Data-Driven Decision-Support Platform for Selection of the Intersections with Adaptive Traffic Control

2023 MassDOT Transportation Innovation Conference

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



Motivation & Background



Problem Formulation



Methodology



Platform Development



- Demonstration
- \bigcirc
- **Conclusions & Future Works**



MOTIVATION - MIAMI DADE ATMS PROJECT OBJECTIVE

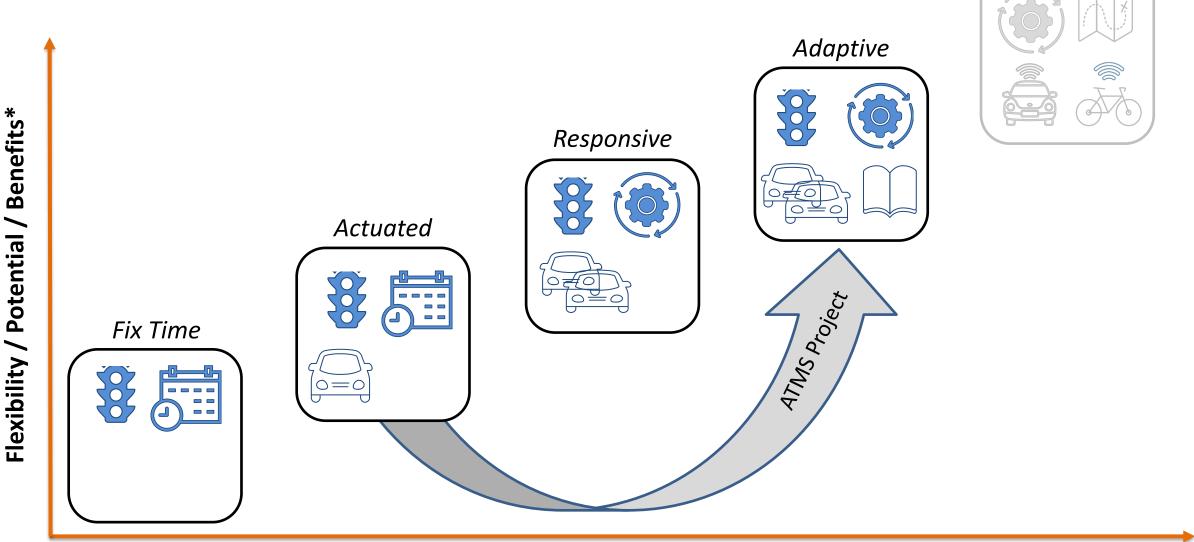
- Upgrade of ATMS Central Software
- Controller's replacement*
- Installation of new detection
- Installation of adaptive system





