

RWR 4013

Digital Twins for Smart Cities

Dr. Ahmad Mohammadi

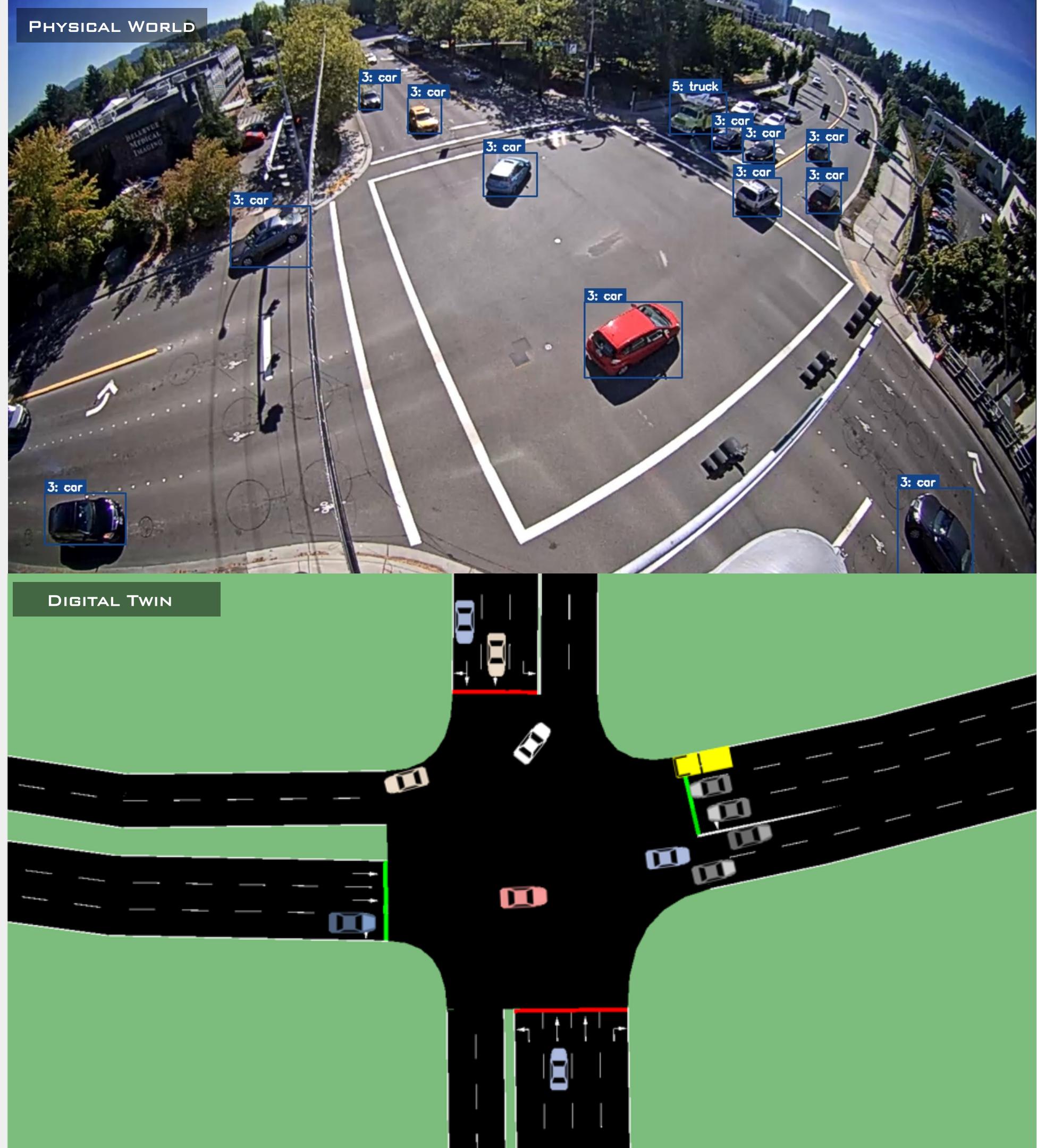
Week 6 | Session 1:
Simulation Calibration

