

Traffic Flow Theory and its Applications
in Urban Environments

An Innovative Approach

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30.01.18

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A large puzzle piece is missing from the center of the slide, revealing a black background. The puzzle piece that is present in the foreground features a black silhouette of a car.

Traffic issues in urban environments



Pedestrian



Safety



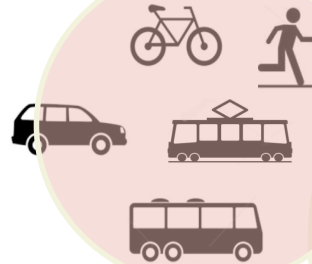
Environment

Traffic interacts with other systems

HIGHWAY → URBAN



Urban Transport
& Mobility



Land Use
Infrastructure

Energy

Quality
of life

Technology

Environment

An innovative approach?

Use *Traffic Flow Theory* in the

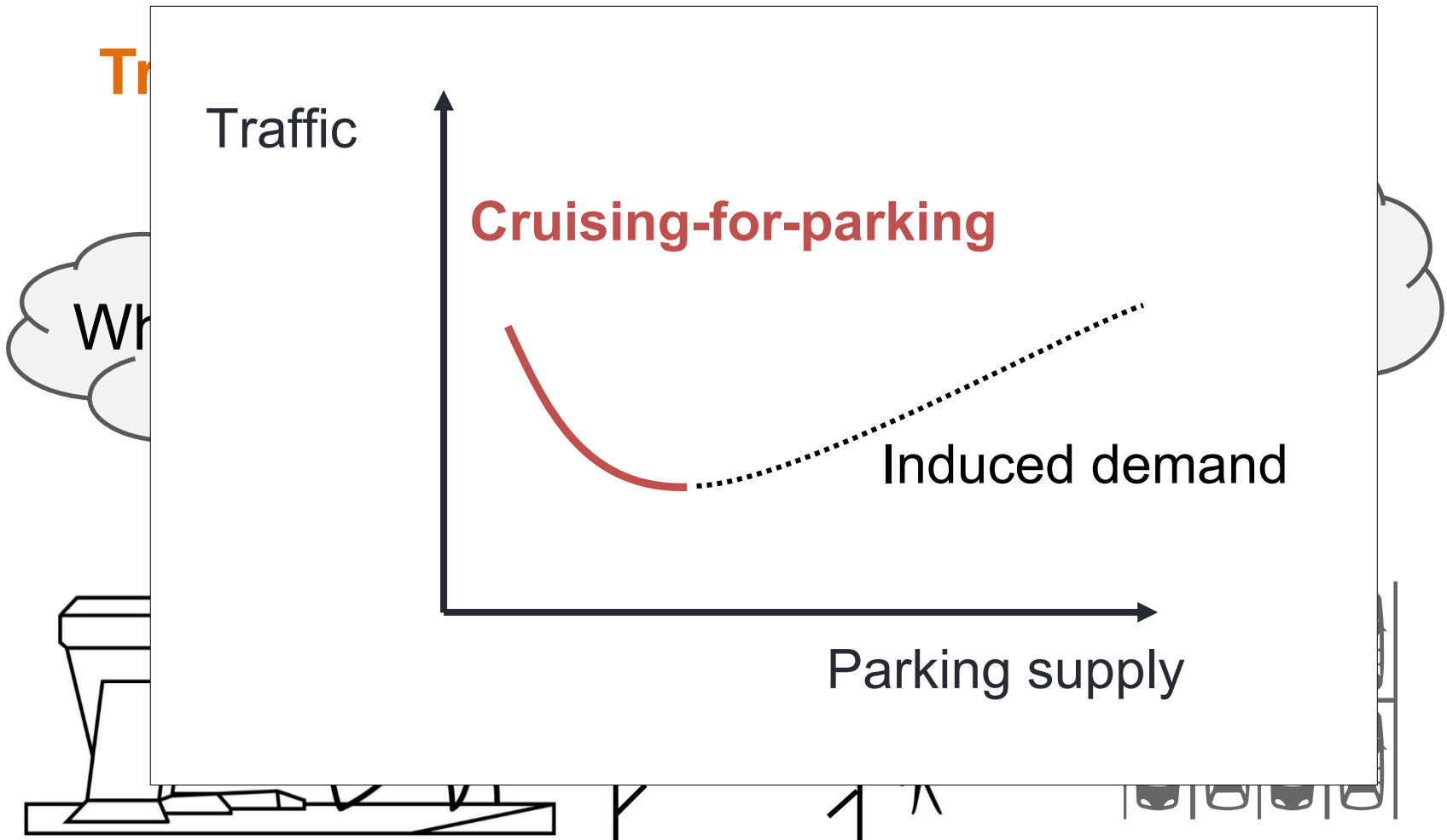
Macroscopic Modelling of

the Dynamics and Interactions
of Urban Systems



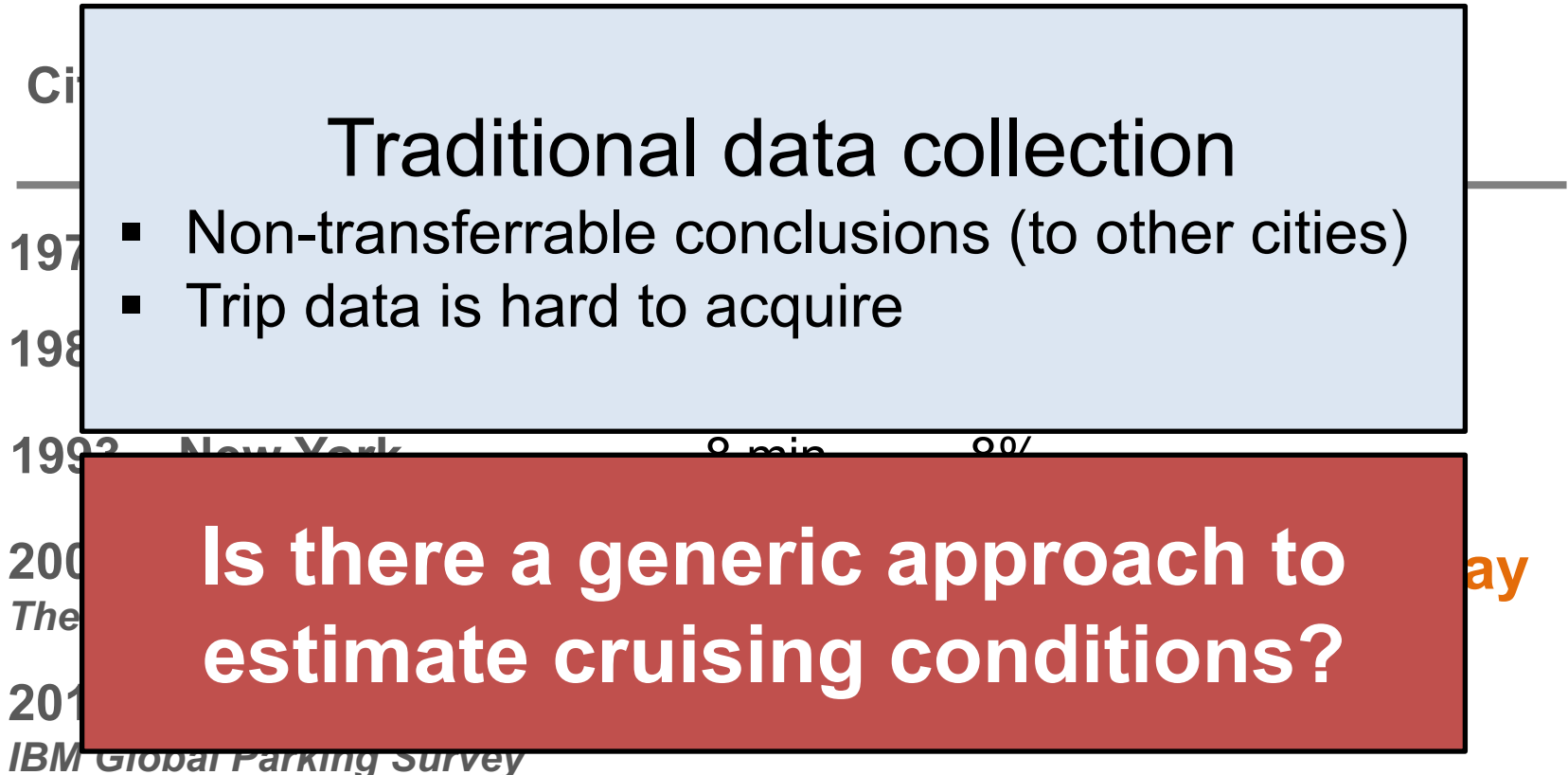
Urban **traffic** and **parking** systems

Dynamics and interactions between two urban systems – **traffic** and **parking**



Global issue: cruising-for-parking

Status quo - studies



Global issue: cruising-for-parking

Status quo - solutions

Smart parking (data)

Parking policy

GPS data to estimate cruising?

