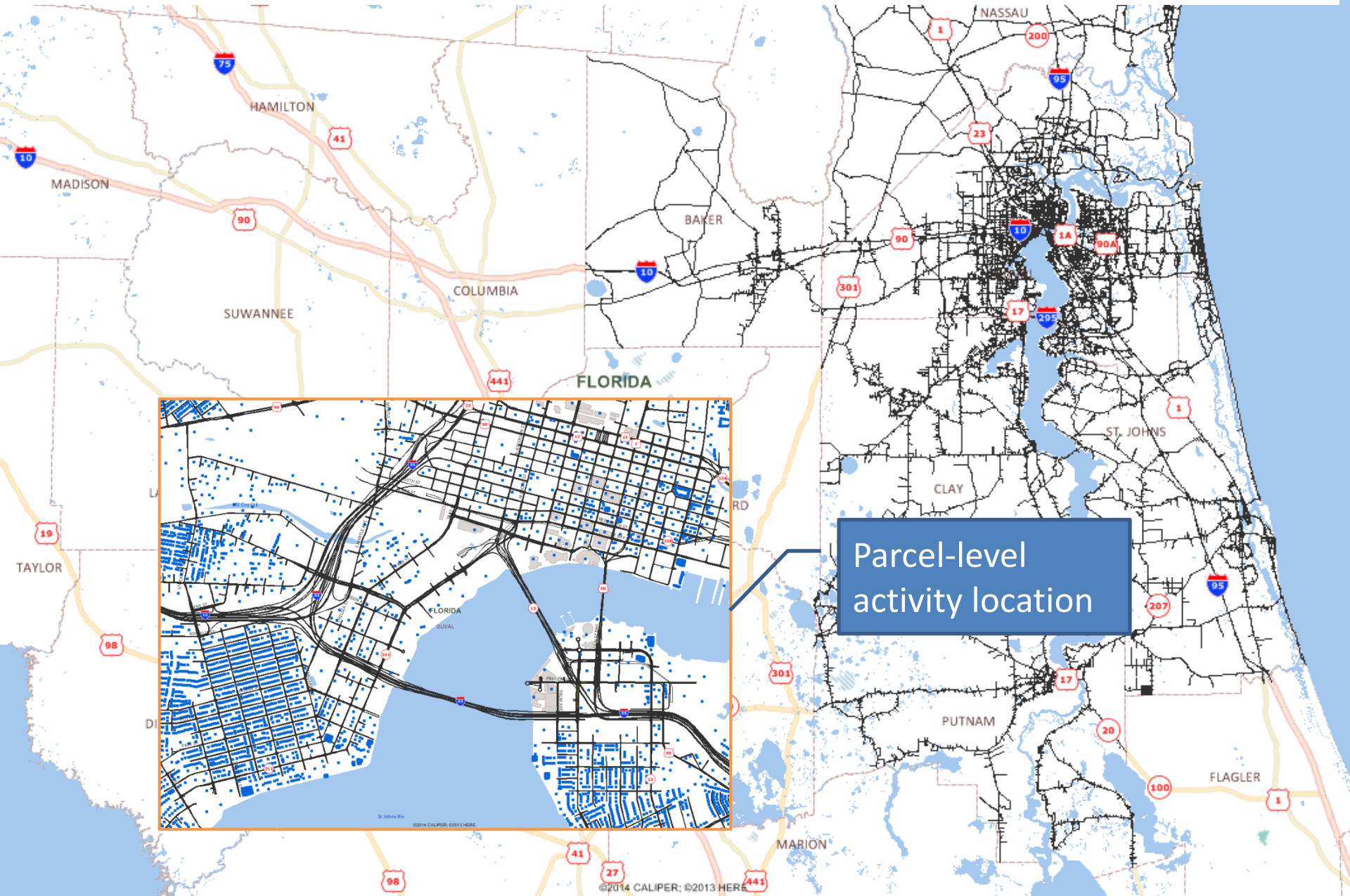
# Implementation: Jacksonville, FL



Region-wide, Six-county coverage

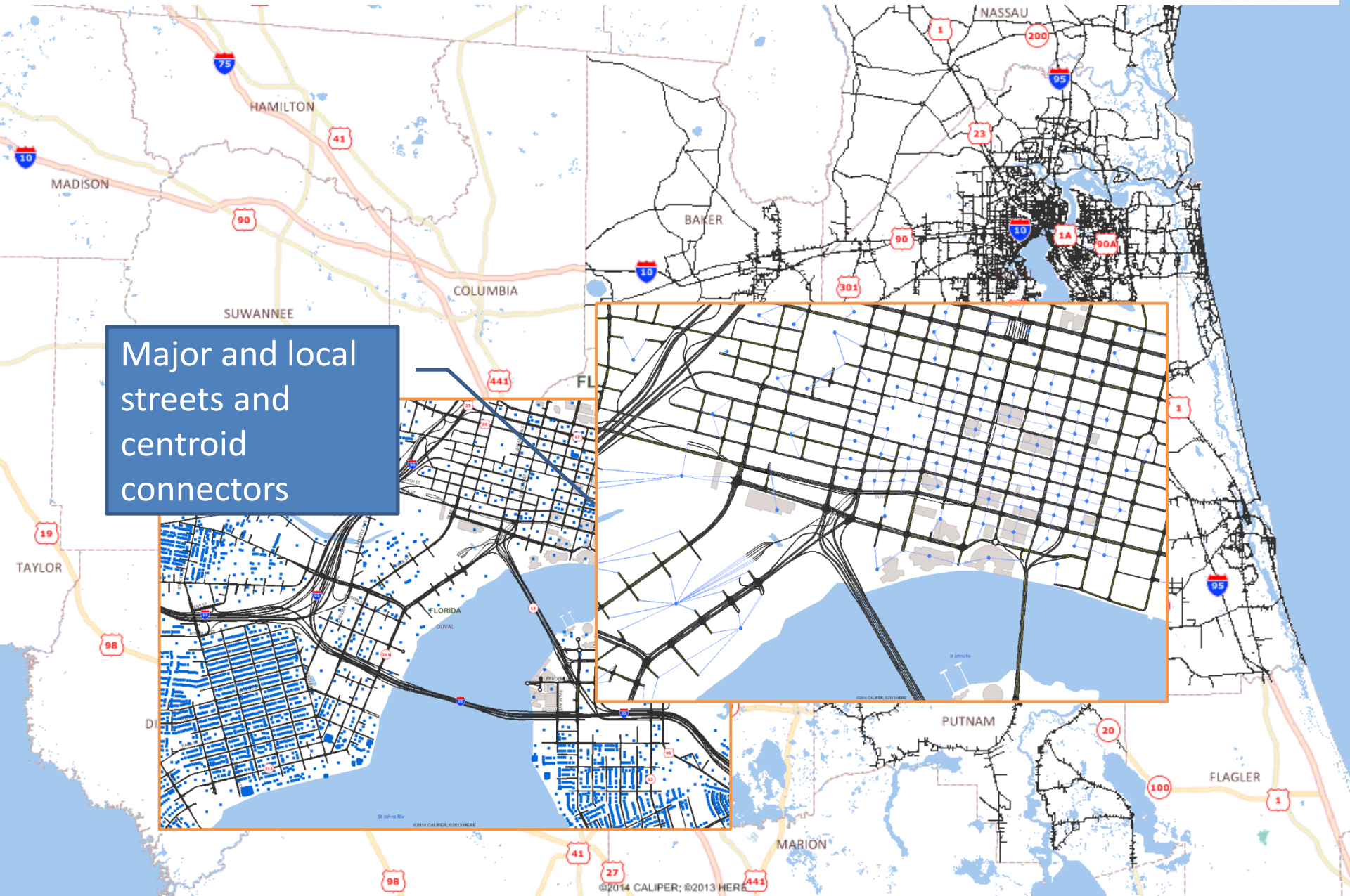


# Implementation: Jacksonville, FL



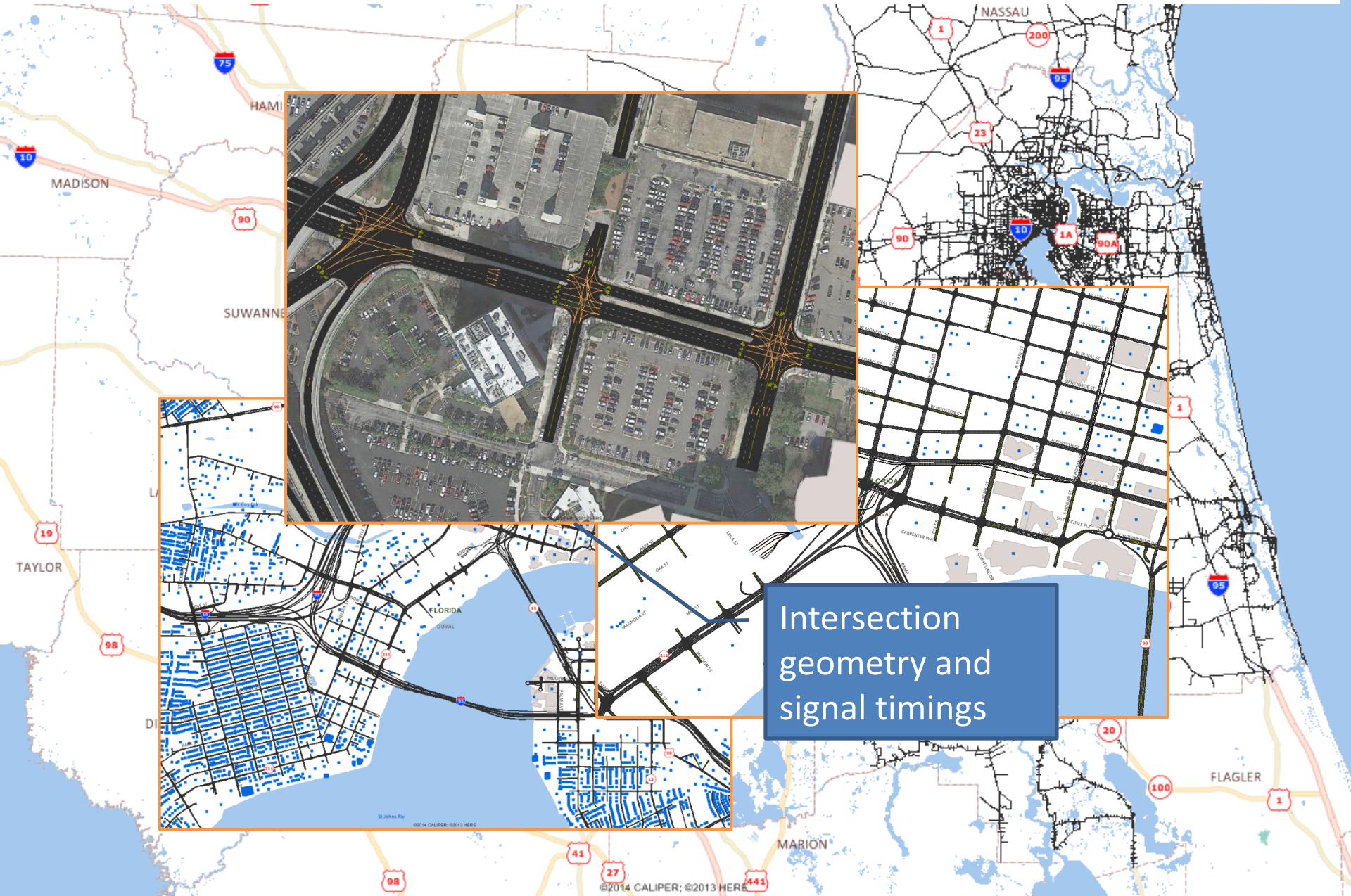
Parcel-level activity location

# Implementation: Jacksonville, FL



Major and local streets and centroid connectors

# Implementation: Jacksonville, FL



# Implementation: Framework



- Parcel-level origins and destinations
  - 492,684 parcels
  - Point-to-point route choice
  - Trips produced by DAYSIM
- Zonal truck and external traffic
  - 2,578 TAZs
  - Zone-to-zone route choice
  - Matrices produced by CUBE
- Integration/Linkage
  - DAYSIM
  - CUBE