Fall 2026

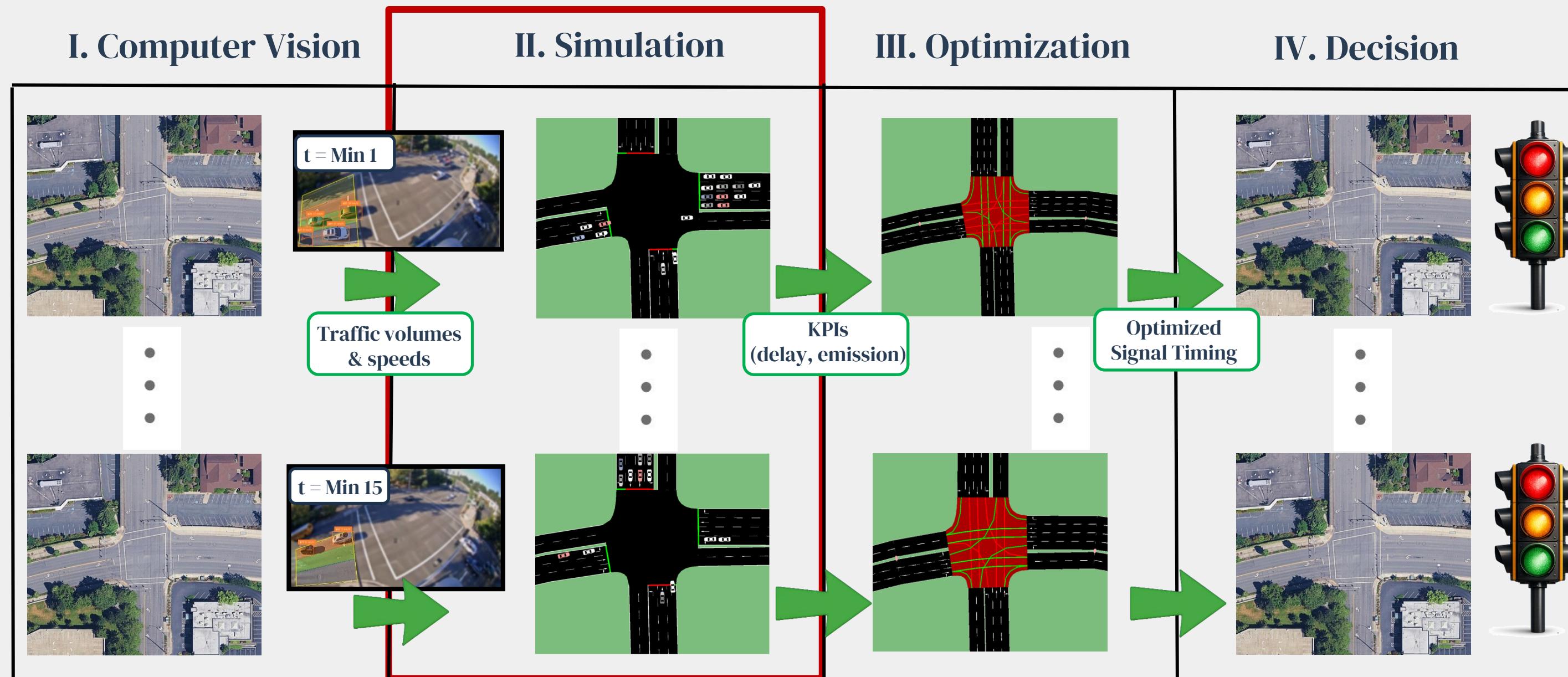
RoadwayVR



roadwayvr.github.io/DigitalTwinsforSmartCities

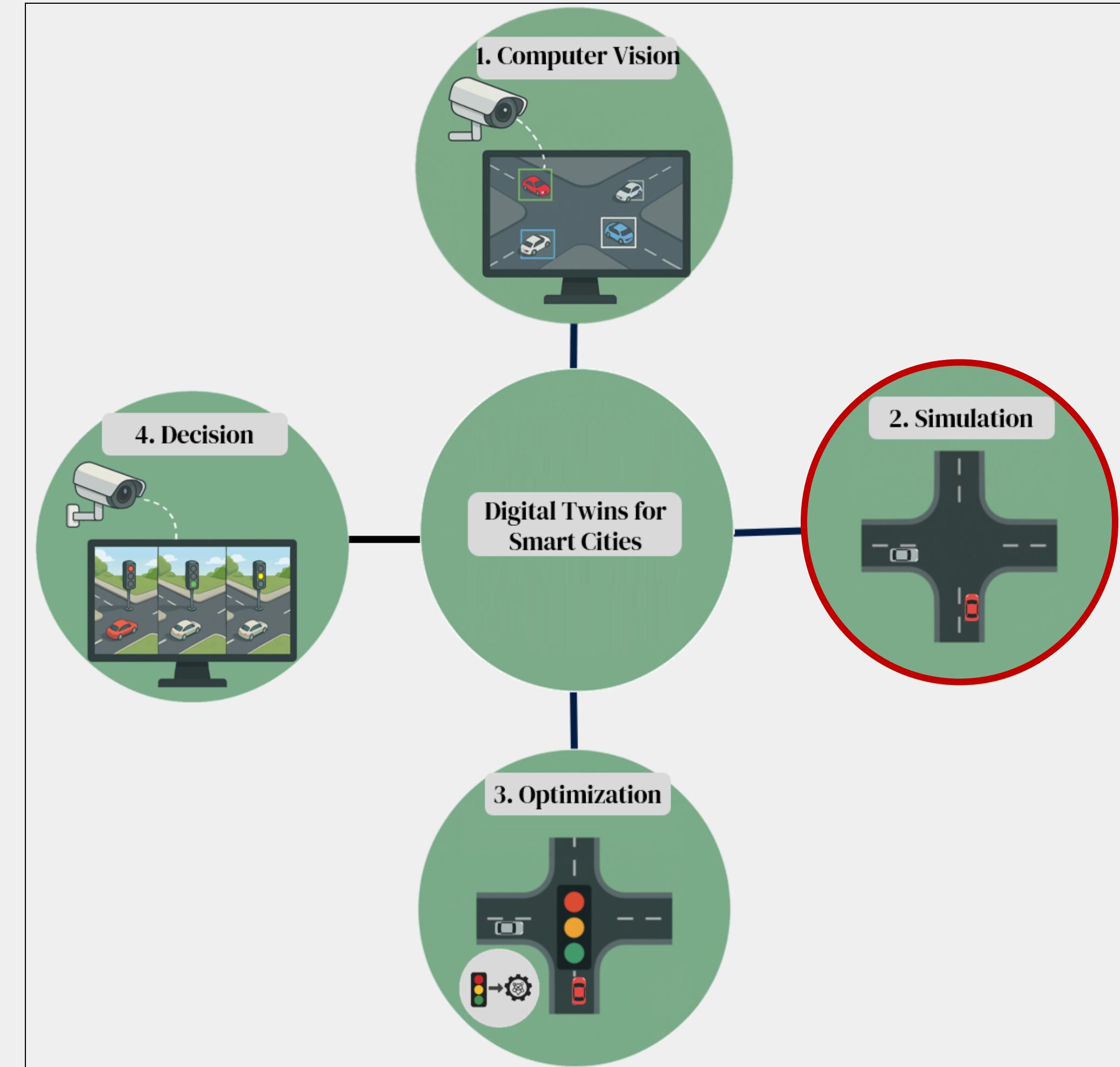


Overview of Course Syllabus in One Shot



Agenda

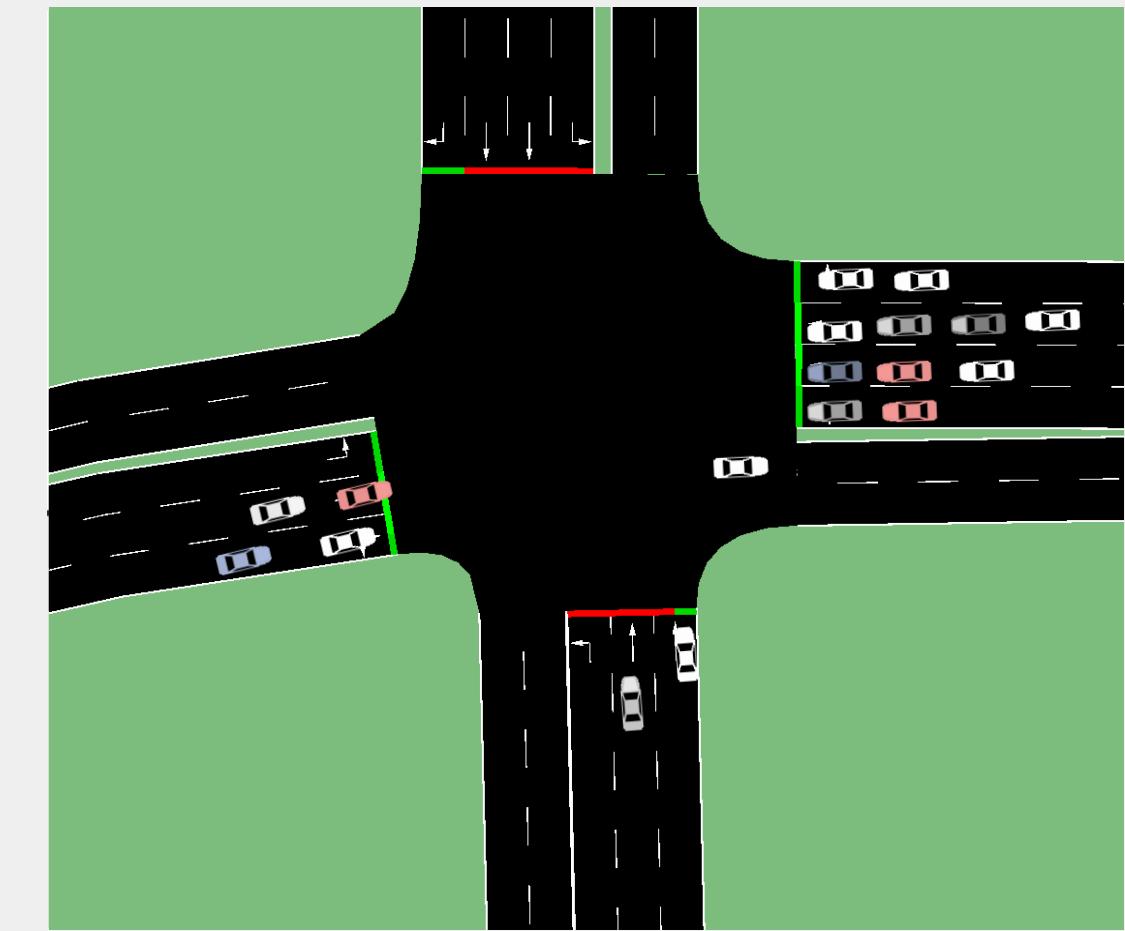
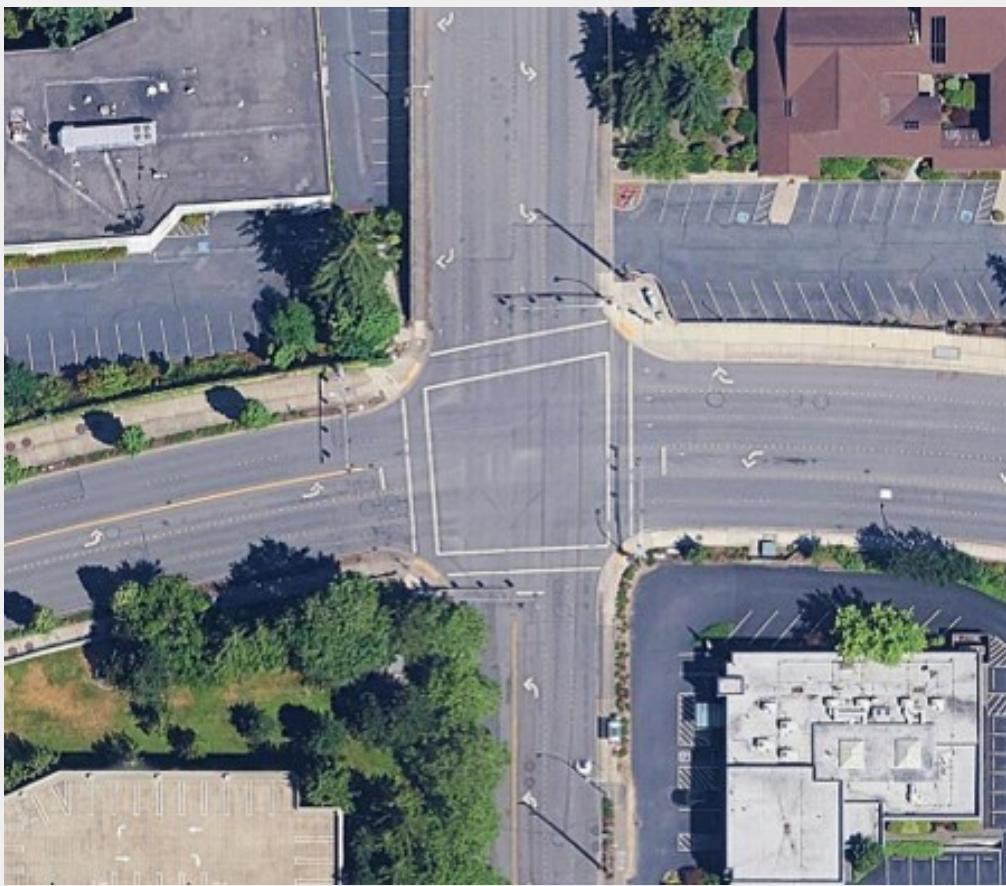
- Simulation Calibration**
 - 1. Accurate Road Network Development
 - 2. Accurate Traffic Signal Timing
 - 3. Traffic Movement Calibration
 - 4. Traffic Volume Calibration
 - 5. Traffic Speed Calibration



Simulation Calibration

- 1. Road Network Development:** build an accurate road geometry and lane/connectivity model in the simulation.
- 2. Traffic Signal Timing:** observed signal phases and timings into the simulation.

- In previous sessions, we already implemented Steps 1–2.
- This session, we will focus on Steps 3&4&5 (traffic movements, volumes, speeds).