- Under development
- Only answers HOW (behavior) but not WHY

What is the mathematical relation between parking and traffic?

Real

- cannot remove **competition**
- cannot estimate **cruising traffic**
- cannot solve **competition**

- cannot fully remove **cruising**
- slow **reaction**
- cannot reflect system **dynamics**

Urban traffic – difficult to model

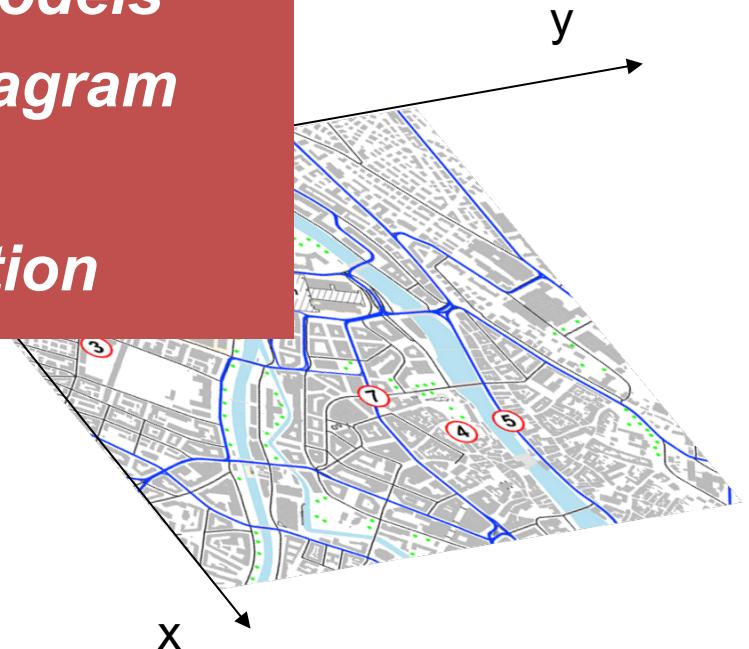
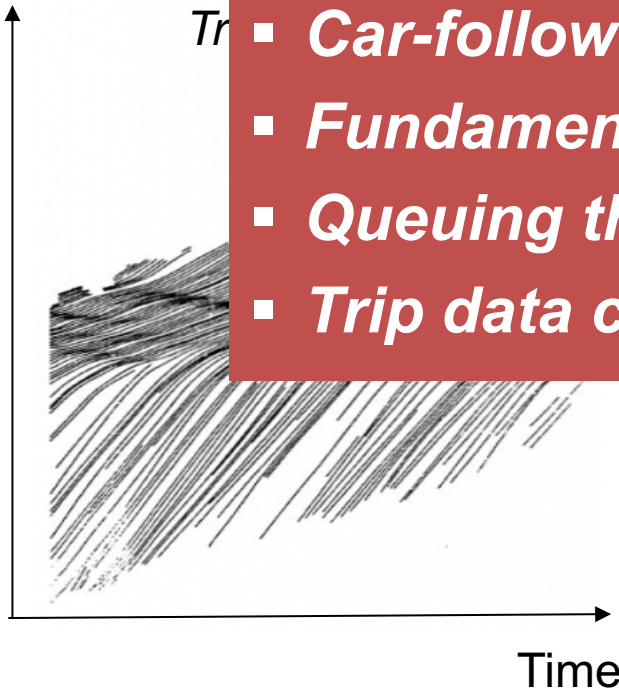
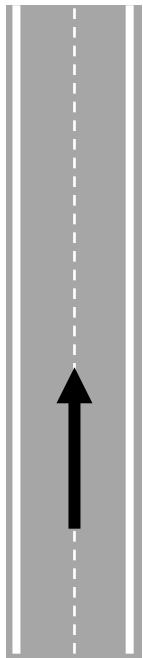
Traditional *traffic flow theory* not always applicable

Single roads

Network

Challenges

- *Car-following models*
- *Fundamental diagram*
- *Queuing theory*
- *Trip data collection*



