

RWR 4013

Digital Twins for Smart Cities

Dr. Ahmad Mohammadi

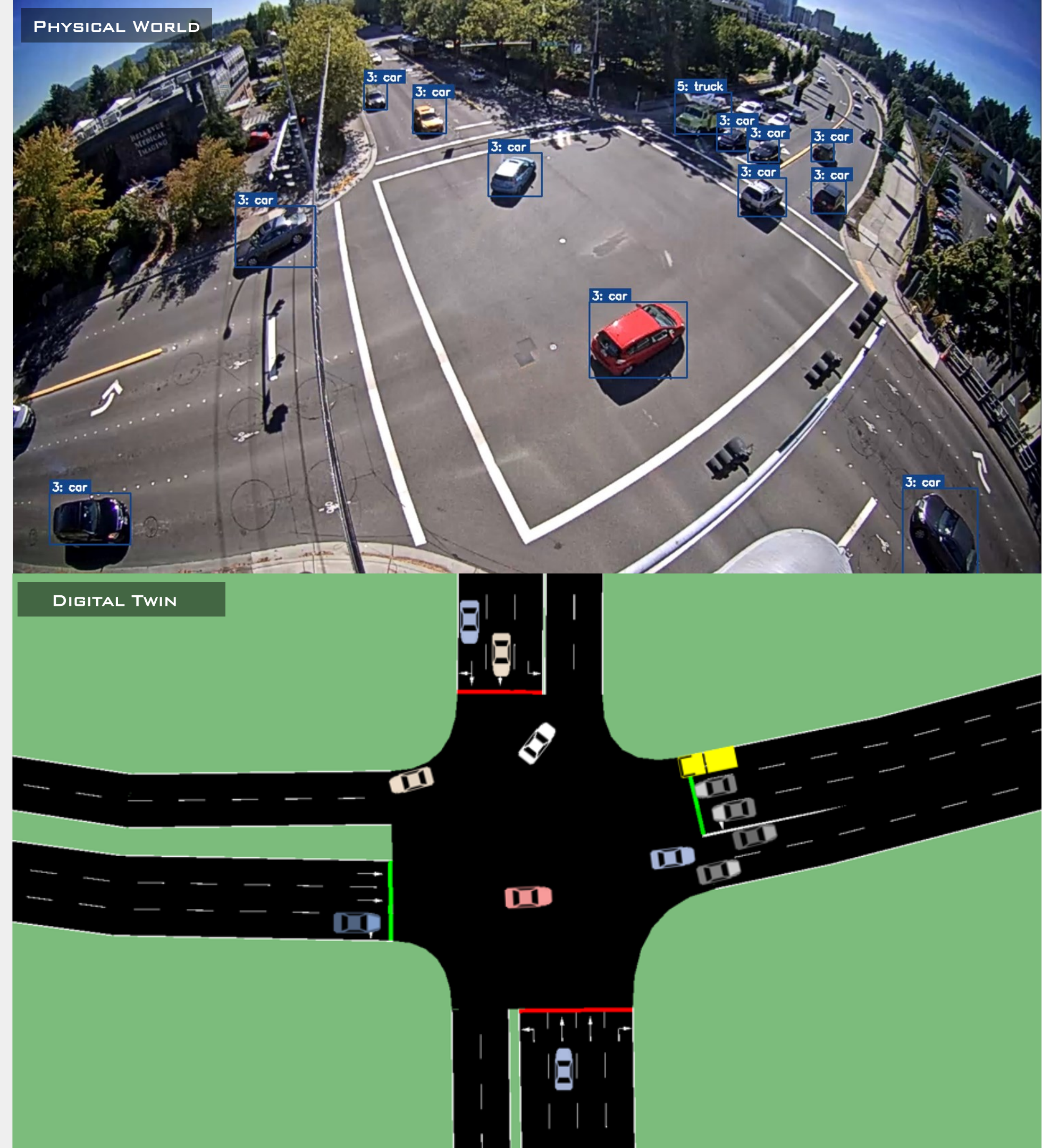
Week 6 | Session 1:
Simulation Calibration

