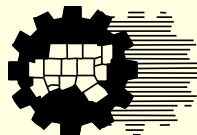

A Methodology for Achieving Internal Consistency in the Dallas-Fort Worth Travel Demand Model through Improvements in Traffic Assignment

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North Central Texas Council
of Governments (NCTCOG)

Background

1. Earlier tasks investigated the effects of the following elements:
 - Number of feedbacks in the traffic assignment step
 - Magnitude of the relative gap
 - Method of Successive Averages (MSA) vs. constant weights
 - Exponential vs conical VDFs
2. Later focus has been on defining an integrated and more robust assignment convergence criteria.

Assignment Improvements

1. Introduction of a conical VDF with integrated traffic control delay;
2. Integration of a robust traffic assignment convergence criteria; and
3. Introduction of accuracy statements in the forecasted volumes.

Model Setup

- Roadway and Transit models in TransCAD 5.0 R2
- Multi-modal generalized-cost user equilibrium traffic assignment
- Microsoft® Windows® XP operating system
- Intel Xeon, dual quad cores, 3.2 GHz, 3 GB RAM

Model Attributes

Number of links : ~**31,300**

Number of nodes : ~**20,400**

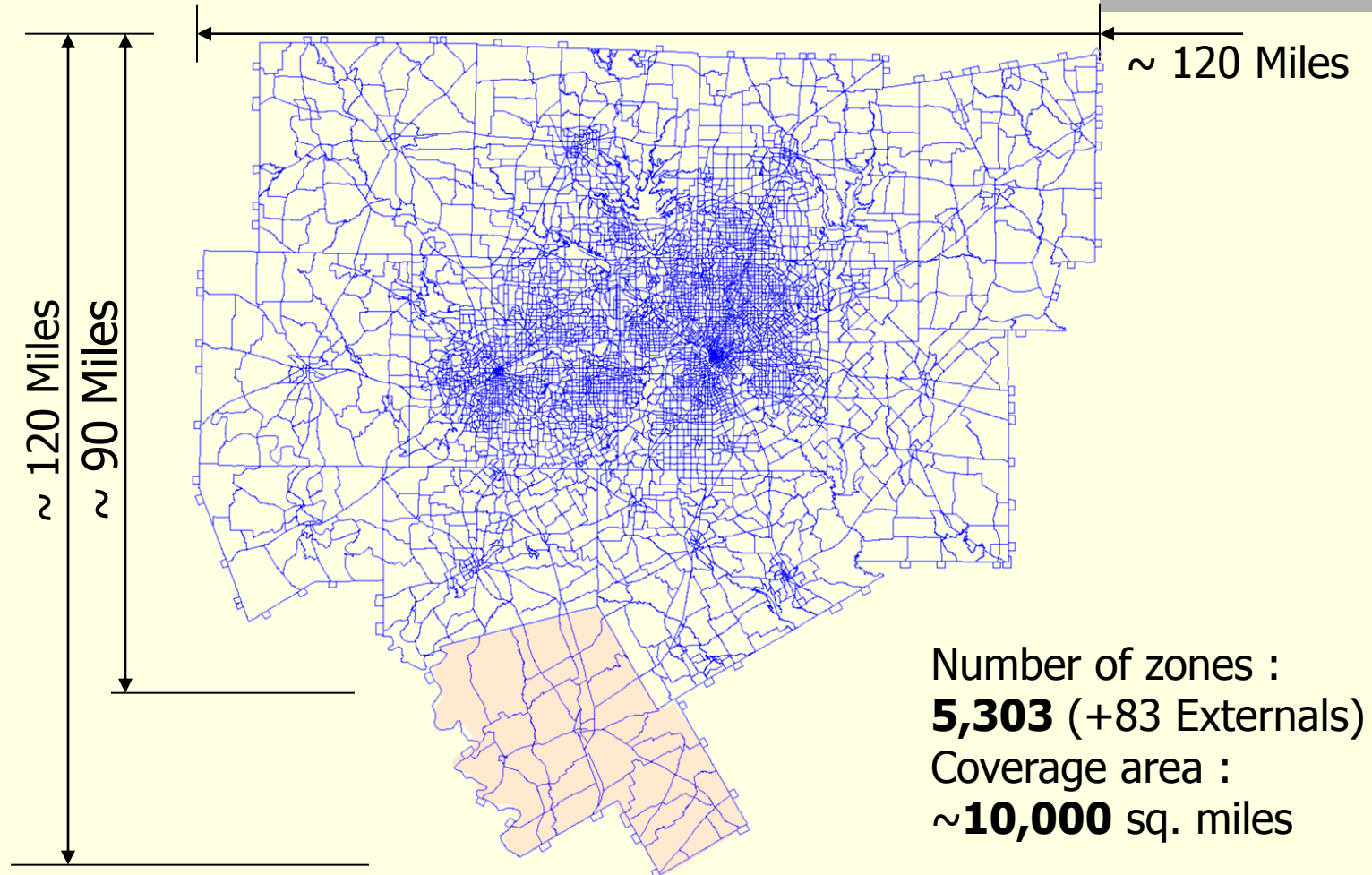
Number of zones : **5,386** (83 Externals)

Coverage area : ~**10,000** sq. miles

Counties completely covered : **12+1**

Total daily trips : ~**17.0x10⁶** (in 2004)