Traffic + Parking – more complex

Parking causes cruising

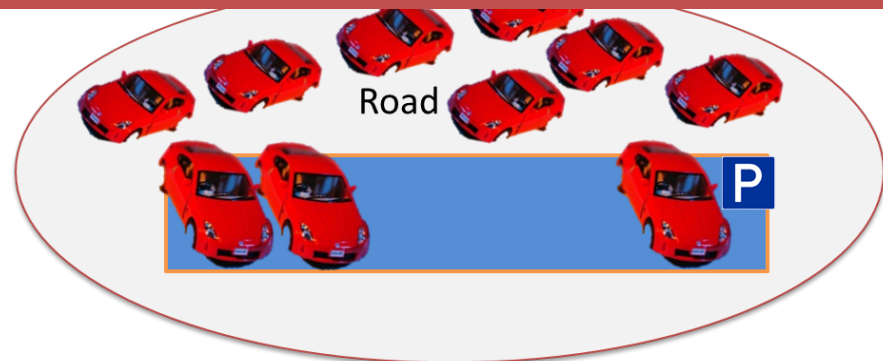
Parking could lead to congestion

Congestion affects parking

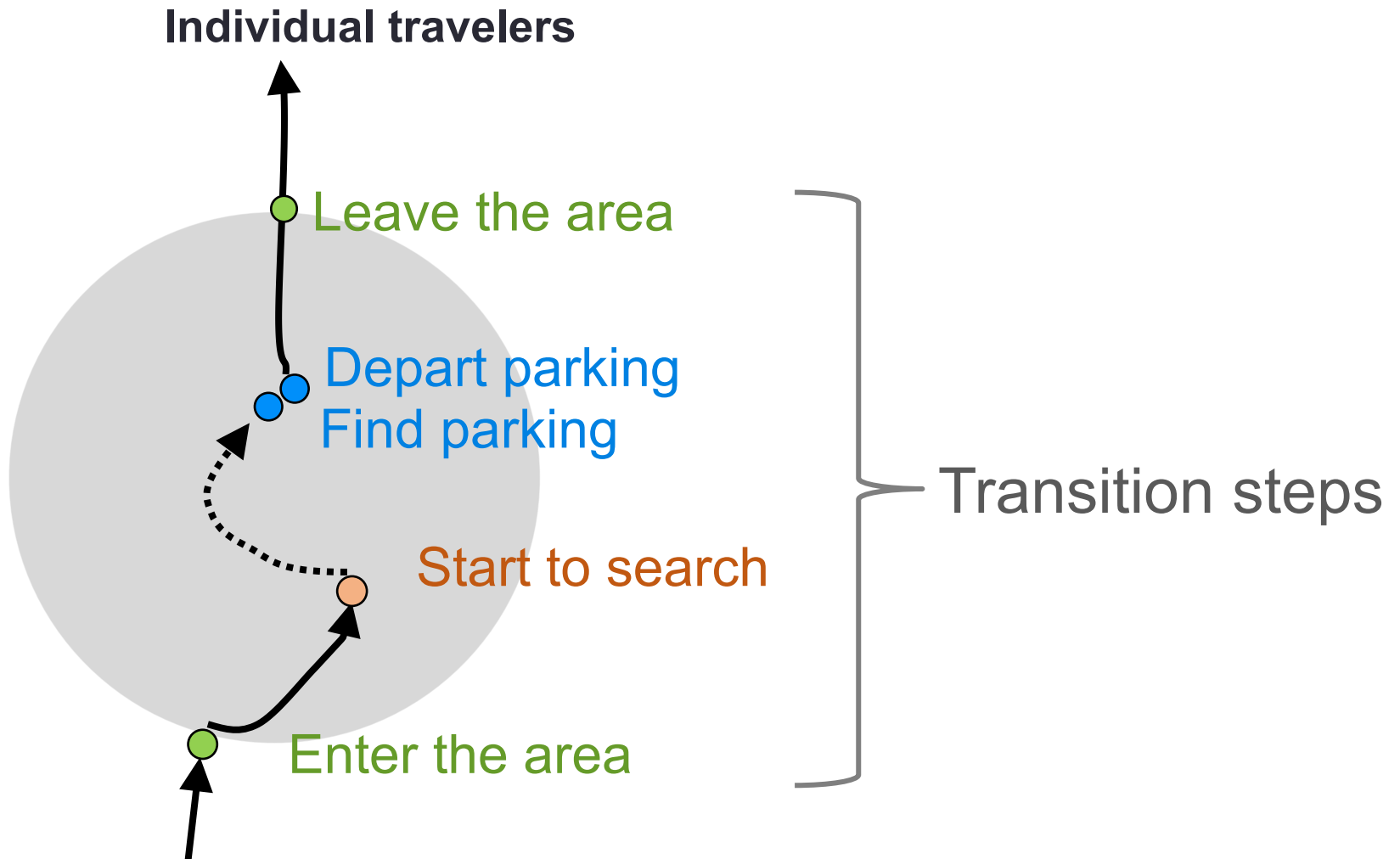
Congestion hinders drivers to park

Challenges

- *Model the dynamics of both systems*
- *Incorporate the dynamics to calculate the probability of finding parking*

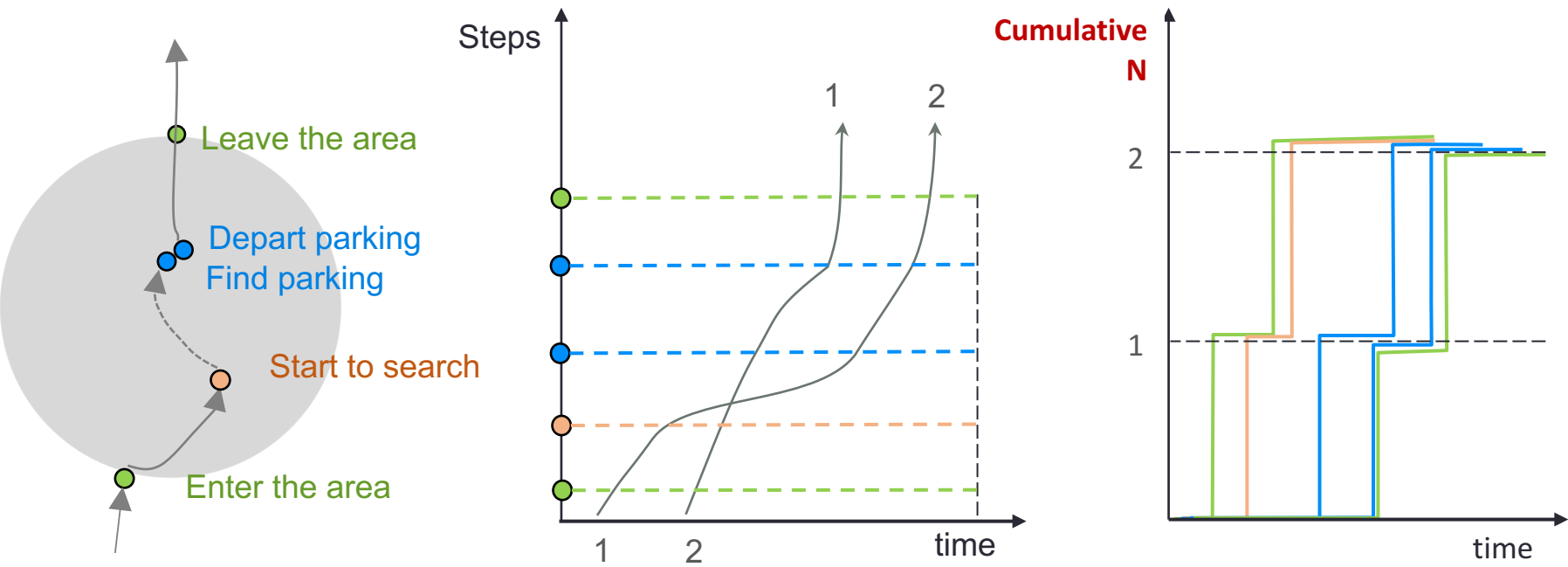


Vehicular flow on urban networks

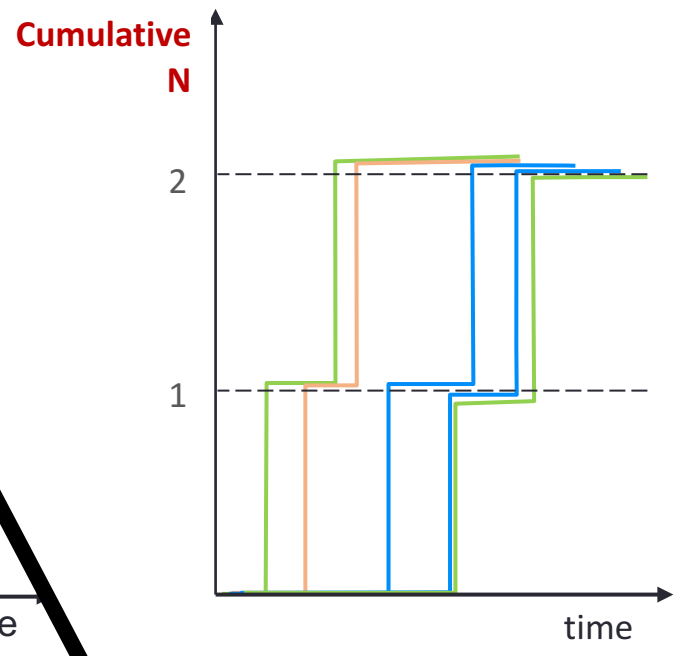
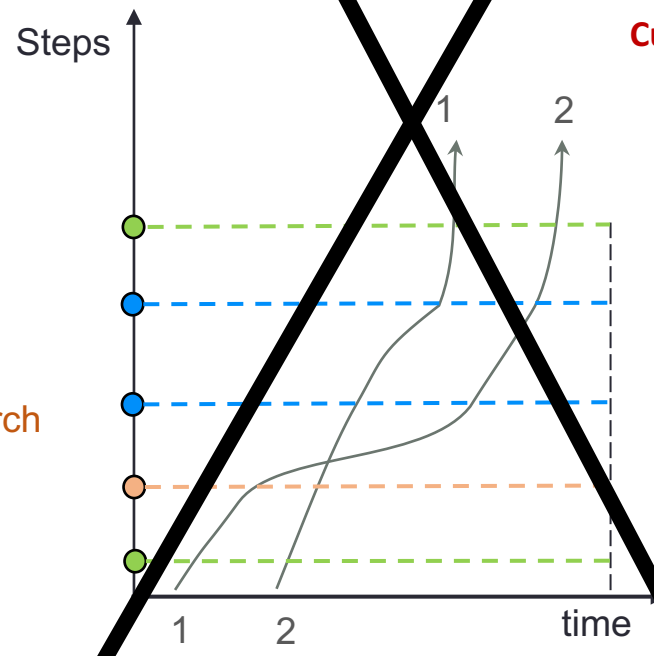
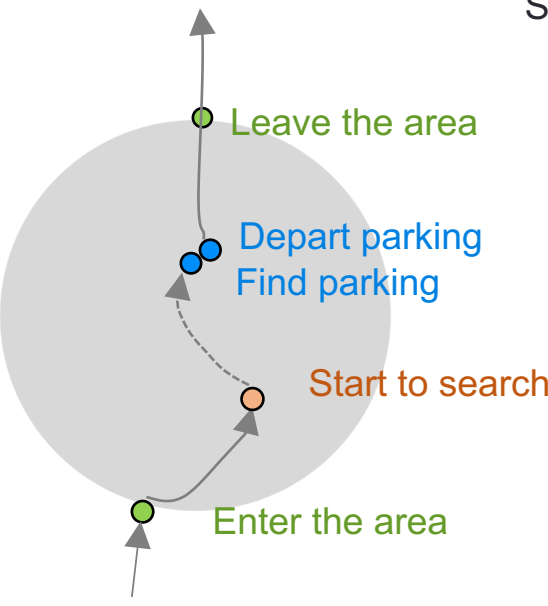
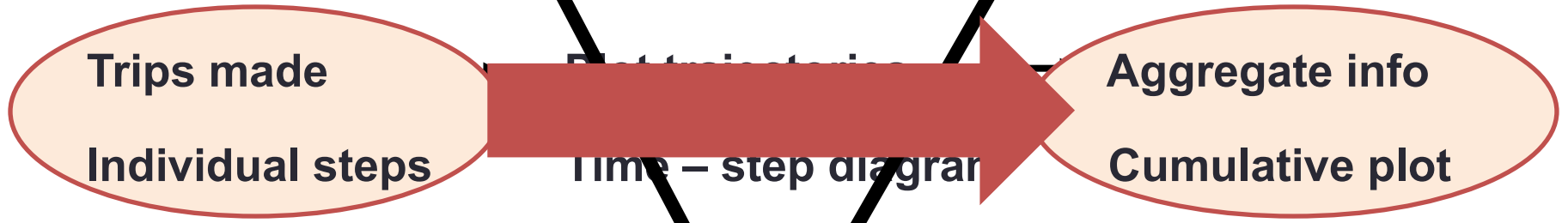


