



Modelling High Capacity Flows in Emme, SIDRA and Dynameq

Paul van den Bos

Speed

Speed drop due
to traffic delay

V_f

V_u

V_n

Max Flow

Max Flow

q_a

Q

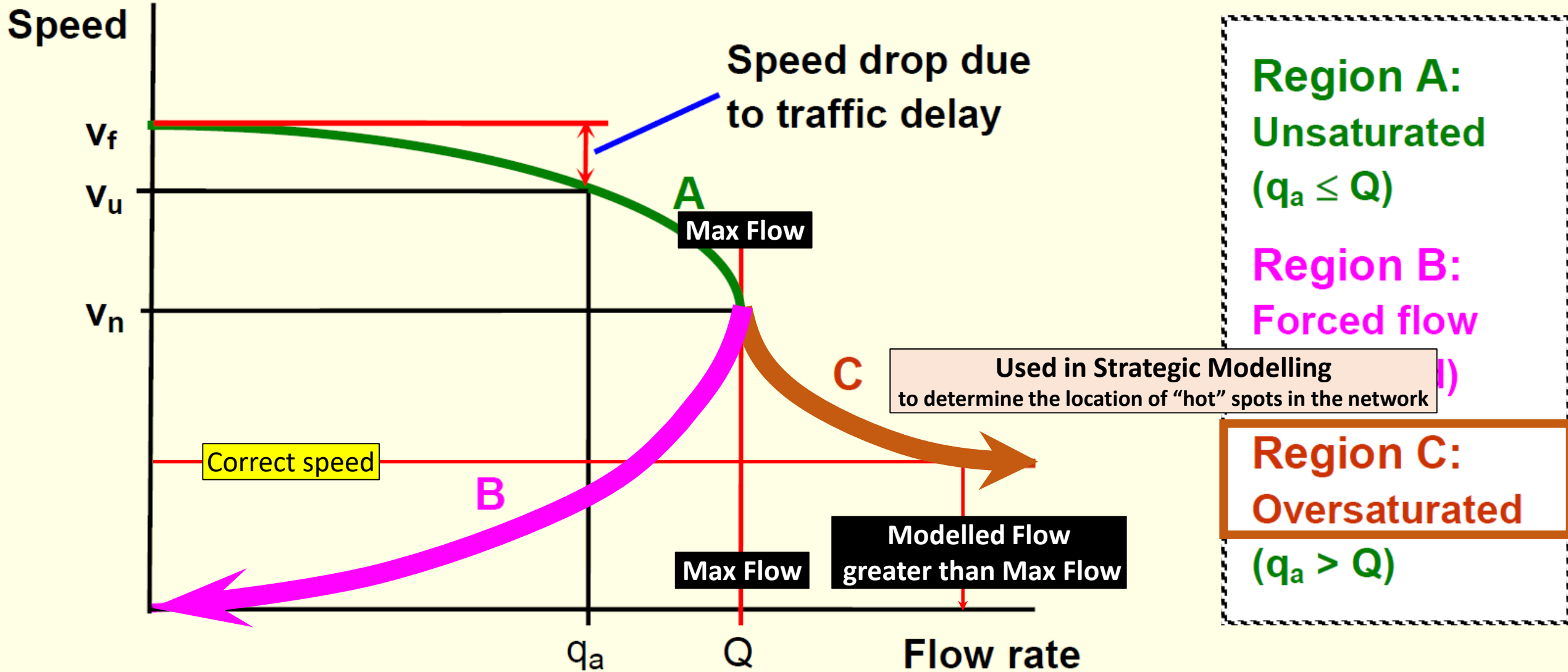
Flow rate



Region A:
Unsaturated
($q_a \leq Q$)

Region B:
Forced flow
(saturated)

Region C:
Oversaturated
($q_a > Q$)