Zone Structure



Link Network



Link Functional Classification

F0 → Centroid

Connector

F1 → Freeway

F2 → Major Arterial

F3 → Minor Arterial

F4 → Collector

F6 → Ramp

F7 → Frontage Road

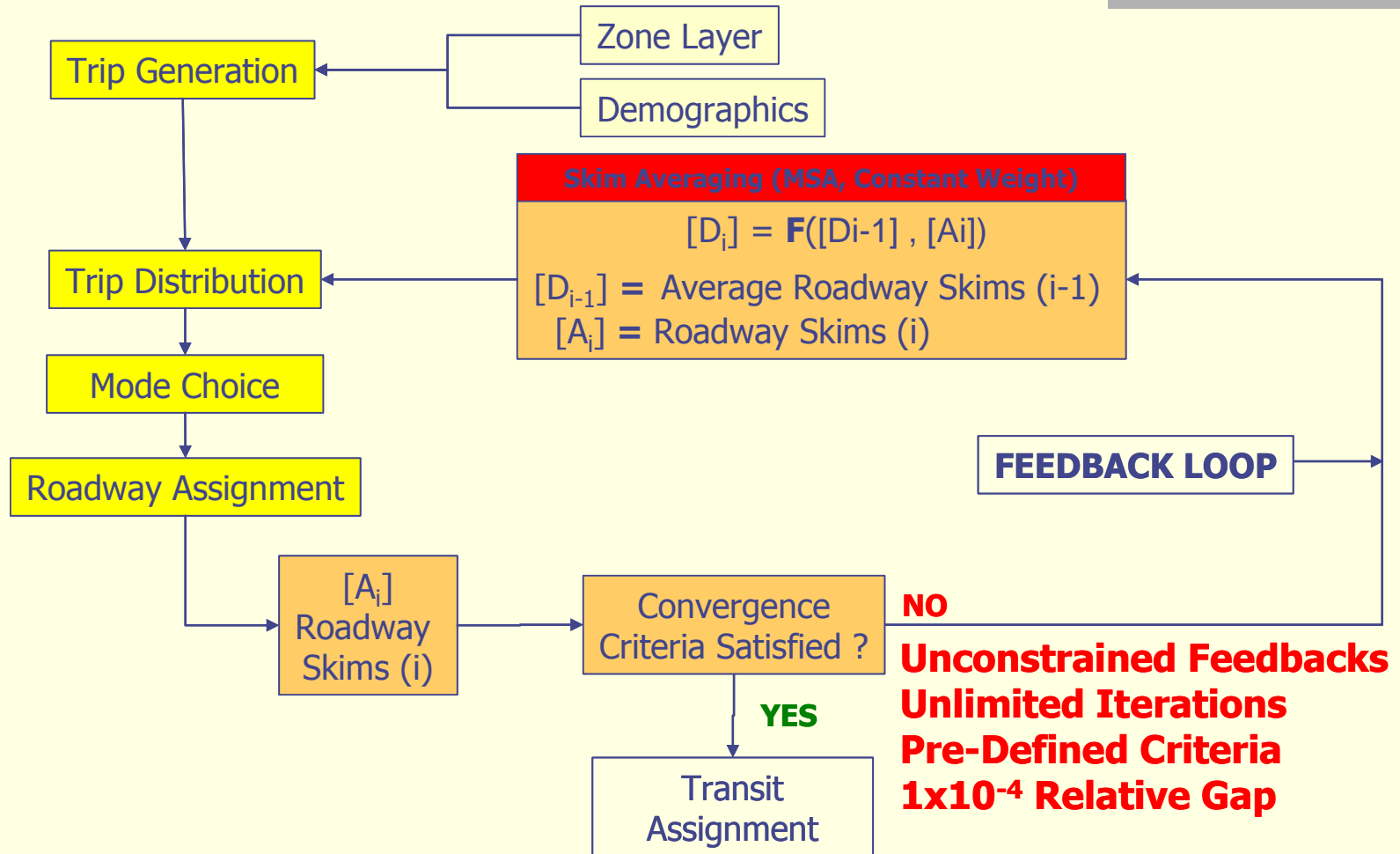
F8 → HOV Lane

F9 → Transit Line

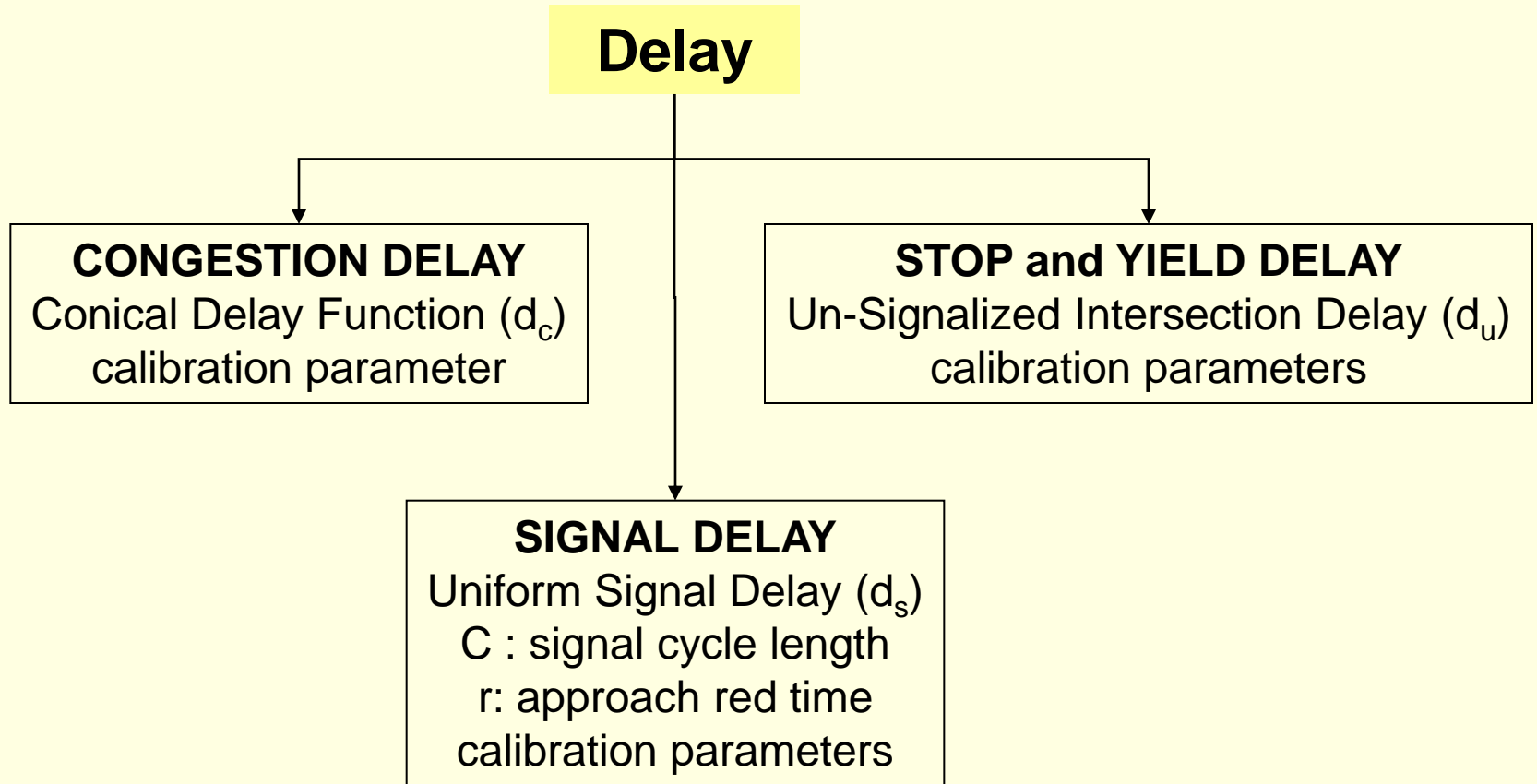
Number of links :
~**31,300**

Number of nodes :
~**20,400**

NCTCOG 4-Step Modeling



VDF Components



Congestion Delay

$$d_c = T_0 * (K_d - \{K_d \mid \frac{v}{c} = 0\})$$

$$K_d = \left(1 + \sqrt{A_CONICAL^2 * \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} + dx\right)^2 + B_CONICAL^2} - A_CONICAL * \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} + dx\right) - B_CONICAL \right)$$