BACKGROUND - EVOLUTION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL

Futuristic

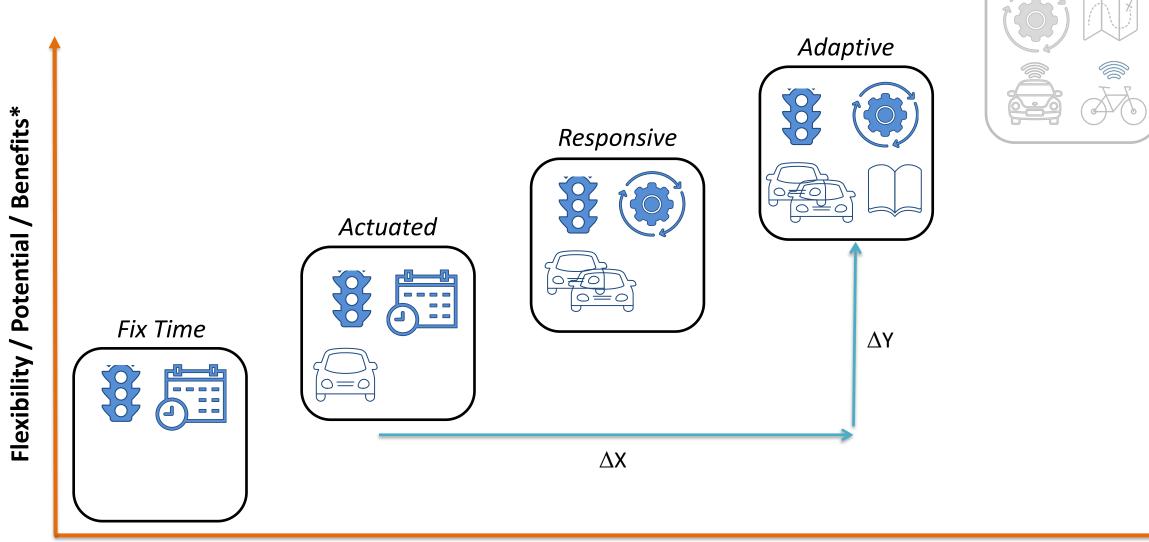


Complexity / Cost / Awareness / Information Given



BACKGROUND - EVOLUTION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL

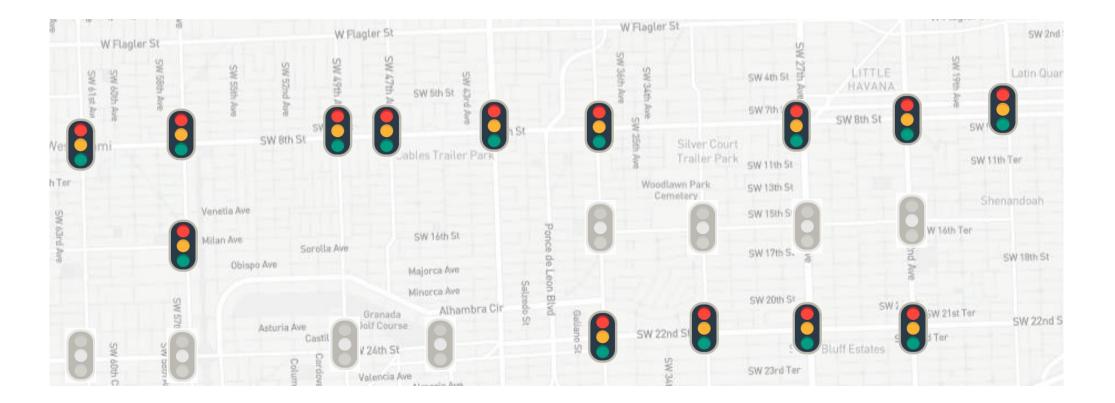
Futuristic



Complexity / Cost / Awareness / Information Given

PROBLEM FORMULATION

For given network of N facilities, identify those M (O<M<N) that should have new technology / adaptive system deployed





METHODOLOGY: UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

- Match (limited) supply and demand, or
- Assign new technology to adequate facilities, or
- Analyze the <u>operational attributes</u> to identify facilities that offer room for *improvement*:
 - Cycle optimization
 - Split optimization
 - Offset optimization
 - Transition mitigation, etc.

OPERATIONAL ATTRIBUTES

Signal Timing Program

- 1. Number of plans*
- 2. Number of time-of-day points*
- Percentage of the time that the signal is running free

- Signal Timing Parameters
- 1. Number of vehicular phases
- 2. Number of pedestrian phases
- 3. Maximum cycle length
- 4. Minimum cycle length