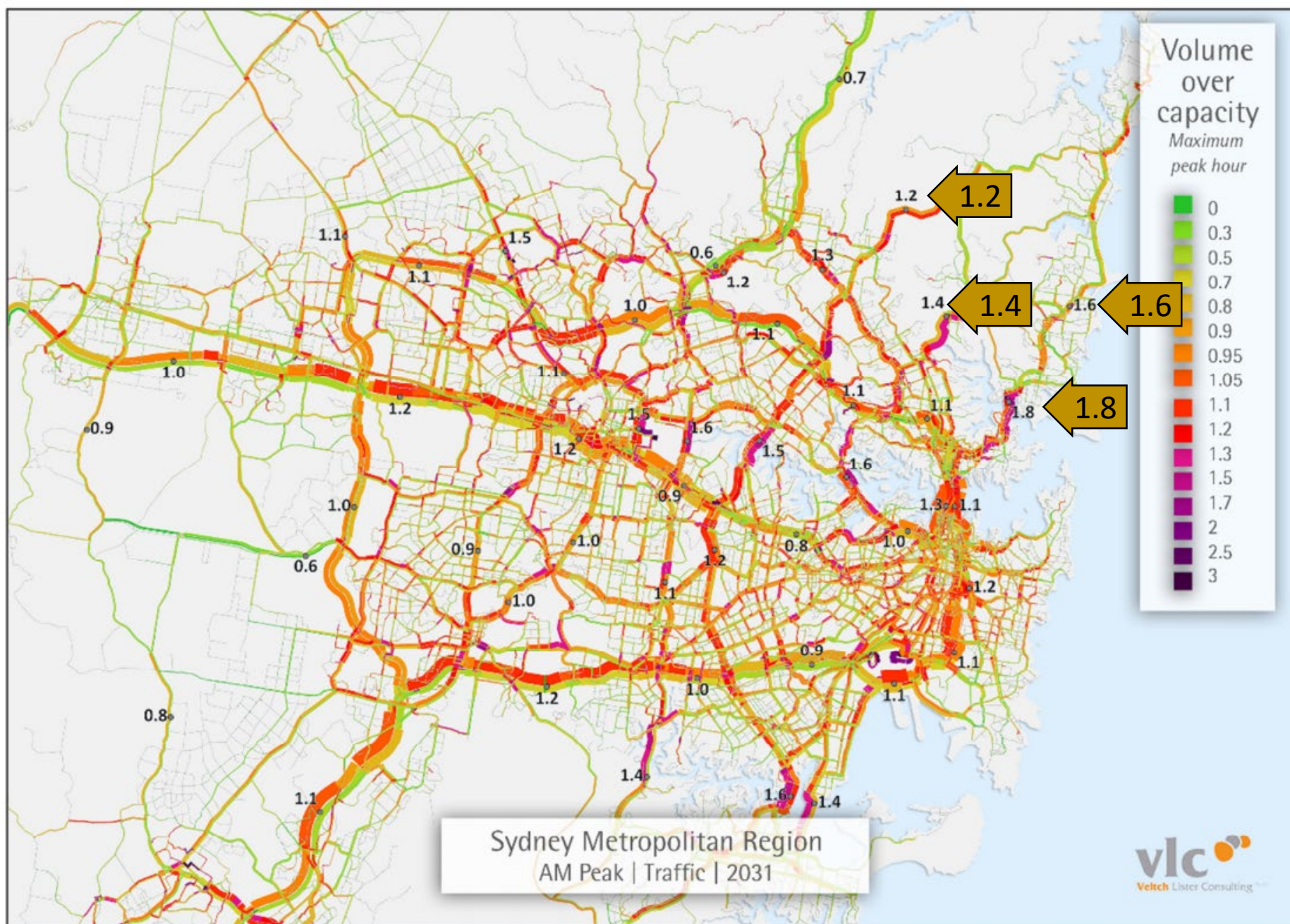
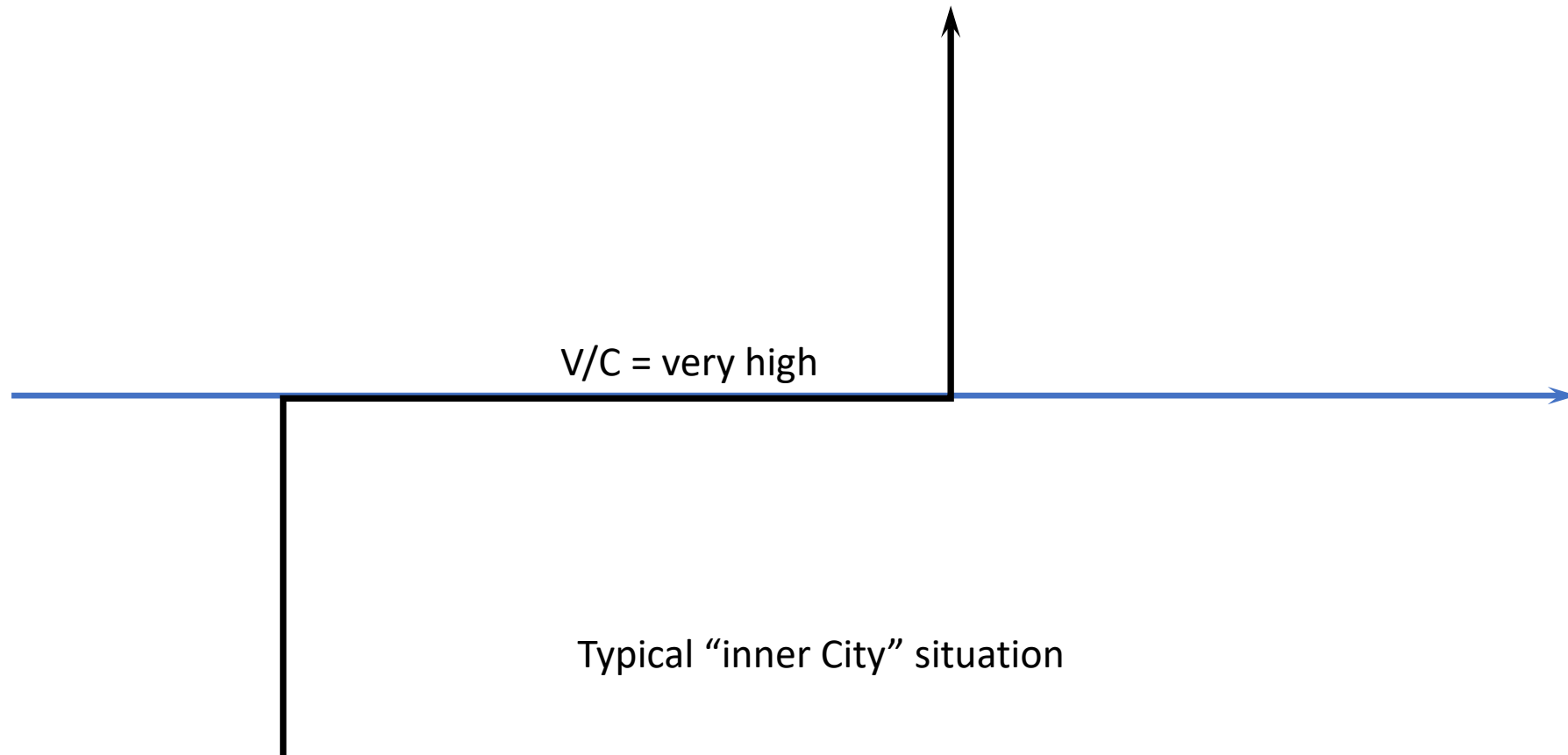
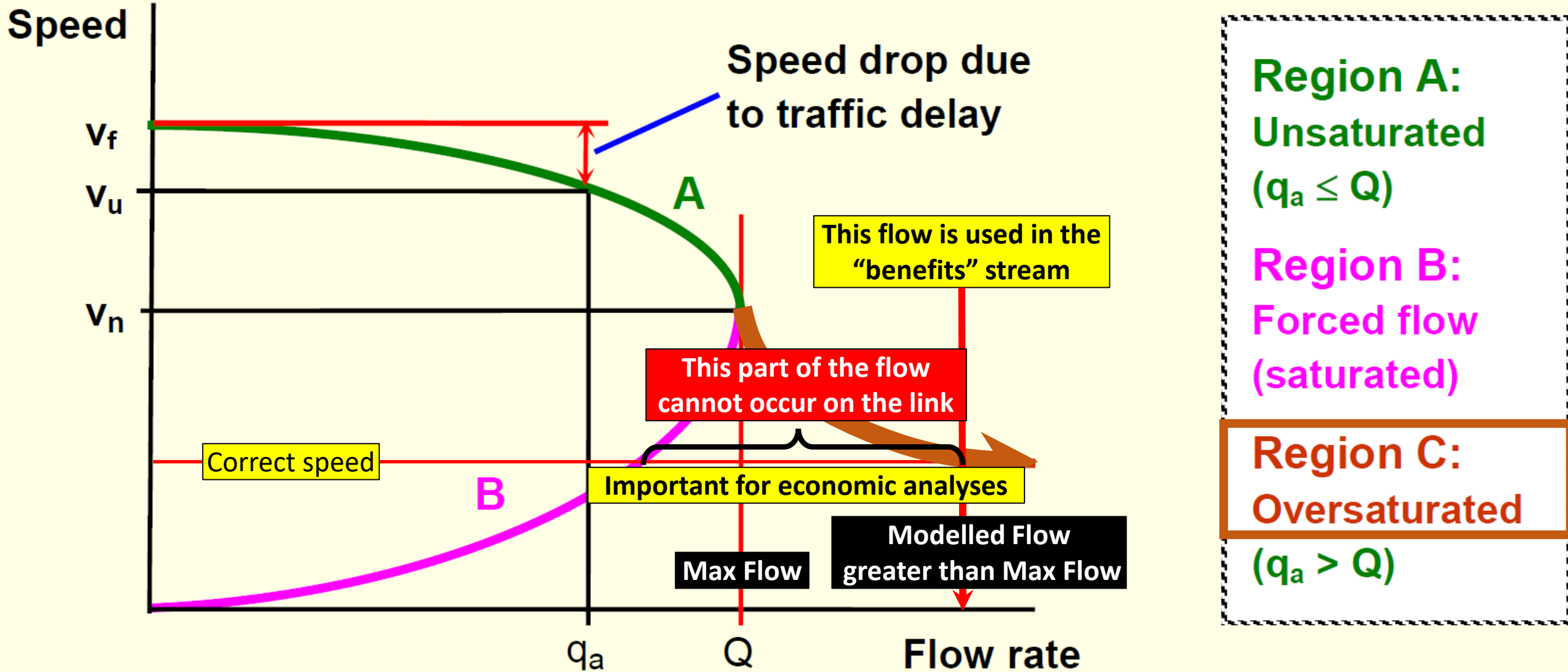


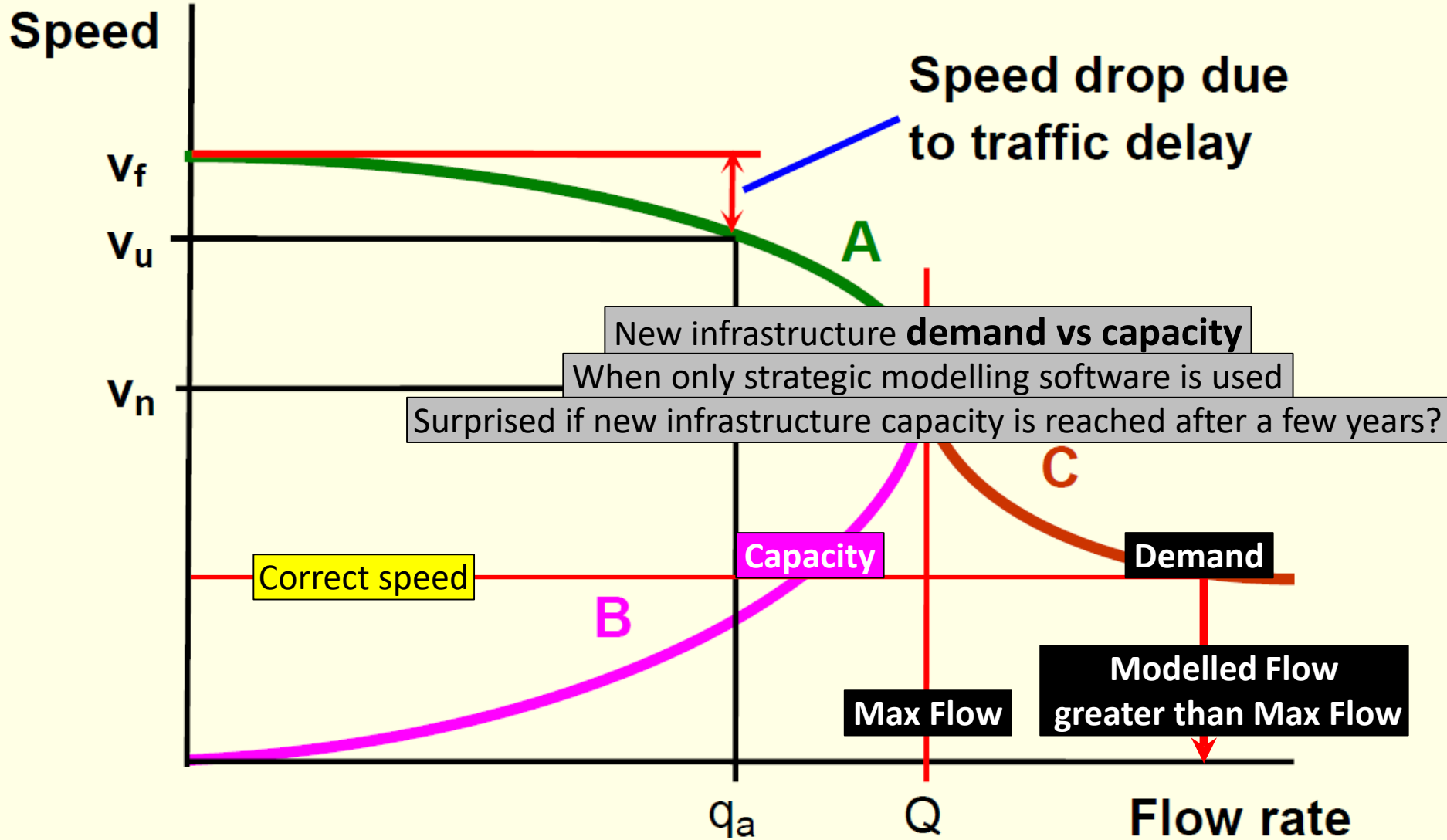
Figure 7-9: Road network volume/capacity ratios in 2031 - AM maximum peak hour