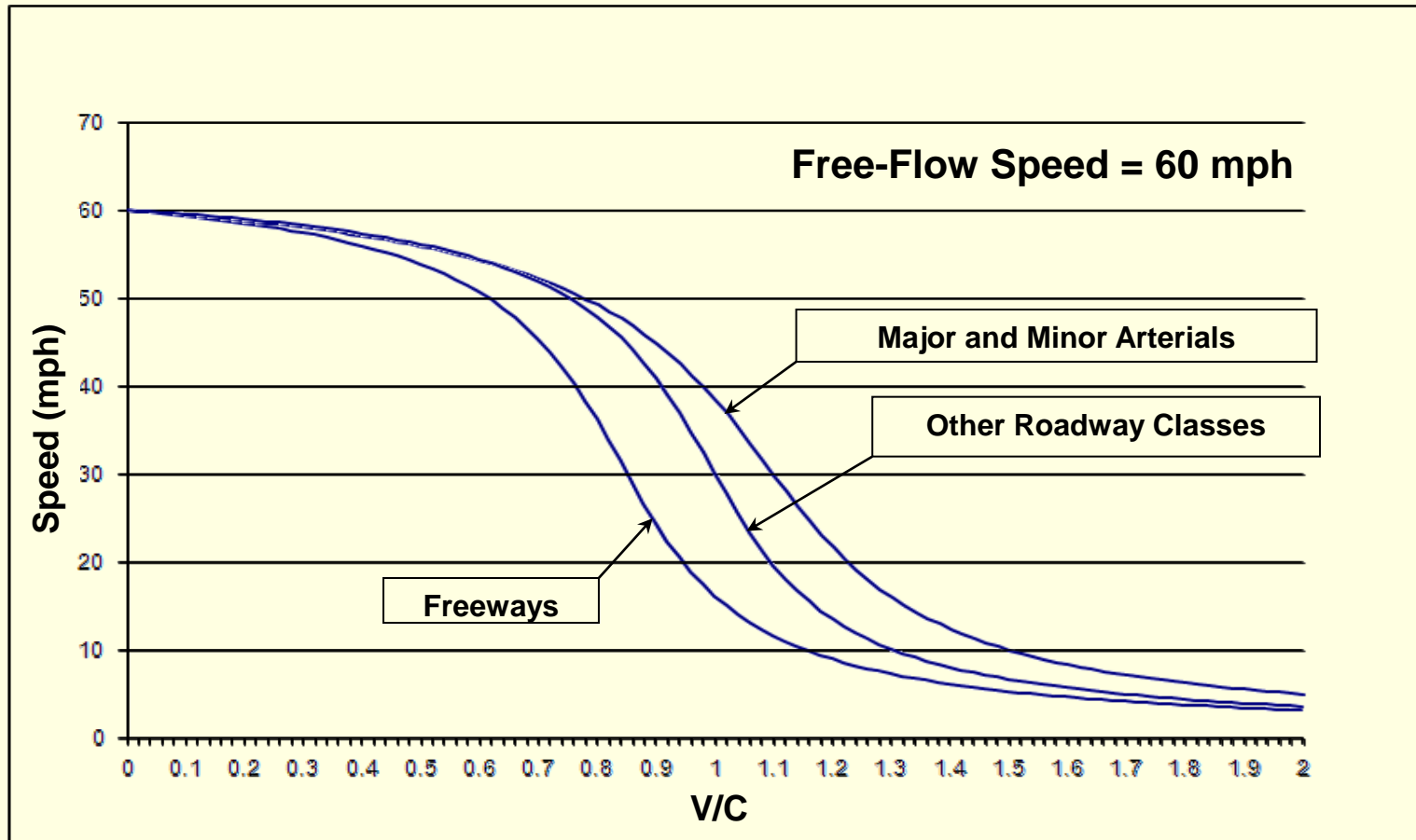
$$B_CONICAL = \left(\left[\frac{(2 * A_CONICAL - 1)}{(2 * A_CONICAL - 2)} \right] \right)$$

dx = horizontal shift in the VDF

d_c = congestion delay

T_0 = free-flow travel time

Link Speed by Class



Signalized Intersection Delay

$$d_{su} = \frac{C(1 - \frac{g}{C})^2}{2(1 - \frac{q}{s})} = \frac{C(1 - \frac{(C-r)}{C})^2}{2(1 - \frac{q}{s})} = \frac{(C-g)^2}{2C(1 - \frac{q}{s})} = \frac{r^2}{2C(1 - \frac{q}{s})}$$

$$d_{su} = \left(\frac{r^2}{2C[\max(1 - \frac{q}{s}, L)]} \right)$$

r = approach red time (seconds)

s = approach saturation flow rate

$$r_{ij} = C_r^k C_j \left(1 - \frac{n_j w_{ij}}{2 \sum w_{ij}} \right) \quad C_j = C_s + K_s n_j \sum w_{ij}$$