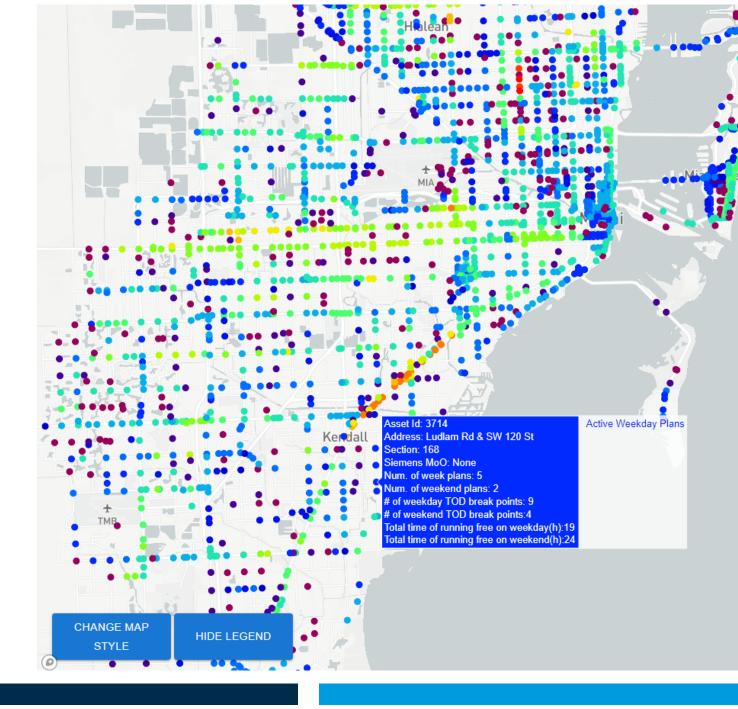
Connectivity

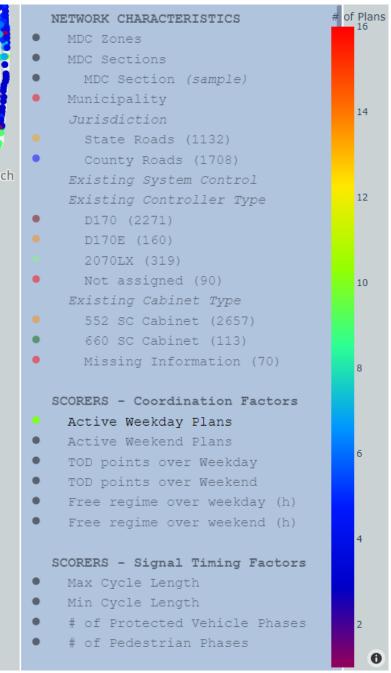
- 1. Isolated operations
- 2. Region density
- 3. Presence of an existing adaptive system
- 4. Importance of the State roads

Intersection Complexity

- 1. Presence of special ped. treatment
- 2. Presence of railroad preemption
- 3. Presence of overlaps
- 4. Presence of lead/lag LT operations
- 5. Presence of nearby freeway ramps