Modelled traffic flow numbers are used to

- evaluate priority of network improvements
- in modelling





Region A:
Unsaturated
($q_a \leq Q$)

Region B:
Forced flow
(saturated)

Region C:
Oversaturated
($q_a > Q$)

How are the high numbers used in SIDRA (and other packages)?

First, Traffic modelling 101



Queueing theory

Random arrival rate



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-ND



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA

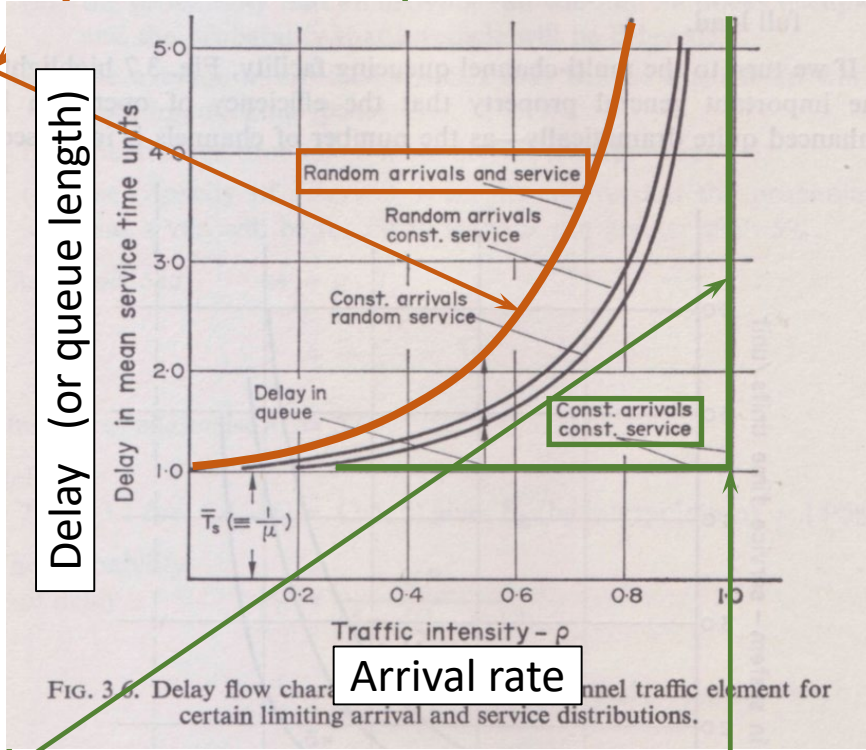
Random service rate



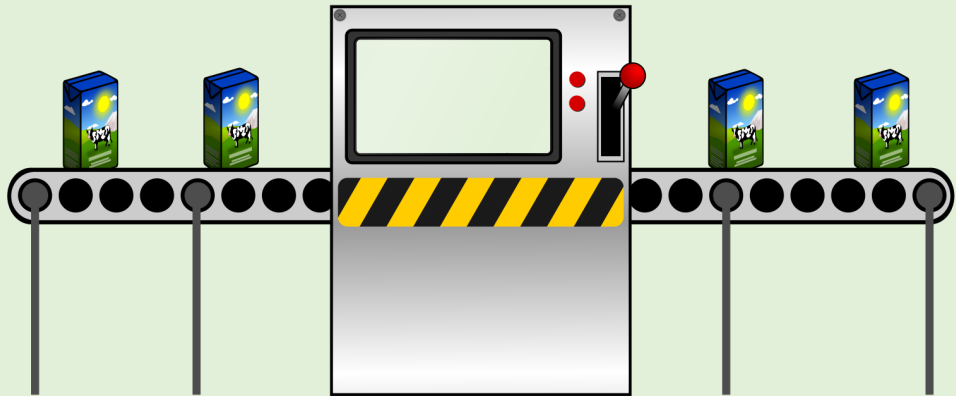
This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND

Arrivals – random or constant
Service – random or constant

Four possible cases



Constant arrival rate



Constant service rate



“Brick wall” curve – no warning before capacity is reached
If capacity = 100 and if inflow = 98, 99, 100 => OK
Disaster if inflow = 101, 102 etc. -- no warning