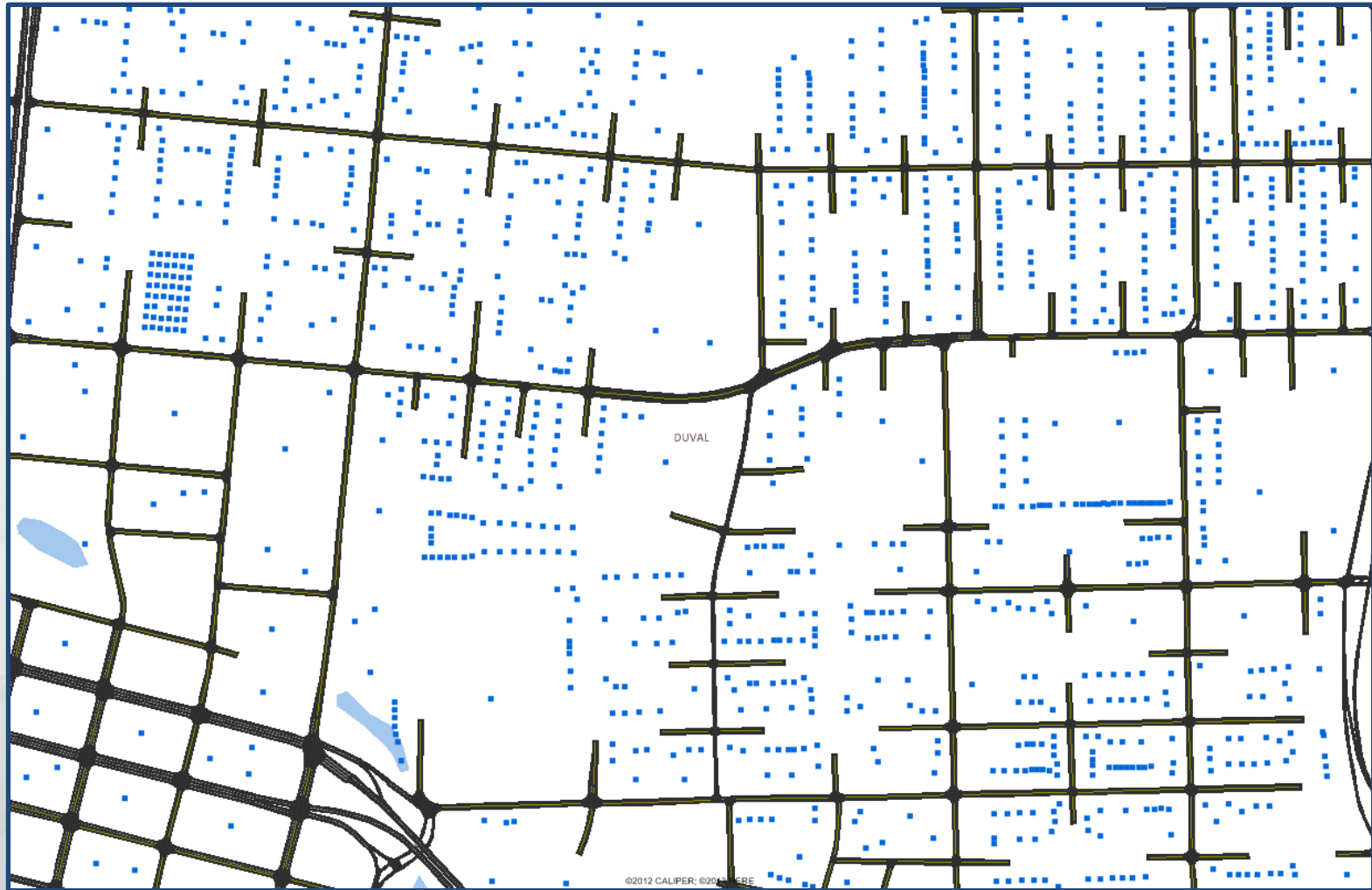
# Implementation: Challenges



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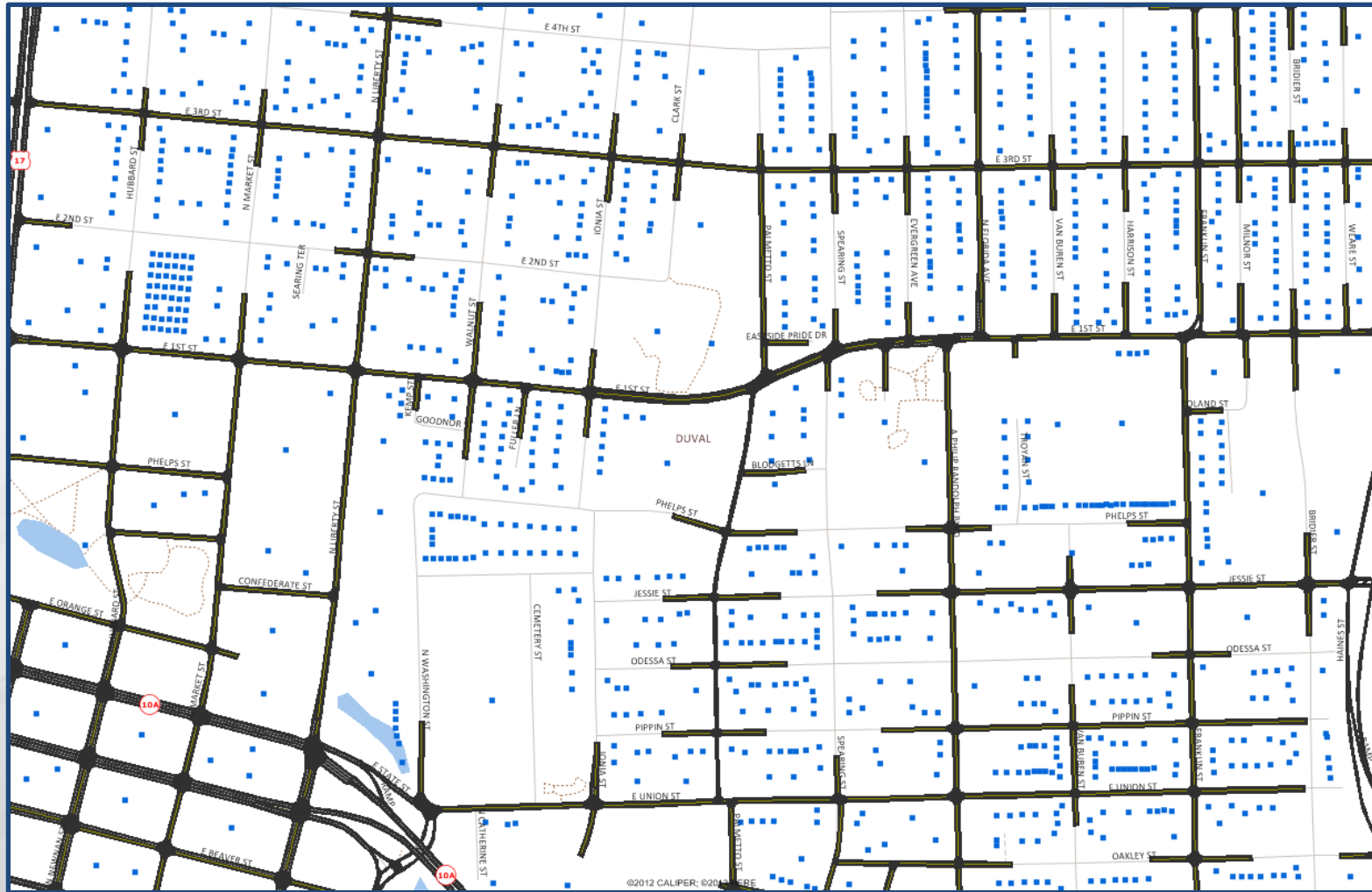