Traditional method

Collect travel time of each individual traveler

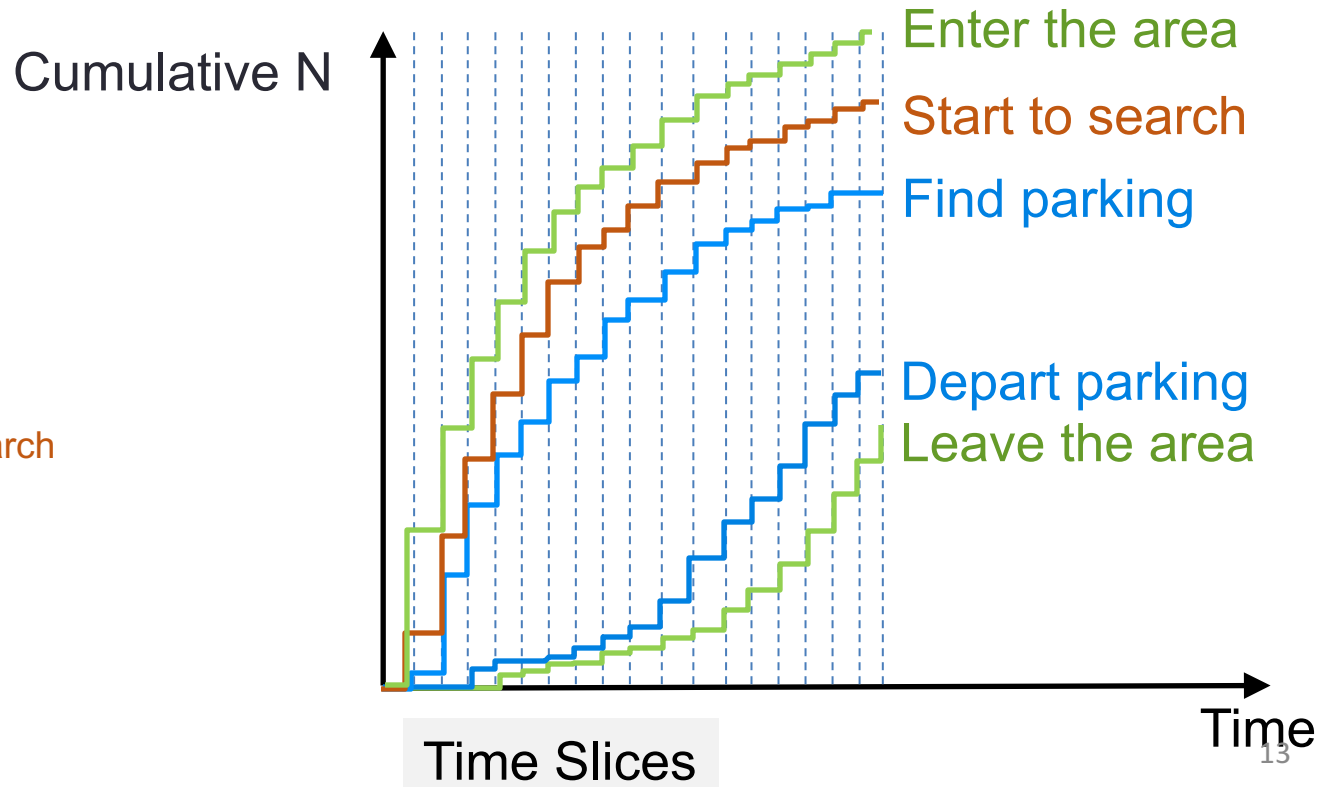
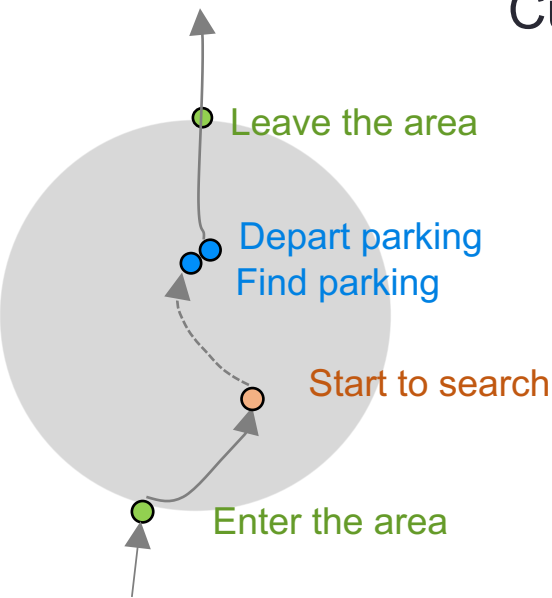