Random arrival rate

Random service rate

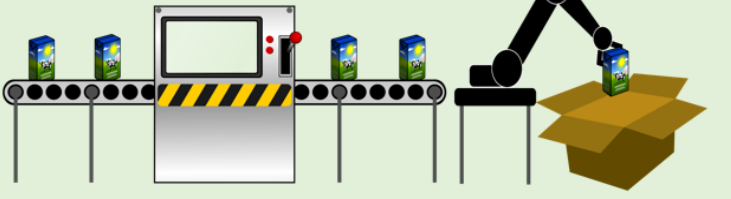


Random arrival rate

Constant service rate
Green-Yellow-Red cycle times fairly constant

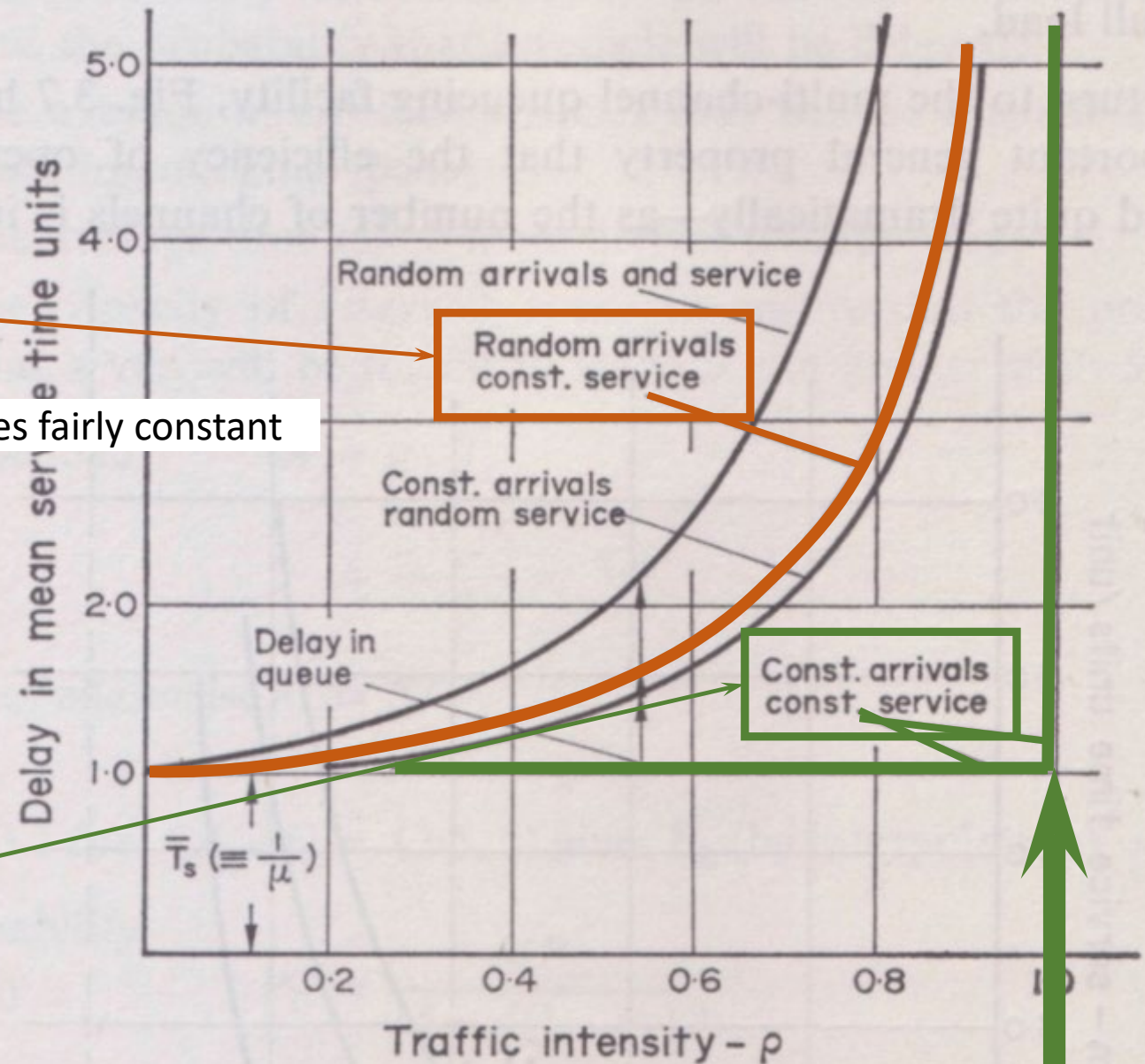
Constant arrival rate

Constant service rate



Constant arrival rate

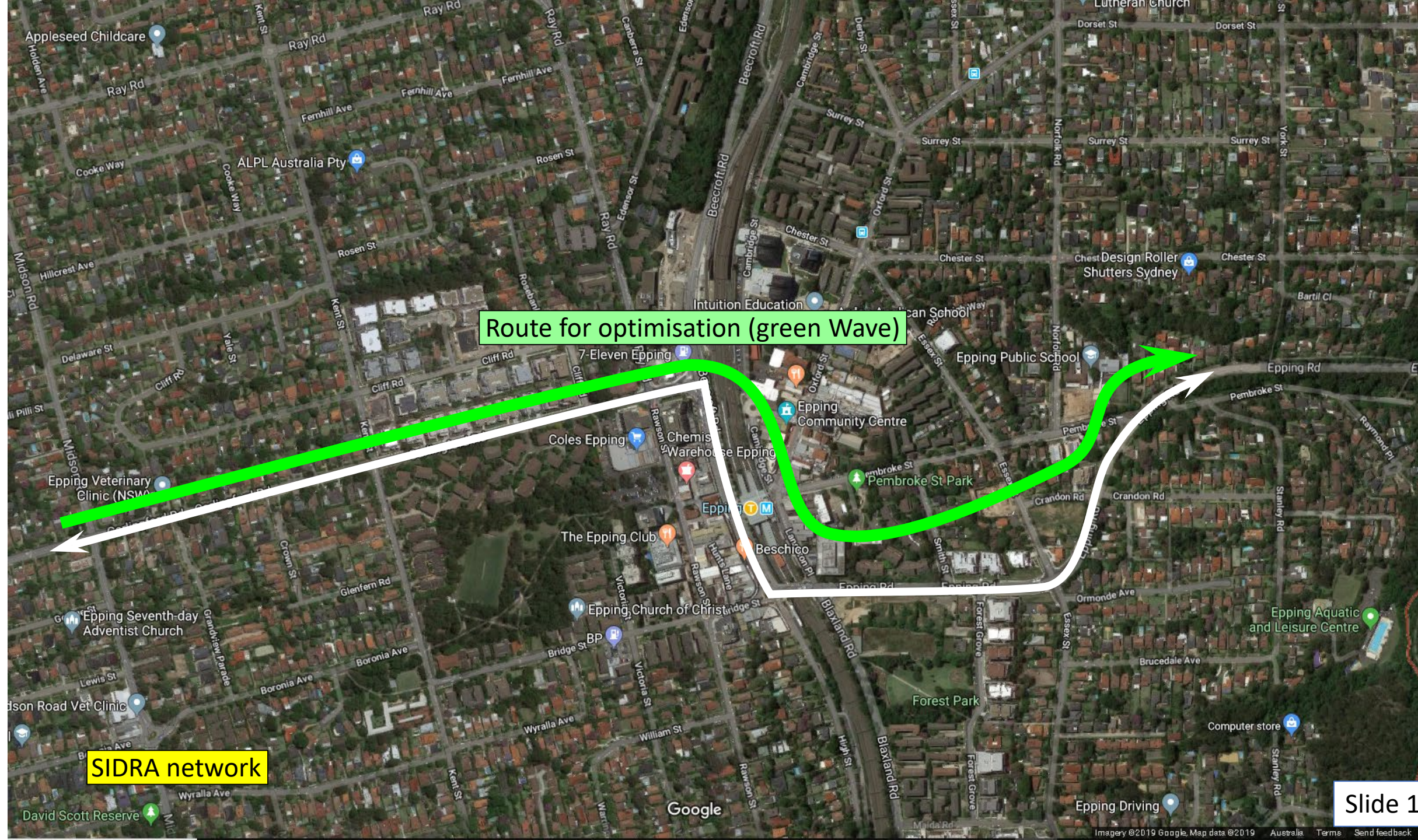
Constant service rate

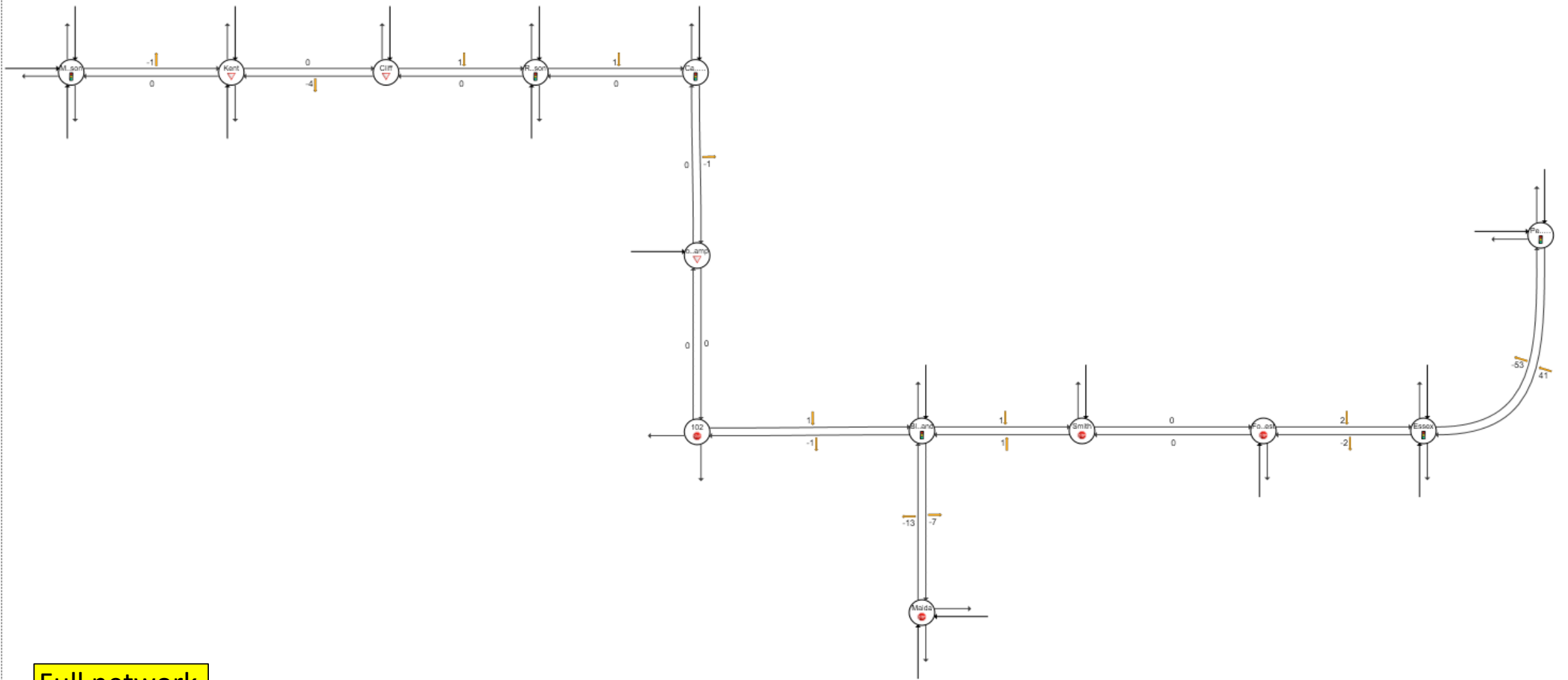


“Brick wall” curve – no warning before **network** capacity is reached

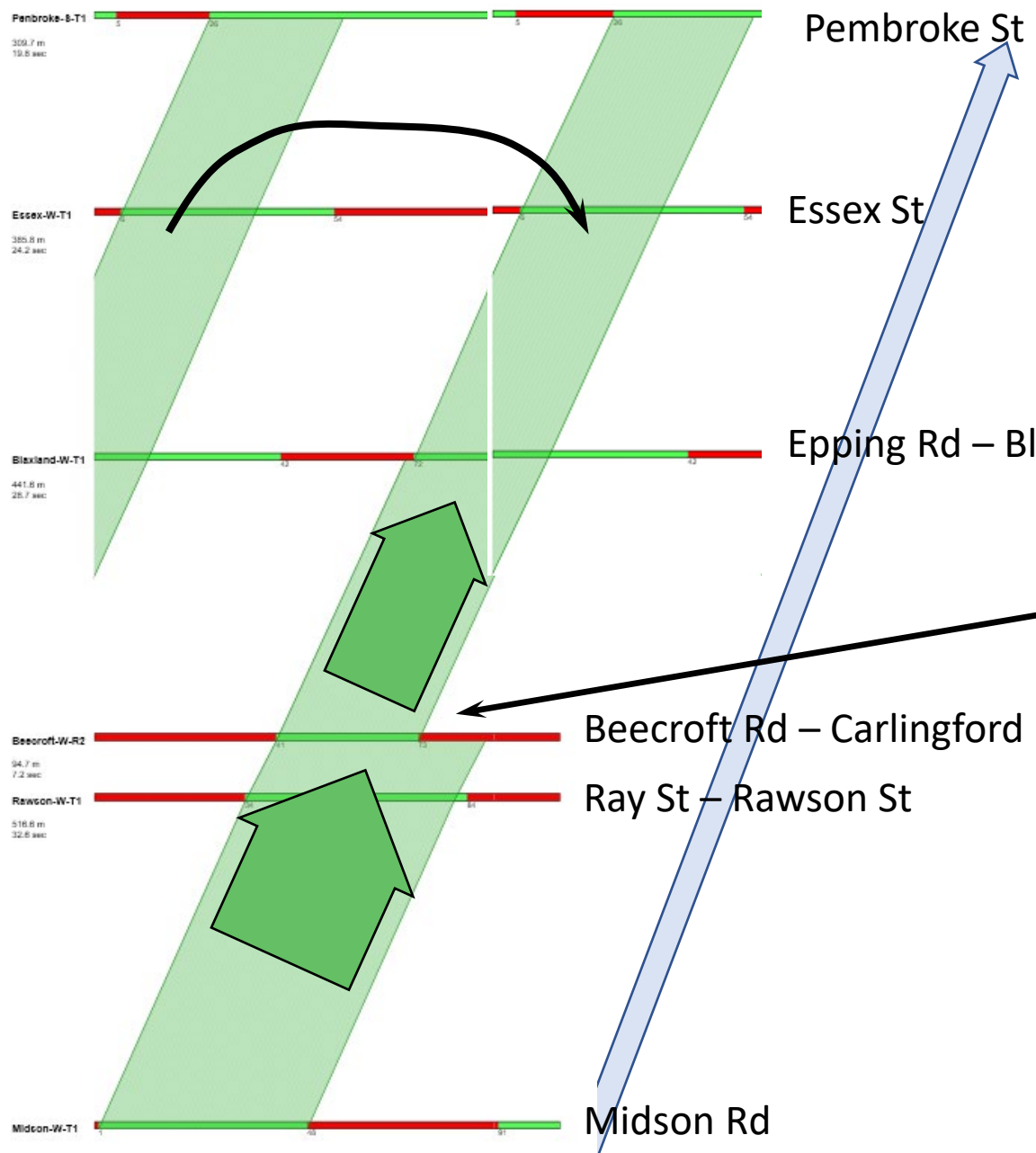