Simulation Calibration

3-5. Traffic Movement, Volume & Speed

- **Traffic movement** = the direction/turn (e.g., NBL, EBT, etc.)
- **Traffic volume** = the amount (e.g., 200 veh/h)
- **Traffic Speed** = the average speed of vehicles (e.g., 50 km/h)

3. Traffic Movement



3&4. Traffic Movement & Volume



3&4&5. Traffic Movement & Volume & Speed



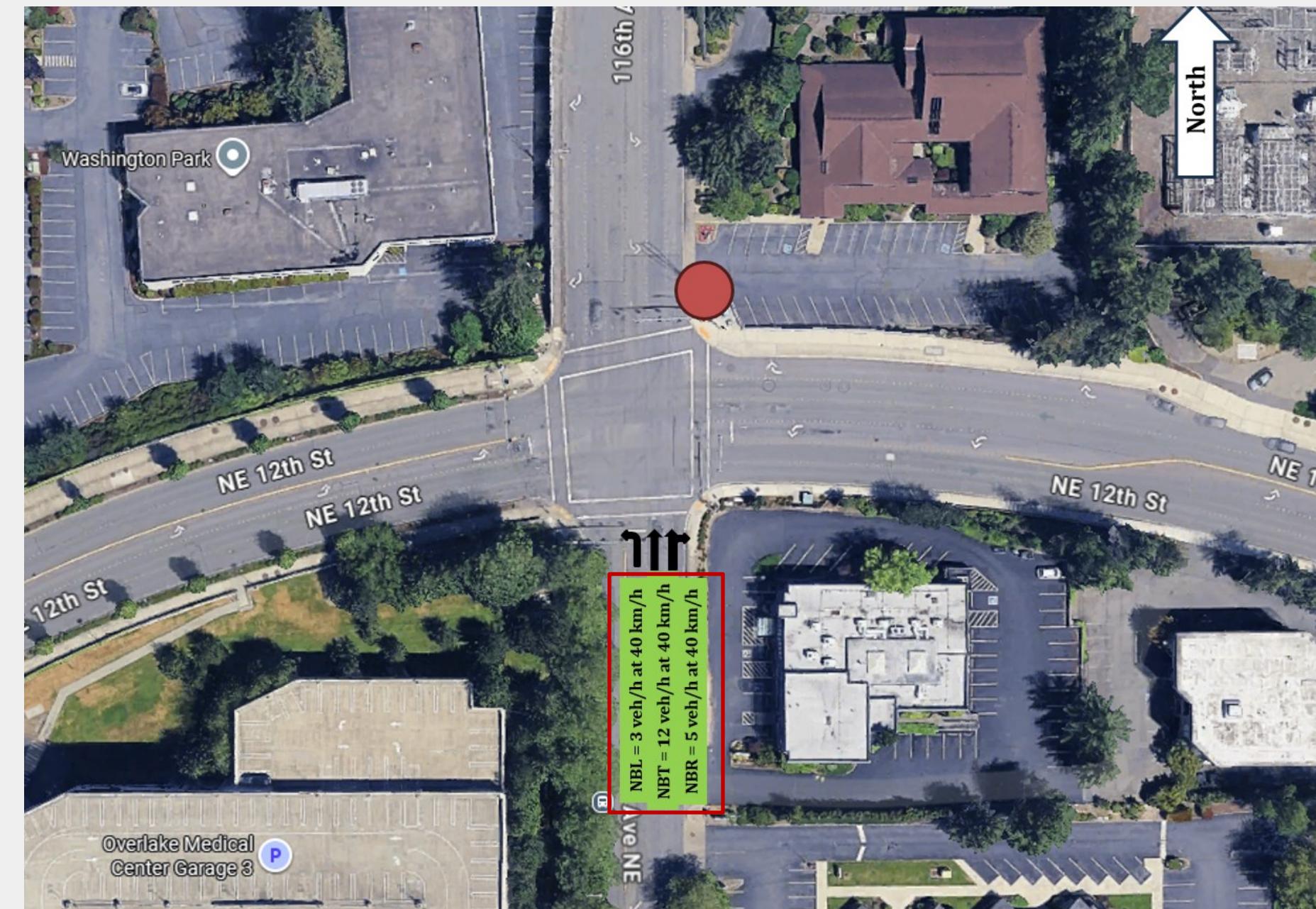
Quiz

- WBT has two through lanes.
- What are the traffic volume and speed for each lane?



Quiz

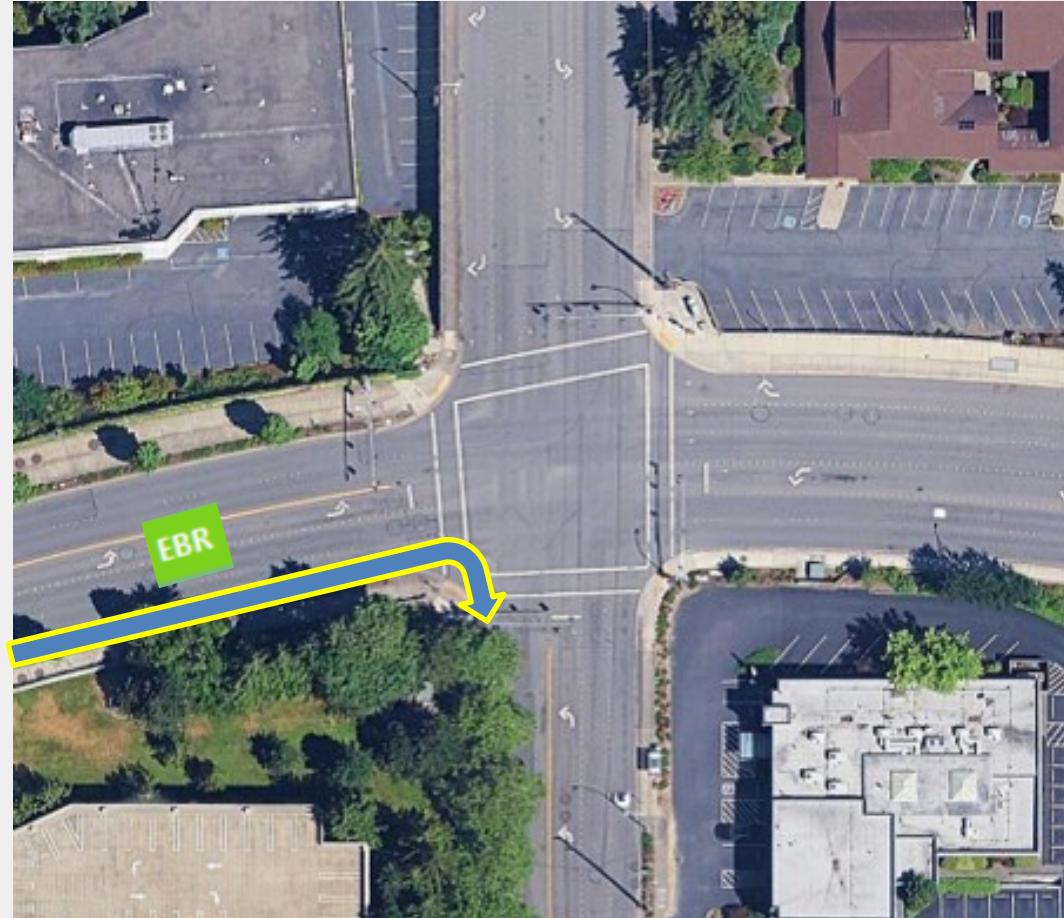
- In the NB approach, the rightmost lane allows both through and right-turn movements.
- For the rightmost lane, what are the through-movement volume and speed?



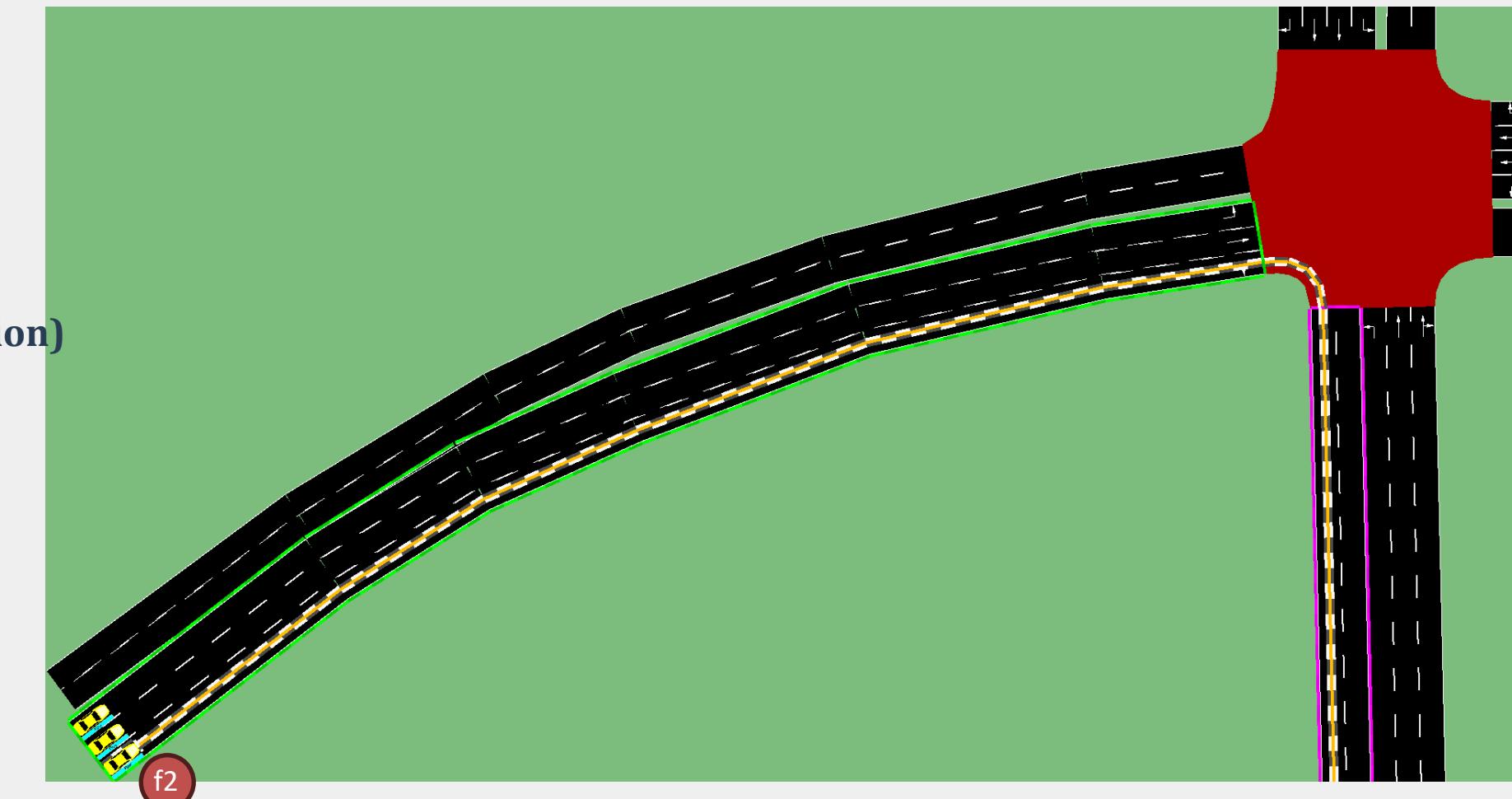
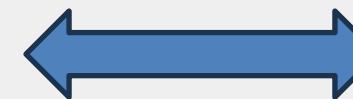
3. Traffic Movement Calibration

- In the real-world (video), each traffic demand is assigned to a specific movement by naming (e.g., NBL, NBT, NBR ... WBR).
- In Simulation, each traffic demand is assigned to a specific movement by naming ($f_0 \dots f_{11}$)
- **Traffic Movement Calibration:** real-world (e.g., NBL, NBT, NBR ... WBR) and simulation ($f_0 \dots f_{11}$) traffic movements must be matched - this is **Traffic Movement Alignment**.