Macroscopic method



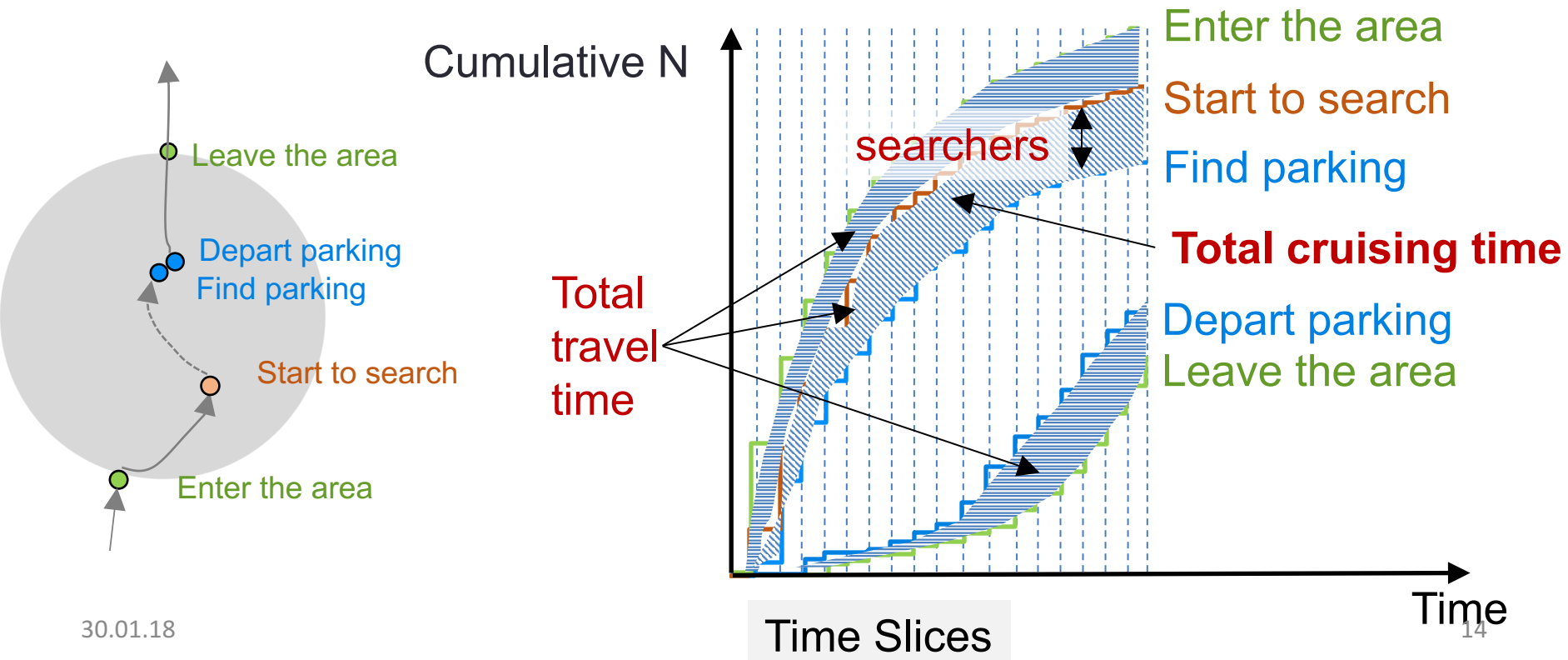
Macroscopic method

Estimates car exchange between different states



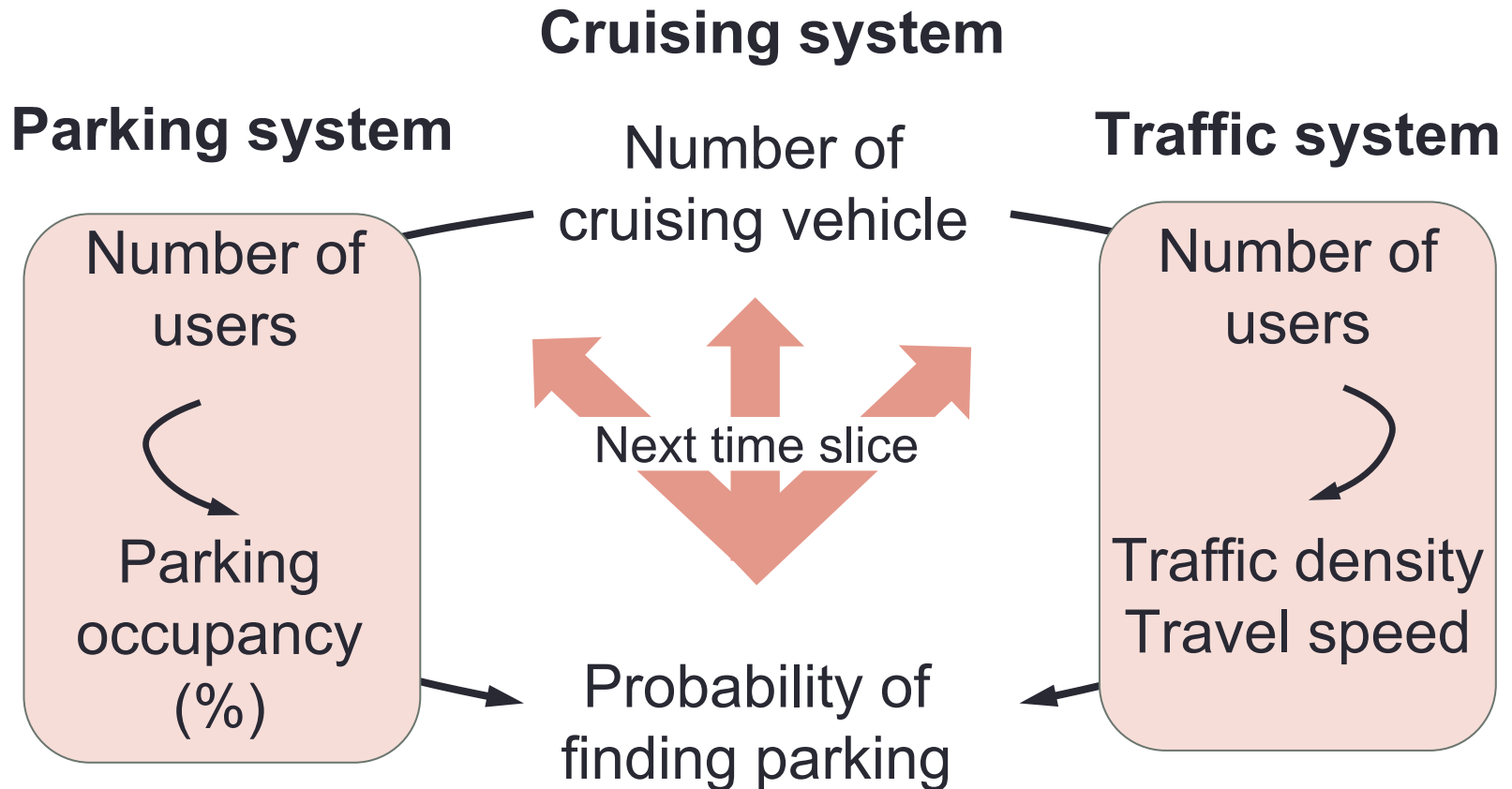
Macroscopic method

Provides macroscopic outputs regarding cruising

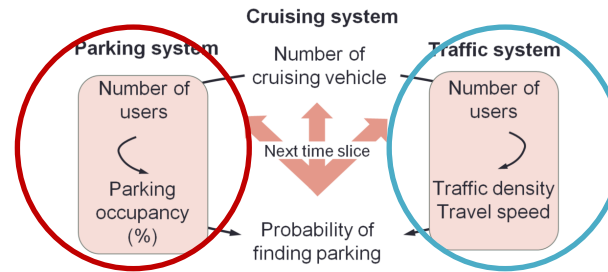


Macroscopic method

Evaluates system dynamics of cruising conditions



Macroscopic method - formulation



Parking condition

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$$d^i = v^i \cdot t$$

$$s^i = \frac{L}{N_s^i}$$

$$m^i = \left\lfloor \frac{d^i}{s^i} \right\rfloor$$

$$d_r^i = d^i - \left\lfloor \frac{d^i}{s^i} \right\rfloor \cdot s^i \text{ for } d^i > s^i$$

