A Methodology for Estimation and Calibration of a City-Wide Micro-simulation Model

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Outline

Background

- Purpose
- Current Modeling Practice in the GEA
- State of the Practice

Project Scope and Objectives

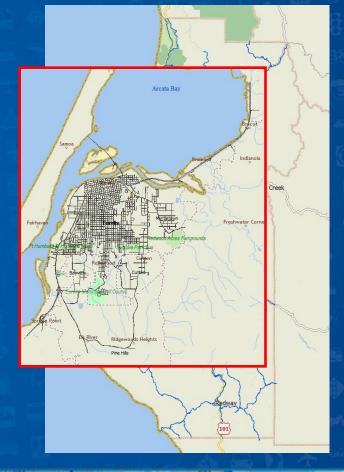
- Study Area, Modes of Travel, Times of Day
- Data Input Requirements and Data Collection
- Methodology
- Methodology
 - Data Collection
 - Model Development
 - Estimation, Calibration, and Validation
 - Future-Year Scenarios
 - Visual Demonstration

Purpose

- To develop a traffic operations model of the Greater Eureka Area (GEA) that would extend and complement existing modeling activities
- To transfer ownership of the model to GEA staff trained in the application, upkeep, and improvement of the model
- To have a visualization tool with which to engage public, stakeholders

Current Modeling Practice in the GEA

- Systems Planning
 - GEA Travel Model (GEATM)
 - Traditional 3-step Planning Model
 - Spans Humboldt County
 - Multi-agency acceptance
- Operations
 - Disparate software platforms
 - Models short-lived
 - No linkage with demand modeling efforts
 - No consistency, cohesion, collaboration = no confidence



State of the Practice

State of the Practice

GEA Model

• All streets in Eureka

Routes innumerable

model component

included

- Limited in scale • City-wide
- Sparse network detail
- Few route choices
- Turns/routes Route choice a central prescribed
- Short time periods 2-hour peak periods
- Single-project life span
- Model to be maintained indefinitely

Scope

• Scale

- Eureka City Limits (~16 mi²) + Parts of surrounding Humboldt County
- 17 miles of US 101 from Spruce Point to North of Bayside Cutoff
- 417 total origins and destinations (409 TAZ centroids, 8 external stations)
- Modes of Travel
 - Private Auto
 - Truck
 - Eureka Transit Service
 - Pedestrians
- Time Periods
 - AM peak period 7:00 8:00 AM
 - PM peak period 4:00 6:00 PM



Methodology

- Assemble Existing Data
- Evaluate Data Needs and Conduct Data Collection
- Model Development
- Trip Table and Route Choice Estimation
- Model Calibration & Validation
- Test Future Scenarios



Data Requirements

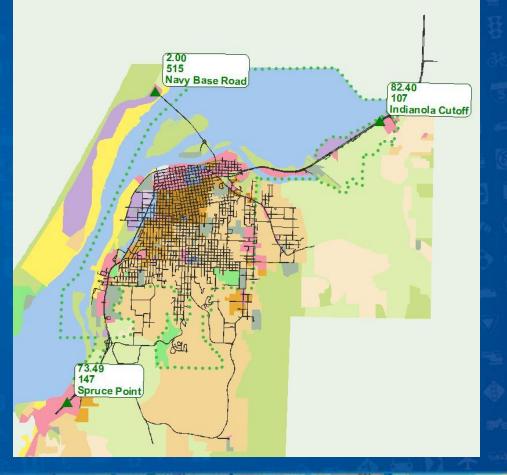
Model Inputs

- Geographic, geometric model of road network
- Geographic model of transit routes and stops
- Time-varying origin-to-destination (OD) volumes
- Signal timings
- Pedestrian crossing volumes
- Data Requirements
 - Field measurements: traffic & pedestrian counts, travel times, etc.
 - Model-generated data: GEATM OD volumes, networkwide travel times and turning movement delays
 - Other data: signal timing plans, transit schedules