Traffic Movement Calibration Example for one Traffic demand (EBR) - (repeat for all movements).



EBR (real-world) = f_2 (Simulation)



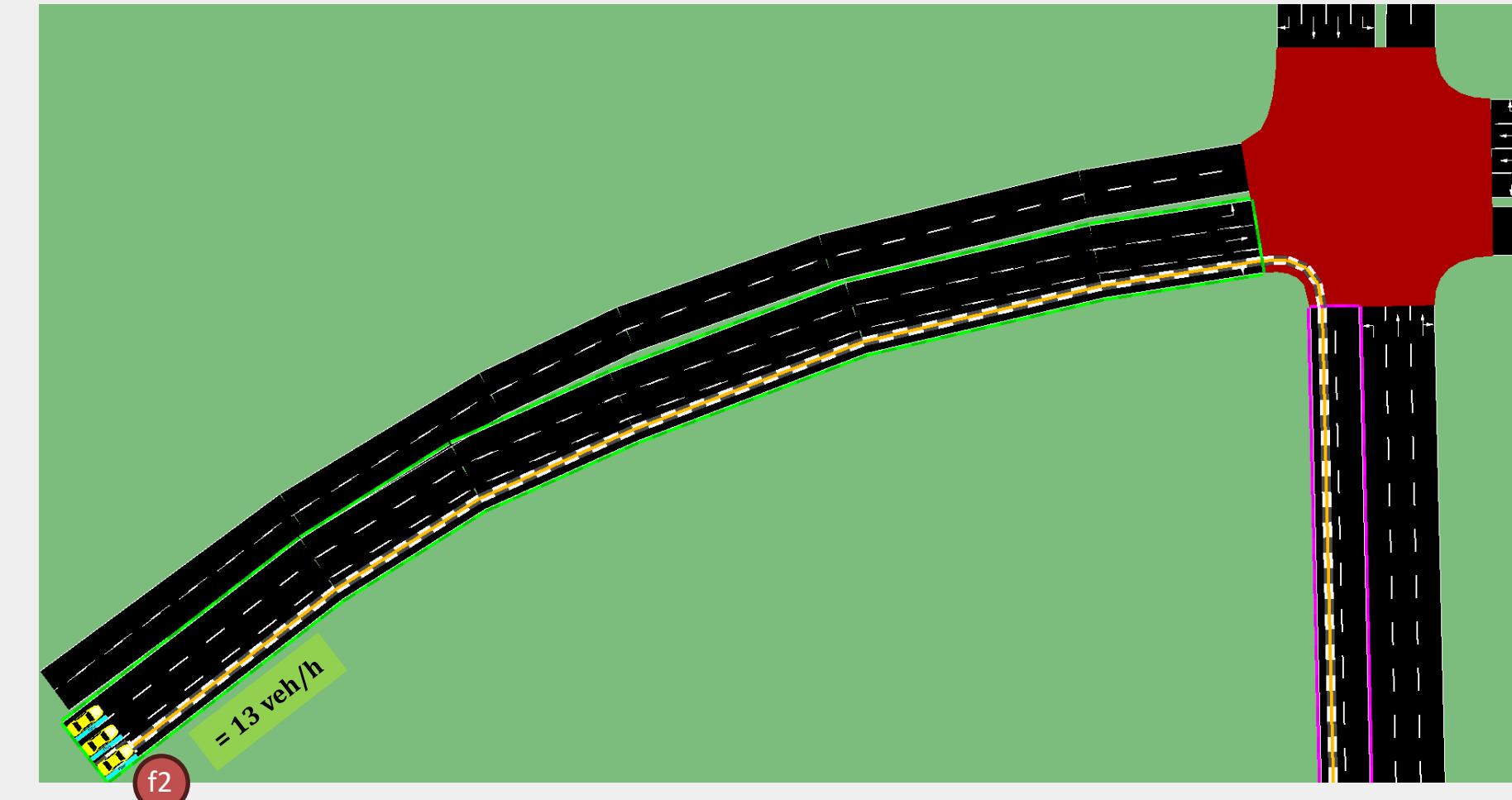
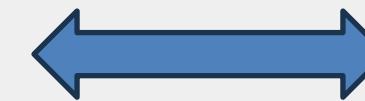
4. Traffic Volume Calibration

- In the real world(video), we observe traffic volumes for each movement (e.g., EBR = 13 (veh/h) ...)
- In simulation, we set traffic volumes for each movement (e.g., $f_2=13$ (veh/h)...)
- **Traffic Volume Calibration:** set simulated traffic volumes to the observed traffic volumes for each traffic movement

Traffic Movement & Traffic Volume Calibration Example for one Traffic Demand (EBR) - (repeat for all movements).



EBR (13 veh/h) = f_2 (13 veh/h)

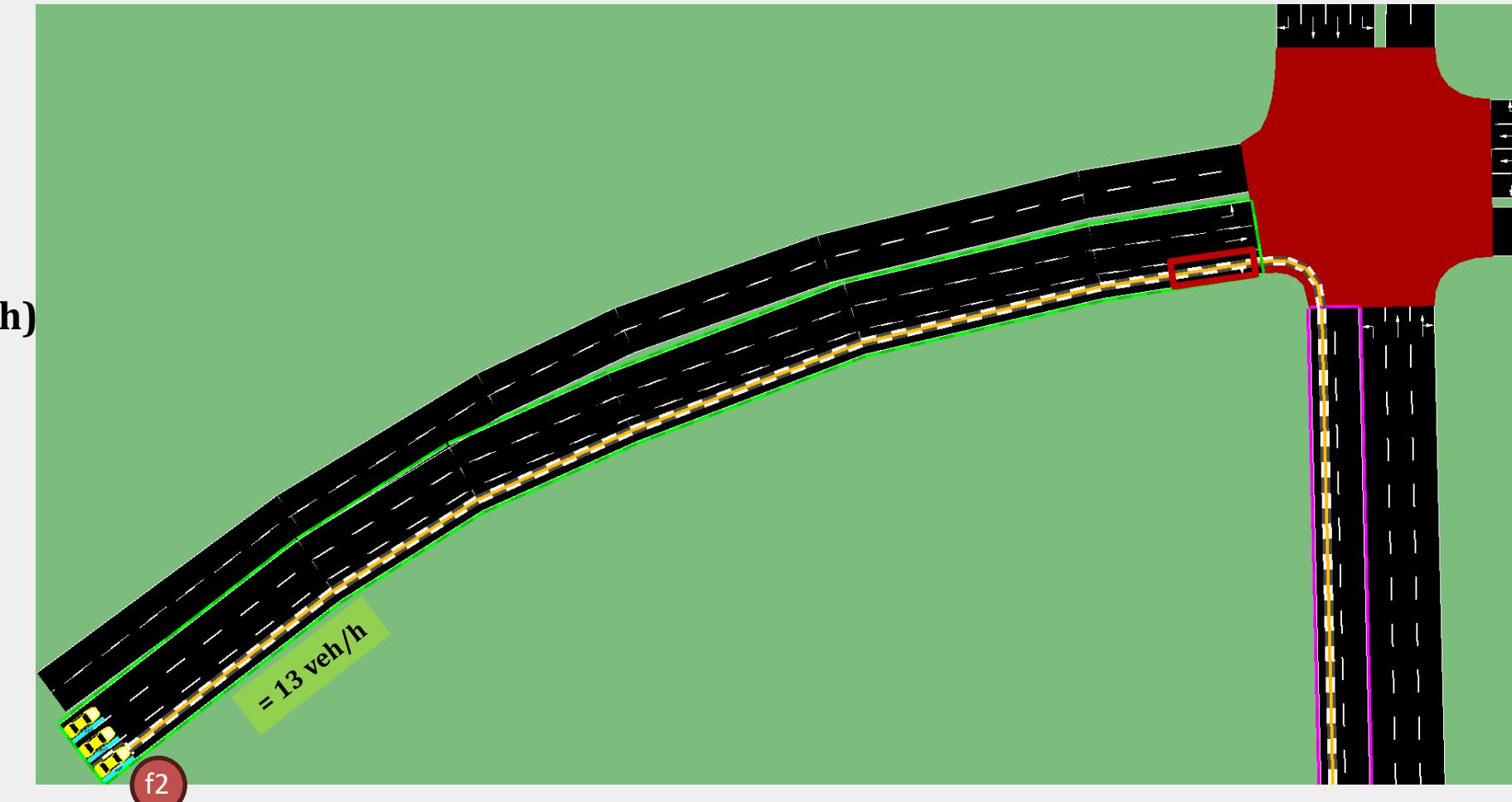
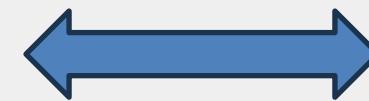


4. Traffic Volume Calibration (using GEH)

- In the real world (video), we observe traffic volumes for each movement at a measurement point (camera/detector near the intersection, red box).
- In simulation, we measure traffic volumes for each movement at the same location (virtual detector in the same red box).
- Calibration goal: adjust the simulation inputs so the simulated traffic volumes (red box) match the observed traffic volumes for each movement.
- We quantify the match using the GEH statistic (lower GEH = better).



