

# *Traffic @ SISTA*

**Sven Maerivoet**

`http://smaerivo.dyns.cx`

`http://phdsven.dyns.cx`

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven  
Department of Electrical Engineering  
ESAT-SCD (SISTA)


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# Short overview

- **Microscopic traffic flow models**
  - *Traffic Cellular Automata* +
  - *CATSIM*
- **Analysis of traffic measurements**
- **Project** – “*Sustainability Effects of TMS*”
  - Earlier: Federale **Diensten** voor **Wetenschappelijke**,  
**Technische** en **Culturele** aangelegenheden (DWTC)
  - Now: Federal Science Policy

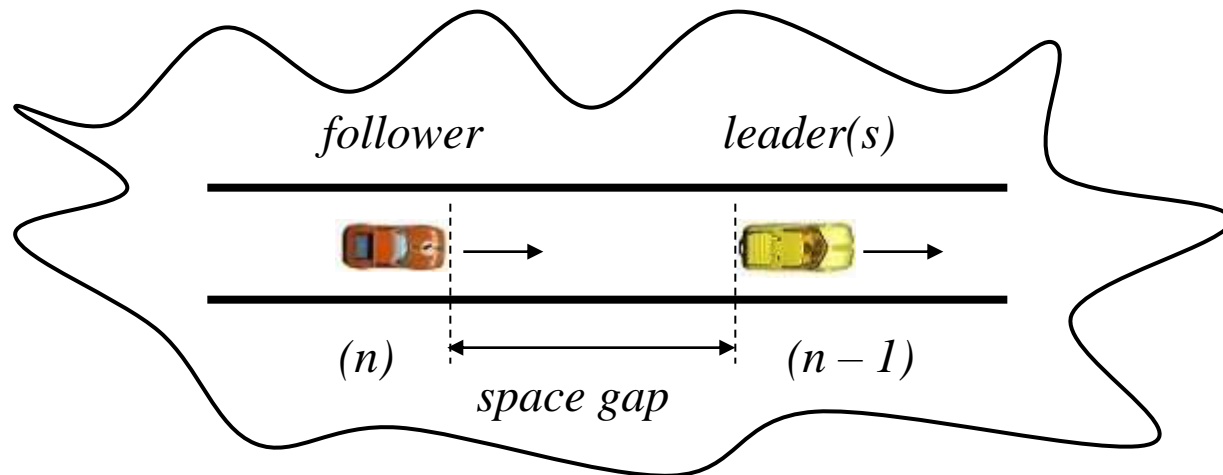
# Microscopic traffic flow models


# Models of traffic flows

- Macro-/mesoscopic models
    - Based on partial differential equations.
    - Fluid dynamical models consider a traffic flow as a **compressible fluid** (i.e., *continuum* models); macroscopic.
    - Gas kinetic models consider a traffic flow as a **many-particle system**; mesoscopic.
  - Microscopic models
    - Consider each vehicle **separately**.
    - (Too) many parameters and **computationally** intensive.
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# Microscopic traffic flow models

- Bottom up approach: model vehicle dynamics.
- **Car-following** and **lane-changing** submodels.