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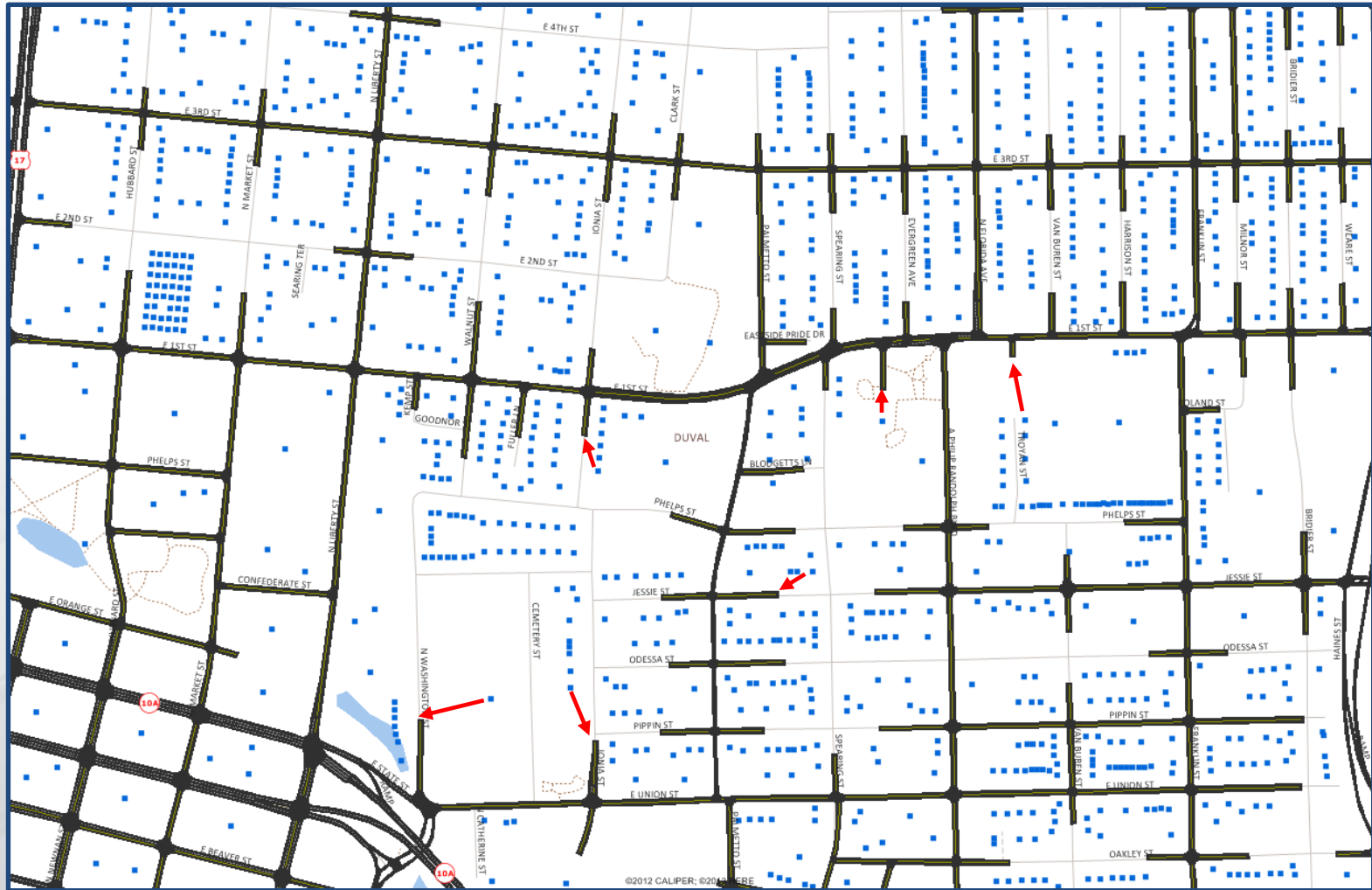