FIG. 3.6. Delay flow characteristics of single-channel traffic element for certain limiting arrival and service distributions.

SIDRA modelling – with high volumes





Full network

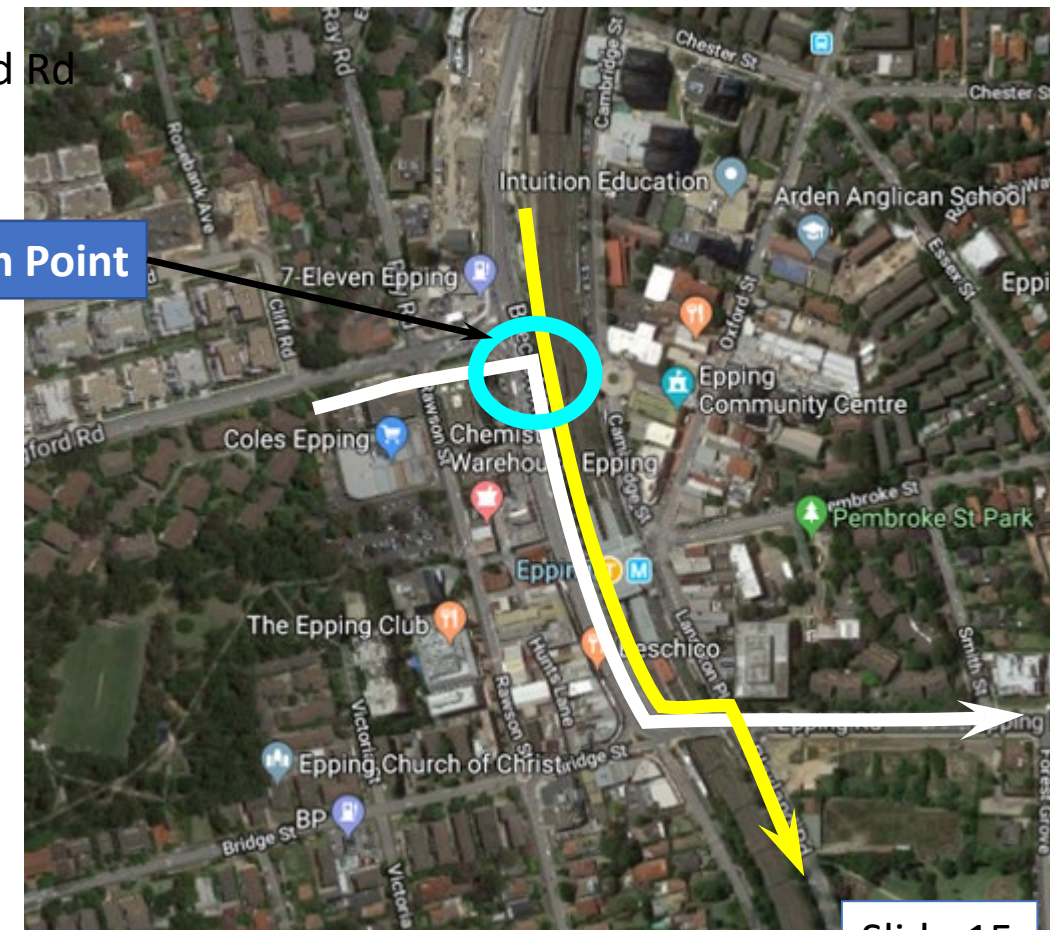


AM Green wave optimisation

Optimise “routes” through the network

This is for the West – to East – can have others

Pinch Point



MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: ID + Description of intersection Network: Description