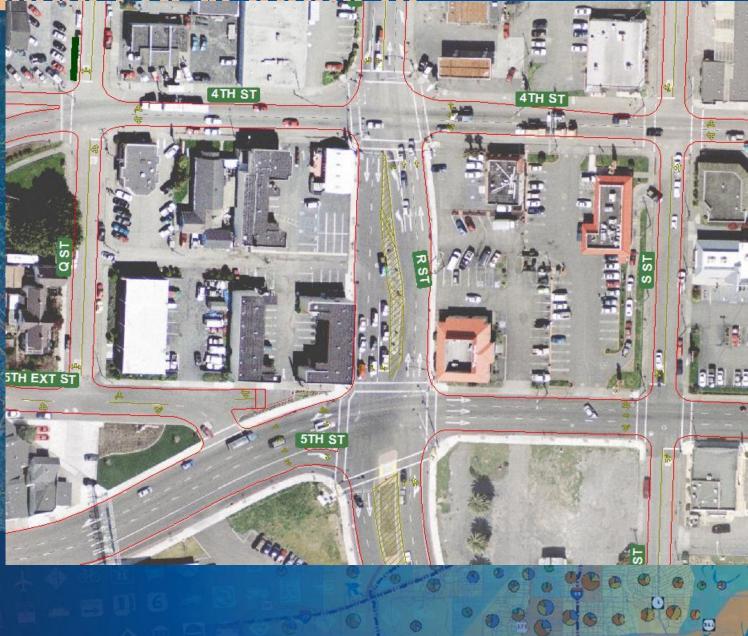


Data Collection

- Turning Movement Counts (47 intersections)
- Directional Counts (70 locations)
- Floating Car Runs with GPS (28 routes)
- Queue Discharge Headways



Model Development

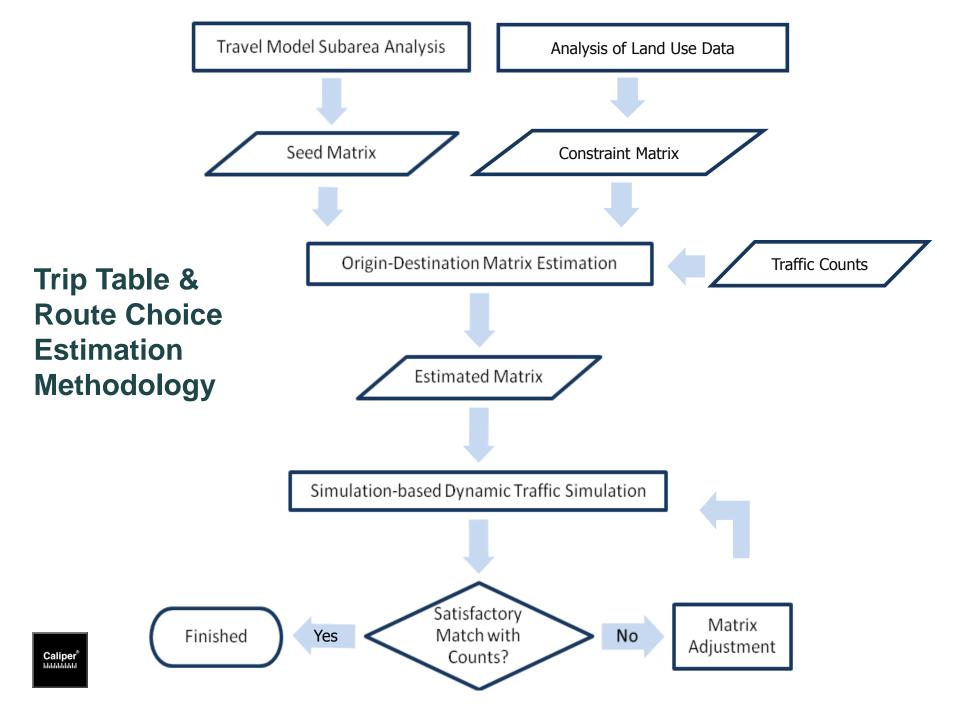


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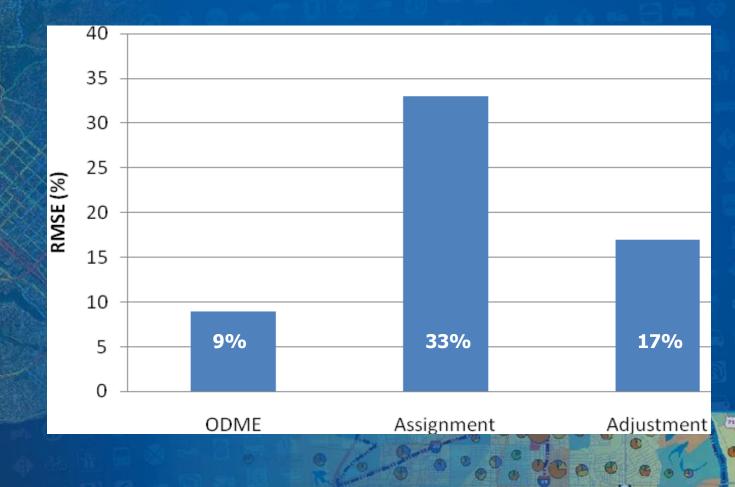
Calibration and Validation: Trip Table and Route Choice Estimation