Signalized Intersection Delay

$$r_{ij} = C_r^k C_j \left(1 - \frac{n_j w_{ij}}{2 \sum w_{ij}}\right) \quad C_j = C_s + K_s n_j \sum w_{ij}$$

r_{ij} = approach red time (seconds)

C_j = cycle length at intersection j (seconds)

C_s = signal cycle constant (seconds)

K_s = cycle-length multiplier

C_r^k = red time constant for functional classification k, k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7

n_j = number of links ending at node j

w_{ij} = weight assigned to the approach link ij, as follows:

0, centroid connectors

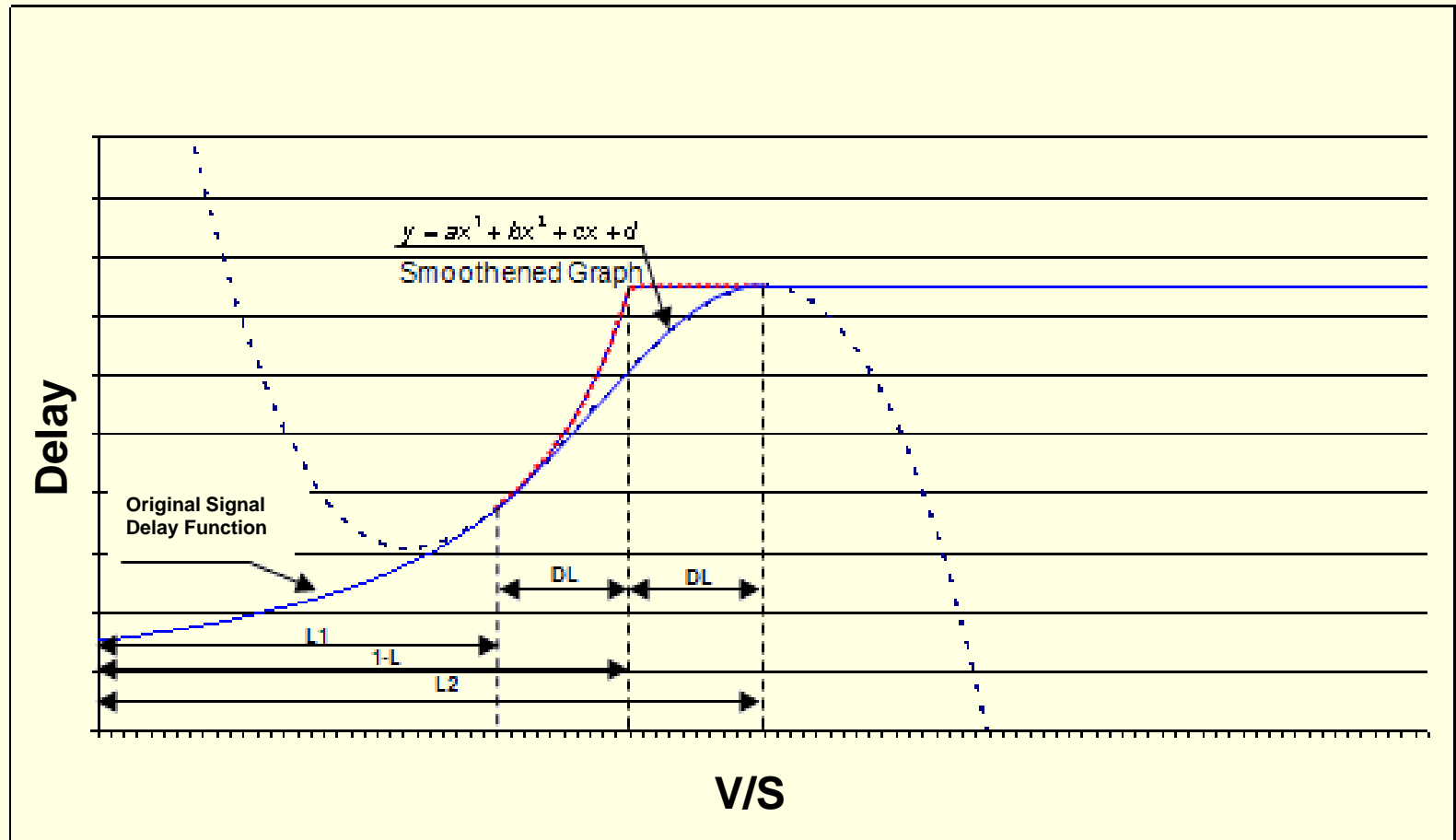
2, collectors

3, minor arterials

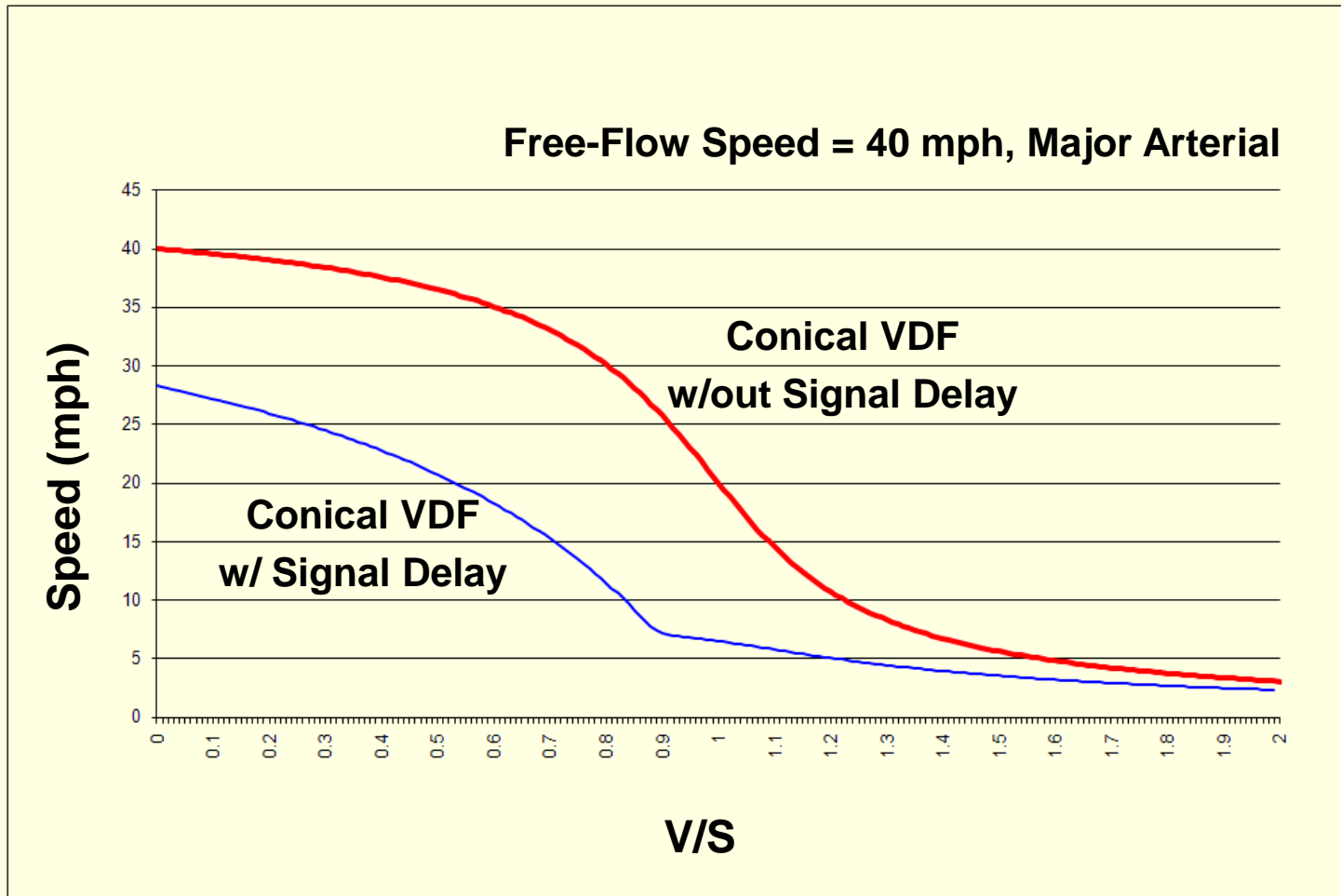
4, major arterials

5, freeway and expressways

Signalized Intersection Delay



Congestion + Signal Delay



Un-Signalized Intersection Delay

$$d_u = d_{\min} + d \cdot \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)$$

d_u = un-signalized approach delay (seconds)

d_{\min} = minimum delay at un-signalized intersections (seconds)