Fall 2026

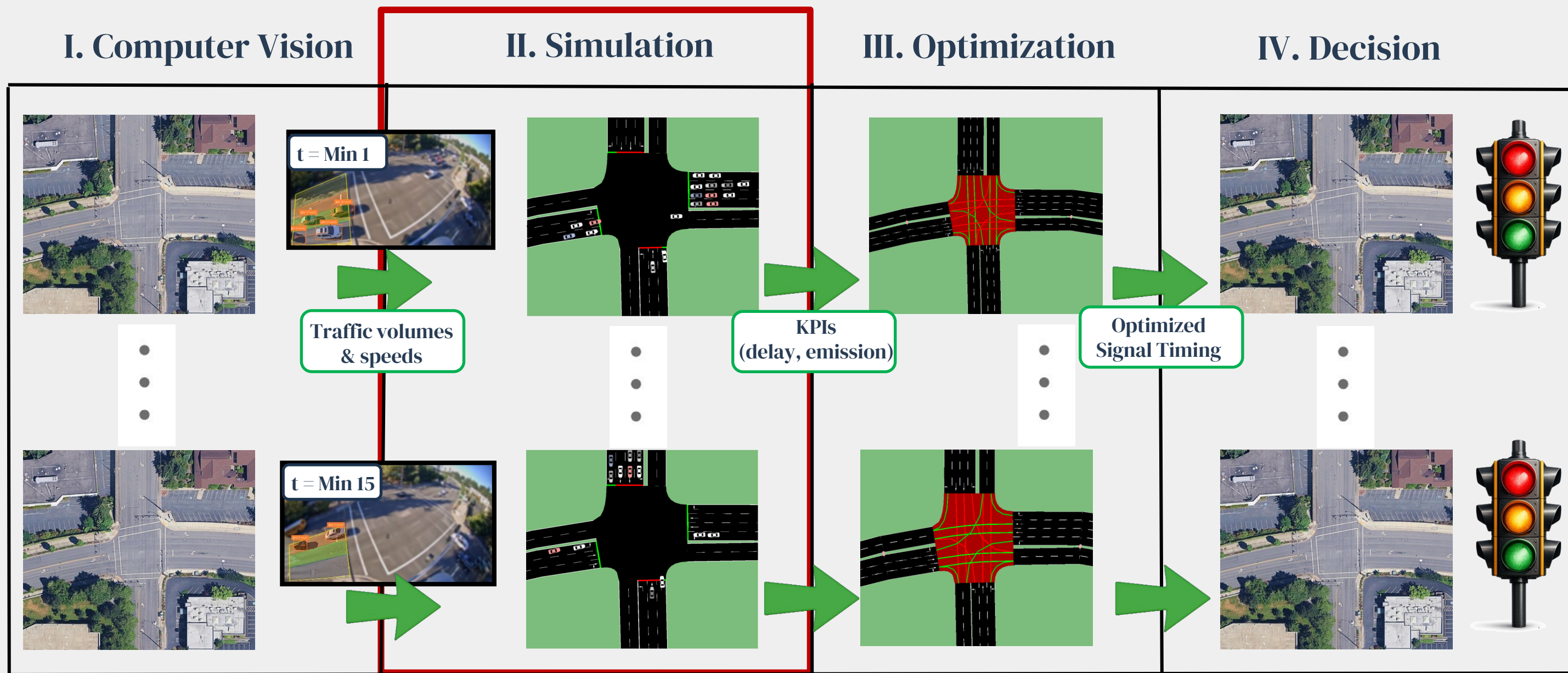
RoadwayVR



roadwayvr.github.io/DigitalTwinsforSmartCities



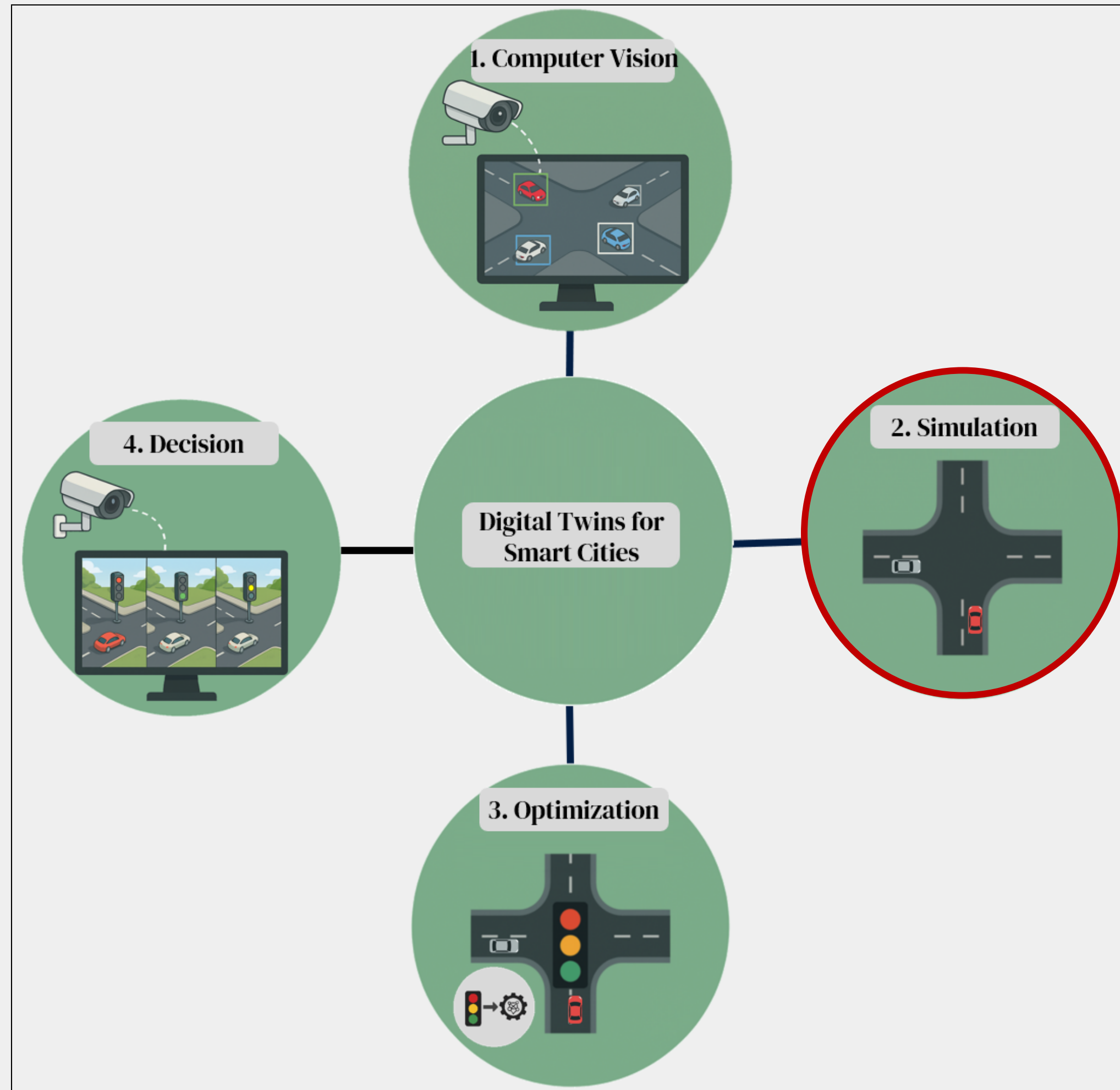
Overview of Course Syllabus in One Shot



Agenda

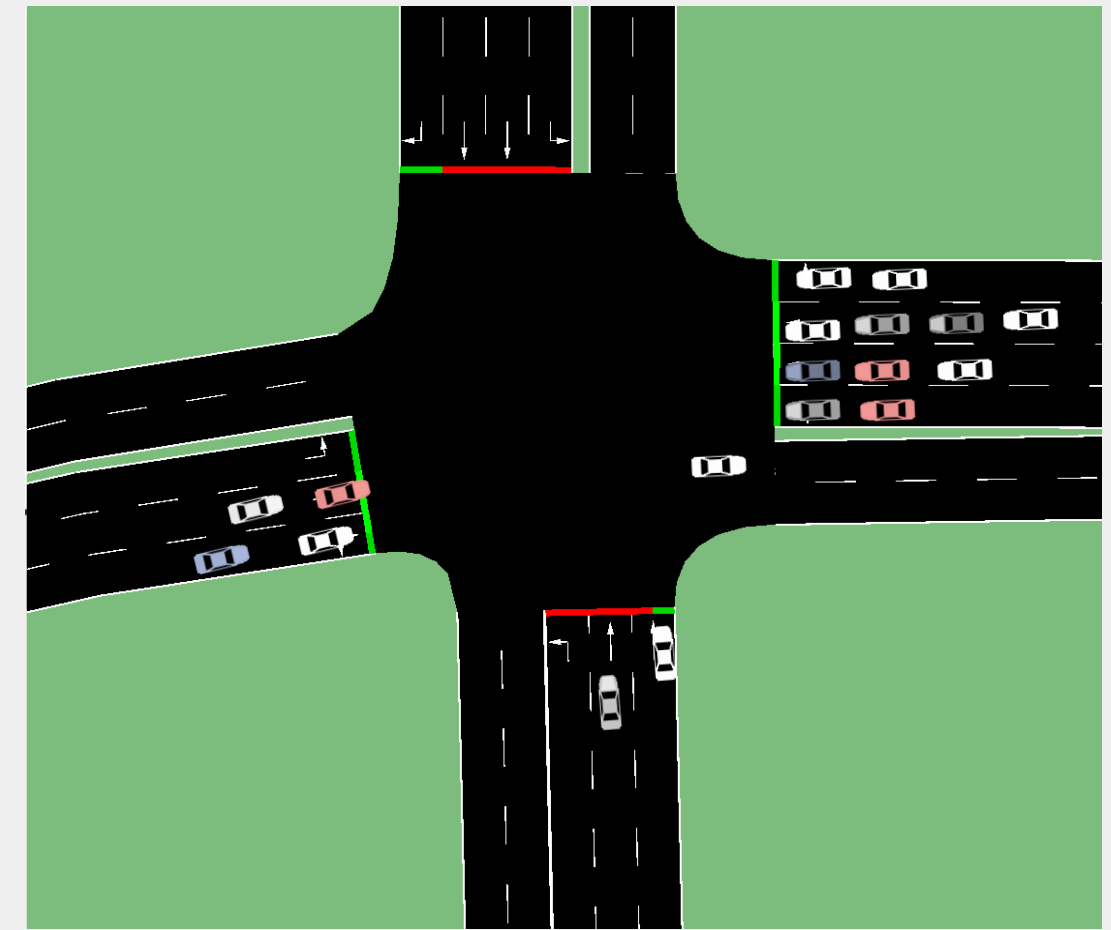
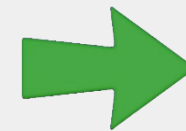
❑ Simulation Calibration