CHA

1. Identification of the operational attributes (# of plans, CL)

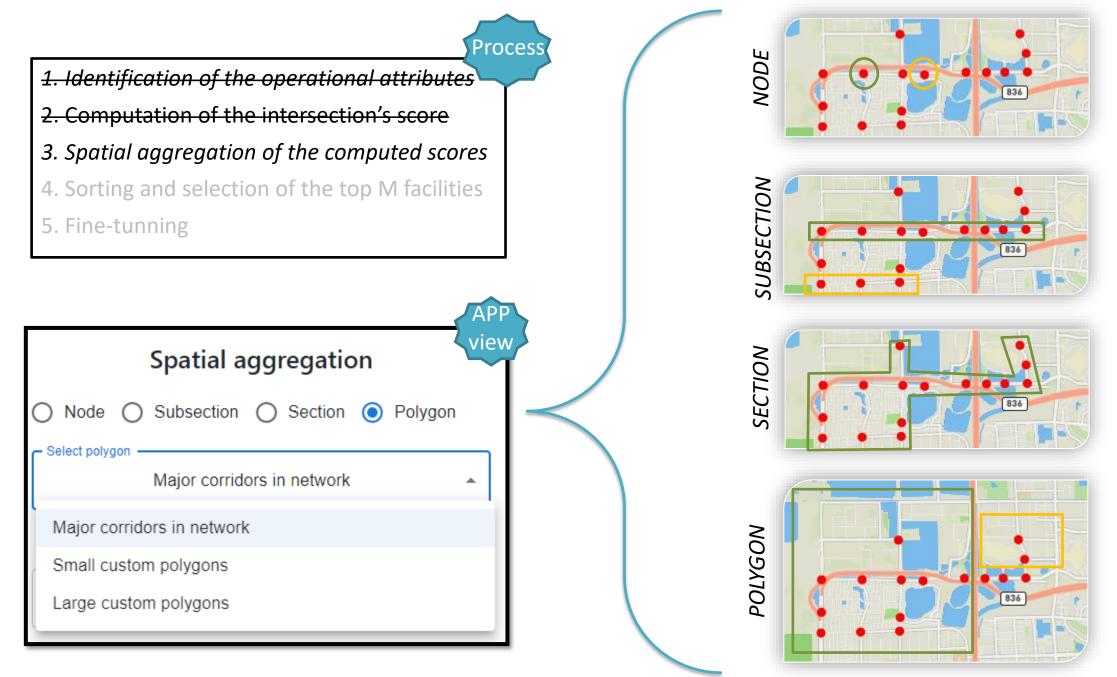
2. Computation of the intersection's score *(for given <u>user inputs</u> and <u>weights</u>)*

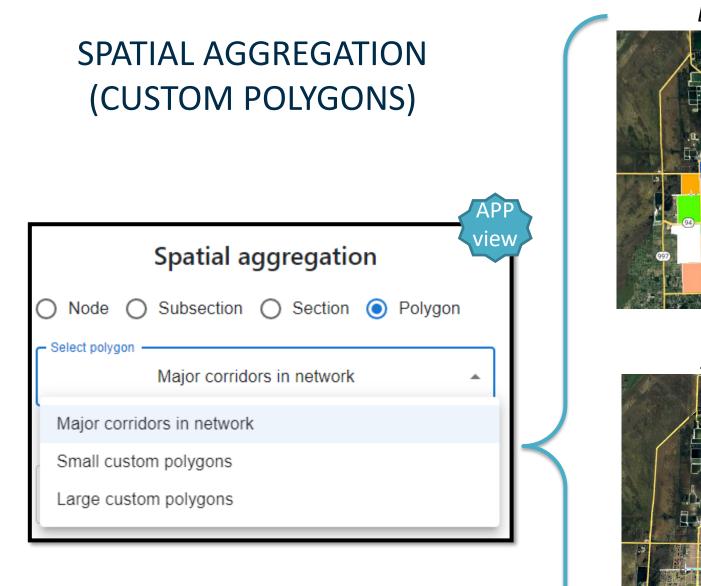
3. Spatial aggregation (*if any*) of the computed scores

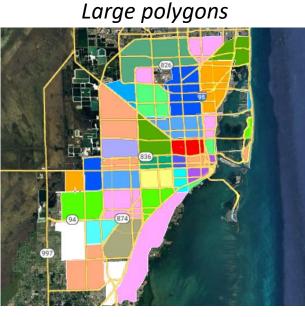
4. Sorting and selection of the top *M* facilities