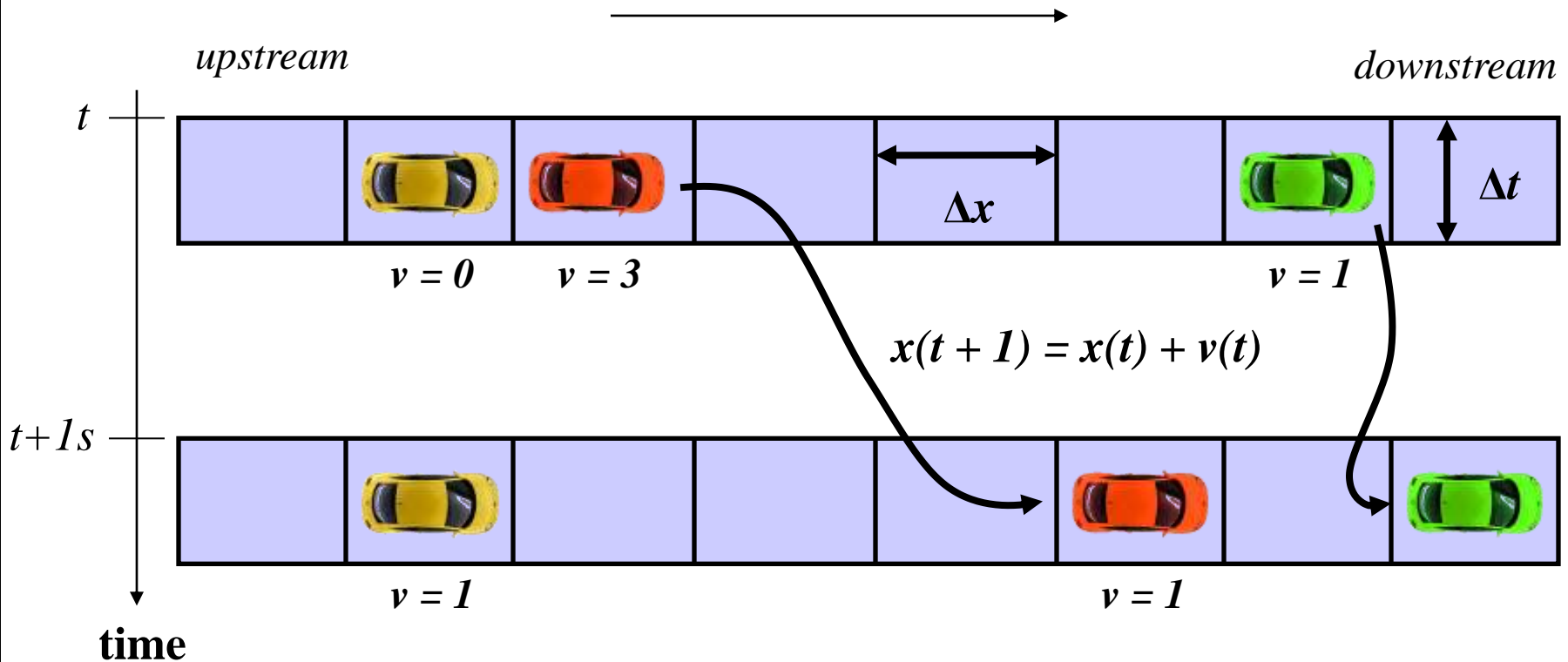
  $a_n(t + \tau) \sim f(t, \Theta)$

↑ *reaction time*

↘ *space-/time gap, aggression, (relative) speeds, ...*

# Traffic Cellular Automata +

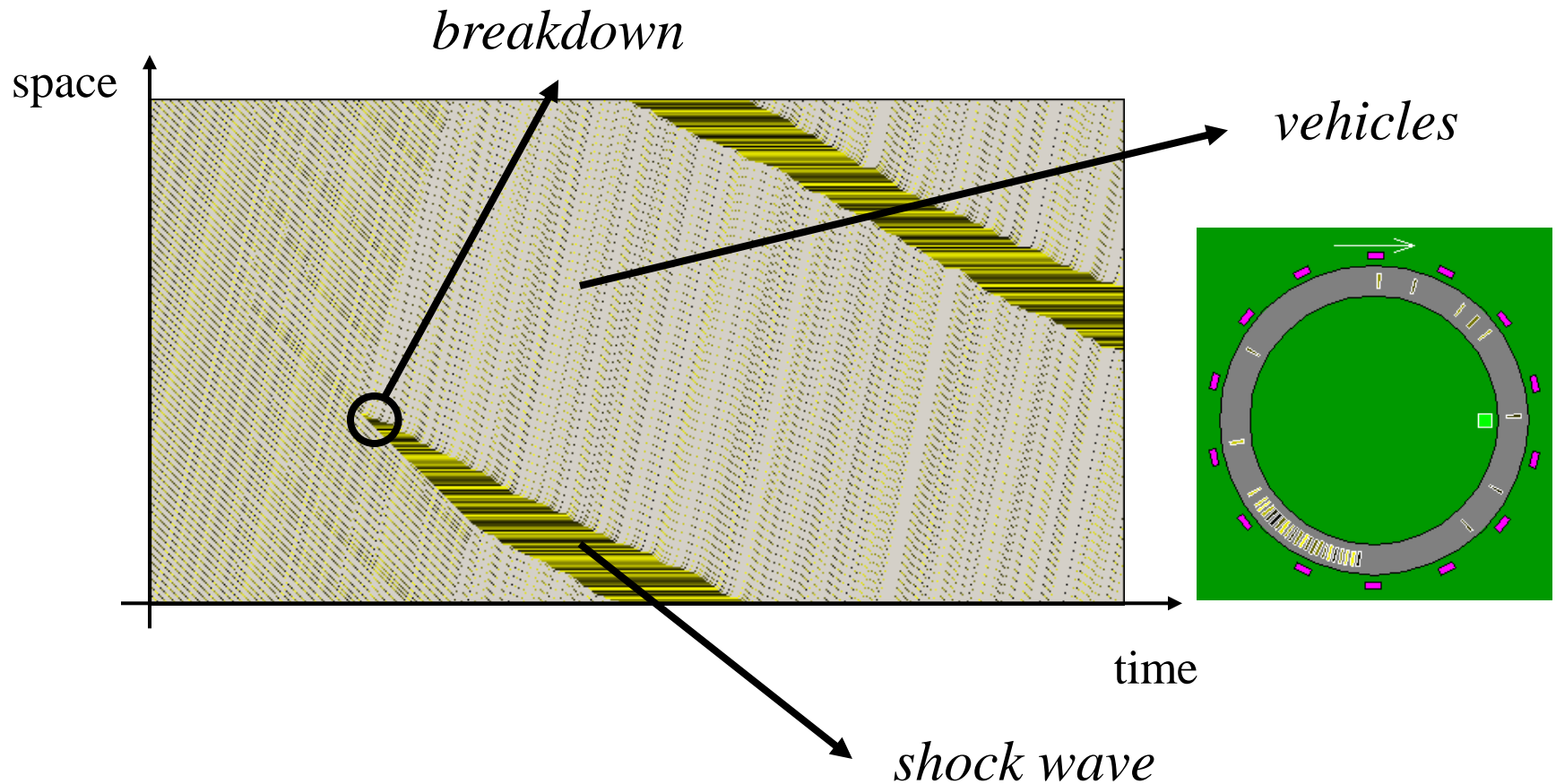
space (lattice of cells with  $\Delta x = 7.5$  m)