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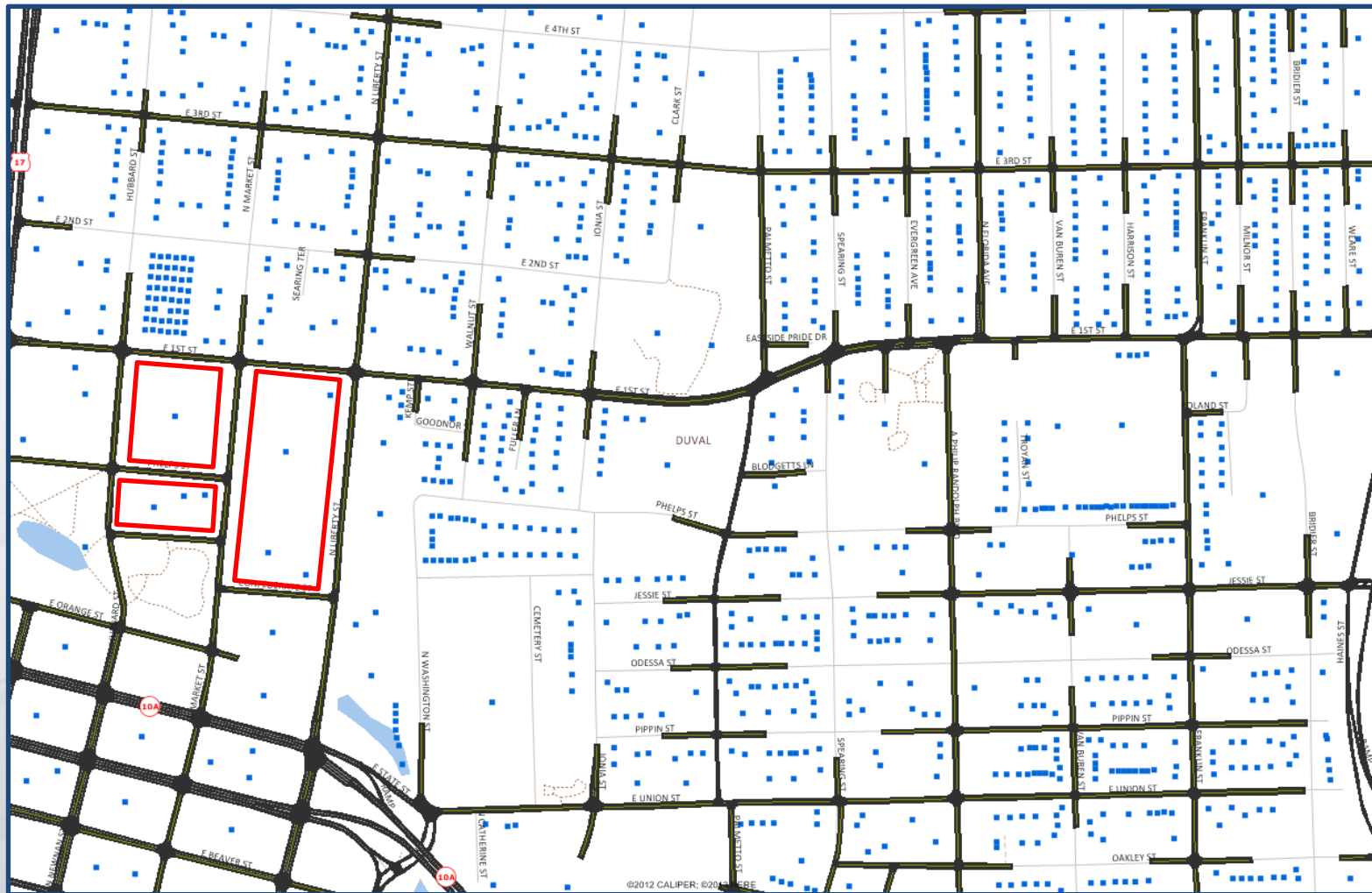
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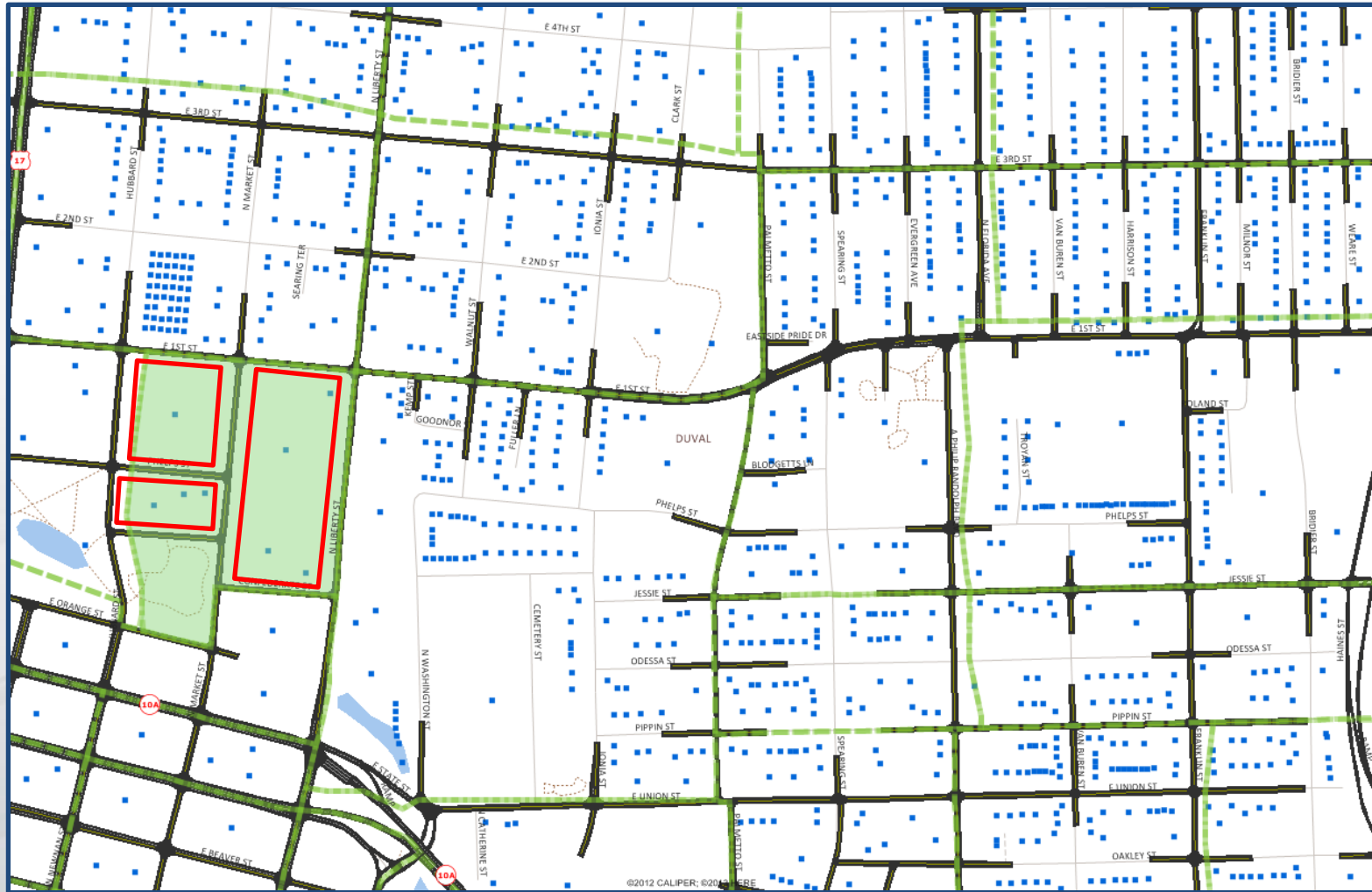