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

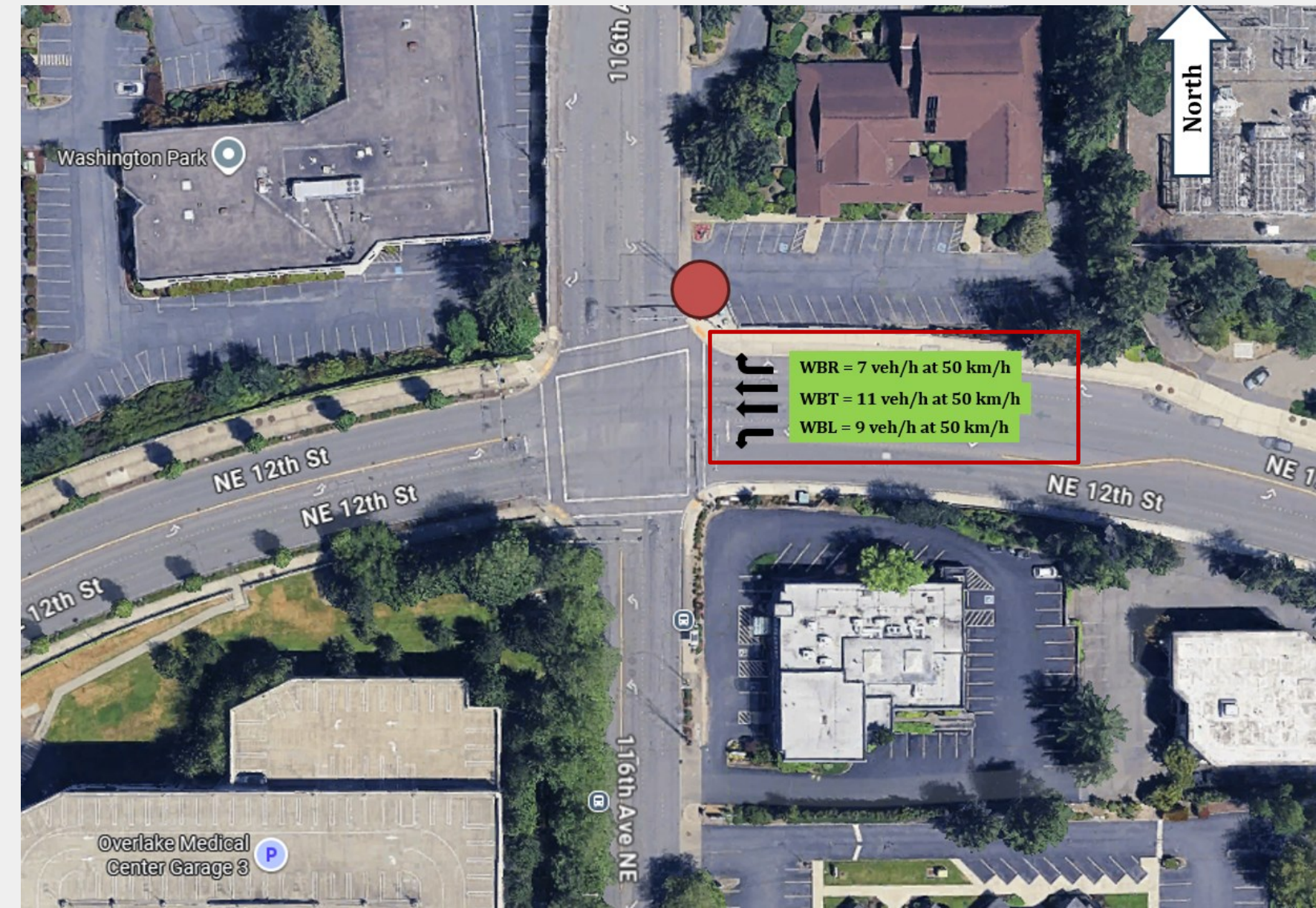


3&4&5. Traffic Movement & Volume & Speed



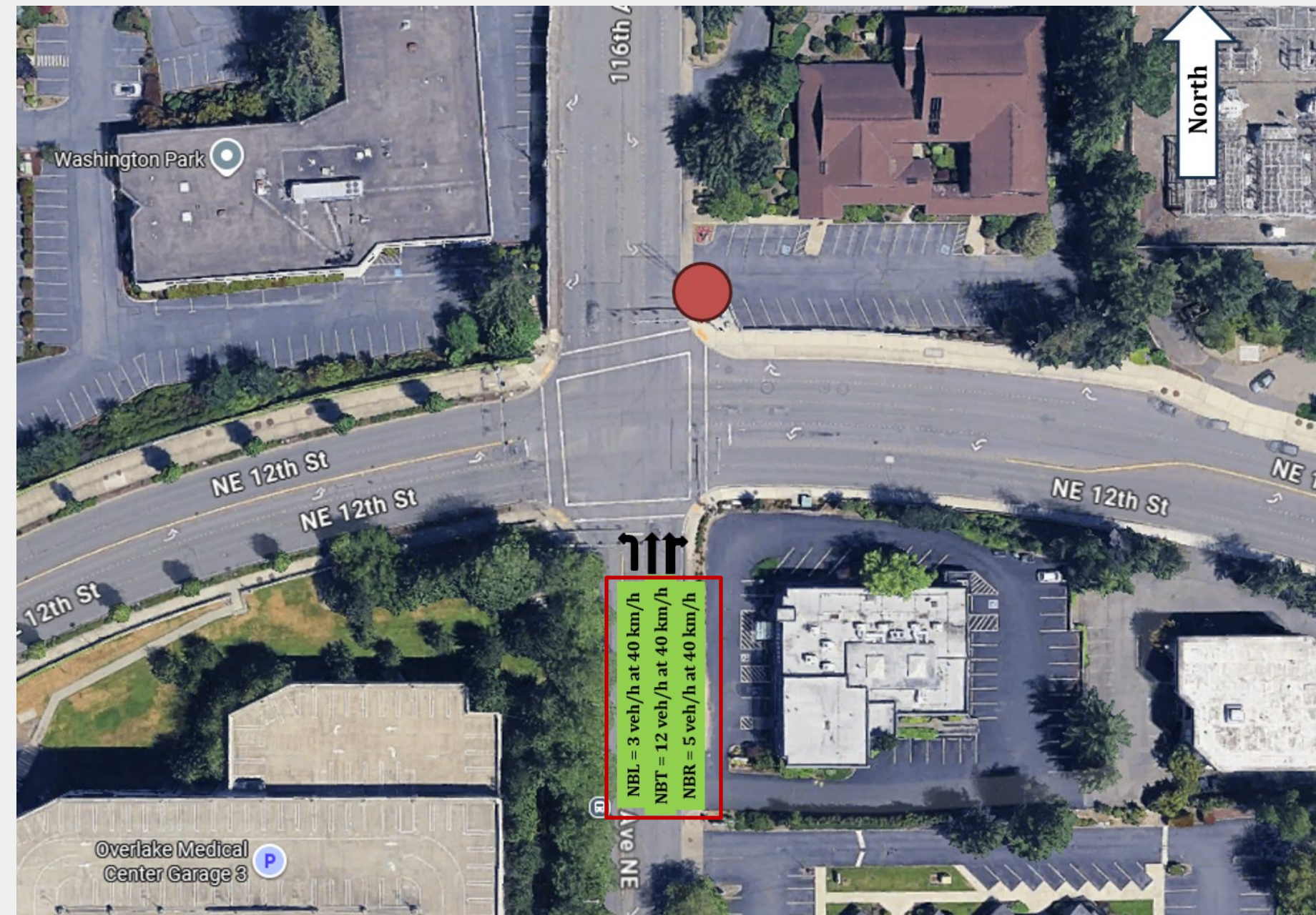
Quiz

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



Quiz

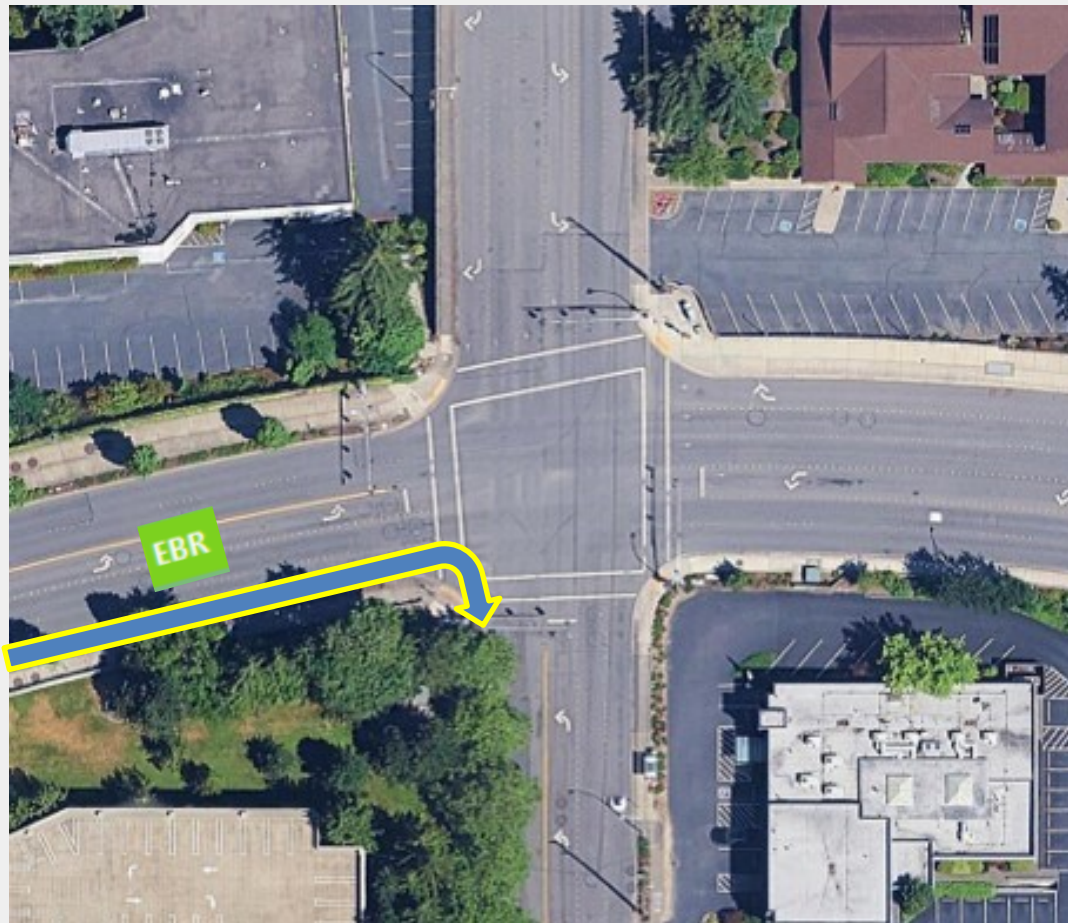
- In the NB approach, the rightmost lane allows both through and right-turn movements.
- For the rightmost lane, what are the through-movement volume and speed?