Details of signalised intersection

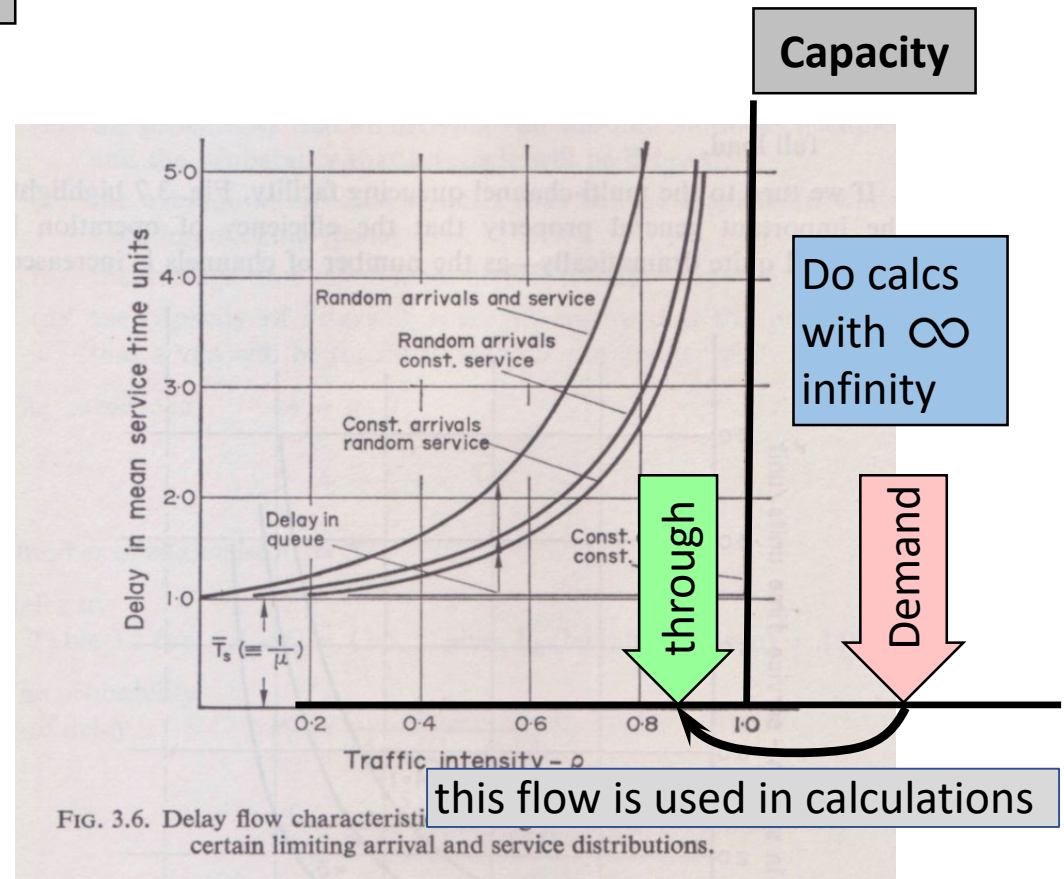
Intersection details

Movement Performance - Vehicles														
Mov ID	Turn	Demand Flows		Arrival Flows		Deg. Satn	Average Delay sec	Level of Service	95% Back of Queue		Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate	Aver. No. Cycles	Average Speed km/h
		Total veh/h	HV %	Total veh/h	HV %				Vehicles	Distance m				
South:														
1	L2	211	0.0	211	0.0	1.354	391.4	LOS F	98.3	688.2	1.00	2.01	2.75	6.5
2	T1	416	0.0	416	0.0	1.354	385.9	LOS F	98.3	688.2	1.00	1.95	2.76	6.5
3	R2	399	0.0	399	0.0	1.354	391.6	LOS F	96.6	676.0	1.00	1.78	2.76	2.7
Approach		1025	0.0	1025	0.0	1.354	389.3	LOS F	98.3	688.2	1.00	1.90	2.76	5.1
East:														
4	L2	33	0.0	16	0.0	1.326	368.2	LOS F	91.8	642.9	1.00	2.10	2.67	6.4
5	T1	1974	0.0	947	0.0	1.326	363.0	LOS F	91.8	642.9	1.00	2.08	2.68	7.9
6	R2	179	0.0	86	0.0					37.2	0.89	0.77	0.89	28.8
Approach		2185	0.0	1048 ^{N1}	0.0					642.9	0.99	1.97	2.53	8.4
North:														
7	L2	121	0.0	121	0.0					179.6	1.00	1.27	1.73	10.7
8	T1	262	0.0	262	0.0					180.6	1.00	1.27	1.73	15.3
9	R2	82	0.0	82	0.0					180.6	1.00	1.27	1.73	17.9
Approach			0.0		0.0					180.6	1.00	1.27	1.73	14.8
West:														
10	L2		0.0		0.0					1139.8	1.00	2.20	2.70	8.1
11	T1		0.0		0.0					1139.8	1.00	2.23	2.71	4.4
12	R2		0.0		0.0						0.85	0.81	0.85	29.7
Approach			0.0		0.0						0.98	2.01	2.42	5.7
All Vehicles		5505	0.0	4368 ^{N1}										



80% can get through

www.clipartof.com · 1044784



Highlighted in Yellow – warning – NOT ALL vehicles travel through intersection

Look at those “yellow” numbers

Calc the difference = vehicles “waiting”



Landuse_0



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1			AM				PM		
2			Landuse_0	Landuse_1	Landuse_2		Landuse_0	Landuse_1	Landuse_2
3	Av car length								
4									
5	Demand flows (Total for all Sites		24,770	25,497	25,677		21,321	22,036	22,135
6	Arrival Flows (Total for all Sites		23,471	23,856	23,939		21,077	21,659	21,753
7	Waiting	Calc: Demand - Arrival		1,299	1,641	1,738	244	377	382
8	Equiv queue length km	6.75	8.8	11.1	11.7		1.6	2.5	2.6
9									
10									
11	Demand Flows (Entry Total)		7,864	8,206	8,273		6,960	7,282	7,332
12									
13	sec		38,772	5,266	5,746		529	1,172	1,187
14	Max wait time								
15	sec		12	46	46		49	32	47
16	min		46	27	35		8	19	19
17	hours		10	1	1		0	0	0
18									
19	Check		38,772	5,266	5,746		529	1,172	1,187
20									
21									
22	Degree of saturation		5.277	6.821	7.354		1	2.21	2.280
23									
24	Travel Speed (Average)		16.7	11.5	12.3		28.3	24.2	23.7
25	Effective Stop rate		0.73	0.85	0.78		0.66	0.68	0.68

Dynameq – mesoscopic modelling software

Consider whole network

Time-slice the demand to better reflect reality

- 15-minute slices
- each slice has its unique origin-destination pattern

Time slicing based on land use:

- Blue Collar trips to industrial areas – starts very early 07:00 am
- Schools – typically 15-20 minutes before school start time
- Early workers in retail – general white collar employment
- Through-trippers that arrive “on-time – at another destination” – ½ hour away

Waits 06:45 - 07:00

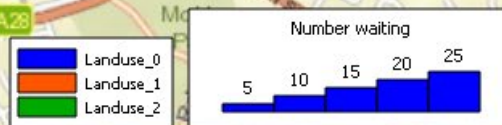
Time slice

Vehicles "waiting"

