

RTDM Consultant Task 5

DTA Subarea Model Development

RRTPO TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

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Presentation by:

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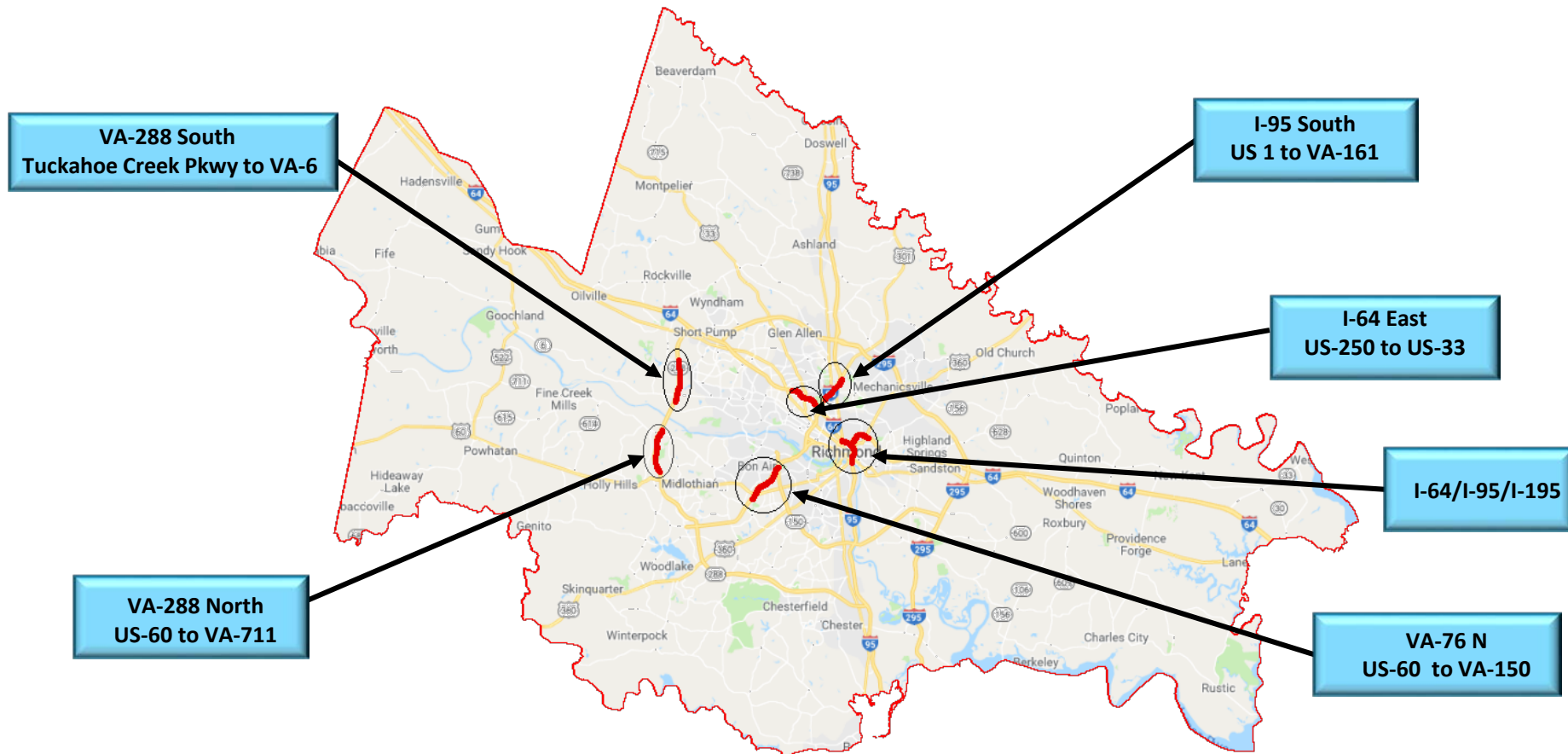
Objectives of the Study

- To develop a mesoscopic DTA application for scenario testing
- Explore the use of Big Data like Streetlight OD data/ HERE Data in the corridor-level model development
- To have a deeper look of one of the major chokepoints in the region
- Test applications such as freeway bottleneck analysis