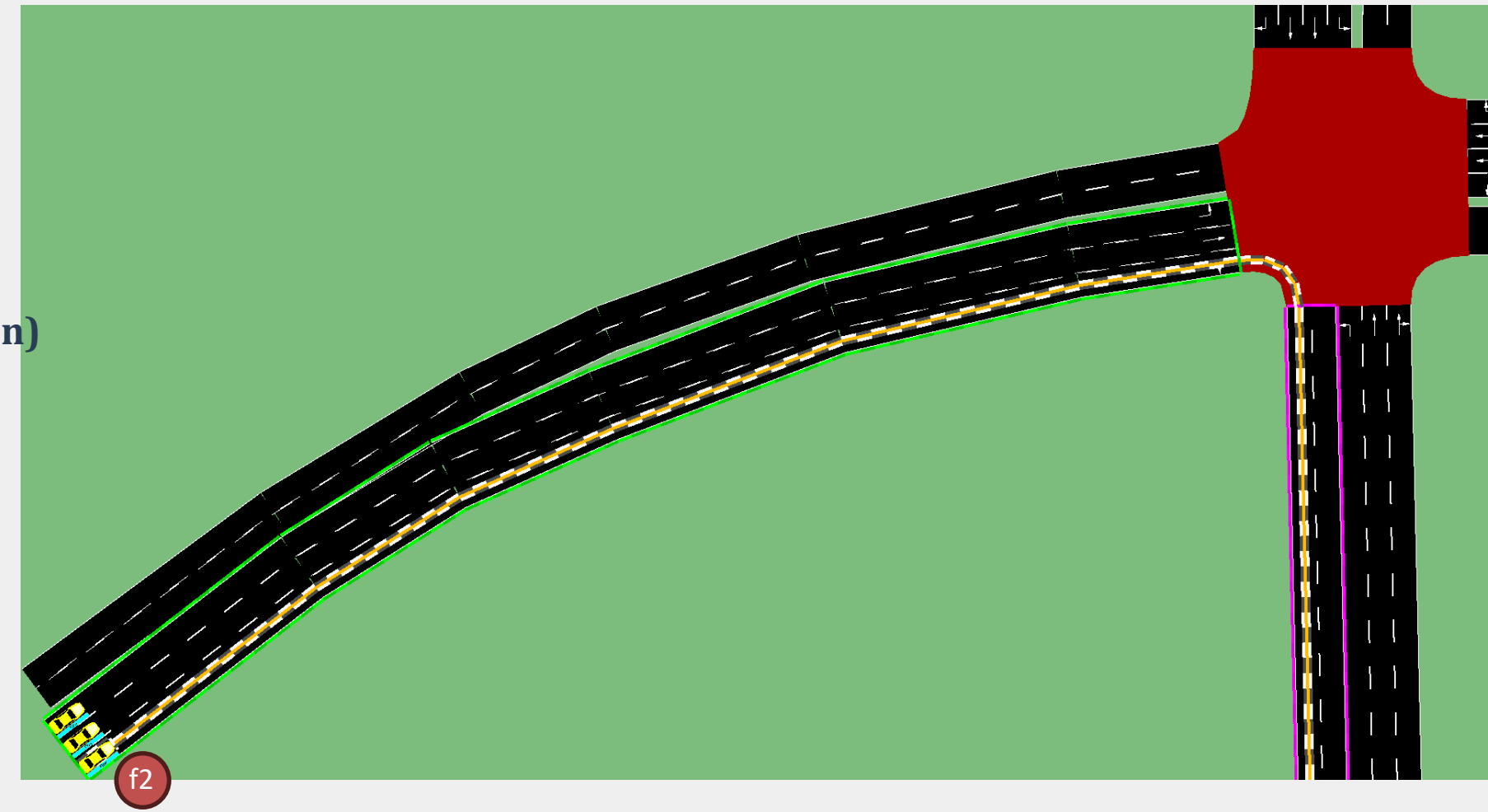
3. Traffic Movement Calibration

- ❑ 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 ($f_0...f_{11}$)
- ❑ **Traffic Movement Calibration:** real-world (e.g., NBL, NBT, NBR ... WBR) and simulation ($f_0...f_{11}$) 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) = f2 (Simulation)



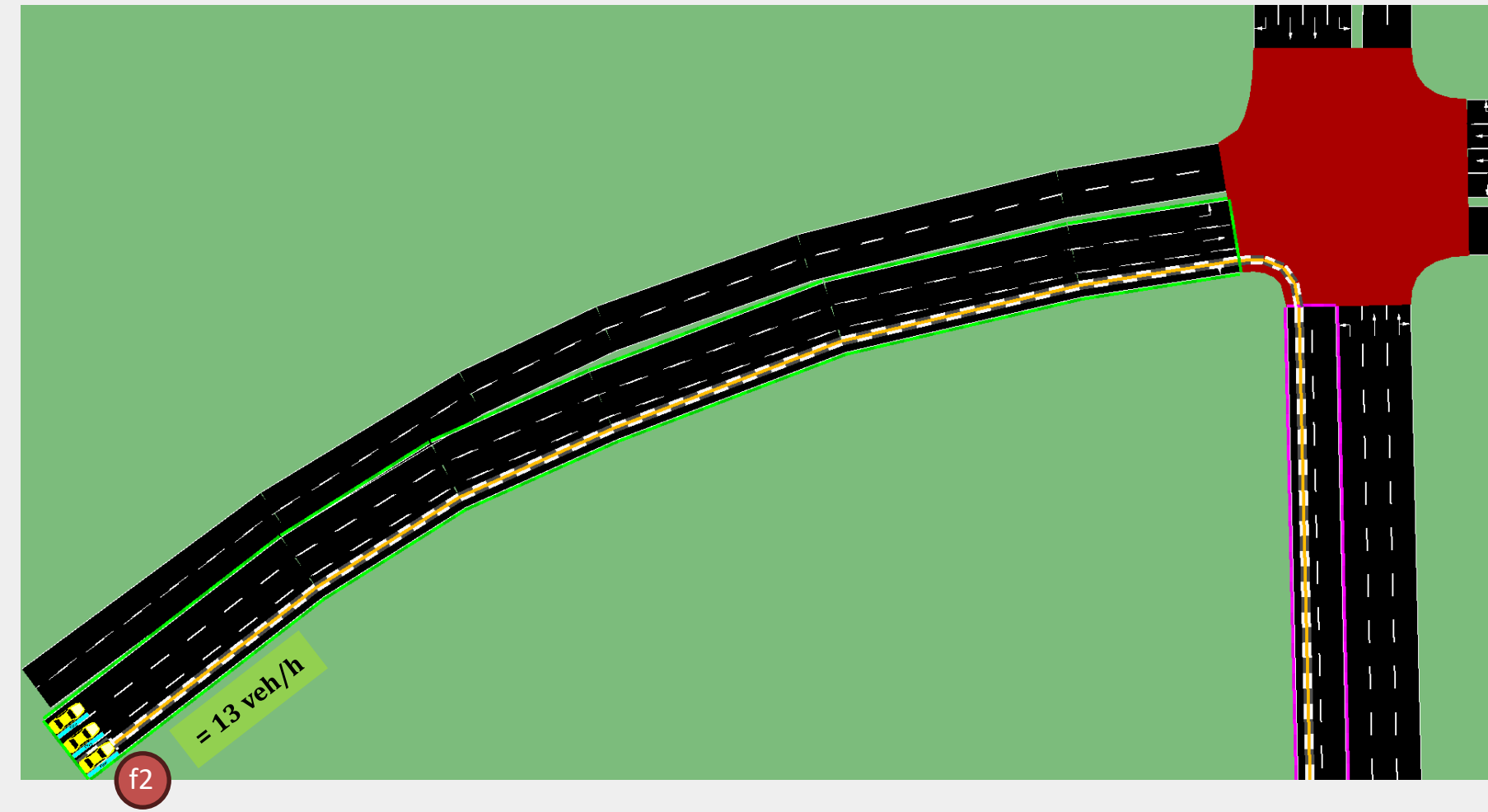
4. Traffic Volume Calibration

- ❑ 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., f2=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) = f2 (13 veh/h)