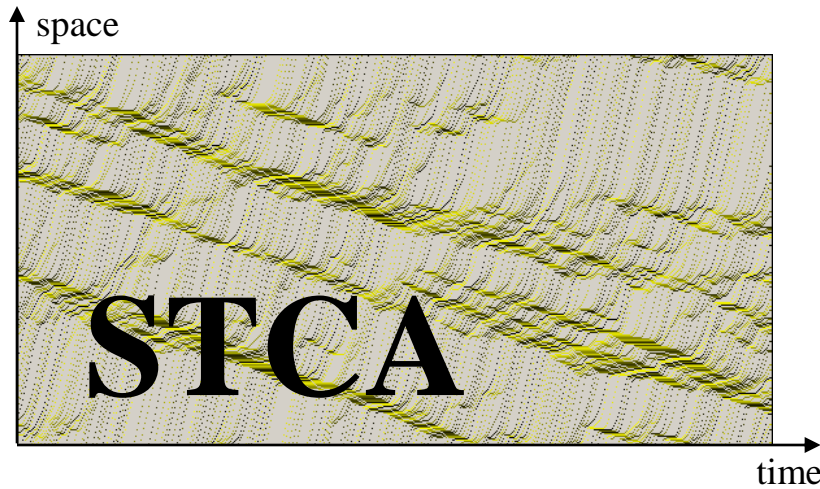
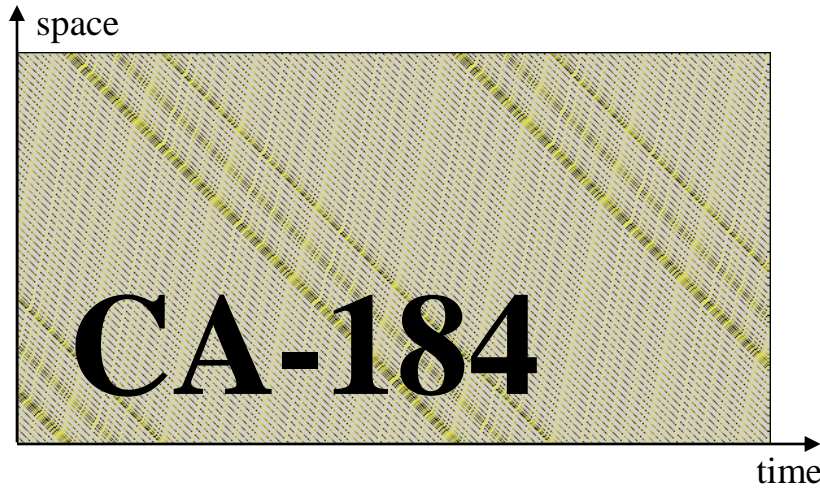
**Car-following submodel = collection of local rules**

# Example: VDR-TCA (Barlović)

- Consider a unidirectional, circular road with one lane:

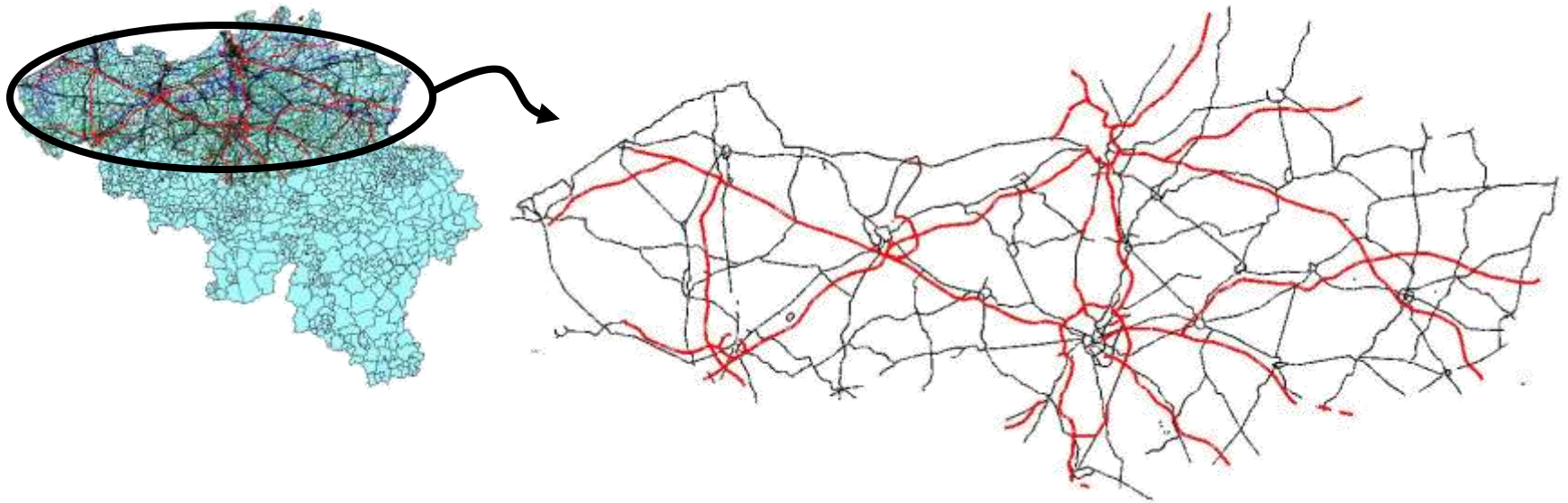


# Other TCA models





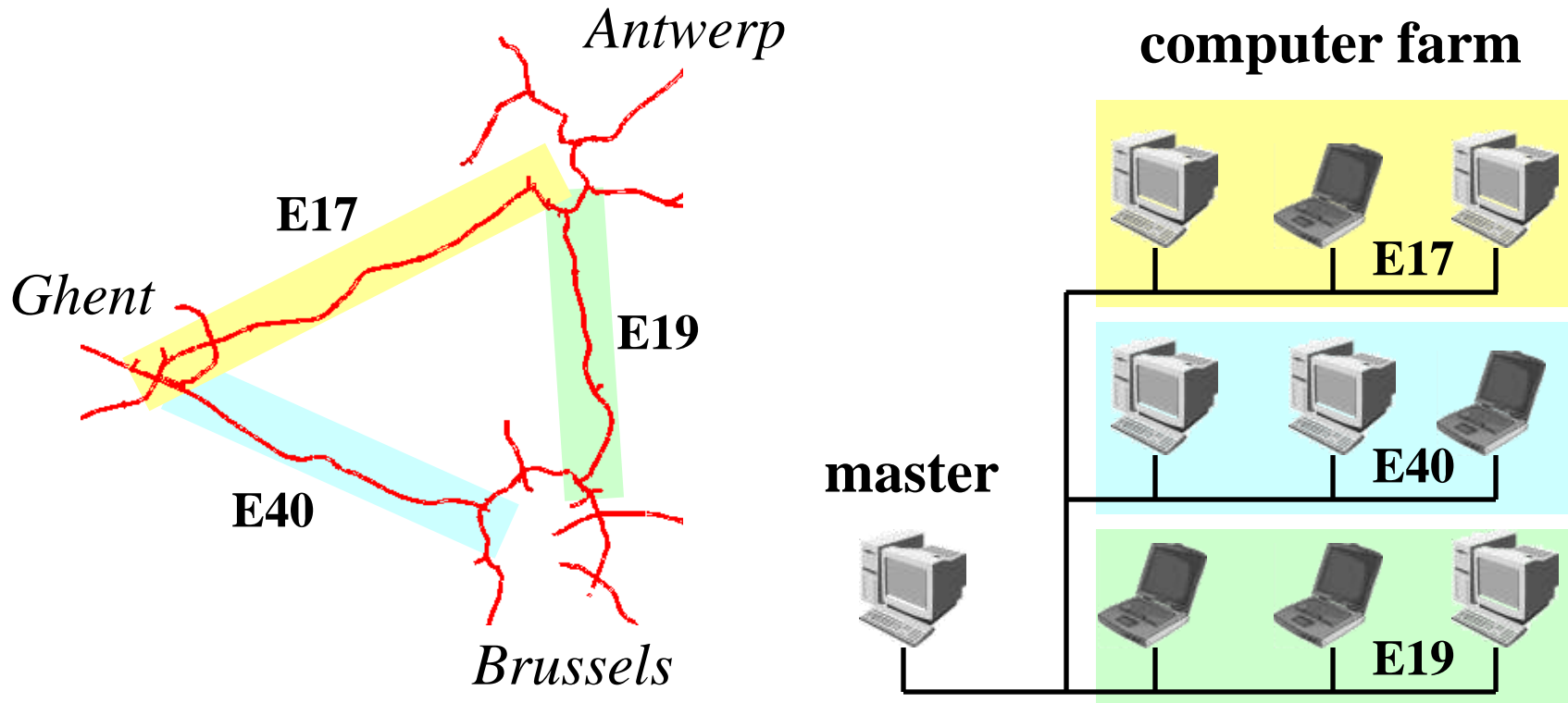
# Simulation of a large scale network



- Flanders has approximately 1350 km of highways:  
     $\approx$  **540,000 cells** (7.5 m/cell; 3 lanes/direction)
- Goal: reasonably *detailed* and *very fast* simulation.

# CATSIM

- Distribute the highways over several computing units:



**➔ parallelisation through distributed computing (*Java*)**

# Analysis of traffic measurements

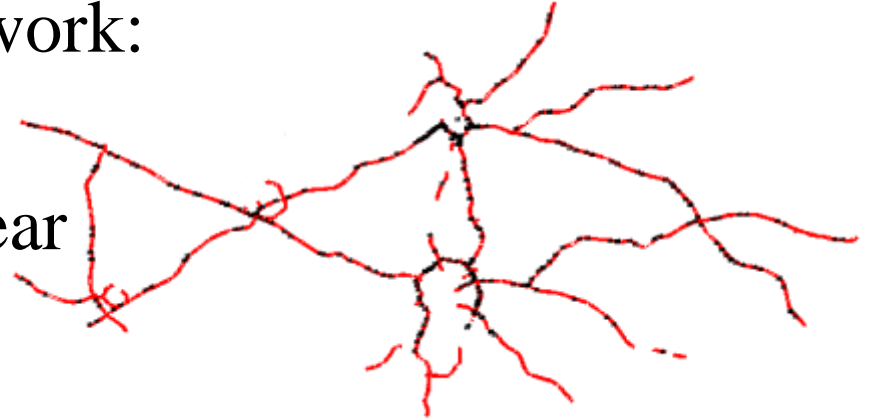
# Analysis of traffic measurements

- Flemish highway road network:

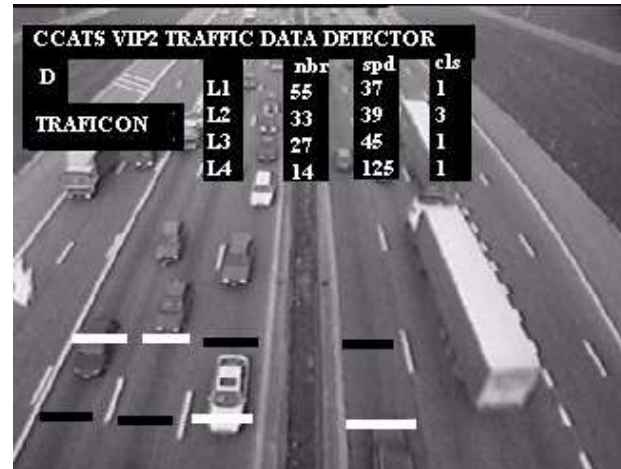
± **1655** sensors

≈  $10^6$  measurements/year

≈ 3.24 GB

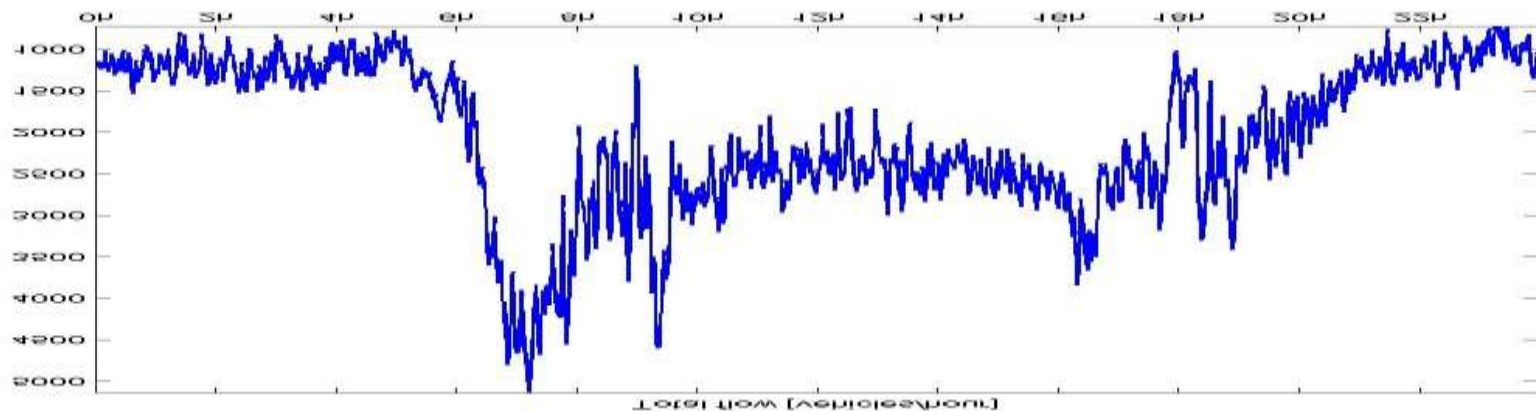


- Single loop detectors / Cameras (*Traficon*)



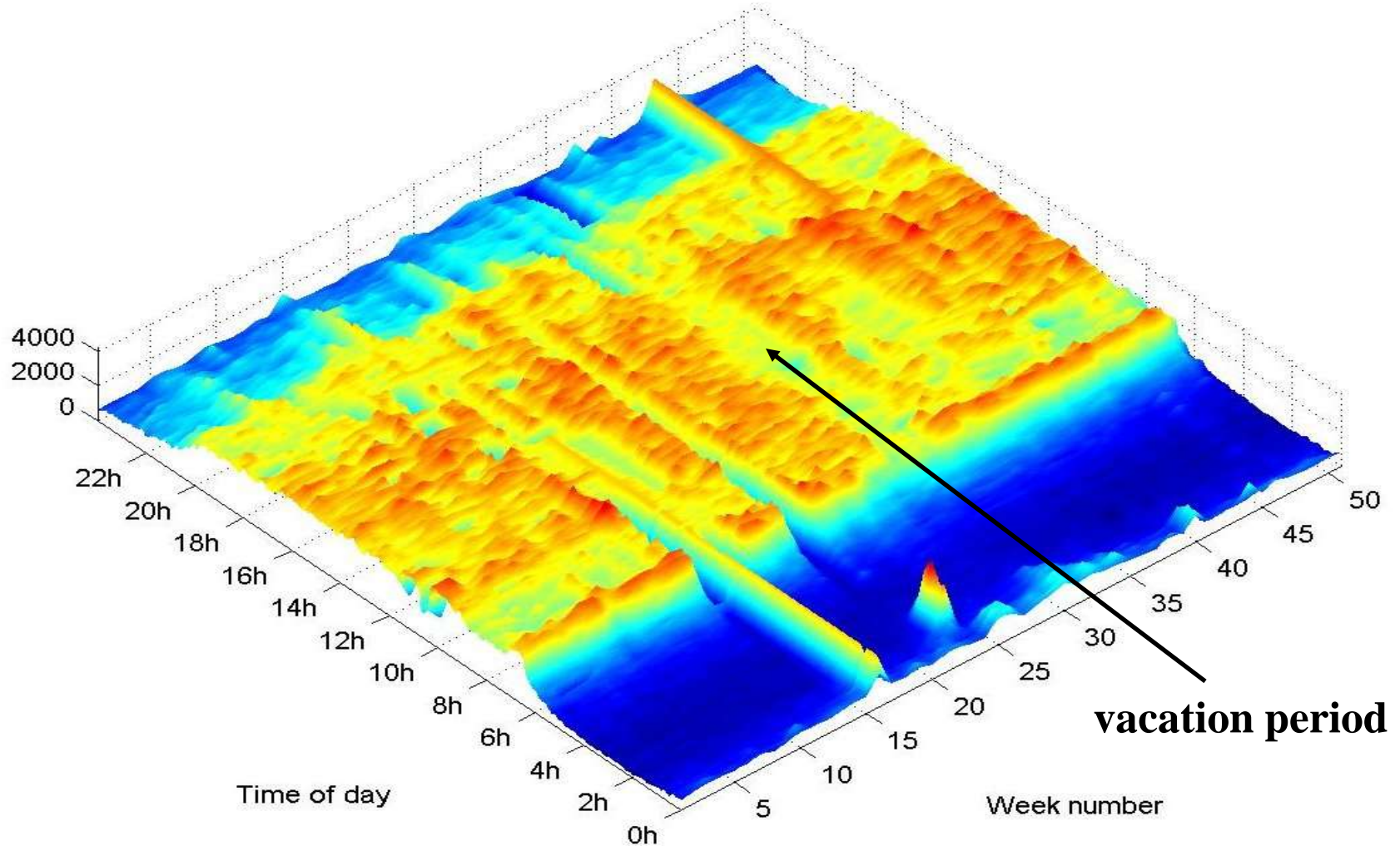
# What is being measured ?