EBR (13 veh/h) = f2 (13 veh/h)

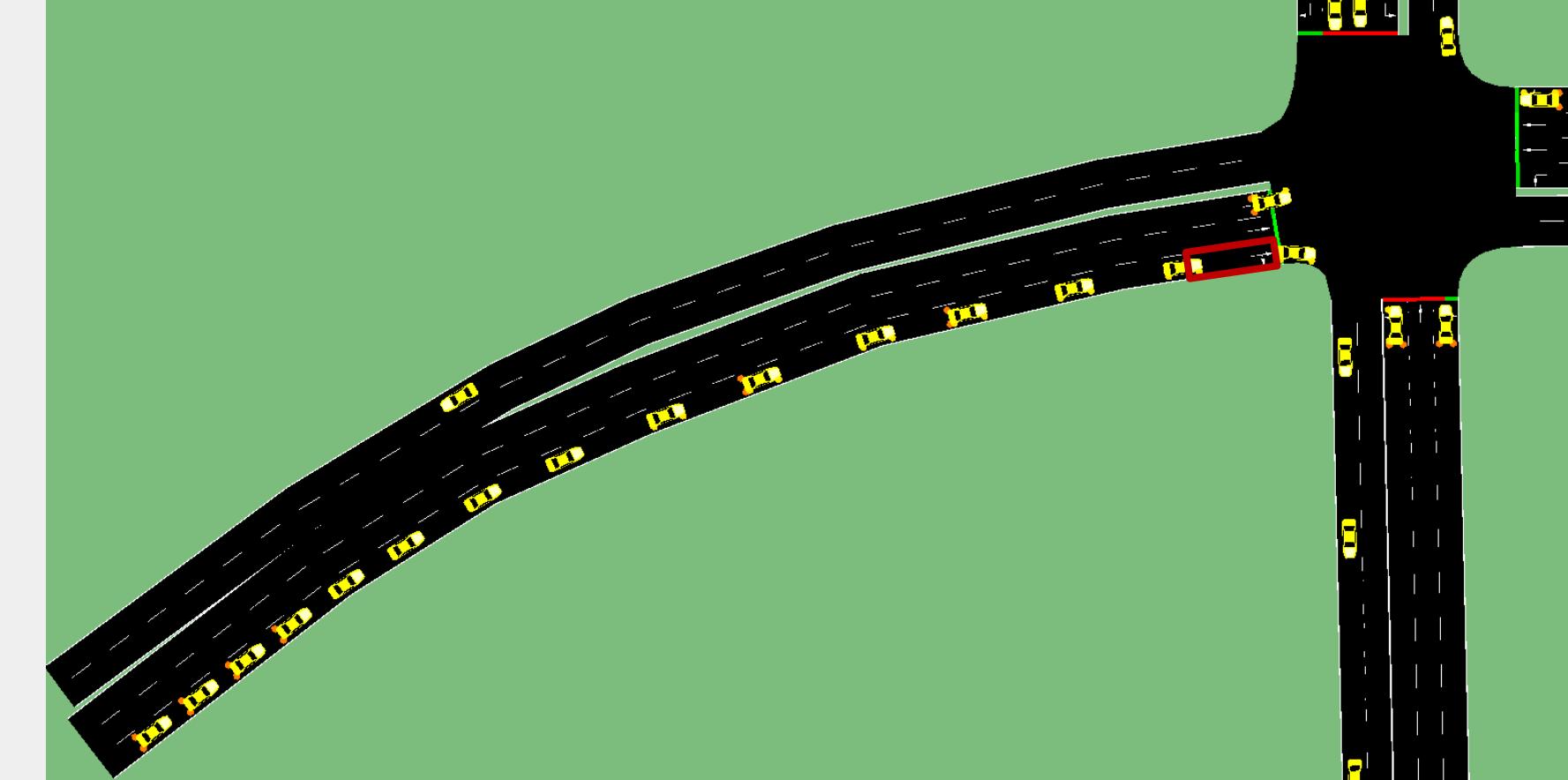
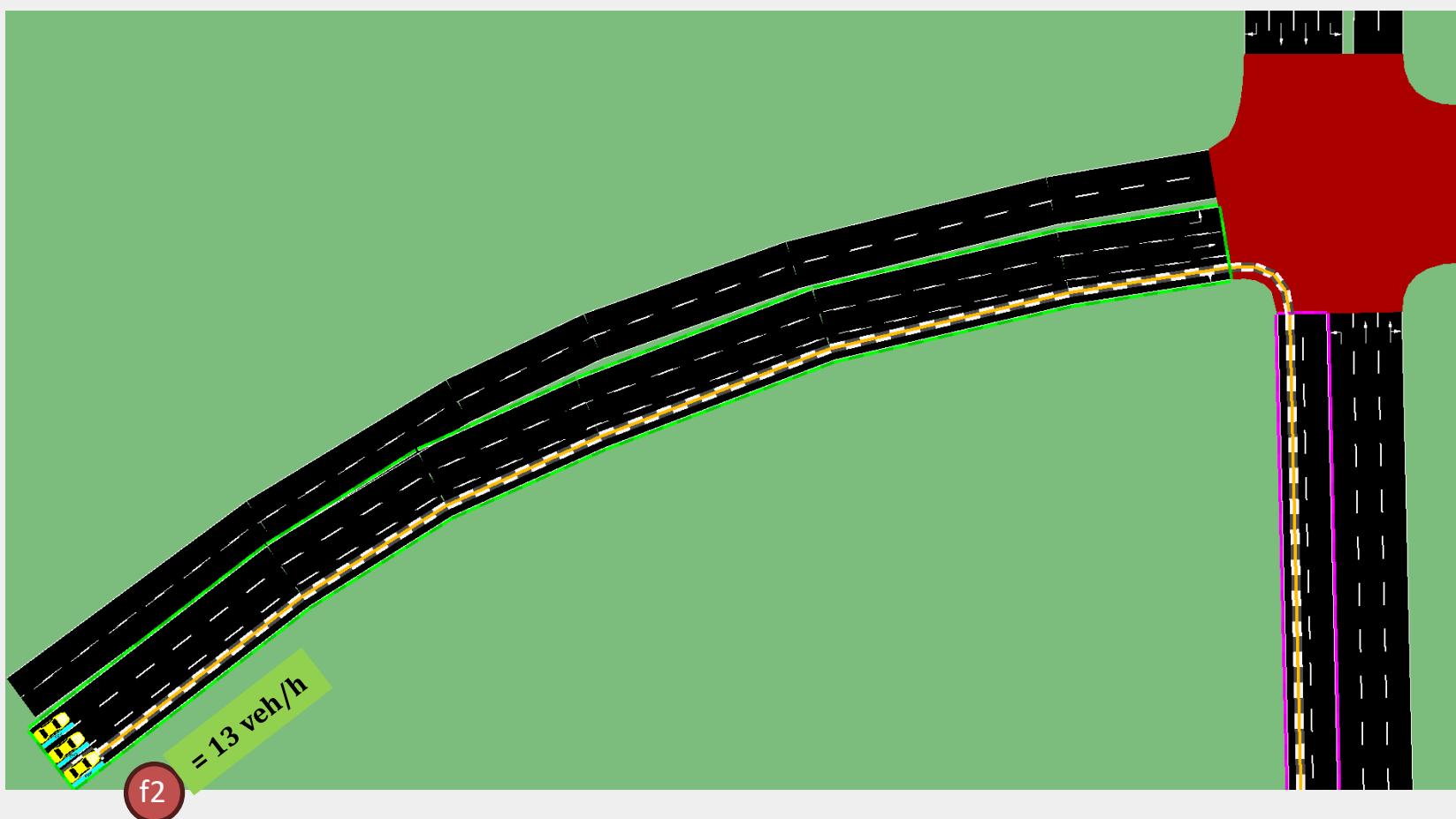


4. Traffic Volume Calibration (using GEH)

- The input traffic demand is not always the same as the traffic demand that actually reaches the intersection.
- Reason: Congestion and queues can block vehicles, so the requested demand \neq the observed demand at the intersection.

Input Traffic Demand: We set $f_2 = 13 \text{ veh/h}$ in SUMO.

Measured Traffic Demand (Red Box): Only 9 veh/h is observed at the measurement point because queues limit how many vehicles can enter and reach the intersection.



4. Traffic Volume Calibration (using GEH)

- We do not expect simulated and real-world traffic volumes for each movement to match exactly.