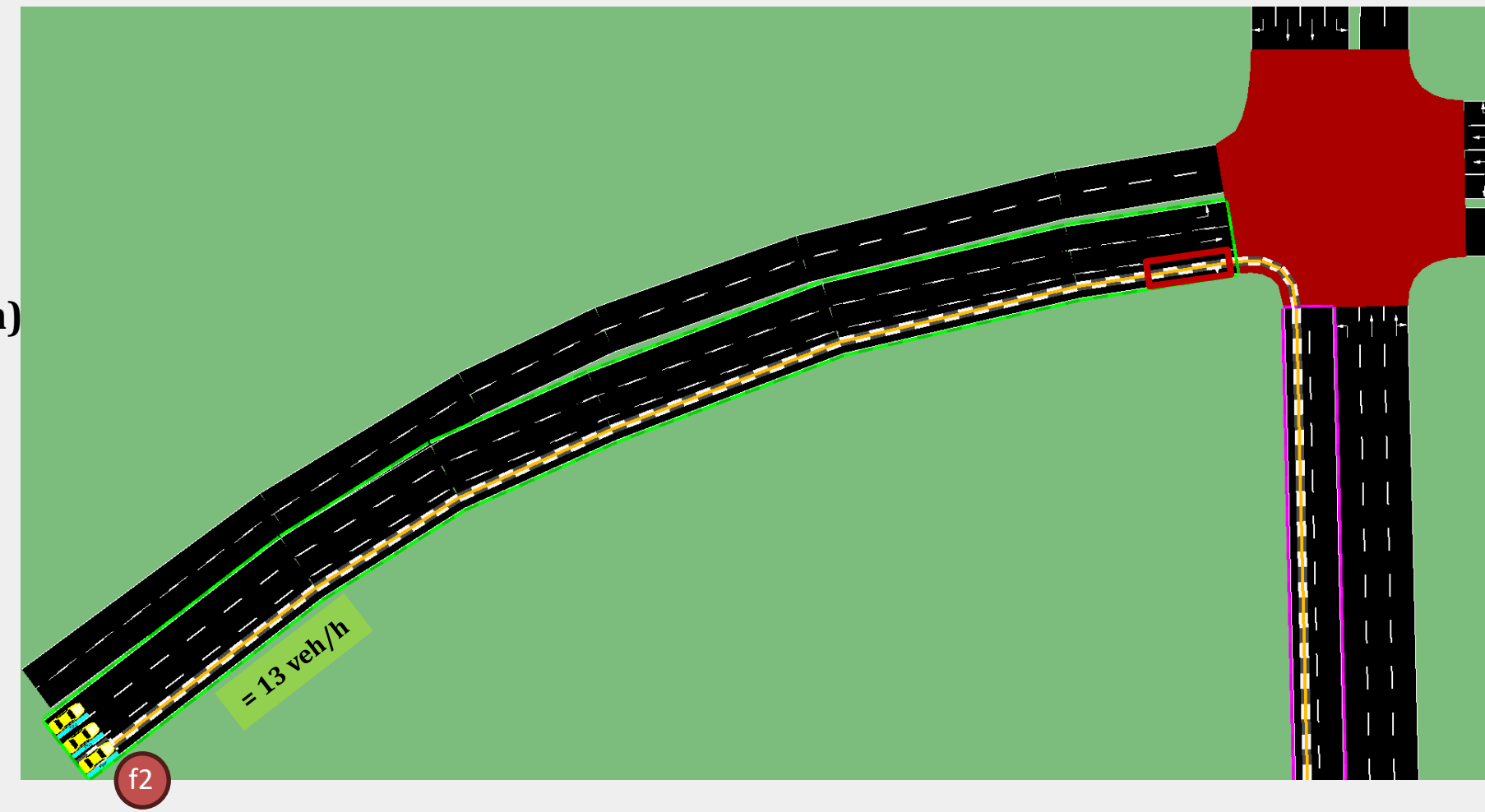


4. Traffic Volume Calibration (using GEH)

- ❑ 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)

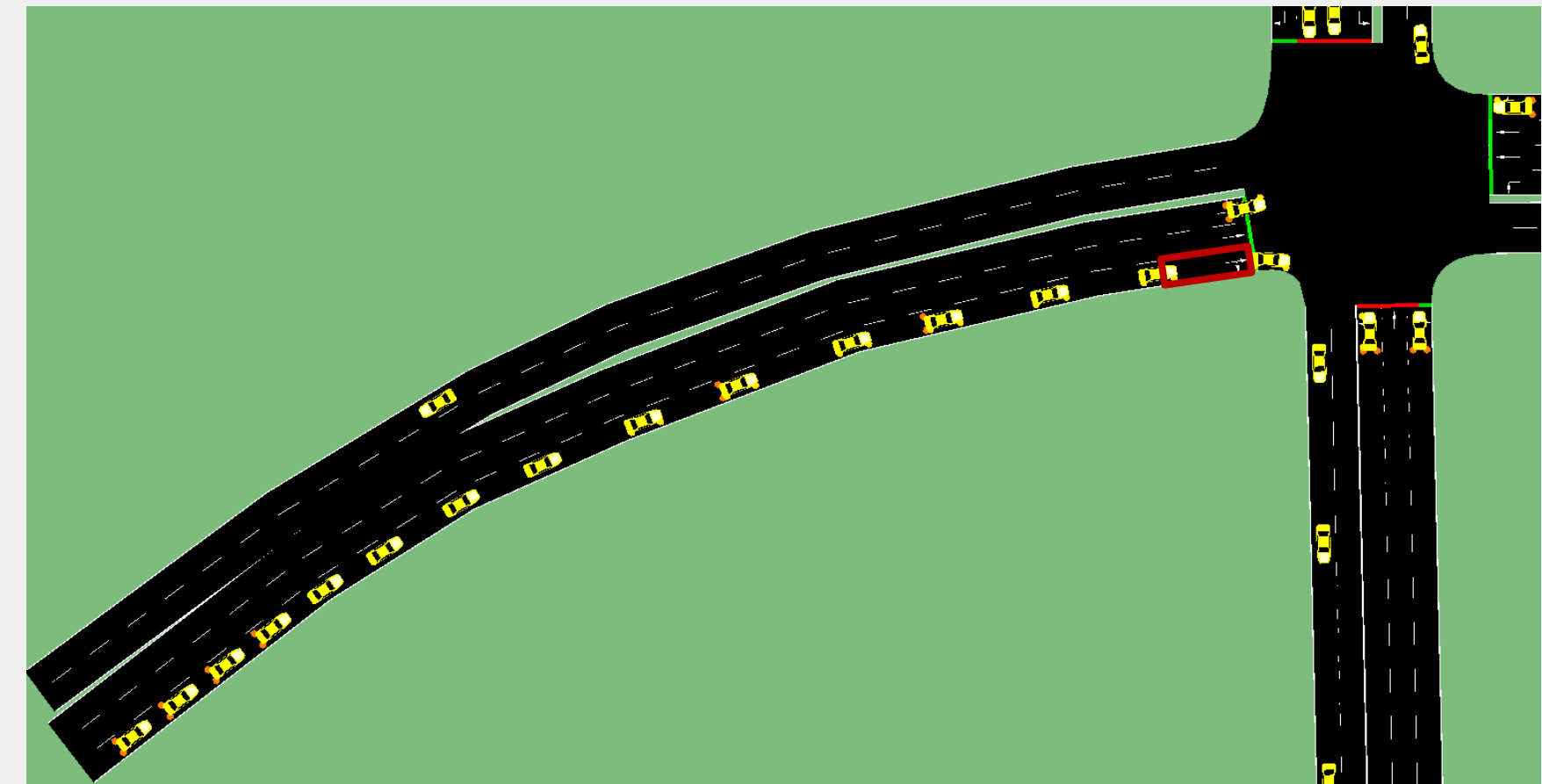
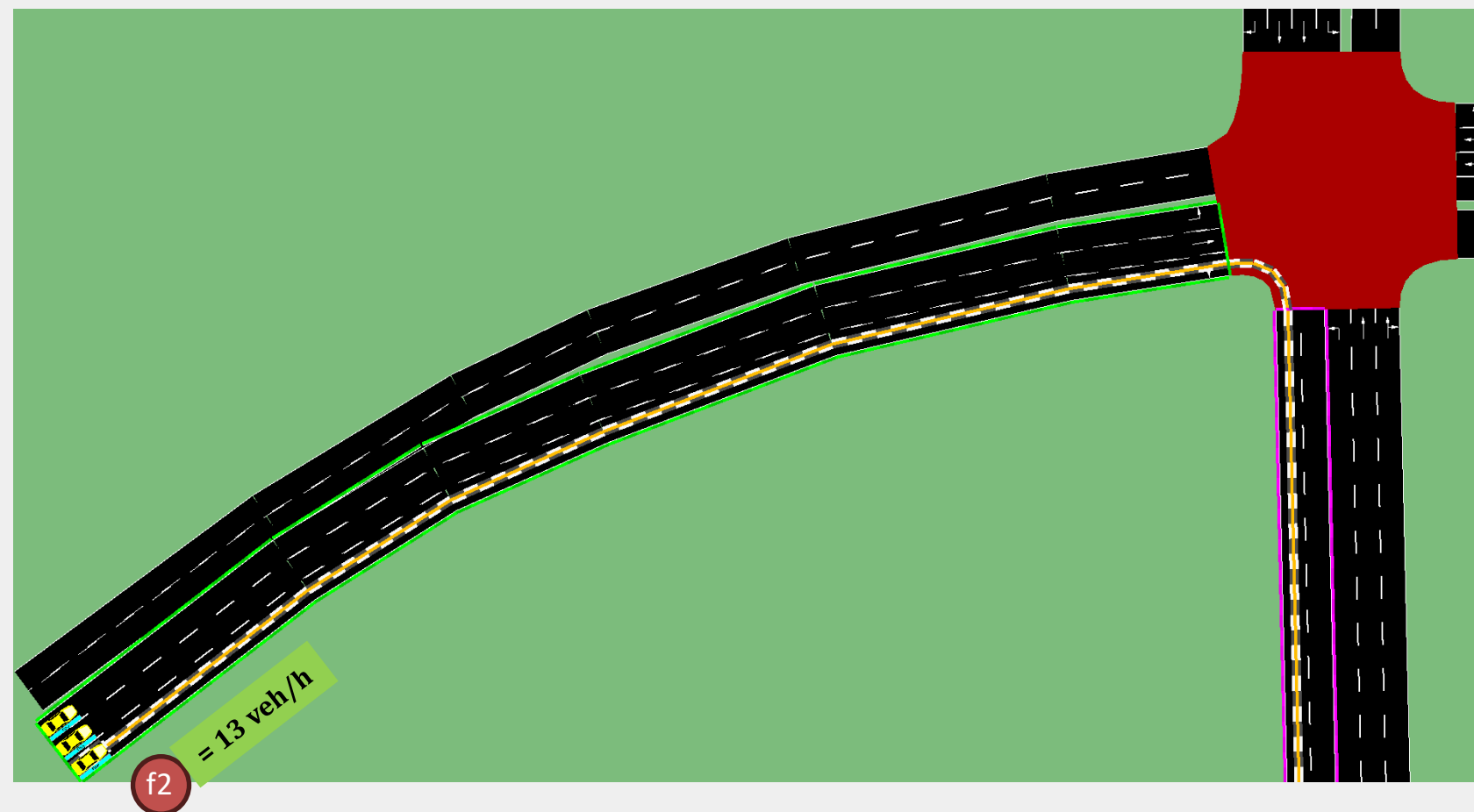