5. Fine-tunning









Small polygons

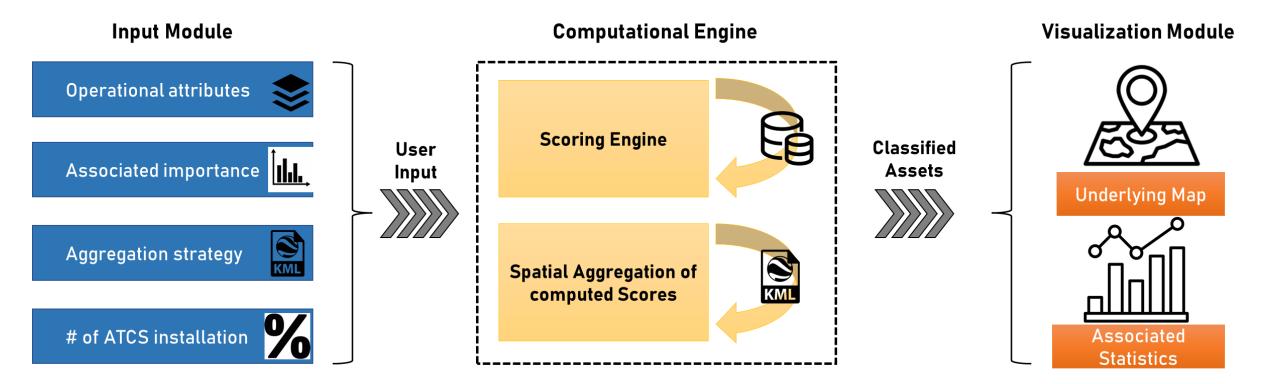


Major corridors





PLATFORM DEVELOPMENT - ARCHITECTURE









Coord-based Signal Timing Parameters

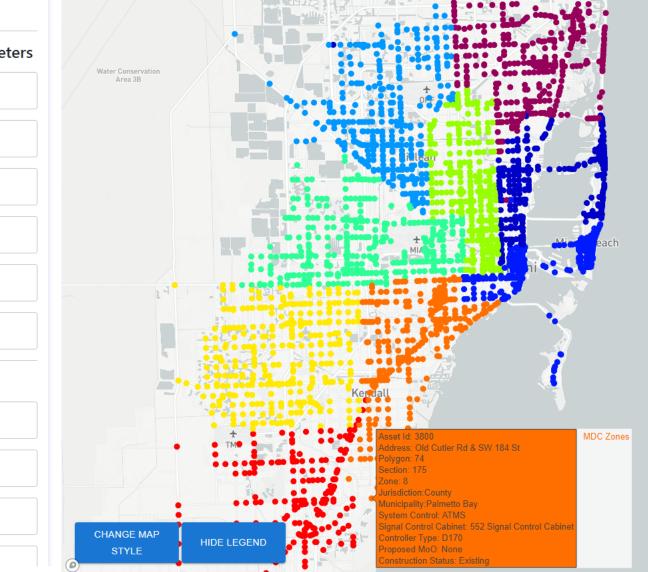
 Number of weekday plans
0.67
- Number of weekend plans
1.1
 Number of Time-Of-Day points over weekdays
0.7
 Number of Time-Of-Day points over a weekend
0.9
- Weekday - hours that is running free
-0.55
 Weekend - hours that is running free
-0.42
Signal Timing Parameters
- Maximum cycle length
0.042
- Minimum cycle length
0.7

Number of protected vehicle phases

1.25

Number of pedestrian phases —

3.5



NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS

- MDC Zones
- MDC Sections
- MDC Section (sample)
- Municipality Jurisdiction
- State Roads (1132)
- County Roads (1708)
 Existing System Control
 Existing Controller Type
- D170 (2271)
- D170E (160)
- 2070LX (319)
- Not assigned (90)
 Existing Cabinet Type
- 552 SC Cabinet (2657)
- 660 SC Cabinet (113)
- Missing Information (70)

SCORERS - Coordination Factors

- Active Weekday Plans
- Active Weekend Plans
- TOD points over Weekday
- TOD points over Weekend
- Free regime over weekday (h)
- Free regime over weekend (h)