v = approach volume

c = approach capacity

$$d = m \cdot \left[\frac{nk - w - p}{2} \right]$$

Un-Signalized Intersection Delay

$$d = m \cdot \left[\frac{nk - w - p}{2} \right]$$

n = number of inbound links

m = 3 seconds for yield and four-way stops

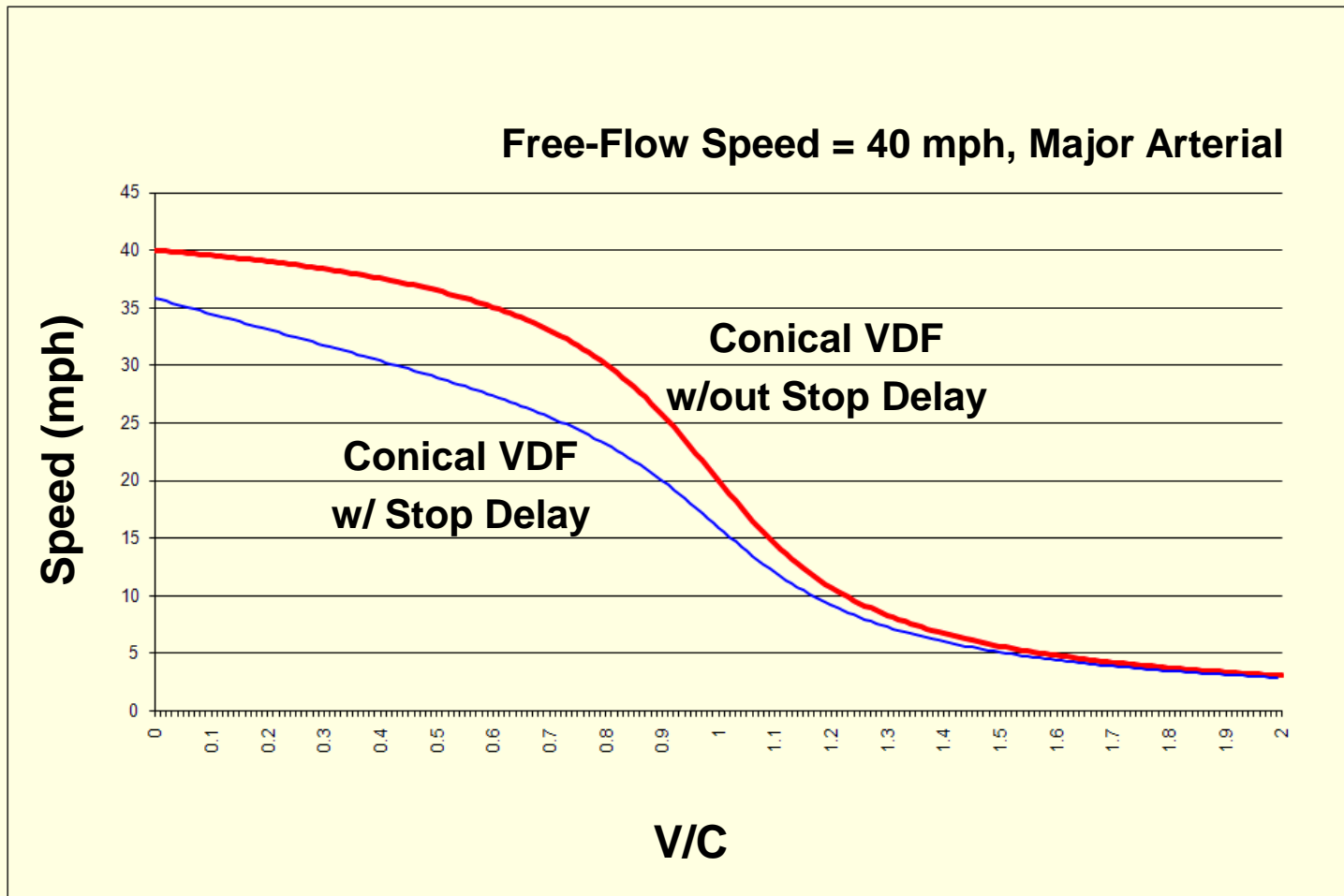
6 seconds for two-way stops

k = number of outbound links

w = number of two-way links

p = number of turn prohibitions

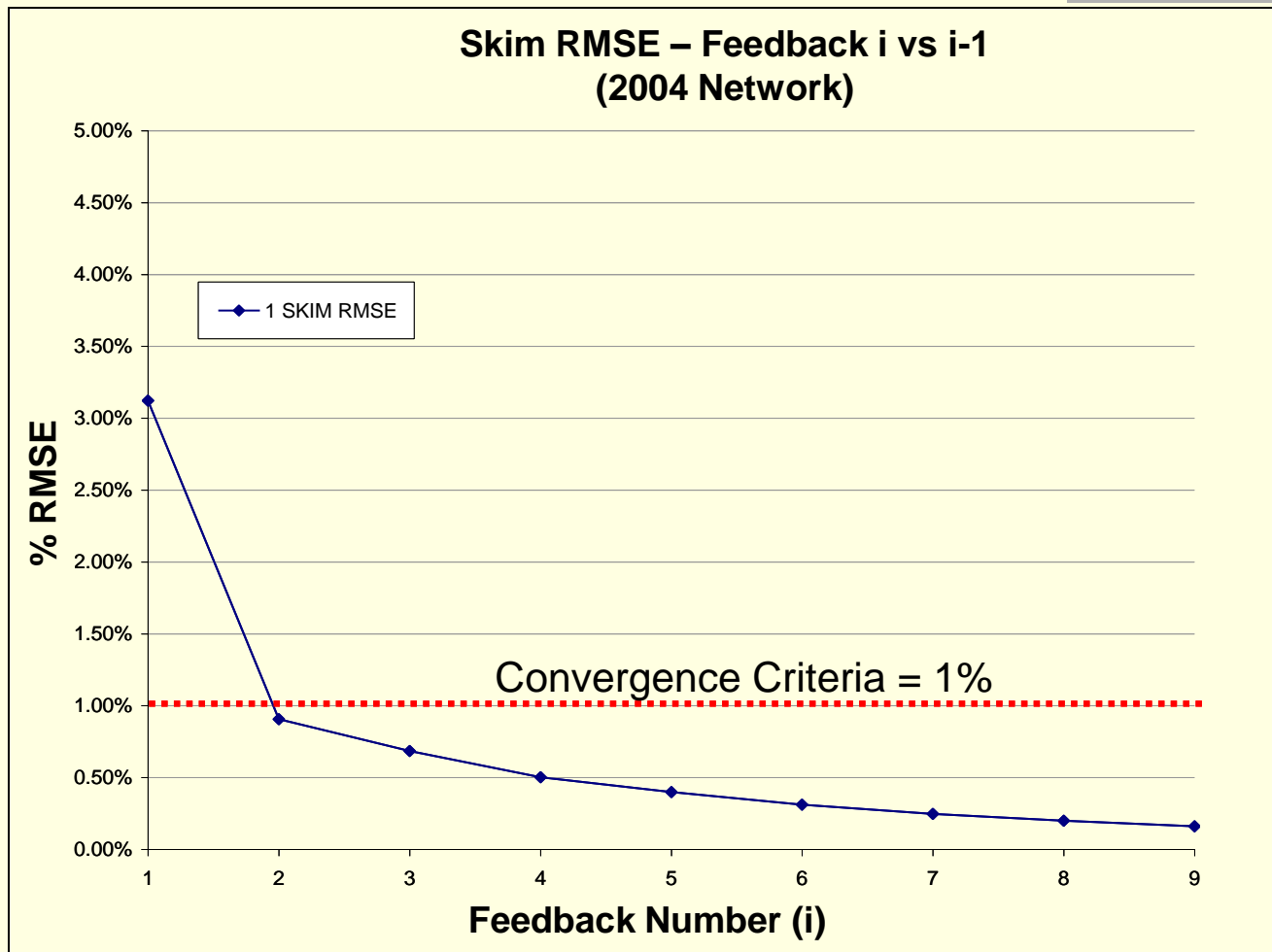
Congestion + Stop Delay