4. Traffic Volume Calibration (using GEH)

- ❑ 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 $f_2 = 13$ 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:

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

M = Simulated Traffic Volume (veh/h)

C = Observed Traffic Volume (veh/h)

Interpretation:

$GEH < 5$ *Good match*

$5 \leq GEH < 10$ *Needs investigation*

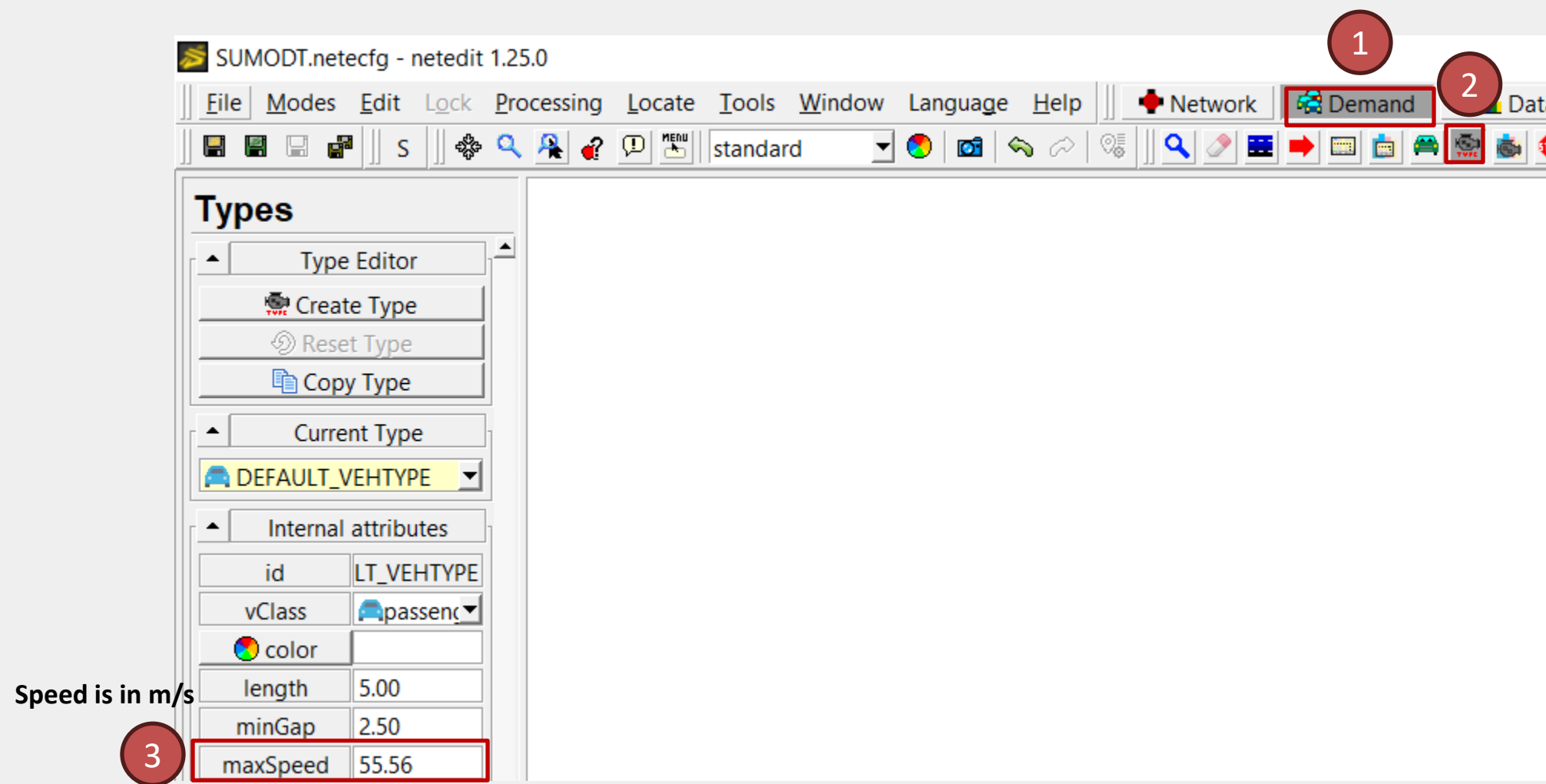
$10 \leq GEH$ *Likely mismatch (check data, mapping, or model settings)*