GEH Formula:

$$GEH = \sqrt{\frac{2(M - C)}{M + C}}$$

M = Simulated Traffic Volume (veh/h)

C = Observed Traffic Volume (veh/h)

Interpretation:

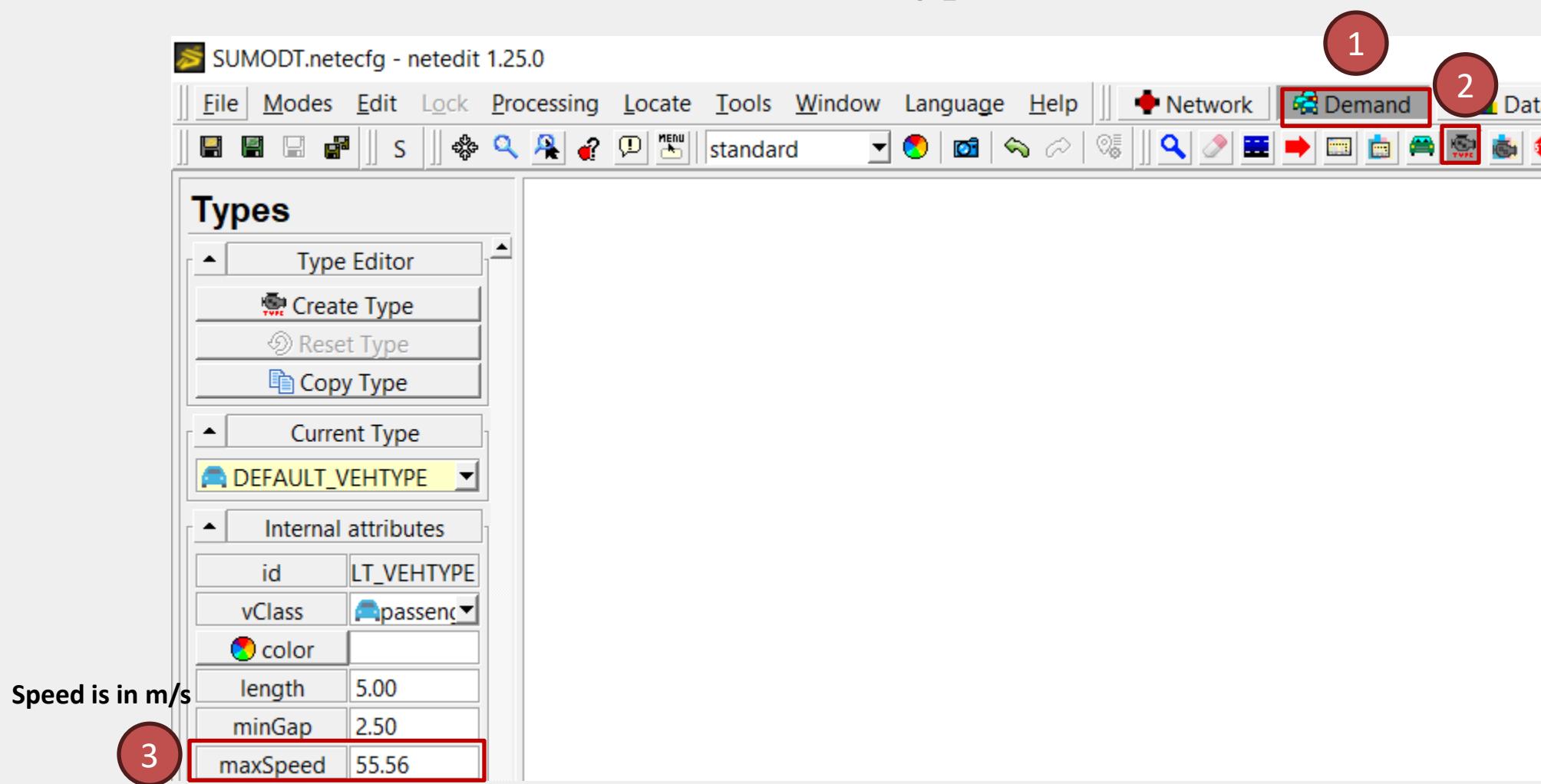
$GEH < 5$	<i>Good match</i>
$5 \leq GEH < 10$	<i>Needs investigation</i>
$10 \leq GEH$	<i>Likely mismatch (check data, mapping, or model settings)</i>

- Compute GEH for each traffic movement separately.
- Aim for $GEH < 5$ for at least ~85% of traffic movements

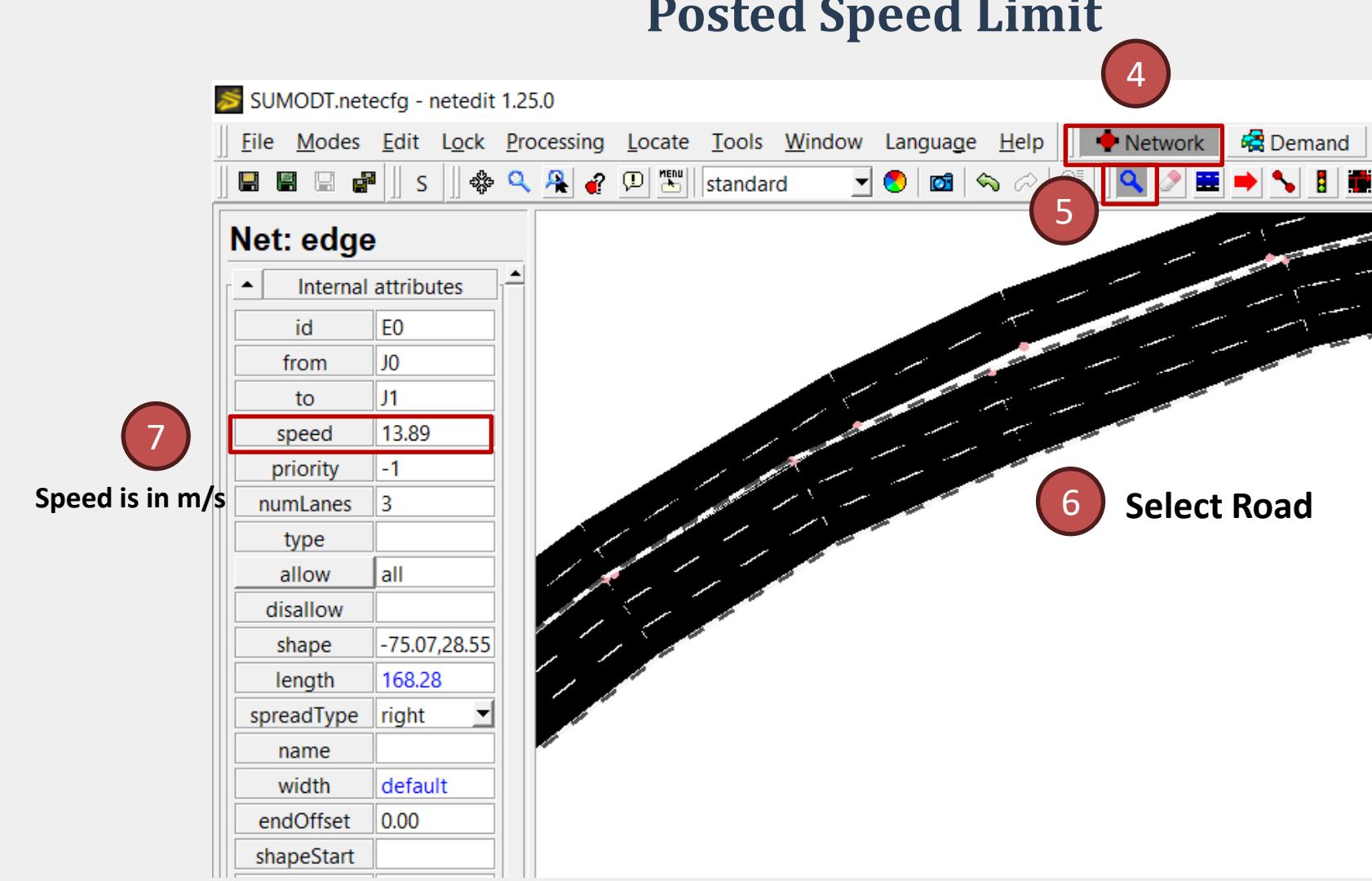
5. Traffic Speed Calibration

- In SUMO, traffic speed is defined by vehicle type and the posted speed limit on each road.
- Check the real-world posted speed limit and update the posted speed limit value in SUMO.
- If we have observed speeds for the entire link (not just near the intersection), we can also adjust the vehicle-type speed parameters.