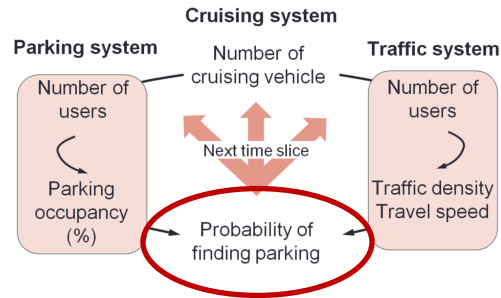
Traffic condition

$$k^i = \frac{N_s^i + N_{ns}^i}{L}$$

$$v^i = \begin{cases} v, & \text{if } 0 \leq k^i \leq k_c \\ \frac{Q_{max}}{k_c - k_j} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{k_j}{k^i}\right), & \text{if } k_c < k^i \leq k_j \end{cases}$$

based on
Macroscopic Fundamental Diagram

Macroscopic method - formulation

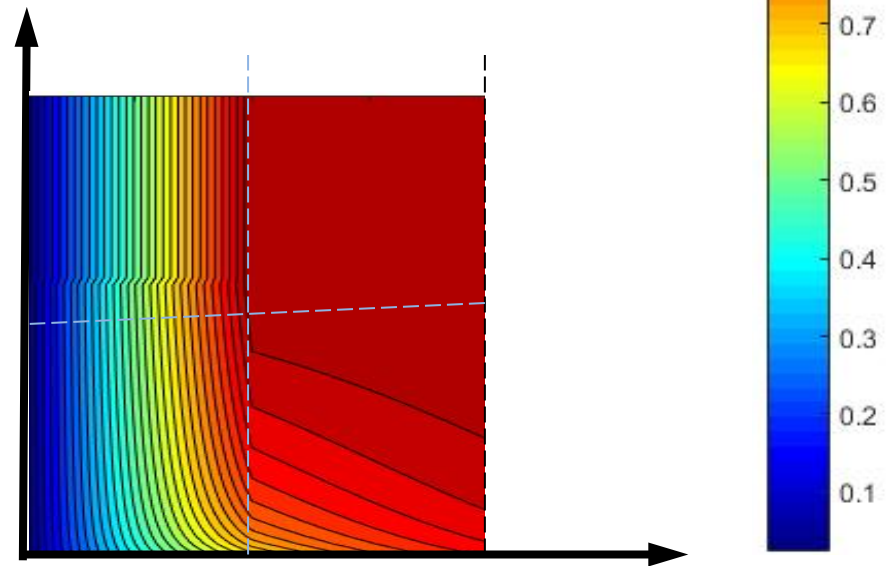


$$n_{s/p}^i = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_s^i \cdot \left[\begin{array}{l} A^i \\ A^i \\ A^i \end{array} \right] \\ \min\{t\} \end{array} \right. \text{ Searched time (min)}$$

$$p_1 = \int_0^{d^i - (m^i - 1)s^i} \left\{ \sum_{i_{m^i} = m^i}^{A^i - 1} \right.$$

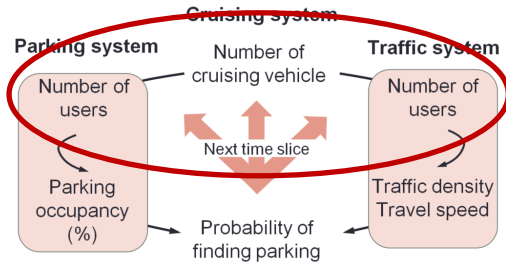
$$p_2 = \int_{d^i - (m^i - 1)s^i}^{s^i} \left\{ \sum_{i_{m^i - 1} = m}^{A^i - 1} \right.$$

Contour plot of the average probability of finding parking



Number of free spaces in relation to the number of searchers

Macroscopic method - formulation



Vehicles go through each transition

$$n_{ns/s}^i = \sum_{i'=1}^{i-1} \underbrace{(1 - \beta^{i'})}_{\text{term 1}} \cdot n_{ns}^{i'} \cdot \underbrace{\gamma_{ns/s}^{i'}}_{\text{term 2}}$$

$$\gamma_{ns/s}^{i'} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } l_{ns/s} \leq \sum_{j=i'}^{j=i-1} d^j \text{ and } \sum_{j=i'}^{j=i-1} d^j \leq l_{ns/s} + d^{i-1}. \\ 0, & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$n_{p/ns}^i = \sum_{i'=1}^{i-1} n_{s/p}^{i'} \cdot \int_{(i-i') \cdot t}^{(i+1-i') \cdot t} f(t_d) dt_d$$

$$n_{ns/}^i = \sum_{i'=1}^{i-1} \left(\beta^{i'} \cdot n_{ns}^{i'} \cdot \gamma_{/}^{i'} + n_{p/ns}^{i'} \cdot \gamma_{p/}^{i'} \right)$$

$$\gamma_{/}^{i'} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } l_{/} \leq \sum_{j=i'}^{j=i-1} d^j \text{ and } \sum_{j=i'}^{j=i-1} d^j \leq l_{/} + d^{i-1} \\ 0, & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma_{p/}^{i'} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } l_{p/} \leq \sum_{j=i'}^{j=i-1} d^j \text{ and } \sum_{j=i'}^{j=i-1} d^j \leq l_{p/} + d^{i-1} \\ 0, & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Vehicles in each relevant state

$$N_{ns}^{i+1} = N_{ns}^i + n_{/ns}^i + n_{p/ns}^i - n_{ns/s}^i - n_{ns/}^i$$

$$N_s^{i+1} = N_s^i + n_{ns/s}^i - n_{s/p}^i$$

$$N_p^{i+1} = N_p^i + n_{s/p}^i - n_{p/ns}^i$$

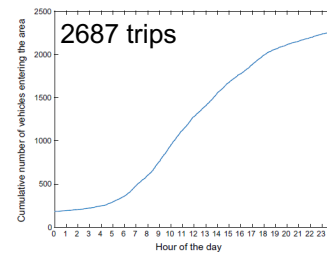
Validation of the model (Zürich)

Case study

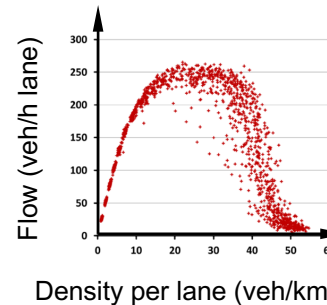


Parking supply
Road network

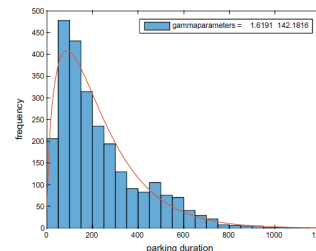
Model Inputs



Traffic arrival to
the network (MATSim)



Macroscopic
fundamental diagram
of Zürich (SVT)