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

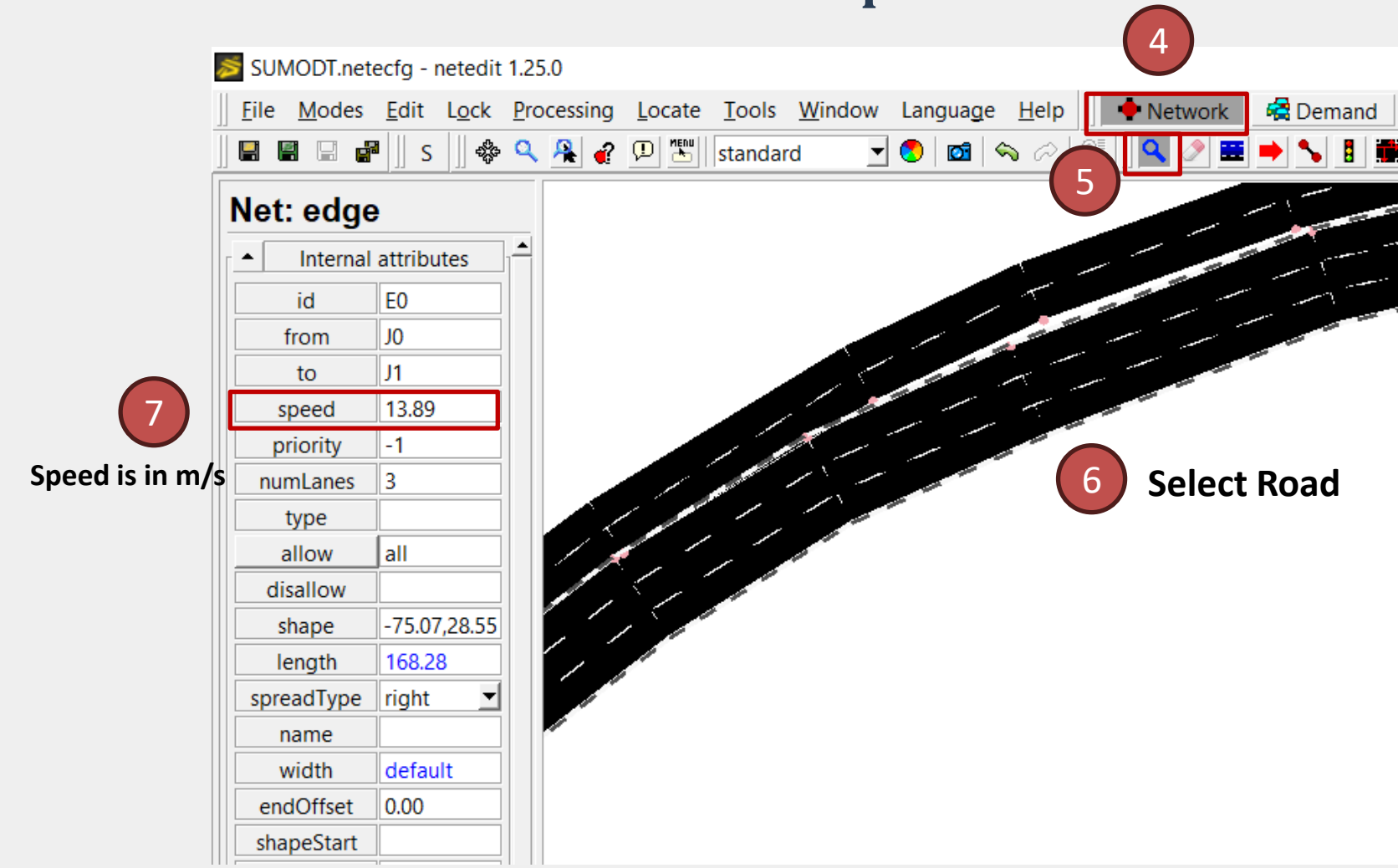
5. Traffic Speed Calibration

- ❑ 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.

Posted Speed Limit

The screenshot shows the SUMO netedit 1.25.0 interface. The 'Net: edge' panel on the left lists attributes for a selected edge. The 'speed' attribute is highlighted with a red box and labeled with a red circle containing the number 7. The value '13.89' is shown next to it. A text label 'Speed is in m/s' points to this value. The main window shows a road network with a red circle containing the number 6 and the text 'Select Road' pointing to a road segment. The top toolbar has a red circle containing the number 4 pointing to the 'Network' button and a red circle containing the number 5 pointing to the 'Select' button.

Internal attributes	
id	E0
from	J0
to	J1
speed	13.89
priority	-1
numLanes	3
type	
allow	all
disallow	
shape	-75.07,28.55
length	168.28
spreadType	right
name	
width	default
endOffset	0.00
shapeStart	

In-Class Deliverable

Download Required Materials

1. Download Week7a.Material.zip

2. Extract the Zip File


3. It has below structure:

Data

Images

SimJamCalibration

SUMODT



Collected Through Weeks 1-3

15-Min Observed Data.csv

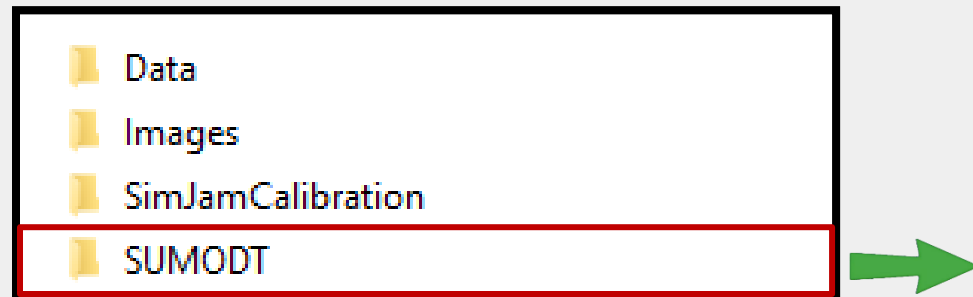
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Minute	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR
2	All	30	143	19	22	154	24	20	100	21	24	129	25

Interval Observed Data.csv

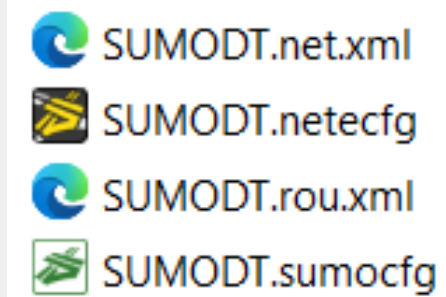
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Minute	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR
2	1	2	15	1	1	10	2	1	6	1	1	6	1
3	2	3	16	1	1	11	2	1	4	1	1	7	2
4	3	1	9	1	2	9	1	1	5	3	2	8	1
5	4	2	4	1	3	8	2	1	4	1	3	8	2
6	5	3	13	1	1	10	1	2	7	3	2	6	2
7	6	1	12	2	2	12	2	2	10	1	1	12	2
8	7	2	7	1	2	13	1	1	8	1	2	8	2
9	8	3	9	1	1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

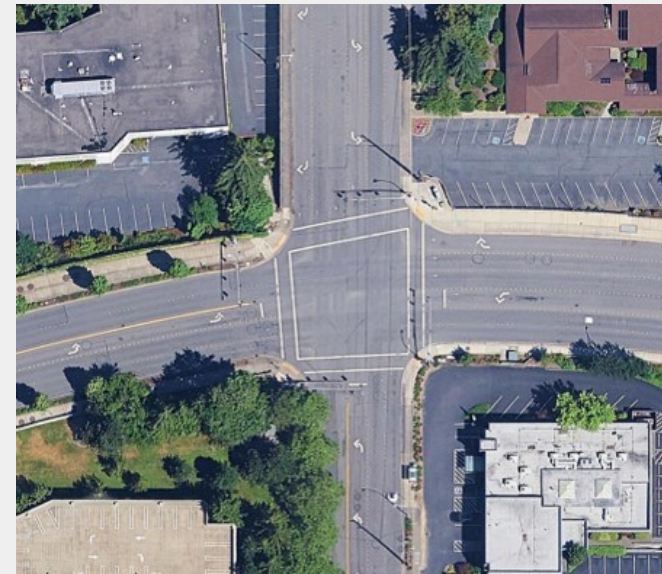


SUMO Files

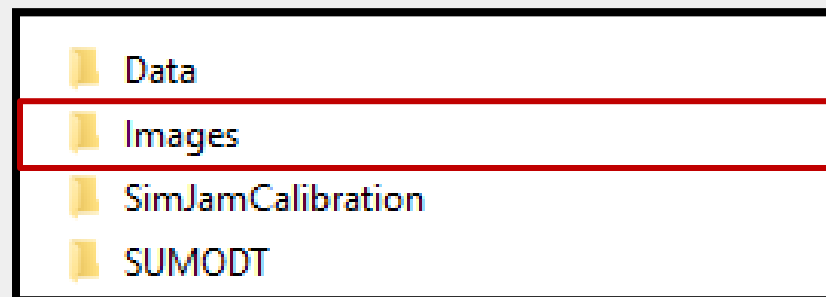
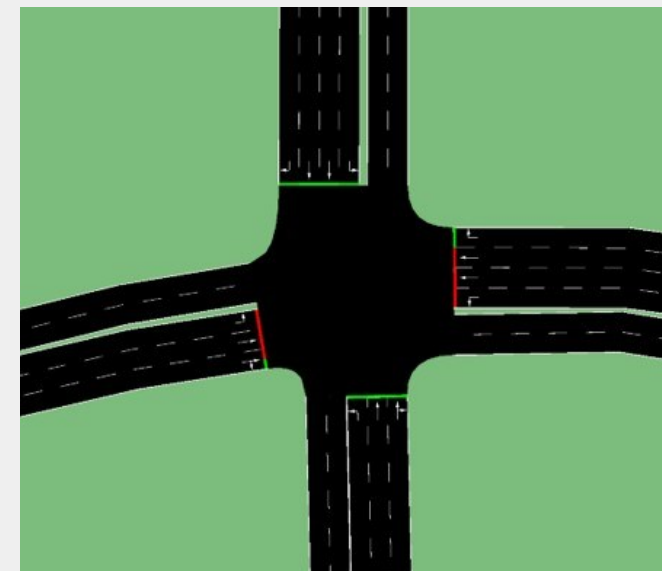