Vehicles "waiting" to enter the network

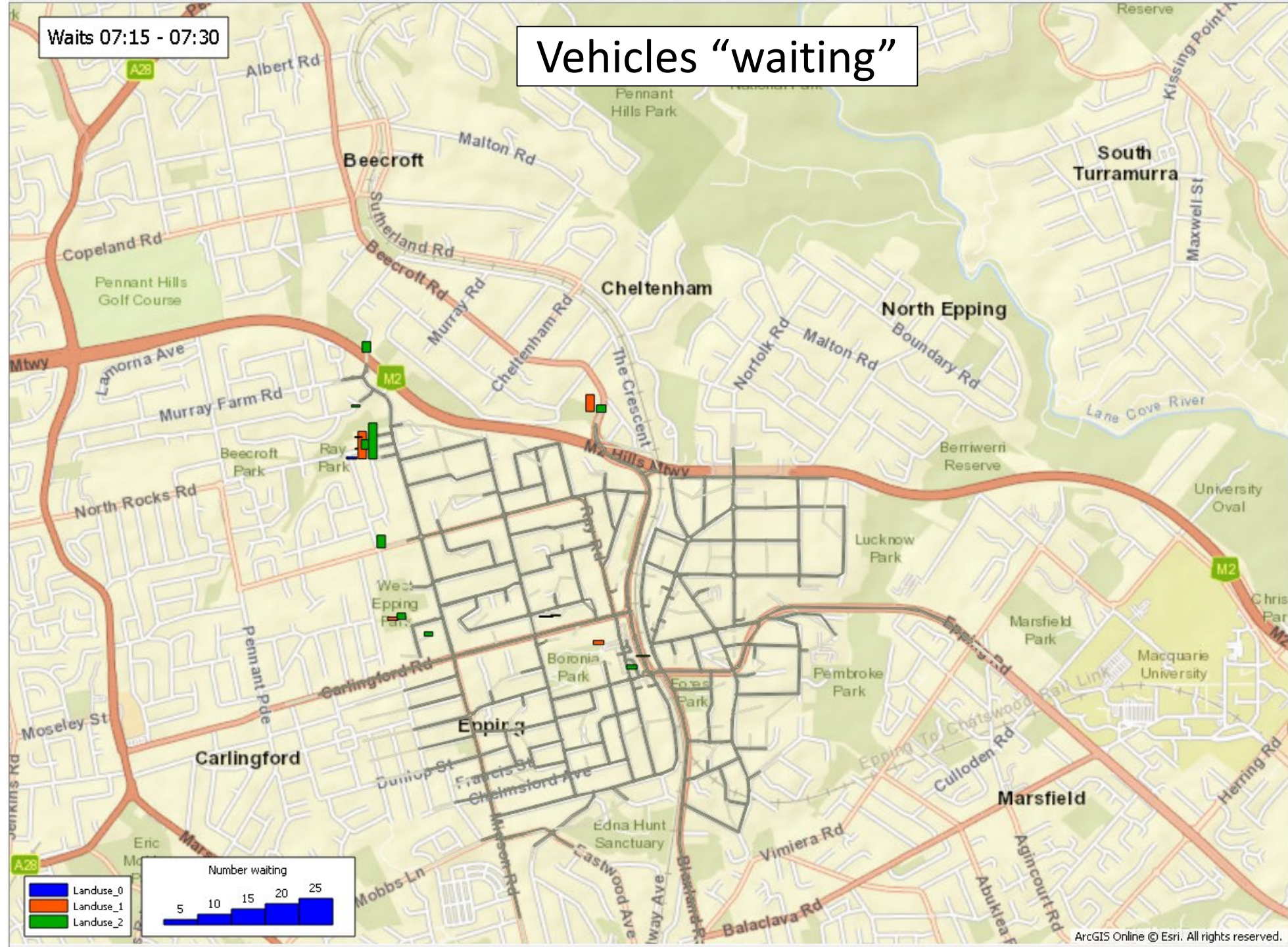
Local network LATM

Compare 3 different land use scenarios



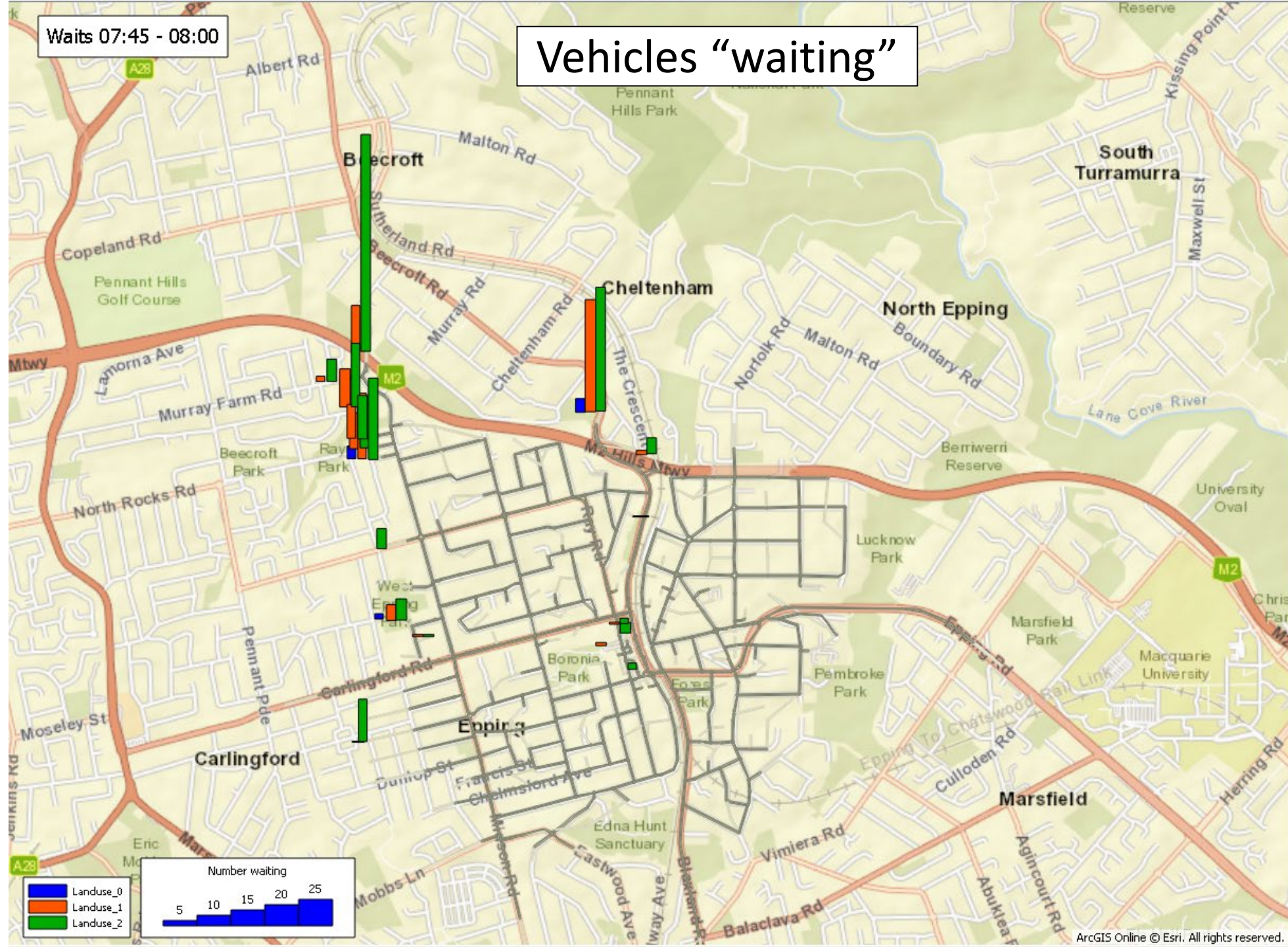
Waits 07:15 - 07:30

Vehicles “waiting”



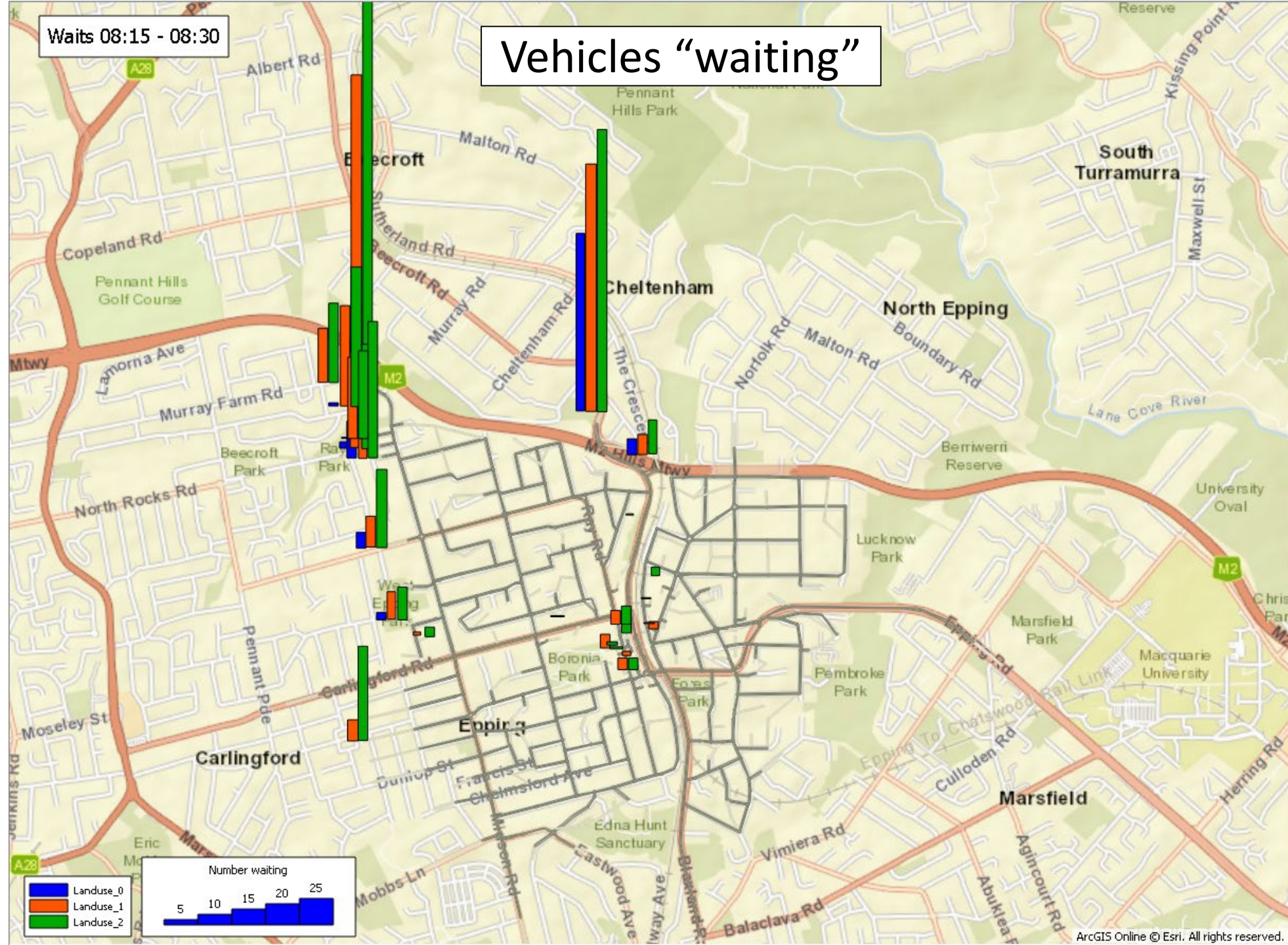
Waits 07:45 - 08:00

Vehicles "waiting"