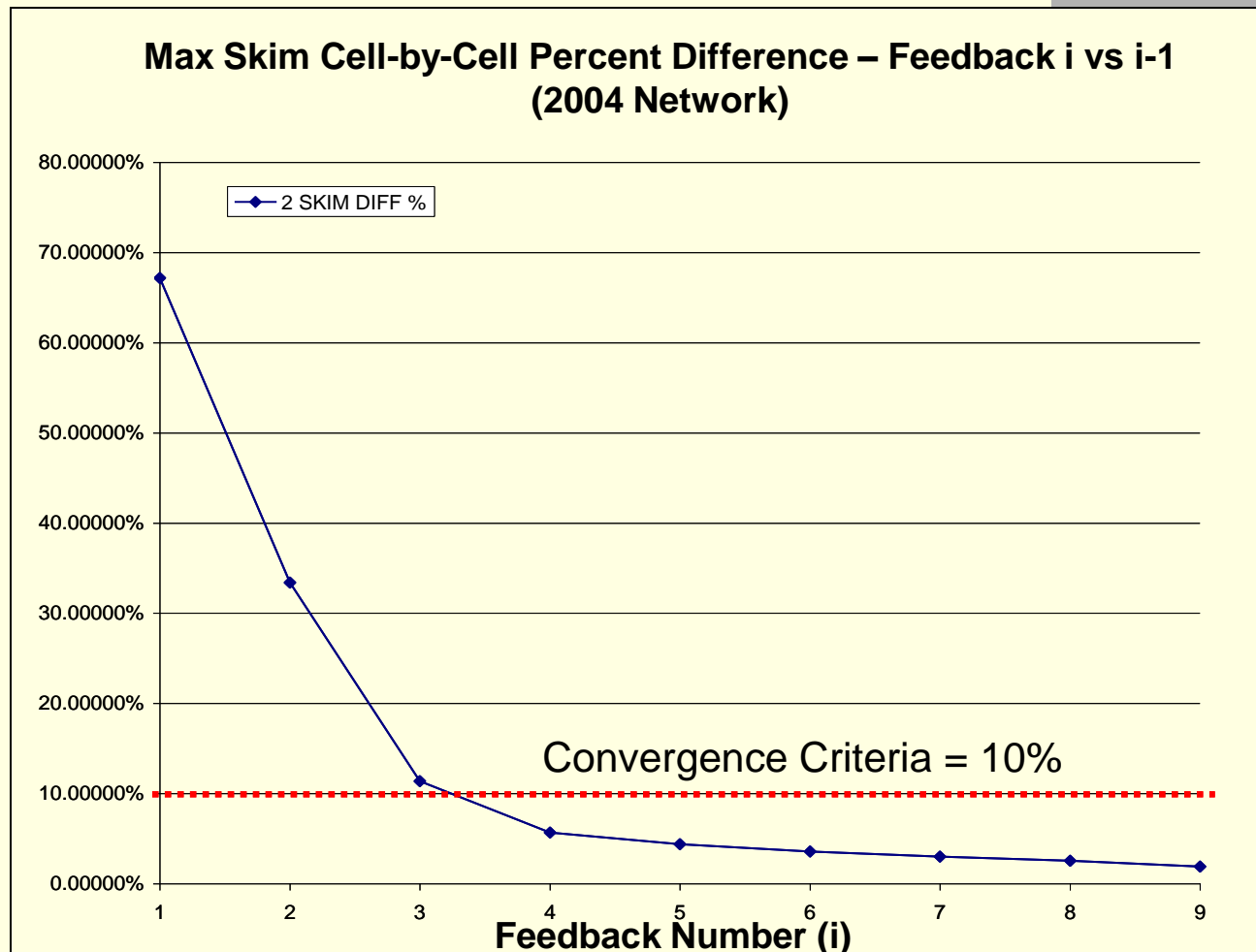
Assignment Convergence Criteria

- 3 to 12 feedbacks (18-45 hours)
- Unlimited iterations
- 0.0001 relative gap
- Skim Matrices RMSE $\leq 1\%$
- Maximum change in Skim Matrix cells $\leq 10\%$
- Link Volume RMSE $\leq 2\%$
- Maximum Link Volume Change over One-Lane Capacity ratio :
 - $\leq 15\%$ F1 – Freeways
 - $\leq 20\%$ F2 – Major Arterials
 - $\leq 25\%$ F3 – Minor Arterials
 - $\leq 25\%$ F4 – Collectors
 - $\leq 25\%$ F6 – Ramps
 - $\leq 50\%$ F7 – Frontage Roads