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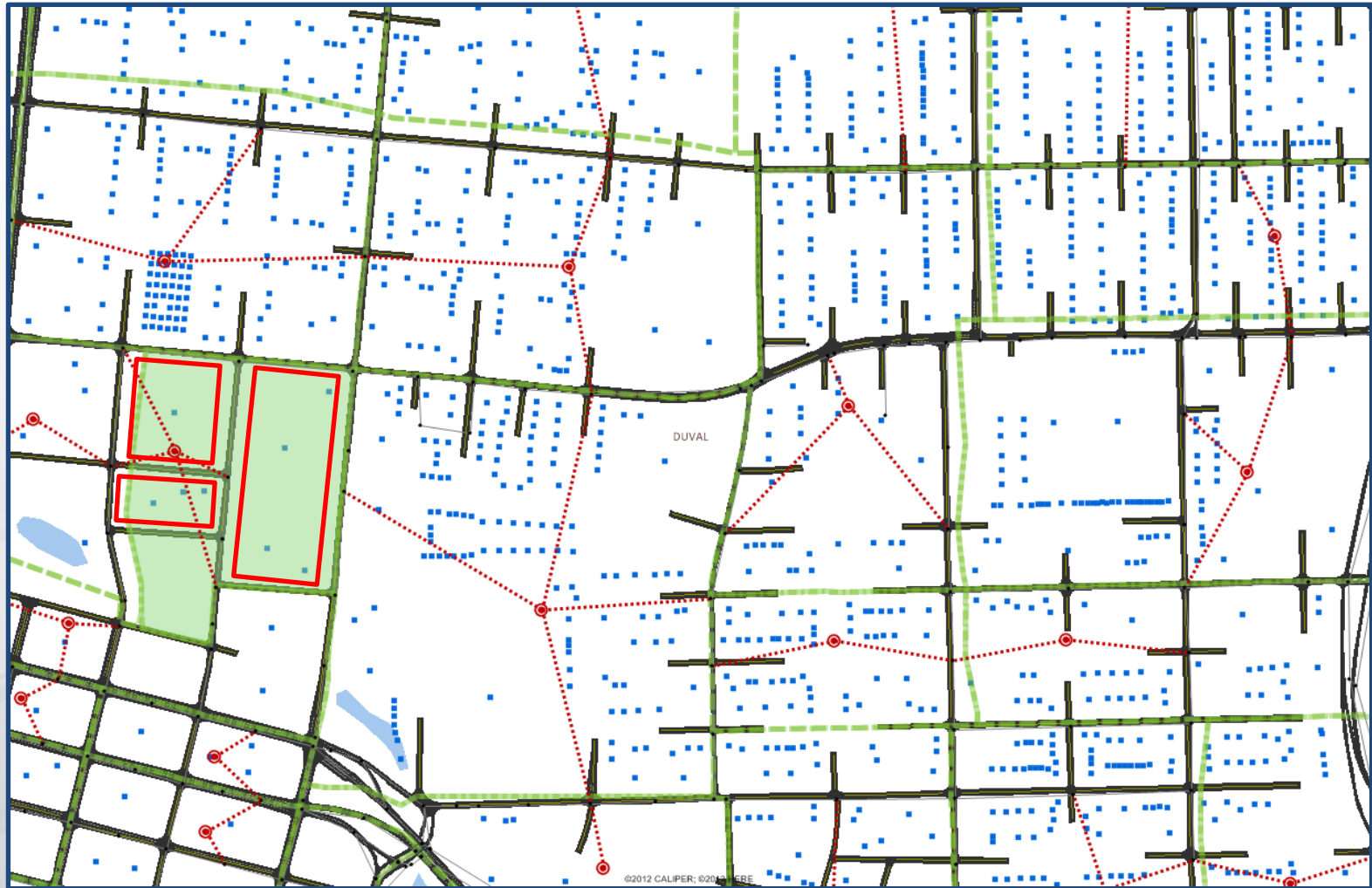
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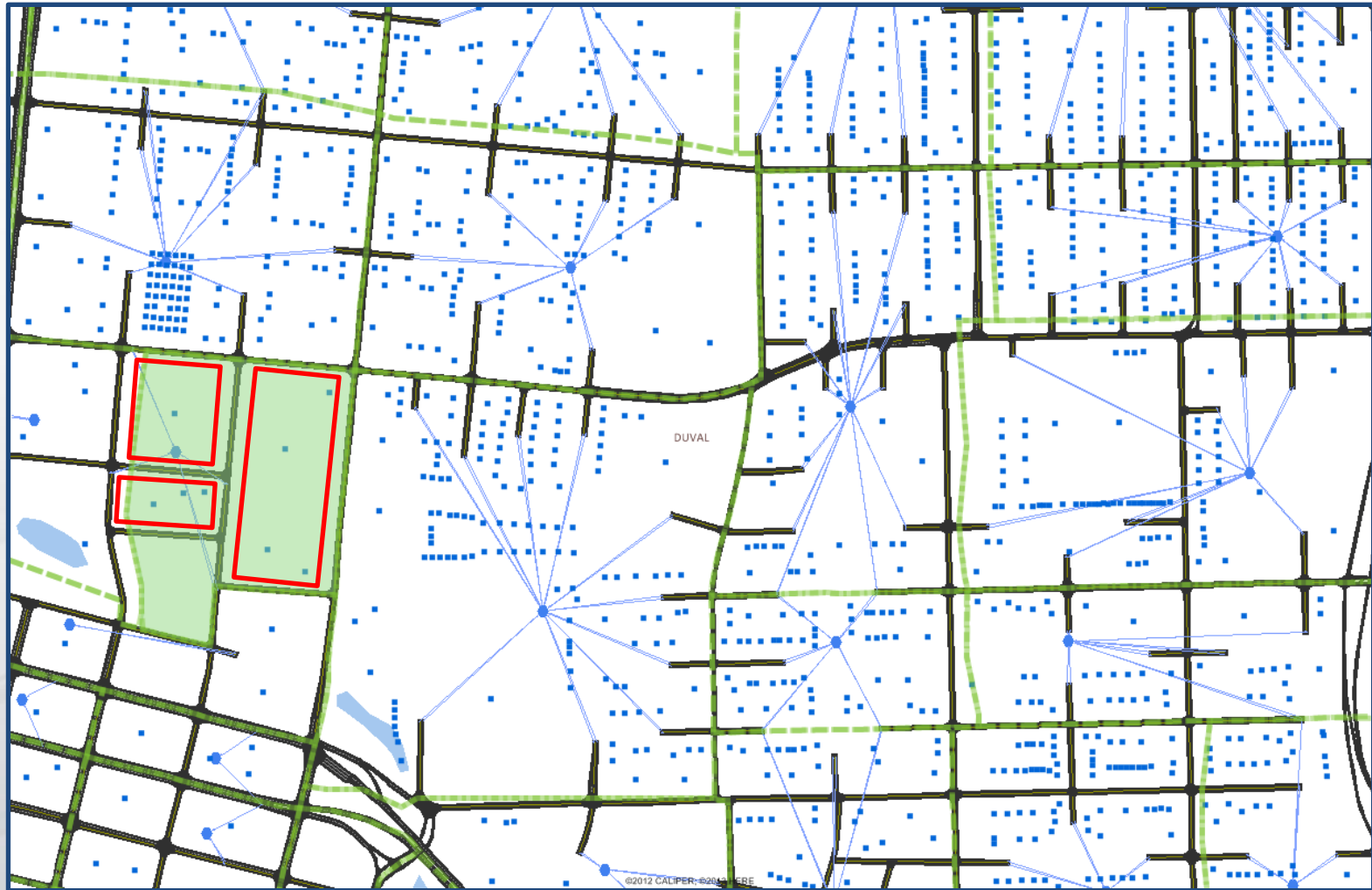