SCORERS - Signal Timing Factors

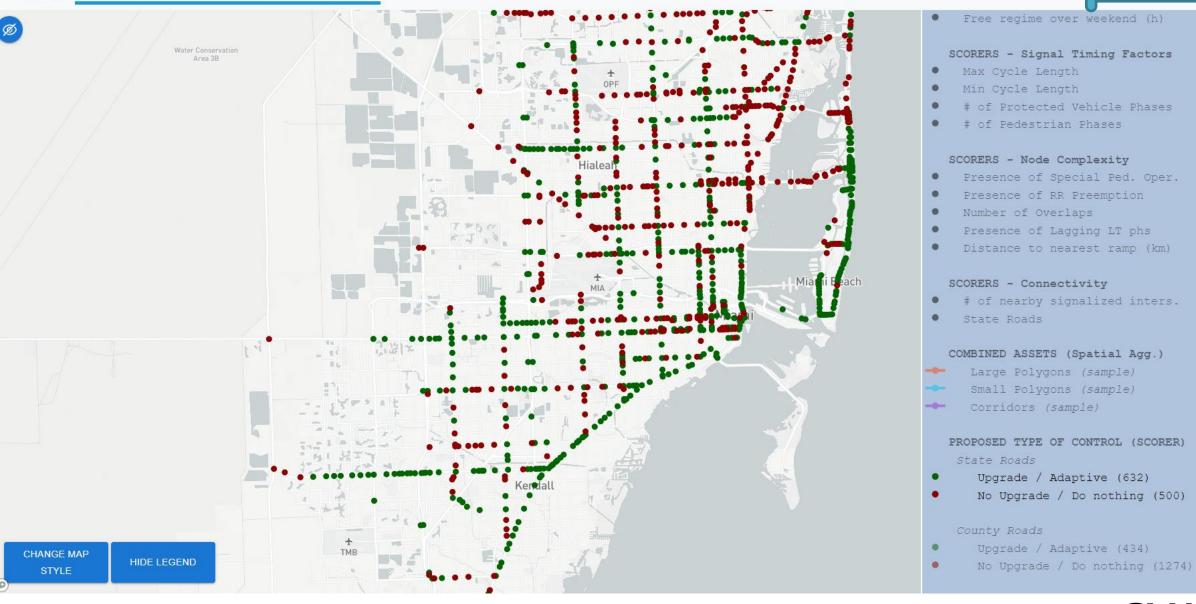
- Max Cycle Length
- Min Cycle Length
- # of Protected Vehicle Phases
- # of Pedestrian Phases

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Zone

Selection of the Intersections with Adaptive Traffic Control

MIAMIDADE

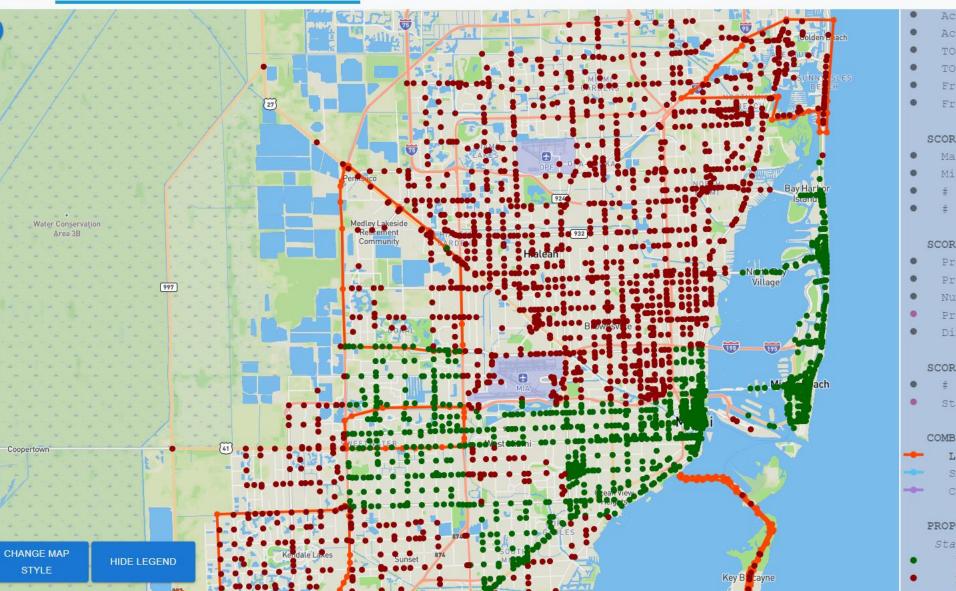






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- Active Weekday Plans
- Active Weekend Plans
- TOD points over Weekday
- TOD points over Weekend
- Free regime over weekday (h)
- Free regime over weekend (h)