Vehicle Type

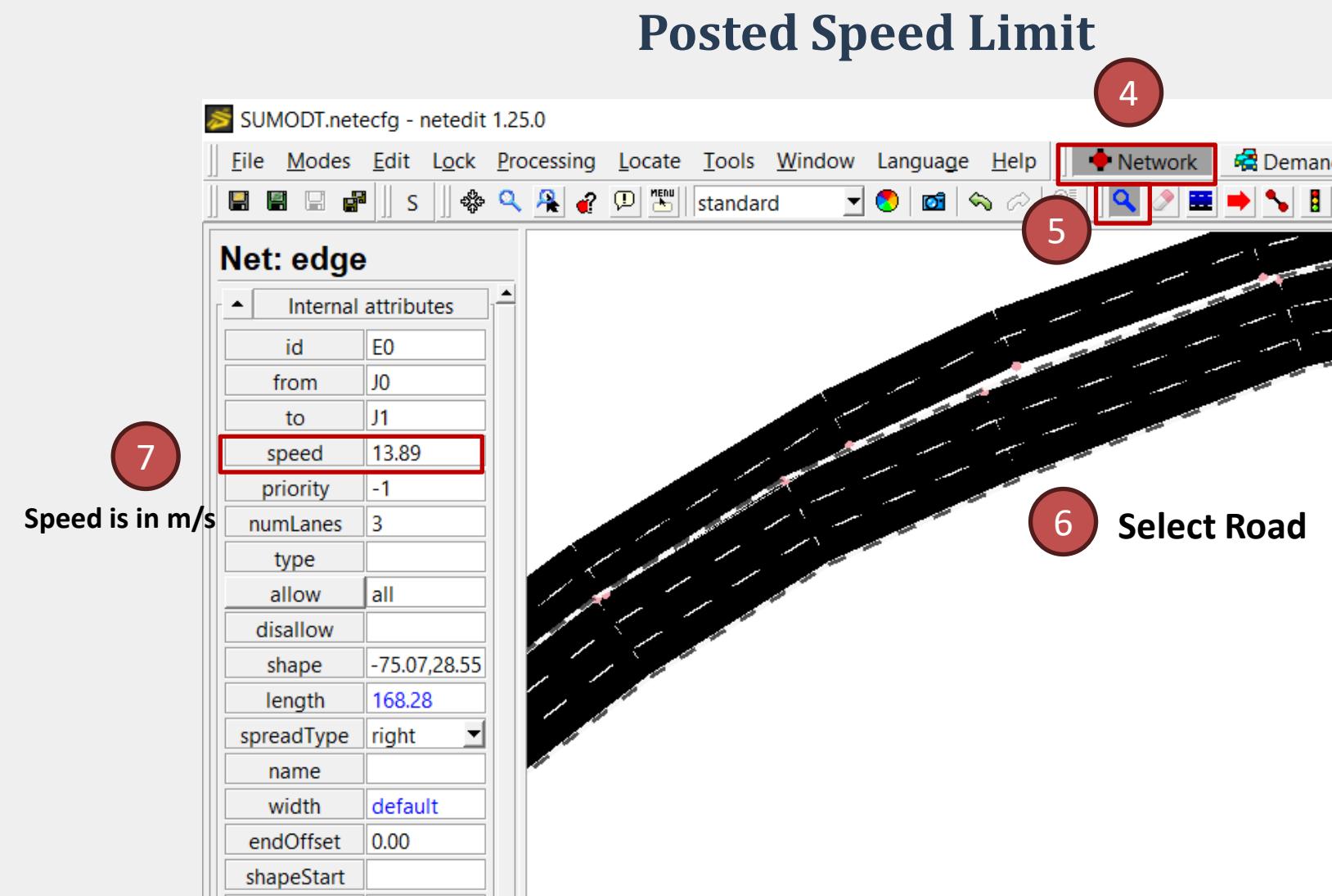


Posted Speed Limit



5. Traffic Speed Calibration

- For this course, we only adjust posted speed limits because we do not have speed data for the entire road.



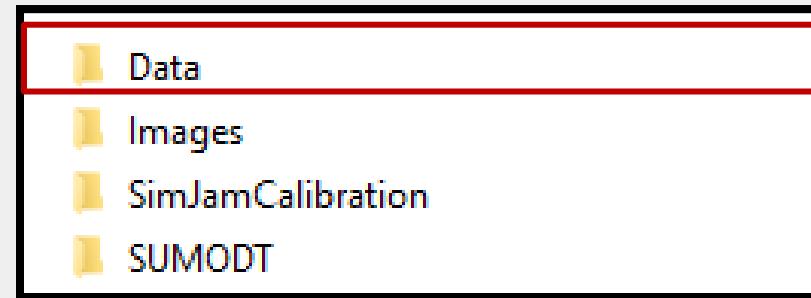
In-Class Deliverable

Download Required Materials

1. Download Week7a.Material.zip

2. Extract the Zip File

3. It has below structure:



Collected Through Weeks 1-3

15-Min Observed Data.csv

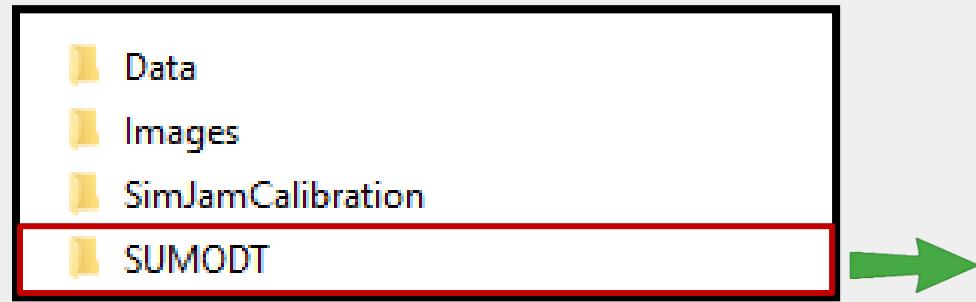
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Minute	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR
2	All	30	143	19	22	154	24	20	100	21	24	129	25

Interval Observed Data.csv

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Minute	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR
2	1	2	15	1	1	10	2	1	6	1	1	6	1
3	2	3	16	1	1	11	2	1	4	1	1	7	2
4	3	1	9	1	2	9	1	1	5	3	2	8	1
5	4	2	4	1	3	8	2	1	4	1	3	8	2
6	5	3	13	1	1	10	1	2	7	3	2	6	2
7	6	1	12	2	2	12	2	2	10	1	1	12	2
8	7	2	7	1	2	13	1	1	8	1	2	8	2
9	8	3	9	1	1	11	2	2	8	1	1	5	1
10	9	2	5	2	1	10	2	1	6	1	2	10	2
11	10	1	1	2	1	11	2	1	8	1	2	11	1
12	11	2	10	2	1	9	1	2	6	1	1	8	3
13	12	2	11	1	1	12	2	1	8	1	1	12	2
14	13	3	5	1	1	10	1	2	6	3	2	10	2
15	14	1	14	1	2	8	2	1	7	1	1	9	1
16	15	2	12	1	2	10	1	1	7	1	2	9	1