# Implementation: Challenges



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# Implementation: Challenges



# Implementation: Features

- Read DAYSIM trips without temporal aggregation
- Handle parcel locations without spatial aggregation
- Use dense street network
  - Realistic accessibility, connectivity
- Simulate multiple travel modes
- Possess practical running times



# Implementation: Input

- Demand: Disaggregate trip tables
  - Detailed demographic and trip information
  - Approximately 650K trips in 3-hour AM peak [6:00-9:00]

TransModeler (Licensed to Caliper Corporation)

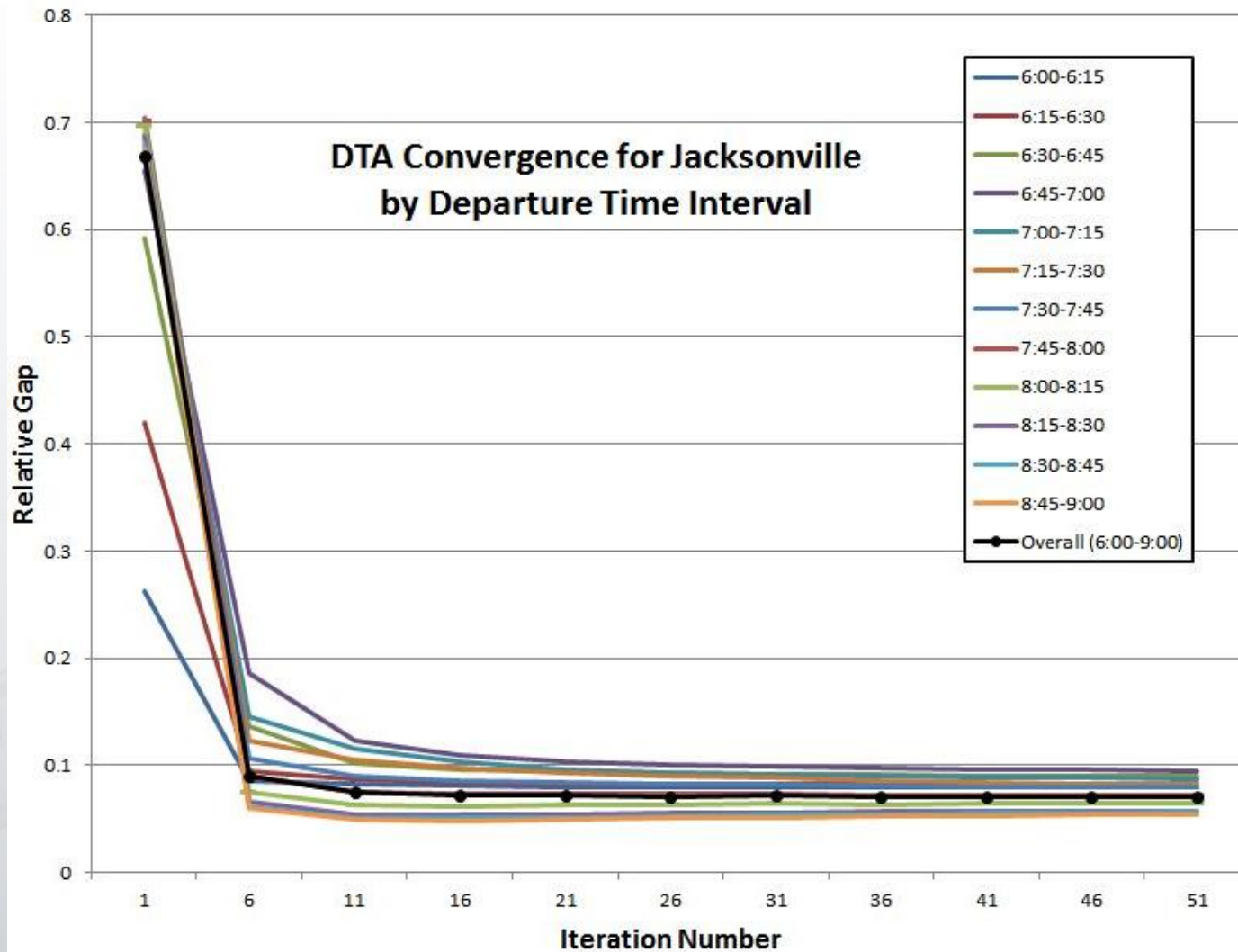
File Edit Datasheet Selection Project Demand Route Systems Parameters Simulation 3D Tools Window Help