SCORERS - Signal Timing Factors

- Max Cycle Length
- Min Cycle Length
- # of Protected Vehicle Phases
- # of Pedestrian Phases

SCORERS - Node Complexity

- Presence of Special Ped. Oper.
- Presence of RR Preemption
- Number of Overlaps
- Presence of Lagging LT phs
- Distance to nearest ramp (km)

SCORERS - Connectivity

- # of nearby signalized inters.
- State Roads

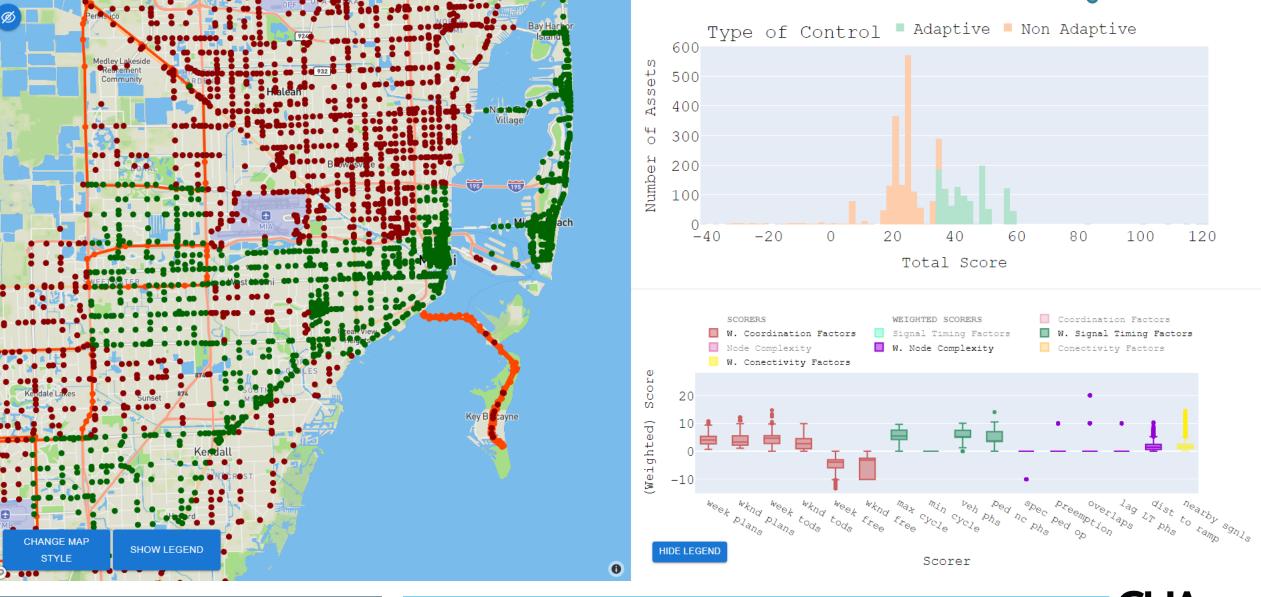
COMBINED ASSETS (Spatial Agg.)