- After each minute, the following quantities are aggregated:
  - Number of cars
  - Number of trucks
  - Occupancy
  - Average speed

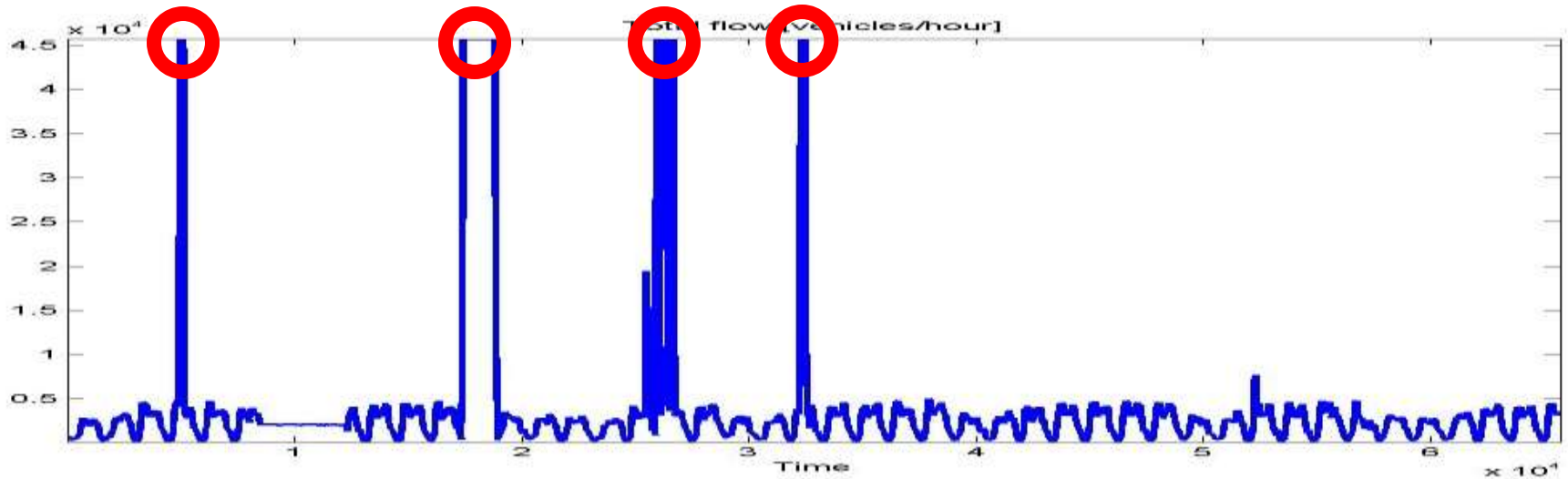
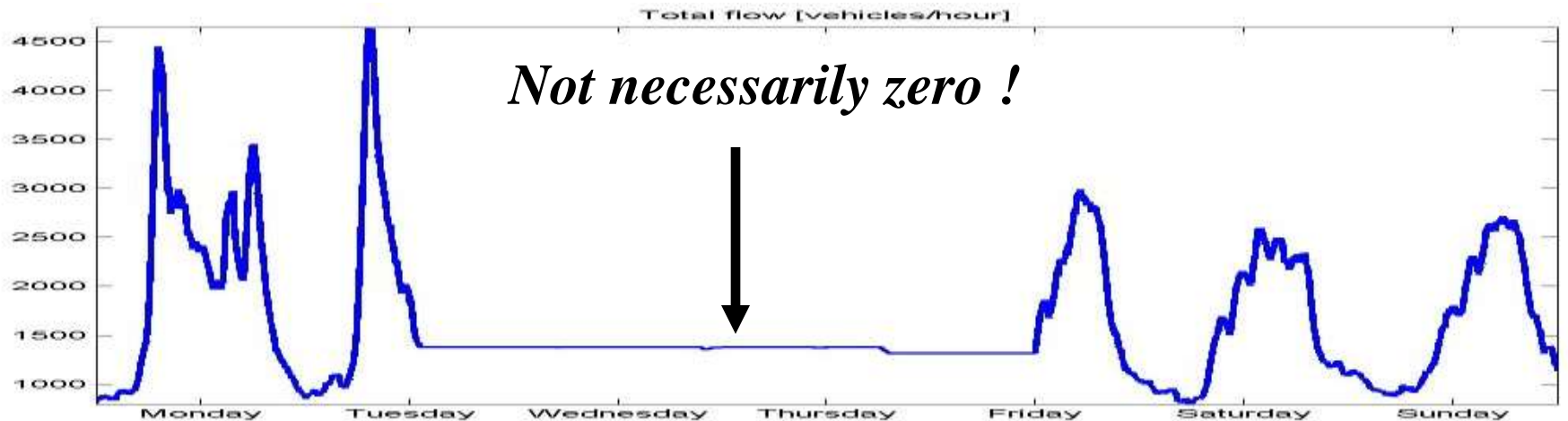