Download Required Materials

Real-World.jpg

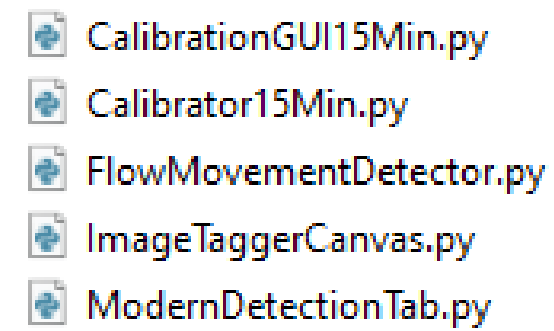
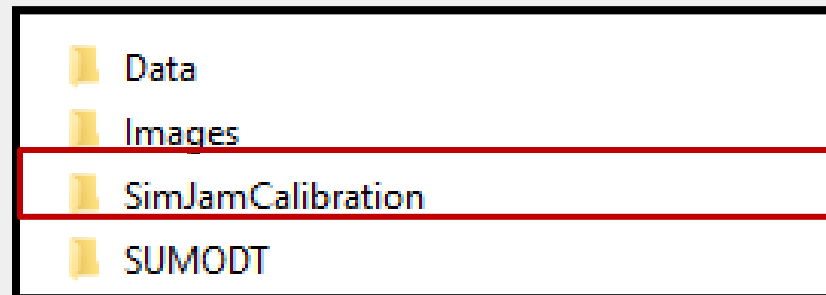


SUMO.jpg



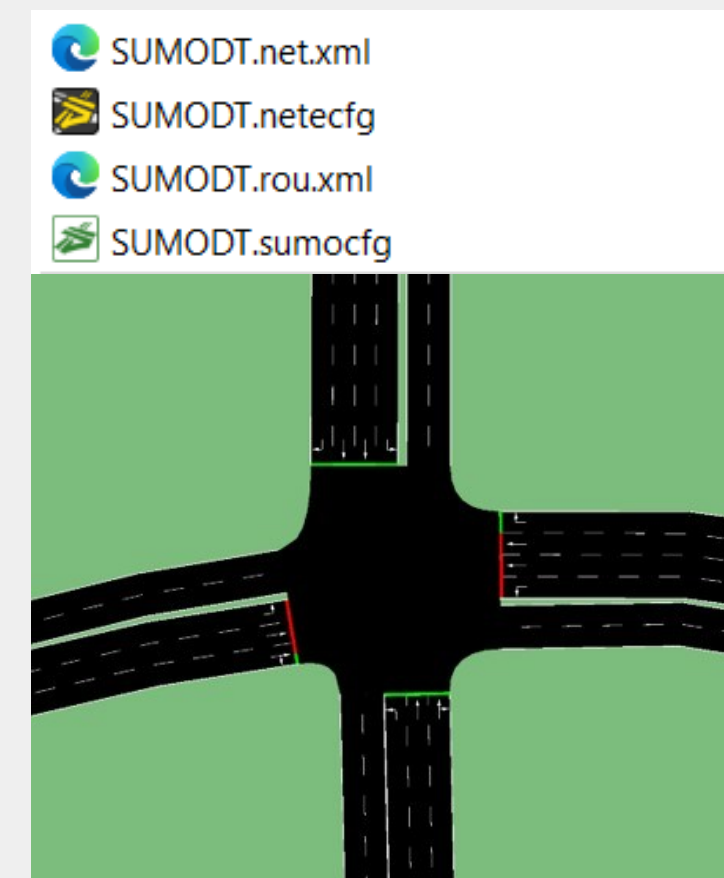
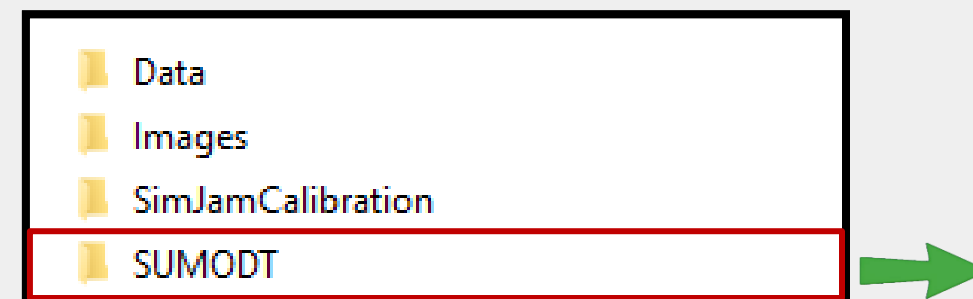
Download Required Materials

Application



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



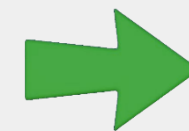
Step 2. Traffic Movement & Volume Calibration

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.

	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
3													
4													
5													
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7													
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9													
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11													
12													
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16													



Step 2. Traffic Movement and Volume Calibration

Example:

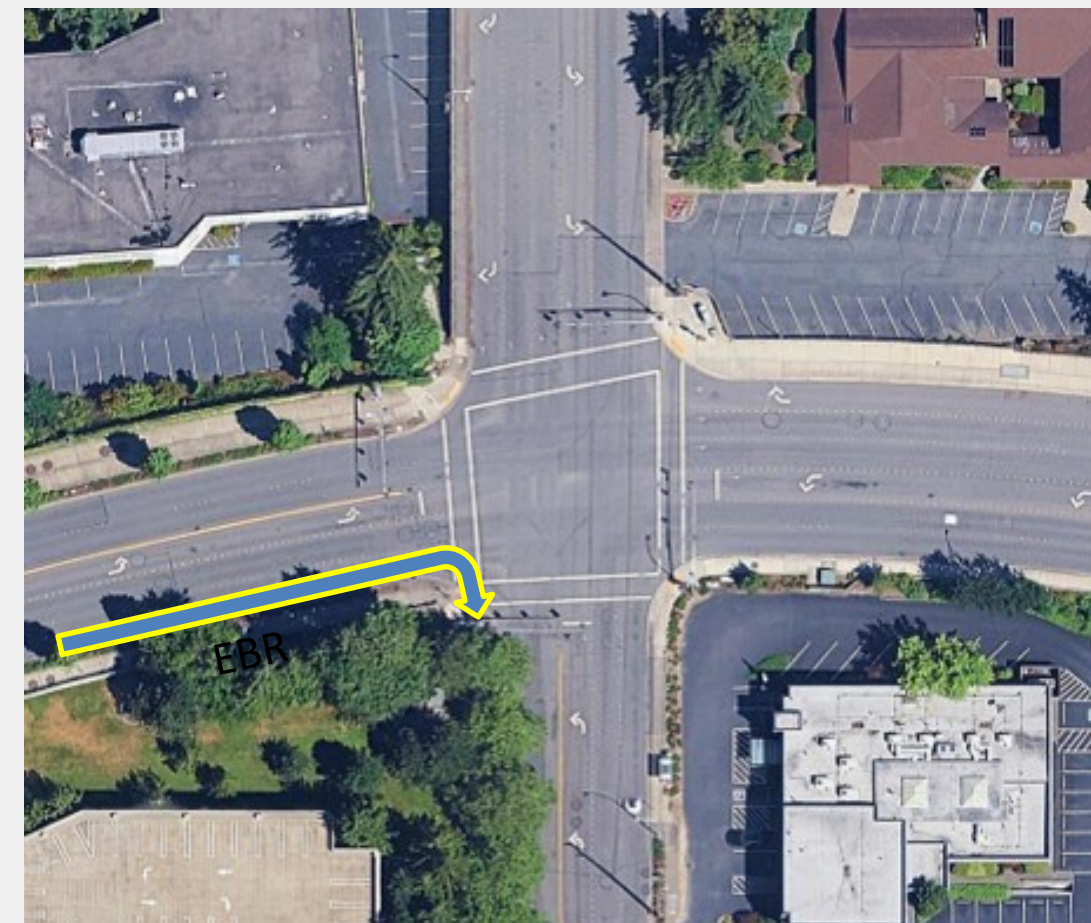
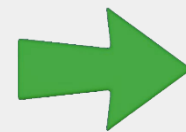
3. Open the “Images” folder → Copy and paste the real-world image into a PowerPoint slide.

4. In PowerPoint: Home → Drawing

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



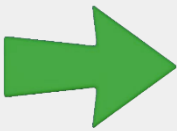
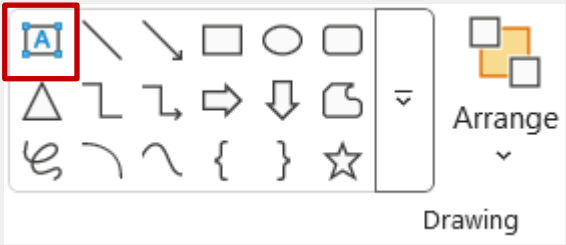
Draw arrow for each traffic movement



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.

	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
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
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.

	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
3													
4													
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Step 2. Traffic Movement and Volume Calibration

10. Submit the deliverables to course website