- Objectives
 - Calibration: to match ground counts
 - Validation: to match point-to-point travel times
- Methods:
 - O-D matrix estimation & temporal disaggregation
 - Simulation-based dynamic traffic assignment
 - Targeted trip matrix adjustments
- Goodness-of-fit measures
 - Root mean square error
 - FHWA & Caltrans simulation guidelines



Trip Table in Three Transformations

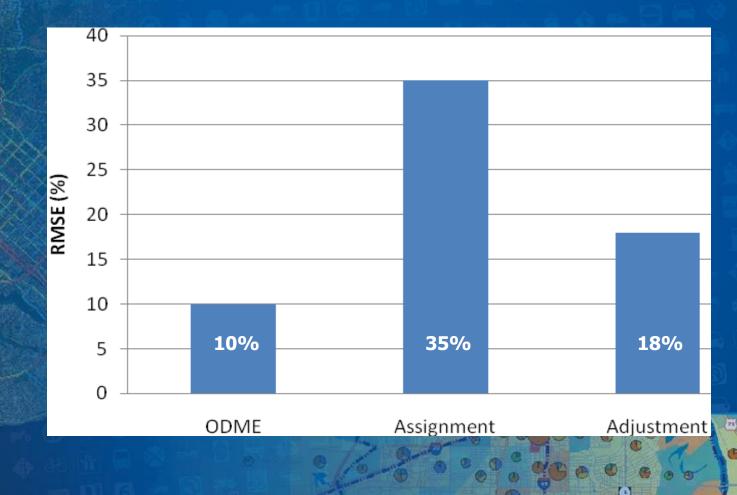
AM



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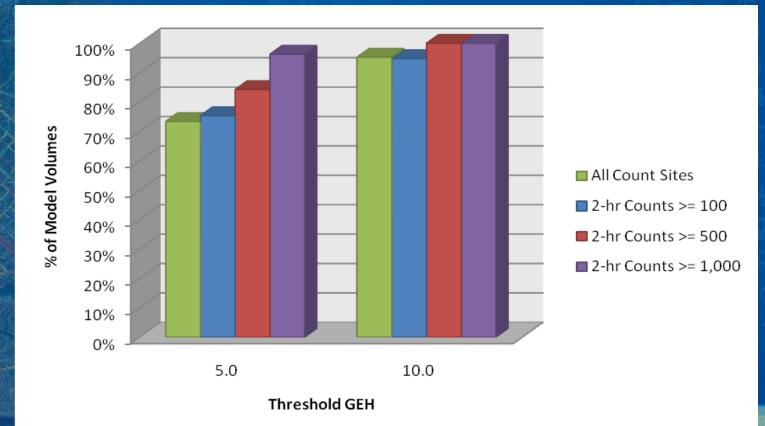
Trip Table in Three Transformations

PM



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GEH Statistic

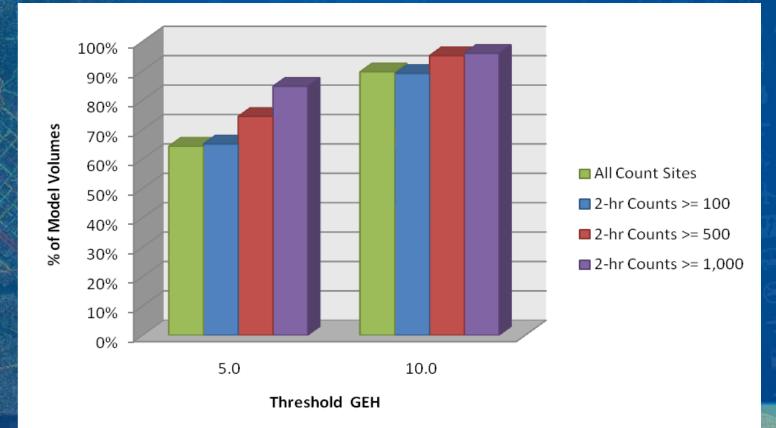


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GEH Statistic



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Results Summary

- Industry-standard calibration on industry non-standard model
- Saturation Flow
 - Average Measured: 1840 vehicles per hour (vph)
- Traffic Demand Calibration
 - Traffic counts satisfy FHWA & Caltrans guidelines in terms of relative error, absolute error, GEH statistic
- Travel Time Validation
 - Travel times satisfy FHWA & Caltrans guidelines in terms of relative and absolute errors on all major corridors and on all but 2 routes driven



Future-Year Scenarios

- Future Years based on GEATM Forecasts
 - 2020 & 2030
 - Future-year subarea analyses & simulation-based dynamic traffic assignments
- Scenarios
 - Broadway widening to 6 lanes
 - Traffic signal optimization



First Application

Broadway Feasibility Study



Visual Demonstration

(1)



2-D Visualization

3-D Visualization