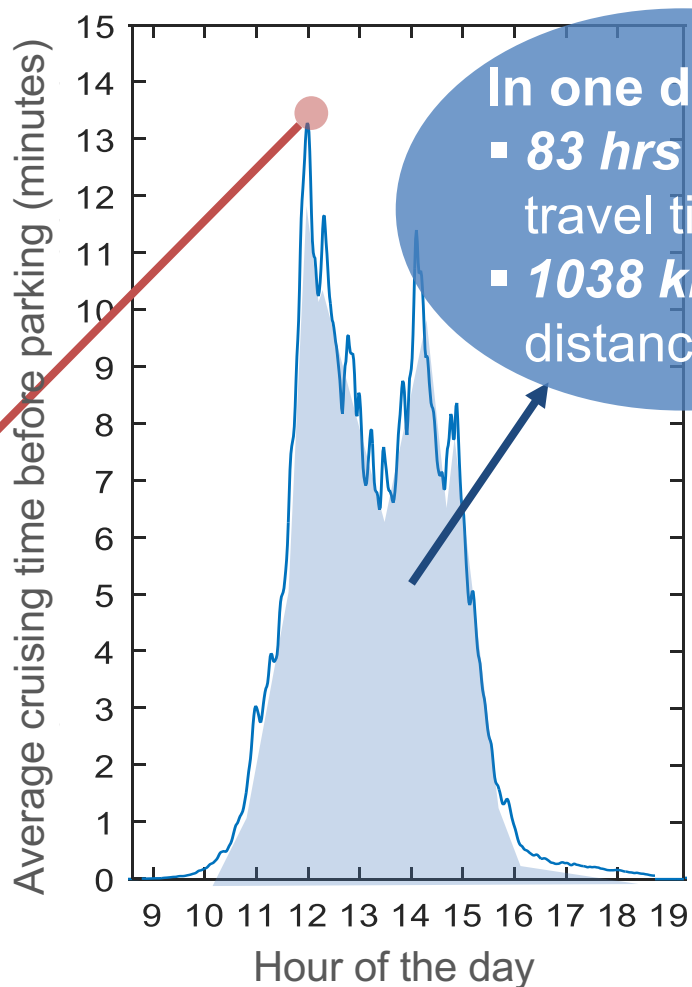
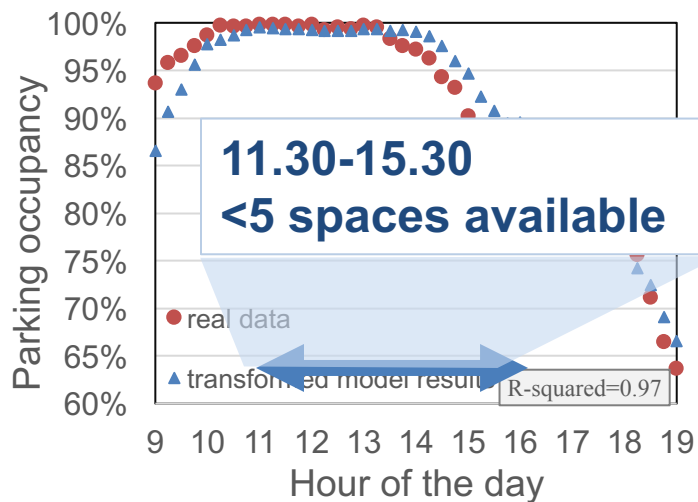


Parking durations
(MATSim)

Validation of the model (Zürich)

Parking occupancy

Average cruising time



Cruising at 12.00:

- 30 cars searching
- 2 spaces available
- 13 min cruising time
- 60% of share
- No speed drops