# Remember all those 'mondays' in 2001 ?

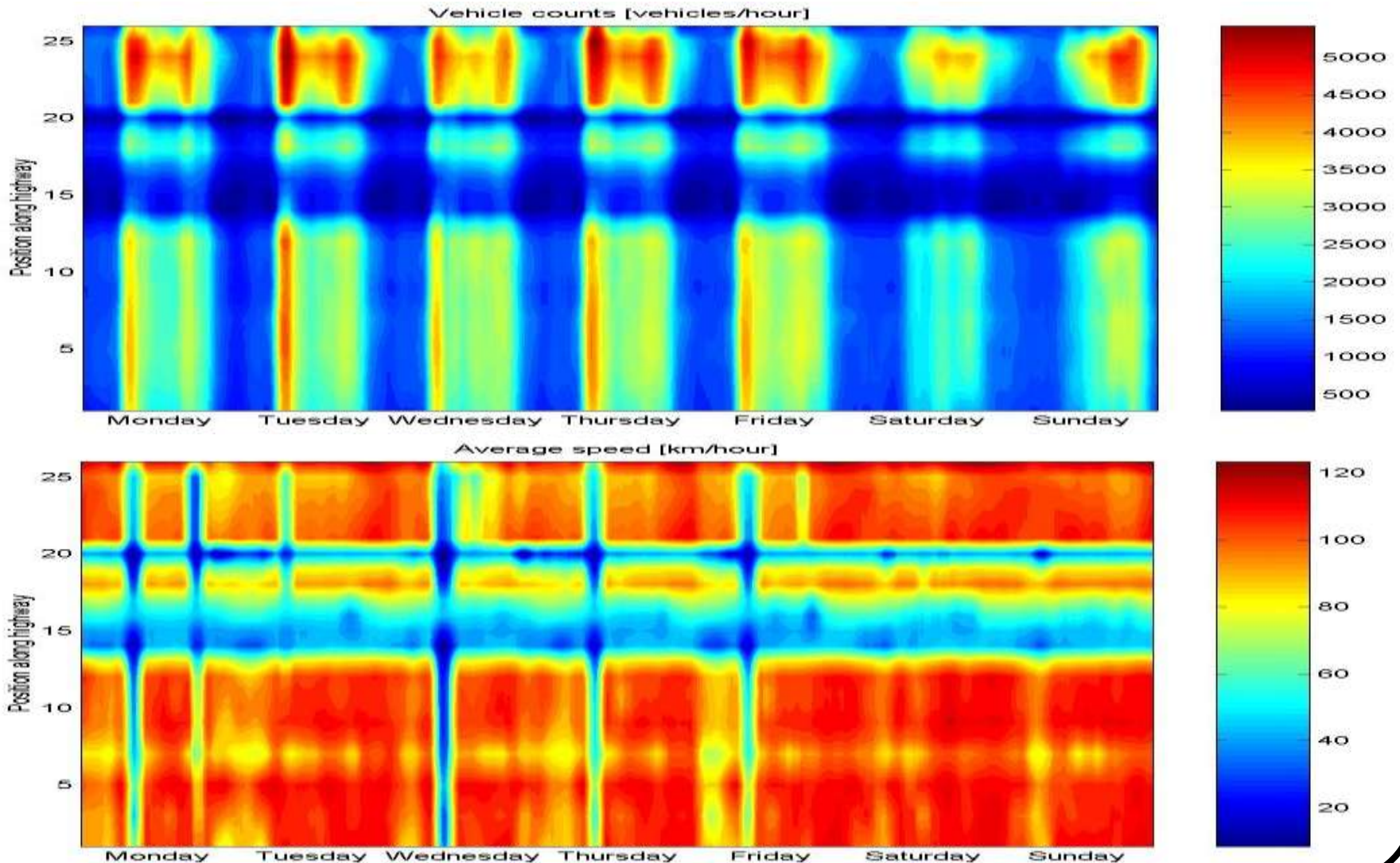
Total flow [vehicles/hour] for all Mondays



# Quality problems...



# Time-space correlations (*one week*)





*“Sustainability Effects of  
Traffic Management Systems”*



# DWTC-CP/40 (2002-2004)

<http://dwtc-cp40.dyns.cx>

- **Katholieke Universiteit Leuven**

- Department of Electrical Engineering
  - **SCD (SISTA)** – B. De Moor
- Department of Civil Engineering
  - **Traffic and Infrastructure** – B. Immers
- Centre for Economic Studies
  - **Energy, Transport, and Environment** – S. Proost