Download Required Materials

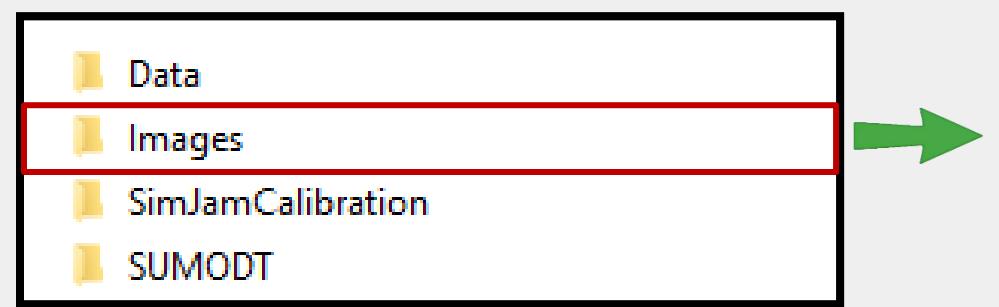
Developed Through Weeks 4-6



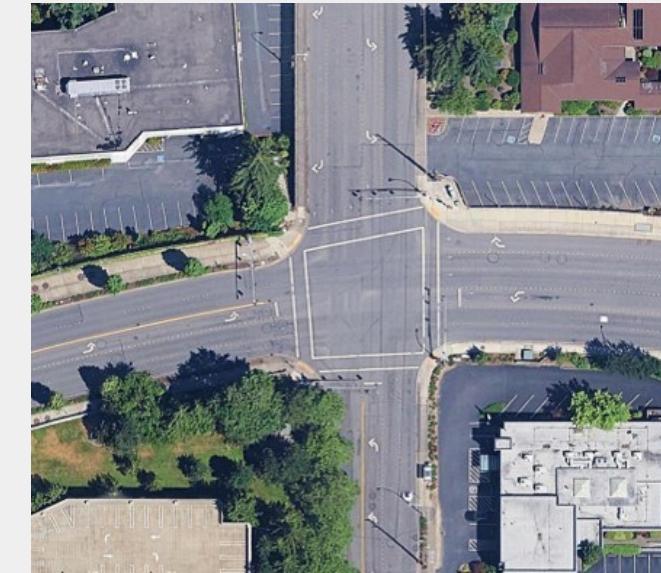
SUMO Files

- 🌐 SUMODT.net.xml
- 🚧 SUMODT.netecfg
- 🌐 SUMODT.rou.xml
- 🚧 SUMODT.sumocfg

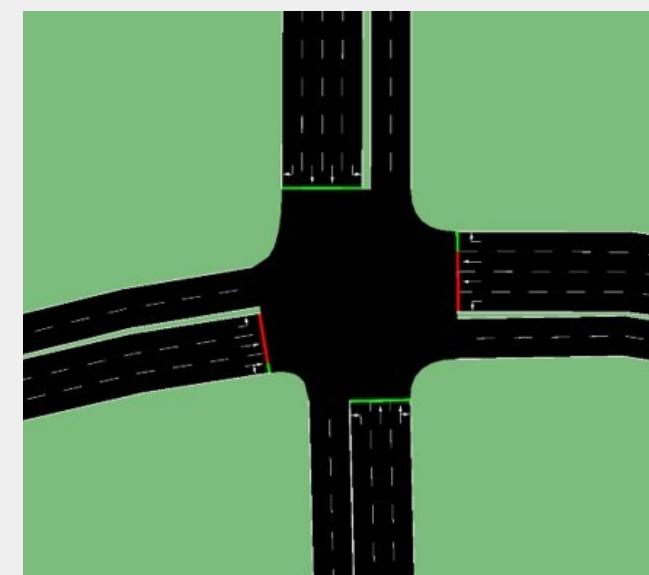
Download Required Materials



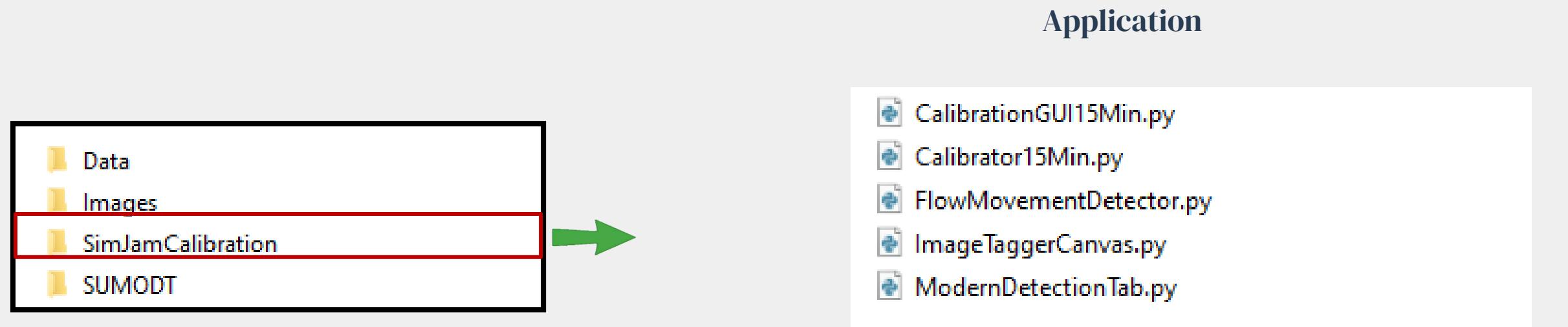
Real-World.jpg



SUMO.jpg

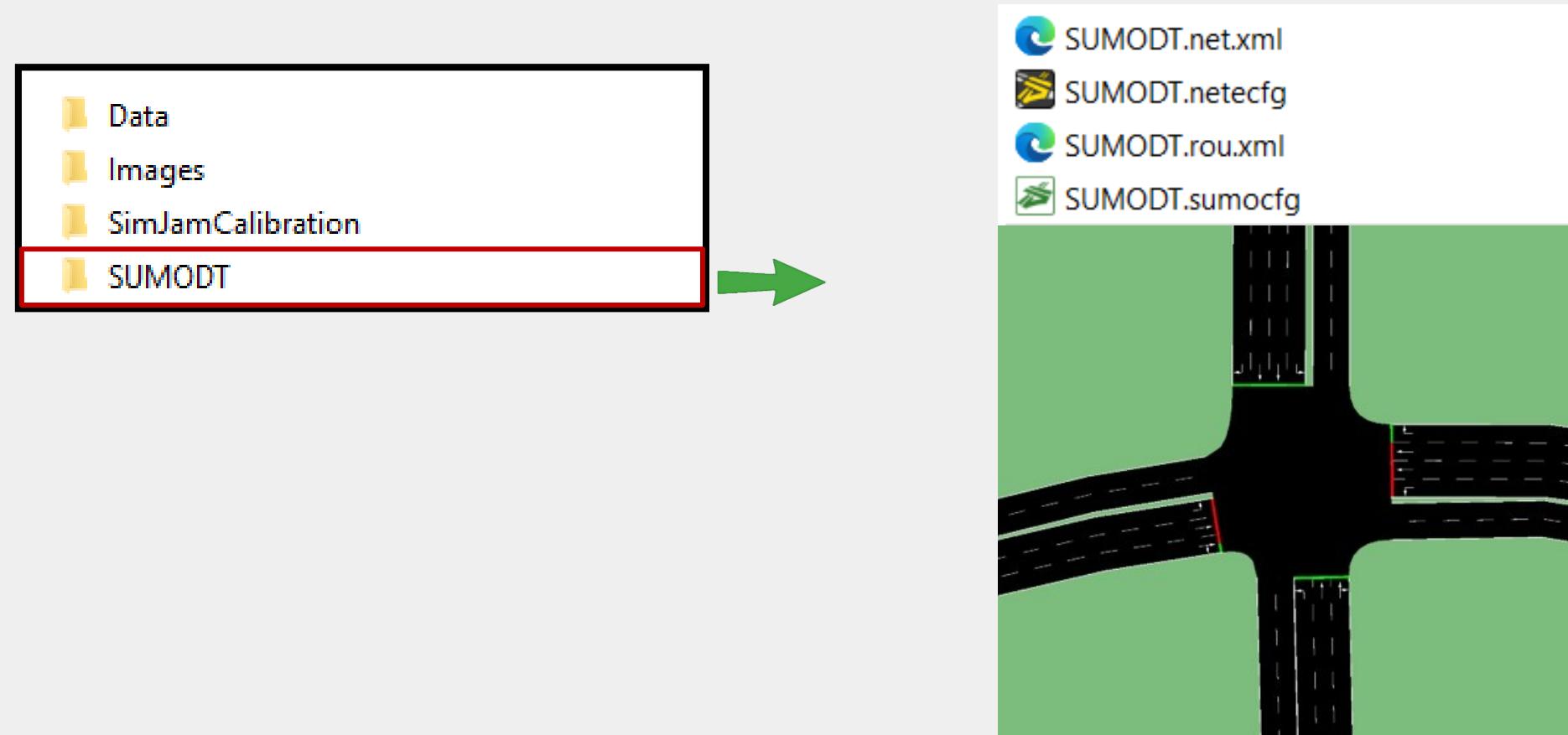


Download Required Materials



Step 1. Road Network Development & Traffic Signal Timing

1. Open Folder “SUMODT”
2. For this course, we already created this in previous tutorials
3. It includes Road Network Development & Traffic Signal Timing



Step 2. Traffic Movement & Volume Calibration

1. Data folder → Open 15-min Observed Data.csv

2. Find EBR and label it on the real-world image with the observed 15-min traffic volume (do this in PowerPoint).

See next slide for an example.

Minute	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBL	EBT	100	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR
2	All	30	143	19	22	154	24	20	100	21	24	129	25
3													
4													
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16													



Step 2. Traffic Movement and Volume Calibration

Example:

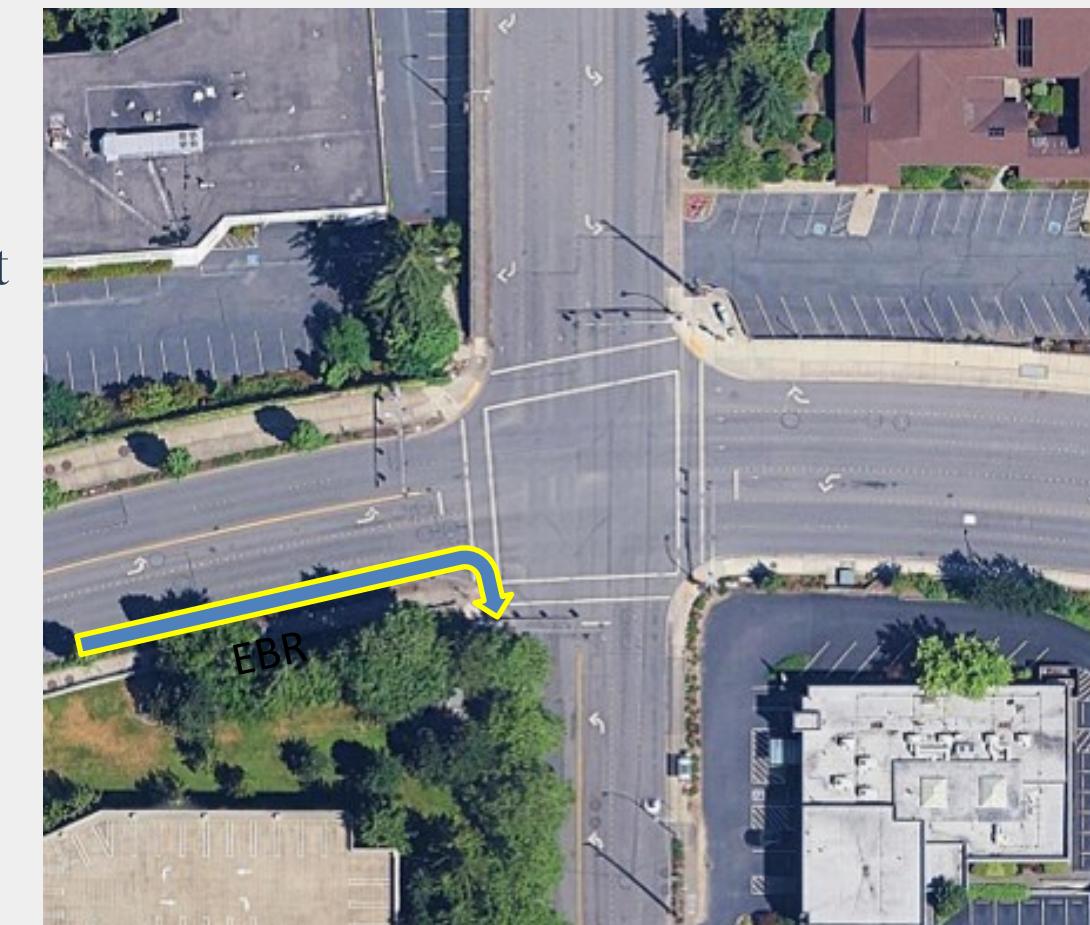
3. Open the “Images” folder → Copy and paste the real-world image into a PowerPoint slide.

4. In PowerPoint: Home → Drawing

5. Use the arrows below to draw each traffic movement and label its volume.



Draw arrow for each traffic movement



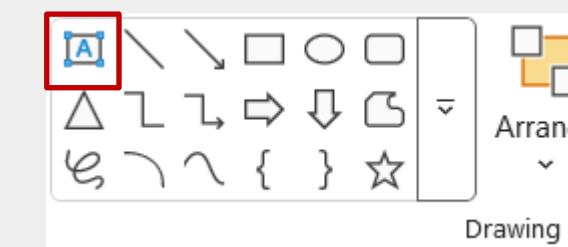
Step 2. Traffic Movement & Volume Calibration

6. Open the “Data” folder → Open 15-Min Observed Data.csv

7. Find EBR and add it to the real-world image with the 15-min observed traffic volume using a text box.

8. Use “Fill Shape” to add a background color to the text box.

Minute	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
All		NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR
1	30	143	19	22	154	24	20	100	21	21	24	129	25
2													
3													
4													
5													
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10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													



Step 2. Traffic Movement and Volume Calibration

9. Repeat the same process for all other traffic movements and volumes.

Minute	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
All		NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBL	EBT	EBC	WBL	WBT	WBR
2	30	143	19	22	154	24	20	100	21	24	129	25	
3													
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Step 2. Traffic Movement and Volume Calibration

10. Submit the deliverables to course website