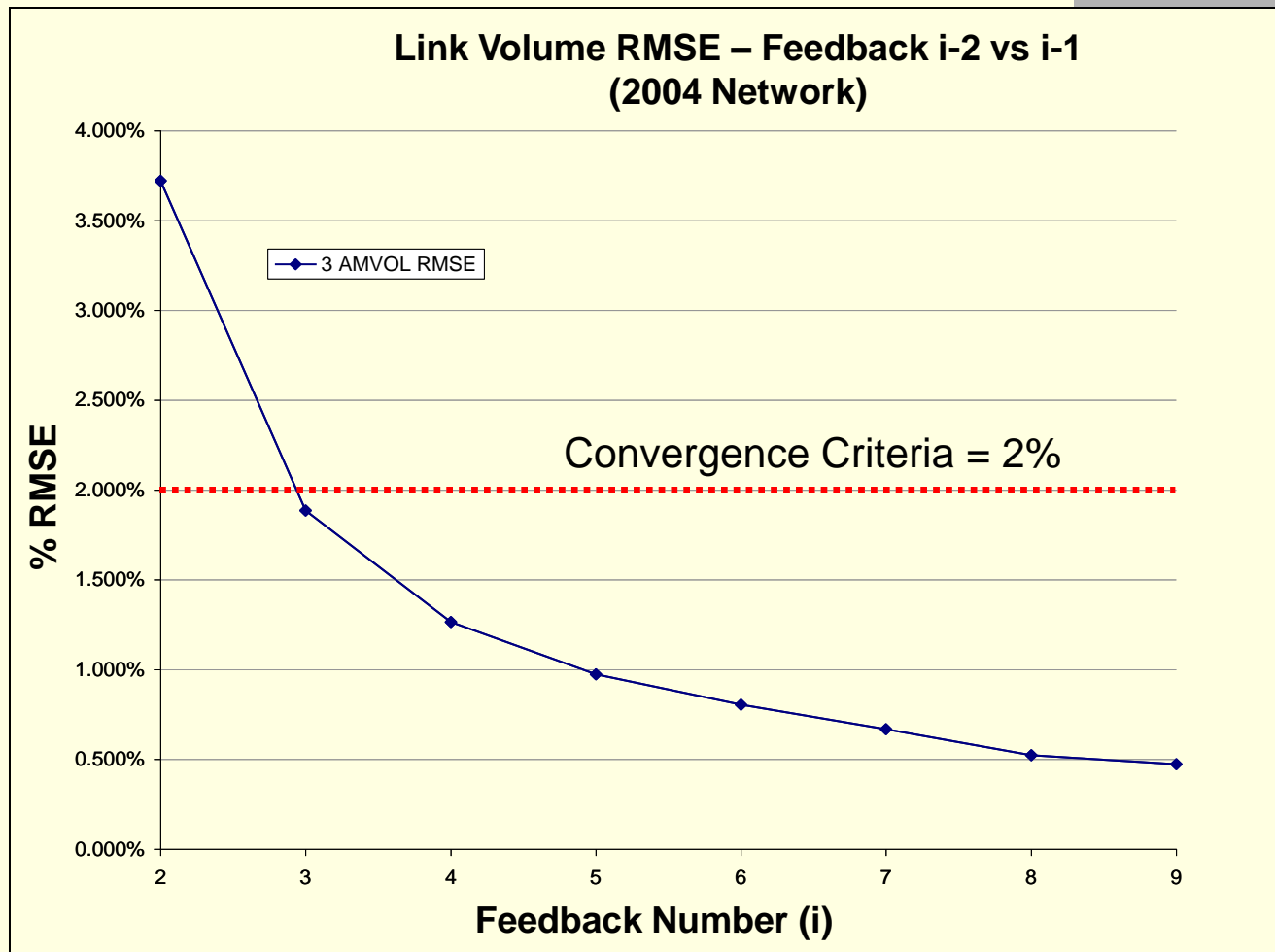
Skim Matrix RMSE



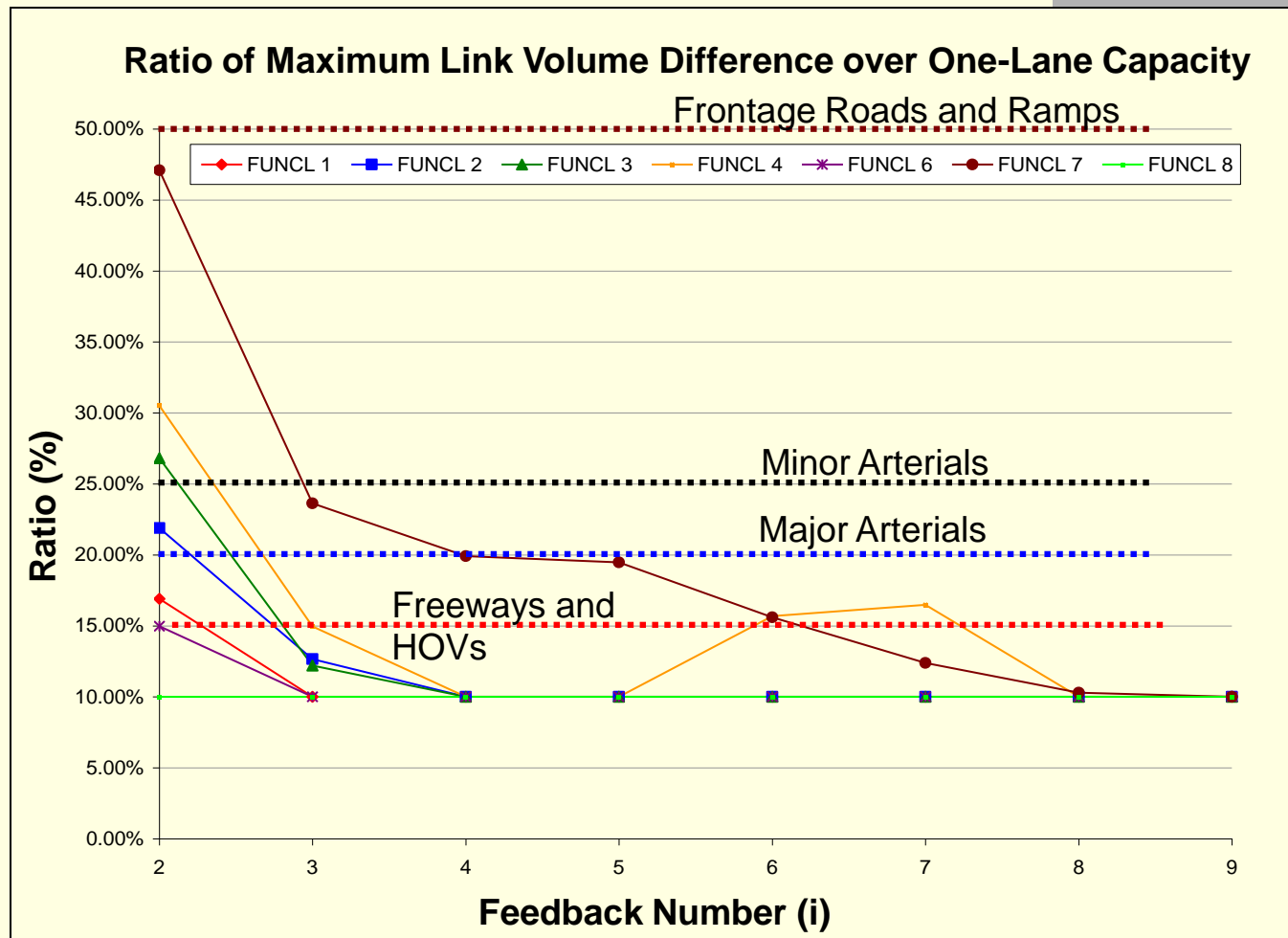
Max Skim Cell-by-Cell % Difference



Link Volume RMSE

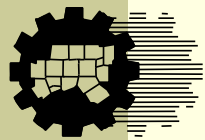


Maximum Link Volume Difference



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