Waits 08:15 - 08:30

Vehicles "waiting"



Waits 08:45 - 09:00

Vehicles "waiting"

Vehicles "waiting" to enter the network

Vehicles "waiting" to exit zone centroid



Do a 1-to-1 comparison

Use same SIDRA flows

Use $\frac{1}{4}$ of the demand flow for each 15-minute peak hour slice

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		6:30:00	6:45:00	7:00:00	7:15:00	7:30:00
2	In_Count					
3	Epping_am_lu0	2834	2915	2861	2913	
4	Epping_am_lu1	2990	3030	2999	2997	
5	Epping_am_lu2	3016	3052	3010	2913	
6						
7						
8	Out_Count					
9	Epping_am_lu0	2050	2751	2789	2728	
10	Epping_am_lu1	1997	2845	2700	2698	
11	Epping_am_lu2	1966	2644	2605	2551	
12						
13	Waiting	Same calculation as for SIDRA				
14	06:30-06:45		83			
15	06:45-07:00			209		
16	07:00-07:15				342	
17	07:15-07:30					
18	07:30-07:45					
19	07:45-08:00					
20	08:00-08:15					
21	08:30-08:45					
22	08:45-09:00					
23						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1				AM				PM	
2			Landuse_0	Landuse_1	Landuse_2		Landuse_0	Landuse_1	Landuse_2
3		Av car length							
4									
5	Demand flows (Total for all Sites)		24,770	25,497	25,677		21,321	22,036	22,135
6	Arrival Flows (Total for all Sites)		23,471	23,856	23,939		21,077	21,659	21,753
7	Waiting		1,299	1,641	1,738		244	377	382
8	Equiv queue length km	6.75	8.8	11.1	11.7		1.6	2.5	2.6
9									
10									
11	Demand Flows (Entry Total)		7,864	8,206	8,273		6,960	7,282	7,332
12									
13	sec		38,772	5,266	5,746		529	1,172	1,187
14	Max wait time								
15	sec		12	46	46		49	32	47
16	min		46	27	35		8	19	19
17	hours		10	1	1		0	0	0
18									
19	Check		38,772	5,266	5,746		529	1,172	1,187
20									
21									
22	Degree of saturation		5.277	6.821	7.354		1	2.21	2.280
23									
24	Travel Speed (Average)						3	24.2	23.7
25	Effective Stop rate						56	0.68	0.68

SIDRA - 1 hour average = 1,299

Dynameq - 1 hour average = 1,195

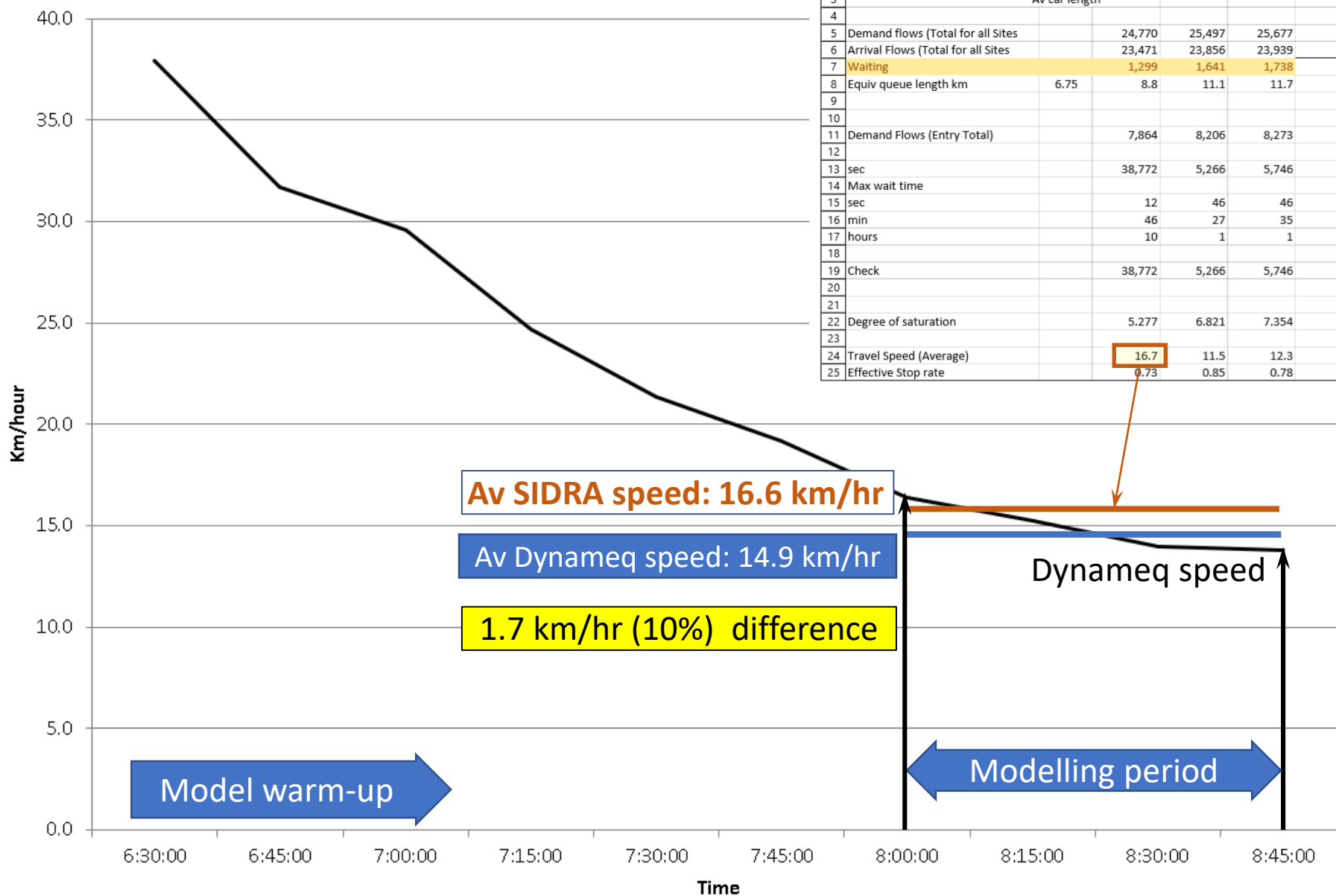
8% difference

1,046			
	1,166		
		1,249	
			1,318

Travel speed



Speed



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1				AM				PM	
2			Landuse_0	Landuse_1	Landuse_2		Landuse_0	Landuse_1	Landuse_2
3			Av car length						
4									
5	Demand flows (Total for all Sites		24,770	25,497	25,677		21,321	22,036	22,135
6	Arrival Flows (Total for all Sites		23,471	23,856	23,939		21,077	21,659	21,753
7	Waiting		1,299	1,641	1,738		244	377	382
8	Equiv queue length km	6.75	8.8	11.1	11.7		1.6	2.5	2.6
9									
10									
11	Demand Flows (Entry Total)		7,864	8,206	8,273		6,960	7,282	7,332
12									
13	sec		38,772	5,266	5,746		529	1,172	1,187
14	Max wait time								
15	sec		12	46	46		49	32	47
16	min		46	27	35		8	19	19
17	hours		10	1	1		0	0	0
18									
19	Check		38,772	5,266	5,746		529	1,172	1,187
20									
21									
22	Degree of saturation		5.277	6.821	7.354		1	2.21	2.280
23									
24	Travel Speed (Average)		16.7	11.5	12.3		28.3	24.2	23.7
25	Effective Stop rate		0.73	0.85	0.78		0.66	0.68	0.68

Under high traffic volumes

Two different software packages

- developed for very different purposes
- yield very similar results for
 - vehicles that cannot enter the network
 - Overall network speed

Questions?