- **Université Catholique de Louvain**

- Centre for Systems Engineering and Applied Mathematics
  - **CESAME** – G. Campion / G. Bastin



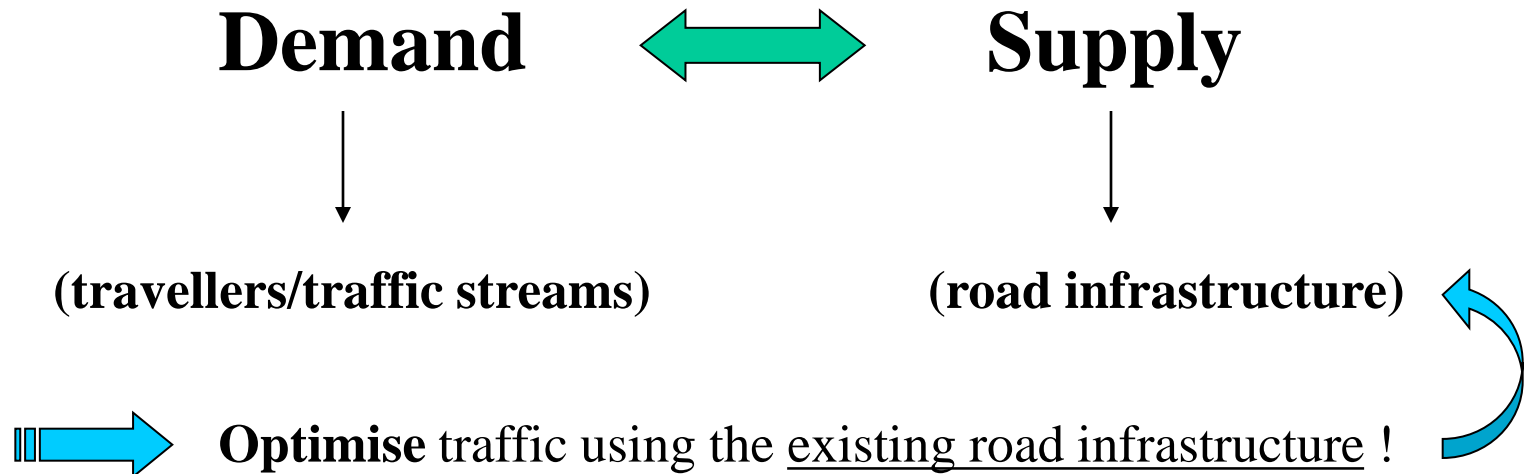
- **Universiteit Gent**

- Electrical Energy, Systems, and Automation
  - **SYSTeMS** – R. Boel



# Sustainability Effects of TMS

- “*Traffic is dynamic in nature*”

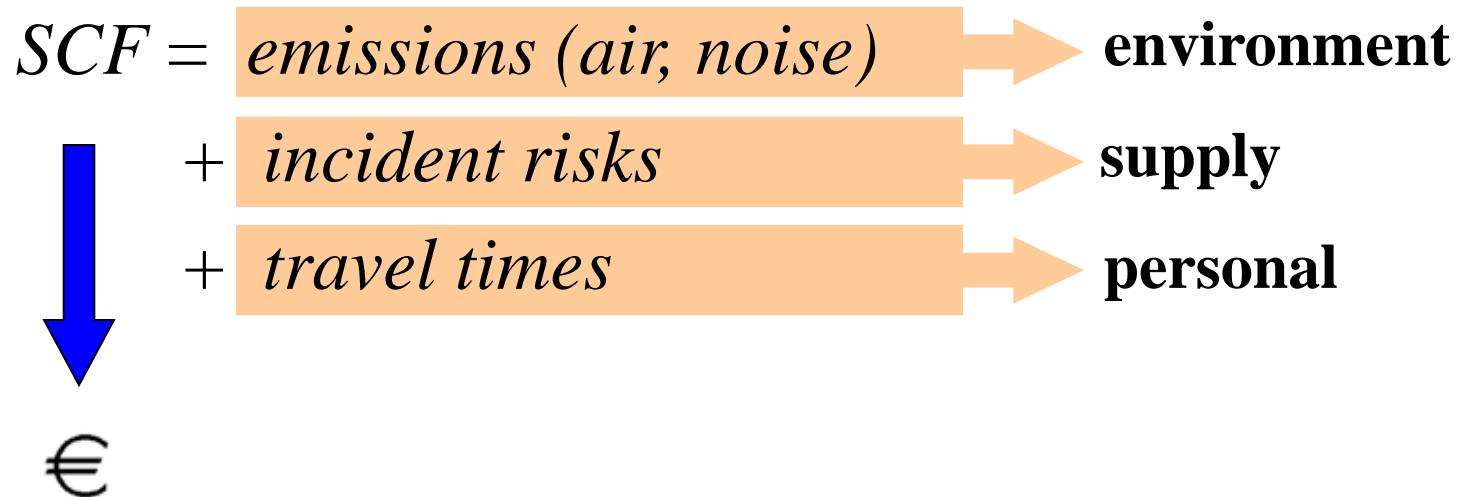


★ Methods for optimisation ? → **adaptive control strategies**  
(e.g., *model predictive control*)

★ Optimisation criterion ? → **sustainable cost function**

# A sustainable cost function (SCF)

- Characterise the concept of '*sustainability*', e.g.,



- Important:** the SCF involves a *trade-off* !

environment friendly  $\longleftrightarrow$  capacity throughput