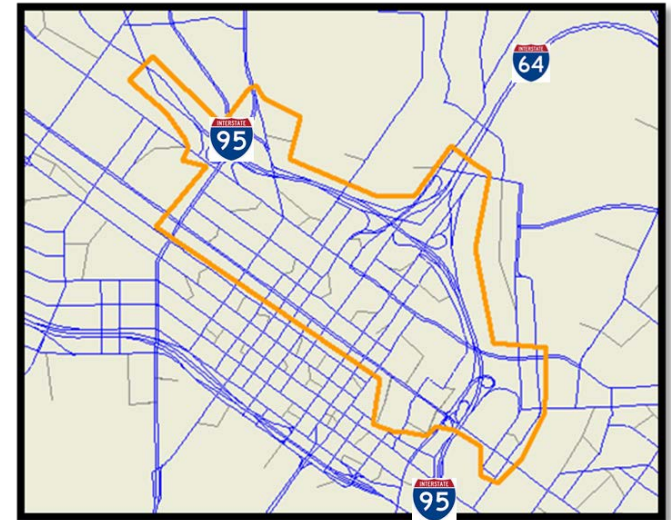
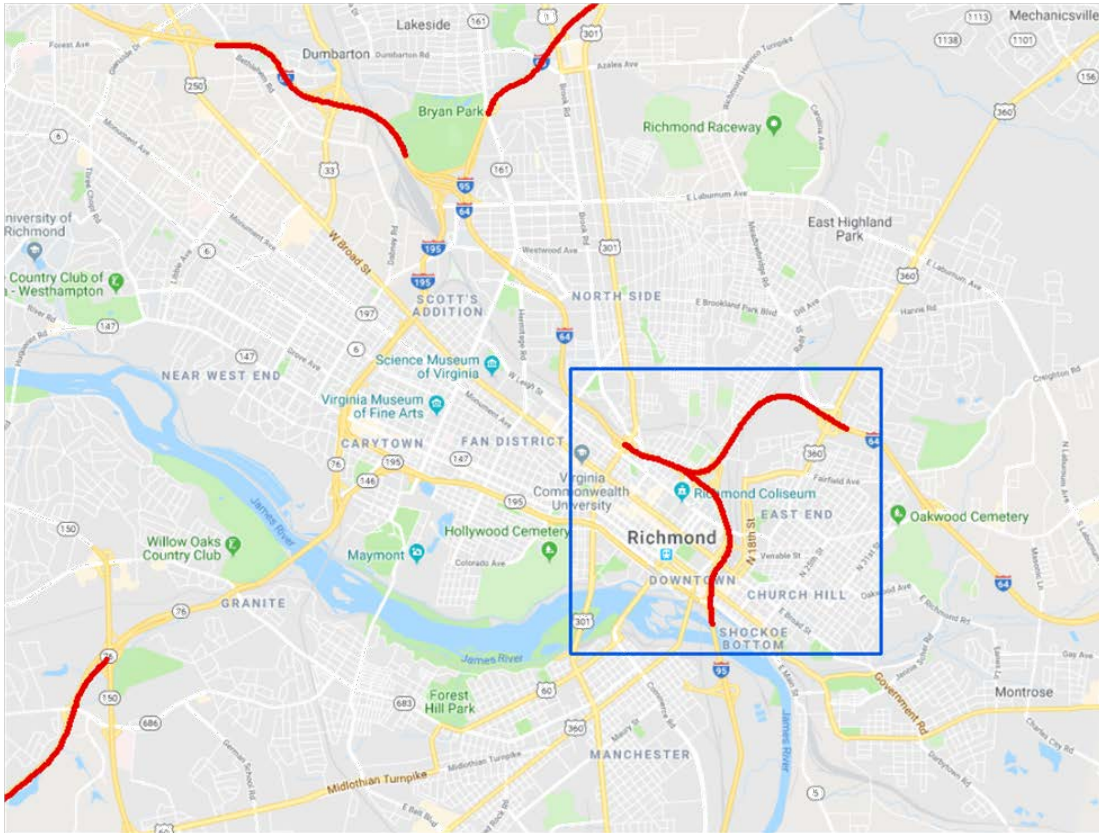
Dynamic Traffic Assignment (DTA) Principles

- Method of system-level assignment analysis which seeks to track the progress of a trip through the network over time
- Accounts for formation and propagation of queues due to congestion.
- A bridge between traditional regional-level static assignment models and corridor-level models (micro-simulation)
- Within a model period, shorter time segments are assumed in DTA.

Major Chokepoints in the Richmond Region



DTA Study Area



Tools Selection and Development

- Streetlight OD data and Expansion
 - LBS and GPS Navigation OD data within the subarea
 - Provides traffic flows (corridor subarea OD) using “Pass-through” zones
 - Expand using ODME (IPF) process, with a feedback loop within highway assignment
- Develop DTA Subarea Application
 - Peak period specific routine
 - AM (7 AM – 9 AM)
 - PM (5 PM – 7 PM)
 - Time slice OD expanded data to 15 minute interval
 - Validated the model using counts and observed speed at 15 minutes interval

The flowchart illustrates the process of DTA Model Development and Application, structured into several key stages:

- DTA Subarea Network Development:** This stage involves gathering input data:
 - Number of Lanes, Posted Speed, 15 min Counts (VDOT)
 - Aux Lanes, Turn Lanes, Observed Speed (HERE/ INRIX/ NPMRDS)
 - Signal Delay (Synchro files)
- Subarea Streetlight OD Data Extraction and Expansion:** This stage involves:
 - Auto OD Data (LBS)
 - Truck OD data (GPS)
- DTA Application (Cube Avenue):** This stage involves:
 - Develop Peak Period OD Data Matrices (Expansion using Cube Analyst)
 - Peak period OD, Subarea Network, Screenlines for ODME
 - Convert Auto and Truck User Class to 8 Time Segments (TS)
 - Dynamic Assignment (Cube Avenue)
 - DODME – Cube Analyst Drive
 - Performance Measures (RMSE; Congested Speed; Queue length)
 - Feedback Loop
- DTA Validation & Calibration (Performance Measures):** This stage involves:
 - Volumes to Count (V/C) ratio
 - Observed Speed to Congested Speed ratio
- Traffic Impact Analysis and Sensitivity Tests (Traffic Operations and Landuse):** This stage involves:
 - Freeway Lane Closure (Traffic Ops.)
 - Adding Additional Lanes (Traffic Ops.)
 - Large Development (Landuse)

The process flow is as follows: DTA Subarea Network Development leads to Subarea Streetlight OD Data Extraction and Expansion, which leads to DTA Application (Cube Avenue). DTA Application (Cube Avenue) leads to DTA Validation & Calibration (Performance Measures), which leads to Traffic Impact Analysis and Sensitivity Tests (Traffic Operations and Landuse). There are also feedback loops from DTA Validation & Calibration back to DTA Application (Cube Avenue) and from Traffic Impact Analysis and Sensitivity Tests back to DTA Application (Cube Avenue).

Model Calibration

- Congested Speed Calibration
- Vehicle flows Vs Counts
- Visual checks, Animation, Queues

Volume Group	Count Range	Allow RMSE	No of Links	After RMSE
1	1- 5,000	45 - 55%	93	29.70%
2	5,000- 10,000	35 - 45%	16	17.20%
3	10,000- 20,000	27 - 35%	5	14.30%
13	1-500,000	32 - 39%	114	25.30%

Location	I-95 NB Observed Speeds						I-95 NB DTA Estimated Speeds					
	I-95 South End	I-95 South of I-64	I-95 North of I-64	I-95 North End	I-64 WB Ramp	I-64 WB	I-95 South End	I-95 South of I-64	I-95 North of I-64	I-95 North End	I-64 WB Ramp	I-64 WB
DIR	NBO1	NBO2	NBO3	NBO4	WBO5	WBO6	NBE1	NBE2	NBE3	NBE4	WBE5	WBE6
7:00	56	56	56	58	51	51	44	44	45	50	42	53
7:15	53	54	53	54	42	42	38	16	38	38	35	48
7:30	49	48	44	47	27	27	35	8	10	38	34	49
7:45	41	37	30	36	20	20	40	6	5	38	30	38
8:00	40	36	30	36	19	19	4	5	5	38	28	25
8:15	39	35	30	37	24	24	2	4	23	38	29	23
8:30	41	38	32	36	28	28	1	4	50	38	30	17
8:45	45	42	36	39	35	35	1	4	54	54	27	16

Scenarios Testing

1. No-Build/Existing Conditions
2. Scenario 1: 1 Additional Lane on I-95 NB/SB
3. Scenario 2: 1+1 Additional Lane on I-95/I-64 Ramps
4. Scenario 3: Stress Test- Closure of I-95 SB, South of I-64 Interchange

Scenario 1 (1 Additional Lane on I-95)

AM Period Subarea Systemwide Impacts



Scenario 2 (1 + 1 Additional Lane on I-95/I-64 Ramps)

AM Results- System wide: No-Build Vs. Scenario 2



Scenario 2 (1 + 1 Additional Lane on I-95/I-64 Ramps)

AM Results- I-95/I-64 Interchange: No-Build Vs. Scenario 2



Scenario 3: Closure of I-95 SB, South of I-64 Interchange

AM Results- System wide: No-Build Vs. Scenario 3



Conclusion

- Streetlight data was effectively used in developing the subarea demand, with careful OD expansion methods.
- DTA calibration replicates the bottleneck conditions at the I-95/I-64 interchange
 - Merges of major roadways and movements
 - Short ramp segments
 - Heavy AM/PM loads
- The DTA Model provides RRTPO with capabilities to analyze bottlenecks.
- This approach minimized the needs for expensive data collection
 - Use of already available traffic count data, OD and speed data from Big data sources- Streetlight/HERE
- Mesoscopic DTA model requires extensive calibration and sensitivity analysis
 - Delicate compromise between volume/count and congested speed calibration
 - Observed data should be carefully chosen for the calibration

Questions?

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