All Records

Dataview1 - Micro trips

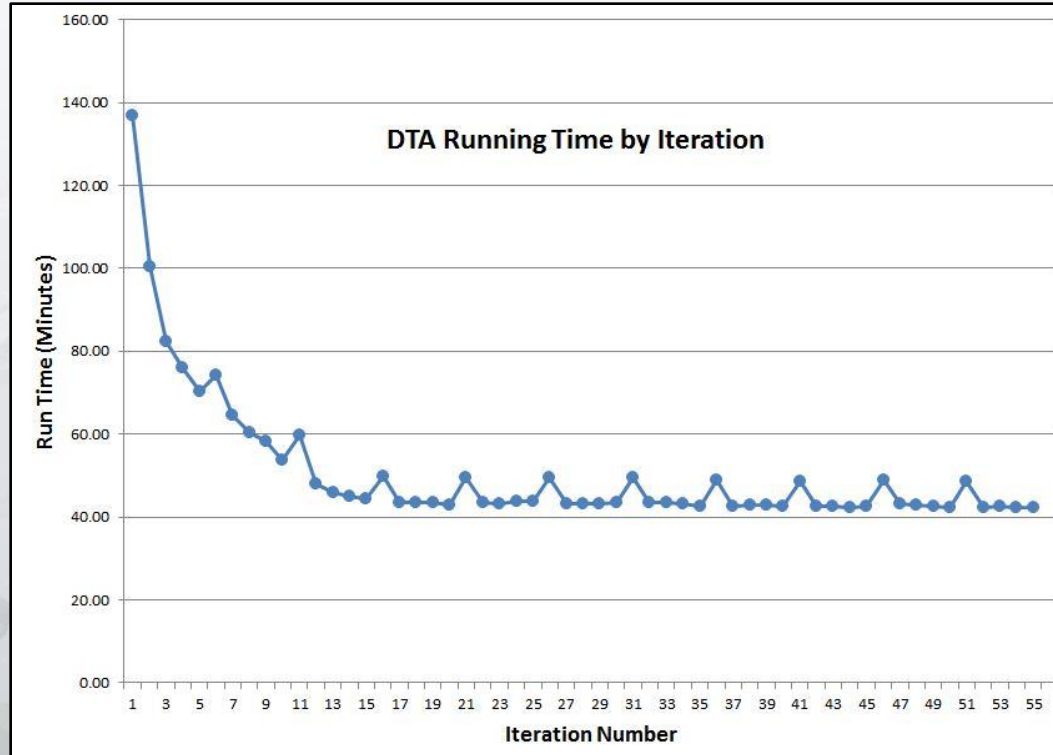
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1	1465	50498	Node	Link	0	75	PU	Informed	None	0	1	15.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	13190	5	50498	21600.0	
2	-13958	13965	Link	Link	73	77	PC2	Uninformed	None	0	1	7.50	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	-13958	53	13965	21600.0	
3	-13958	-10024	Link	Link	73	29	PC2	Informed	None	0	1	15.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	-13958	94	-10024	21600.0	
4	13576	6561	Link	Node	80	100	PC2	Informed	None	0	1	15.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	13576	135	13553	21600.0	
5	57995	50800	Link	Link	92	76	PC1	Informed	None	0	1	15.00	Ye	No	No	No	No	No	En route	57995	212	50800	21600.0	
6	13482	7408	Link	Link	93	70	PC2	Informed	None	0	1	15.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	13482	276	7408	21600.0	
7	57995	10220	Link	Link	92	90	PC2	Uninformed	None	0	1	7.50	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	57995	313	10220	21600.0	
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9	13482	13469	Link	Link	93	19	PC3	Uninformed	None	0	1	7.50	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	13482	382	13469	21600.0	
10	10633	10897	Link	Link	64	0	PU	Informed	None	0	1	15.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	10633	415	10897	21600.0	
11	13957	13482	Link	Link	72	93	PC2	Uninformed	None	0	1	7.50	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	13957	438	13482	21600.0	
12	-57995	13575	Link	Link	8	45	PC1	Uninformed	None	0	1	7.50	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	-57995	465	13575	21600.0	
13	50504	1557	Link	Link	51	89	PC2	Informed	None	0	1	15.00	Ye	No	No	No	No	No	En route	50504	490	1557	21600.0	
14	57964	431	Link	Link	62	34	PC1	Uninformed	None	0	1	7.50	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	57964	511	431	21600.0	
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16	-57995	-50390	Link	Link	8	44	PC2	Informed	None	0	1	15.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	-57995	576	-50390	21600.0	
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19	8887	12359	Node	Link	0	0	PC3	Uninformed	None	0	1	7.50	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	10456	694	12359	21600.0	
20	9891	9902	Link	Link	24	11	PC1	Uninformed	None	0	1	7.50	Ye	No	No	No	No	No	En route	9891	720	9902	21600.0	
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29	50498	10645	Link	Link	75	31	PC1	Uninformed	None	0	1	7.50	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	50498	1203	10645	21600.0	
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37	-50498	310	Link	Link	25	61	PC1	Informed	None	0	1	15.00	No	No	No	No	No	No	En route	-50498	1632	310	21600.0	

# Implementation: Convergence



# Implementation: Running Time

- DTA running time per iteration
  - Approx. 50 minutes overall
  - 3.1 GHz Intel Xeon Dual-Core 64-Bit CPU, 64 GB RAM



# Implementation: Next Steps

- Model Development Review
  - Testing
  - Signal timings validation
  - Running time performance evaluation
- Model Calibration
  - Compare DTA volumes with counts
- Software integration/linkage
  - Refine
  - Deliver
  - Support