Contributions and applications

Academic

Mathematical relation between parking availability & traffic condition

Multiple systems

Generic

Dynamic

Macroscopic

Low data requirements and computational effort

Practical

Governing Policy-wise

Parking supply

Time control

Pricing

Enforcement

On-/off-street

Technology-wise

Evaluate the effectiveness of new technology

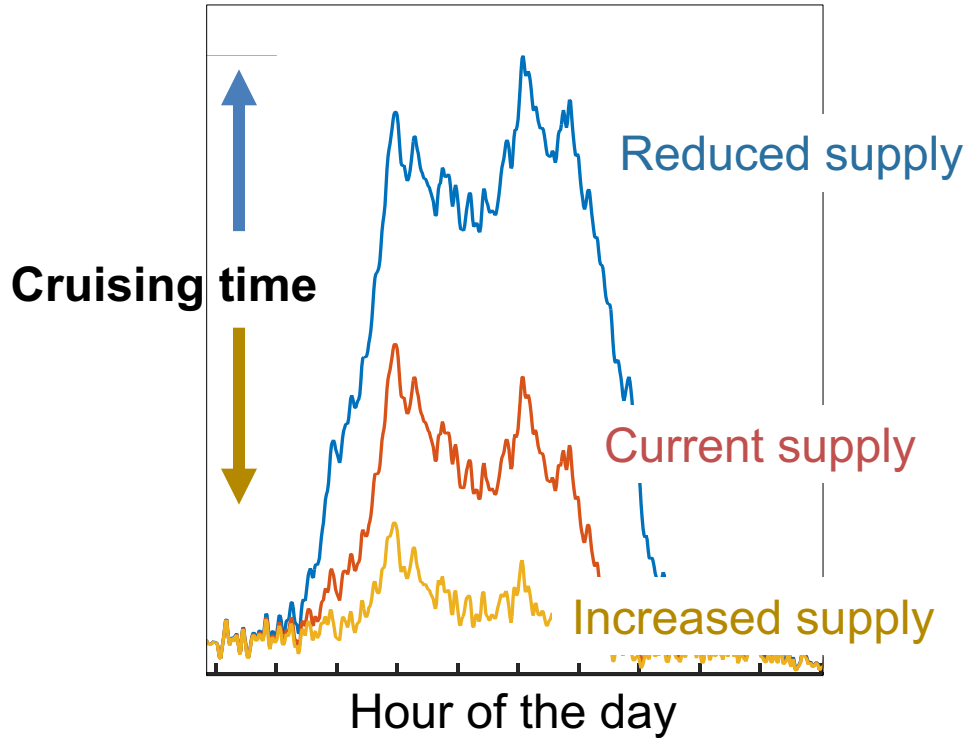
Information-wise

Forecast

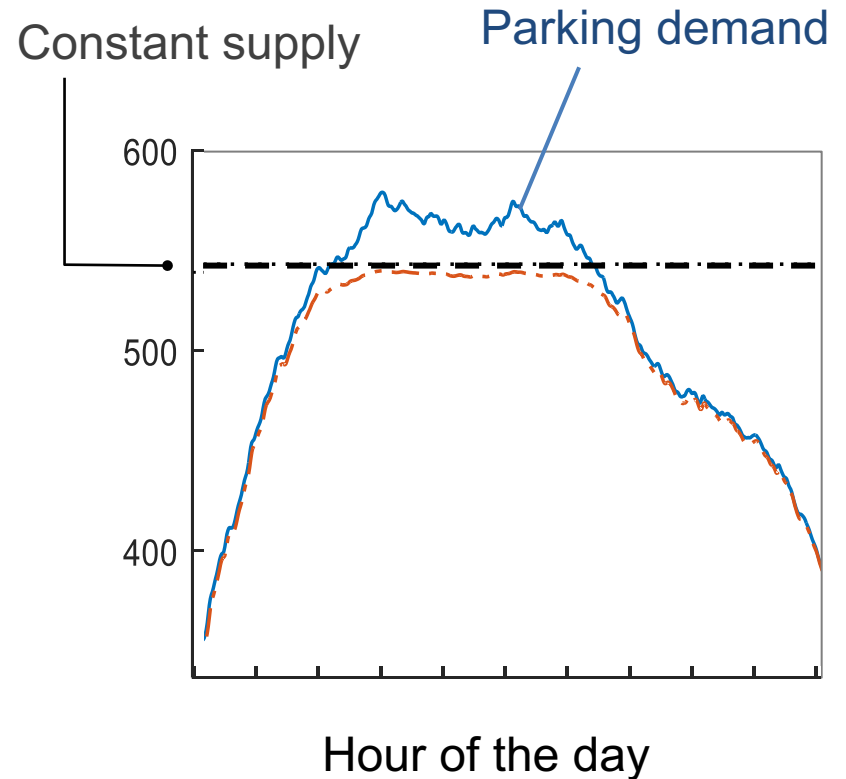
Large event management

Modal choice based on full travel time

Application – parking policy

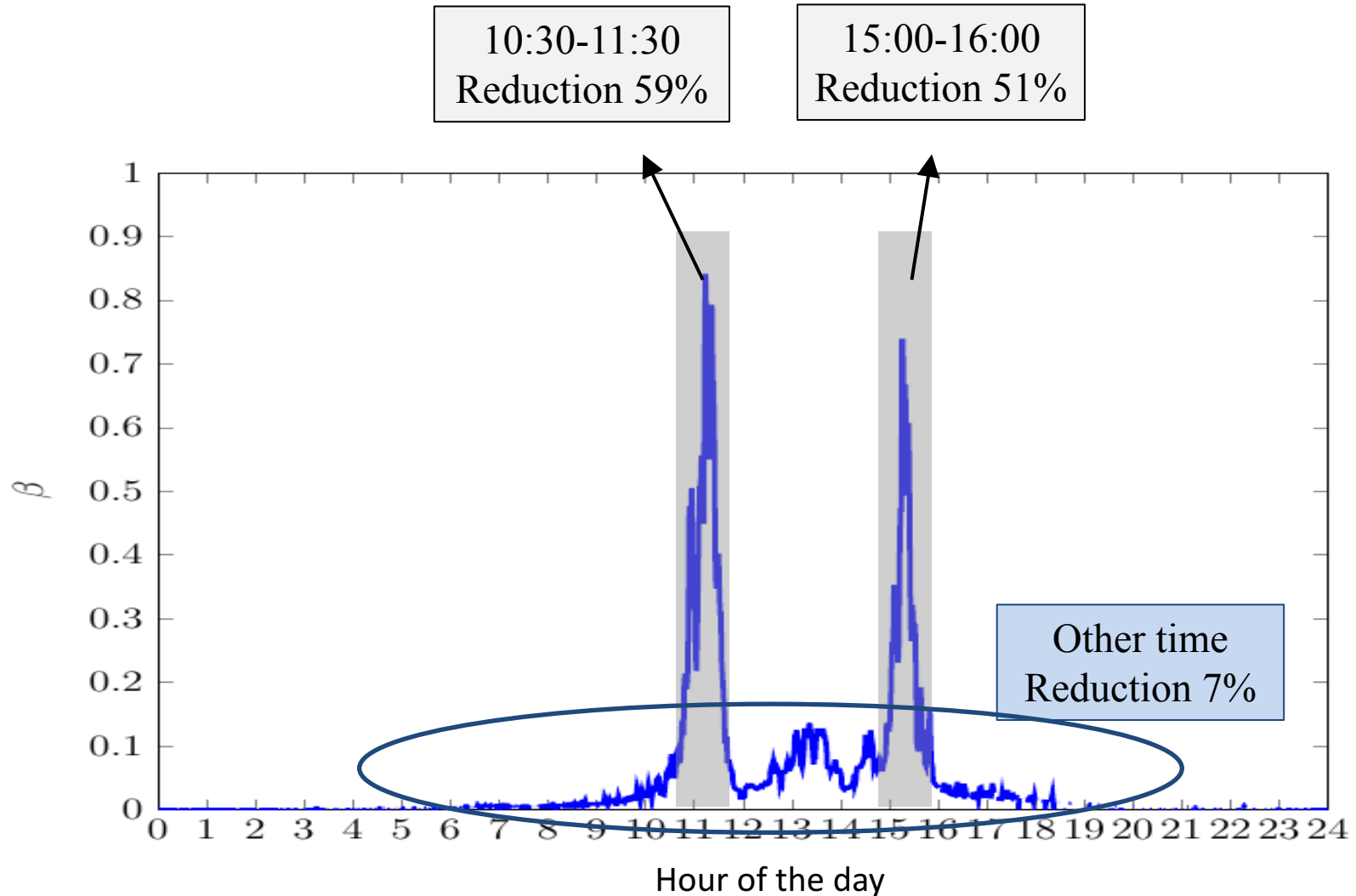


Scientific foundation
for **Dynamic pricing**



Policy tests - quantify effects on traffic

Application – IPS evaluation (Intelligent Parking System)



Further development of the model

Investigate the distribution of parking and traffic in urban networks

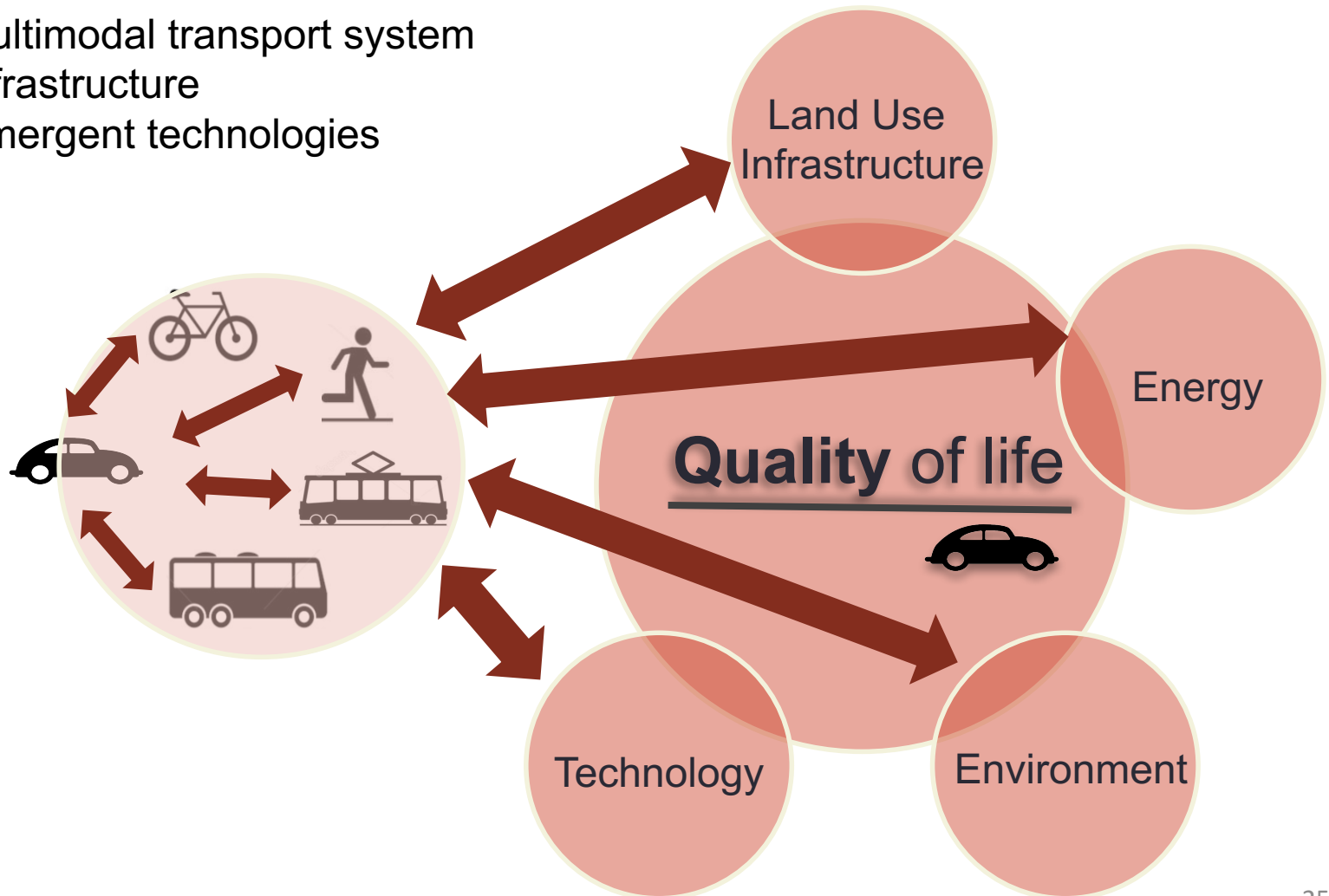
Incorporate big data and machine learning into the model to improve the accuracy

Evaluate the impact of connected / autonomous vehicles on traffic and parking

Future research

Urban Traffic Management

- Multimodal transport system
- Infrastructure
- Emergent technologies



Thank you for your attention !

Presented by Dr. Jin Cao

Reference

- Cao, J. and Menendez, M., 2015. System dynamics of urban traffic based on its parking-related-states. *Transportation Research Part B: Methodological*, 81, pp.718-736.
- Cao, J., Menendez, M. and Waraich, R., 2017. Impacts of the urban parking system on cruising traffic and policy development: the case of Zurich downtown area, Switzerland. *Transportation*, pp.1-26.