

Reward Functions for Real-World Pedestrian and Vehicular Intersection Control through Reinforcement Learning

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Times of Change in Urban Traffic Control

Traditional TSCs

- Fixed Time Controllers
- Vehicle Actuated
 - System D
- Adaptive Controllers
 - MOVA
 - SCOOT
- Area Controllers
 - Surtrac

New Generation of TSCs

- Extra Computing Power
 - GPU-based computation
 - Image analysis
- New Generation of Sensors
 - Vision Based
- New available measurements:
 - · Vehicles in Queue
 - Individual Delays
 - Individual Speeds
 - · Individual Positions
 - · Class of vehicle





A tale of pedestrians

Plenty of literature on RL for UTC

- Focused on Vehicular Intersections

Specific Requirements for Pedestrians

- Impact on Learning
- Multi-modal optimisation
- Need for more sophisticated data





Sensing in the Real World









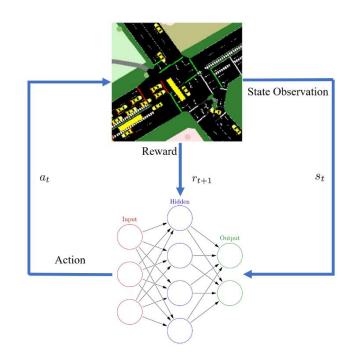
Reinforcement Learning for UTC

Components:

State estimation (sensing)

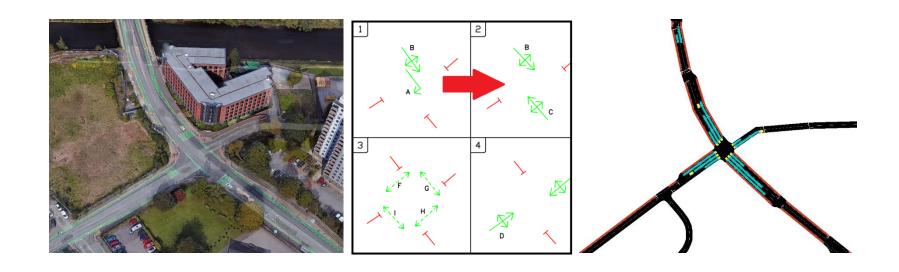
Choosing an action (decision)

Reward Calculation (feedback)





Deployment Junction





Reward Functions

Quantities

- Queues
- Waiting Time
- Delay
- Average Speed
- Throughput

Transformation Components

- Instant measurement
- Variation (Δ)
- Demand estimation
- Phase-Length Normalisation
- Squared Variables

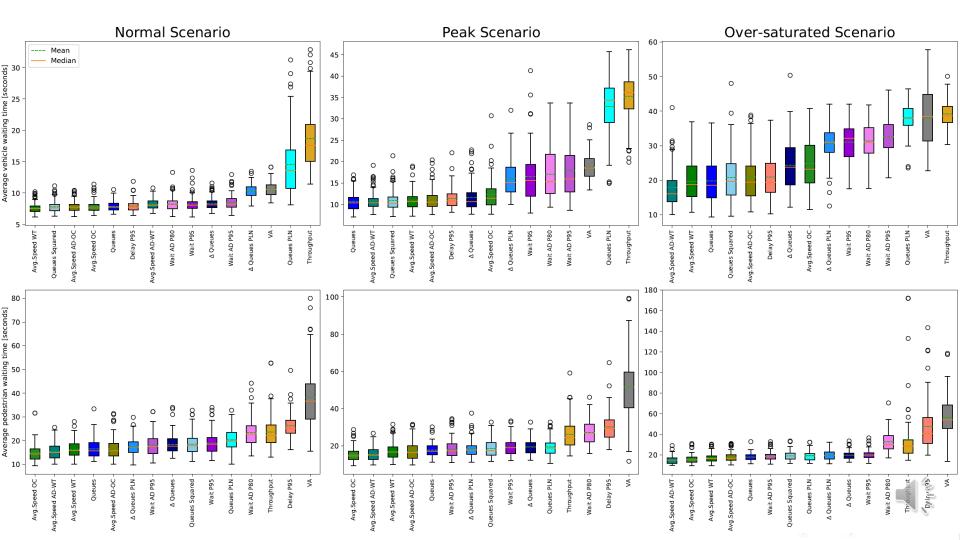
Reward = a * Reward Vehicles + b * Reward Pedestrians

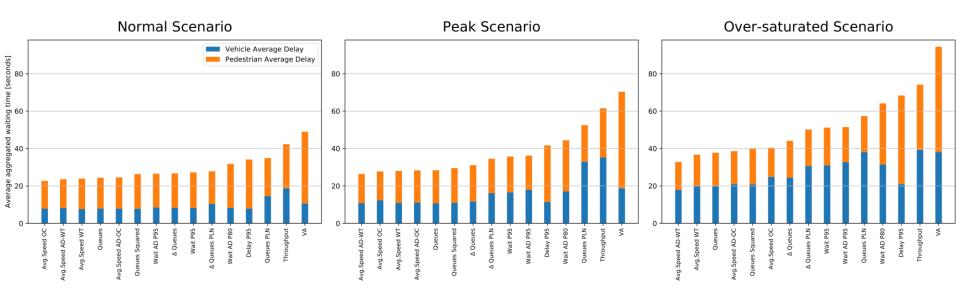


Agents, Training and Testing

- Standard DQN implementation
- State = Occupancy, 12 second buffer at δ =0.6s
- 2 Hidden layers (sizes 500, 1000), using ReLU.
- Optimized with ADAM, $\alpha=10^{-5}$; $\gamma=0.8$
- Trained 1500 episodes of 30 minutes
- Testing 100 copies of 3 demand levels









Future Work

Extension to multiple intersections

Granular per-entity measurements

Multi-modal control



Thank you!

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