- Large Polygons (sample)
- Small Polygons (sample)
- Corridors (sample)

PROPOSED TYPE OF CONTROL (SCORER) State Roads

- Upgrade / Adaptive (508)
- No Upgrade / Do nothing (624)





CONCLUSIONS

Demonstrated Platform:

- Matches supply (technology) and demand (operational attributes)
- *Relies on* traditional engineering principles
- Supports decision process by providing (*quick*) initial solution
- Possess robust, flexible & transferable design
- Has been deployed in the Cloud



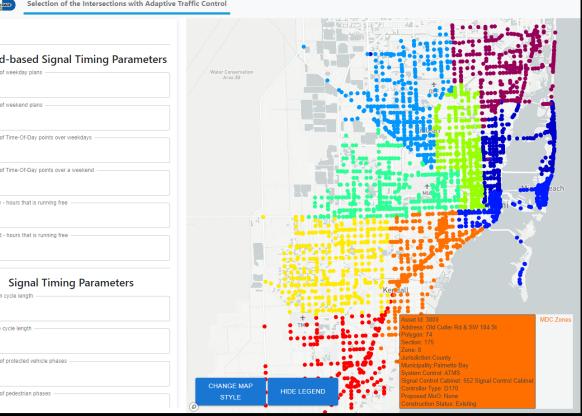
- Incorporation of additional operational attributes
- Analysis of other use cases and/or multiple networks
- Investigation of stability and robustness of proposed solutions



TRR PUBLICATION

CLOUD SOLUTION*

SAGE journals	Enter search terms	Access/Profile Cart	pu
Browse by discipline $\ \ \ \$ Information for $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$			
		Coord-based Signal Timing Para	meters
Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transpor		- Number of weekday plans	
		0.67	
NATIONAL Source ACADEMIES Sustain	Impact Factor: 2.019 / 5-Year Impact Factor: 2.005 JOURNA	AL HOMEPAGE	
SENSE IN-REPORTOR RELAKCH SOME		- Number of weekend plans	
Restricted access Research article First published online A	oril 13, 2023	1.1	
Data-Driven Decision Support Platform for Select	 Number of Time-Of-Day points over weekdays 		
Data-Driven Decision support Flatform for Select	0.7		
Nikola Mitrovic 😳, Nemanja Dobrota 😳 🖂, 📖, and <u>Aleksandar Stevano</u>	vic 💿 🕢 View all authors and affiliations		
OnlineFirst https://doi.org/10.1177/03611981231159872	 Number of Time-Of-Day points over a weekend 		
듣 Contents 📔 👩 Get access 💿 Cite article 🛛 😪 Shar	e options 👔 Information, rights and permissions 🛛 👸 Metrics and citations	0.9	
		- Weekday - hours that is running free	
Abstract		-0.55	
Adaptive traffic control systems (ATCSs) represent one of the m	ost advanced traffic signal control strategies		
currently deployed in urban areas worldwide. One of the most	— Weekend - hours that is running free		
such a system is related to the determination of location (i.e., ir		-0.42	
deployed. Several past studies addressed this problem either fo	or the specific "corridor-level" analysis or by		
using inadequate approaches that prevent agencies from obse	rving how existing assets and their		
operational characteristics affect agency-wide deployment of A	Signal Timing Parameters	<i>i</i>	
dashboard that uses the operational attributes of existing asse	- Maximum cycle length		
nowadays) to rank assets/corridors in the network based on th	eir "appropriateness" for the installation of	0.042	
ATCS systems. The core components of the proposed tool are a		- Minimum cycle length -	
signal parameters important for ATCS deployment, and a spatia	0 7		
scores on a desired spatial level. These core components are e		0.7	
deployed on the cloud. The proposed tool has been deployed in	 Number of protected vehicle phases 		
1,100 ATCS signals in the road network of Miami-Dade County,	1.25		
producing an initial solution in the decision-making process on	where to install ATCS. The developed tool is		
robust enough to be applied to other networks.		 Number of pedestrian phases — 	
		3.5	



*FOR CREDENTIALS PLEASE CONTACT NMITROVIC@CHACOMPANIES.COM



Thank You!

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BACKGROUND - TMC OPERATIONS





