

# Georgia Tech Traffic Flow

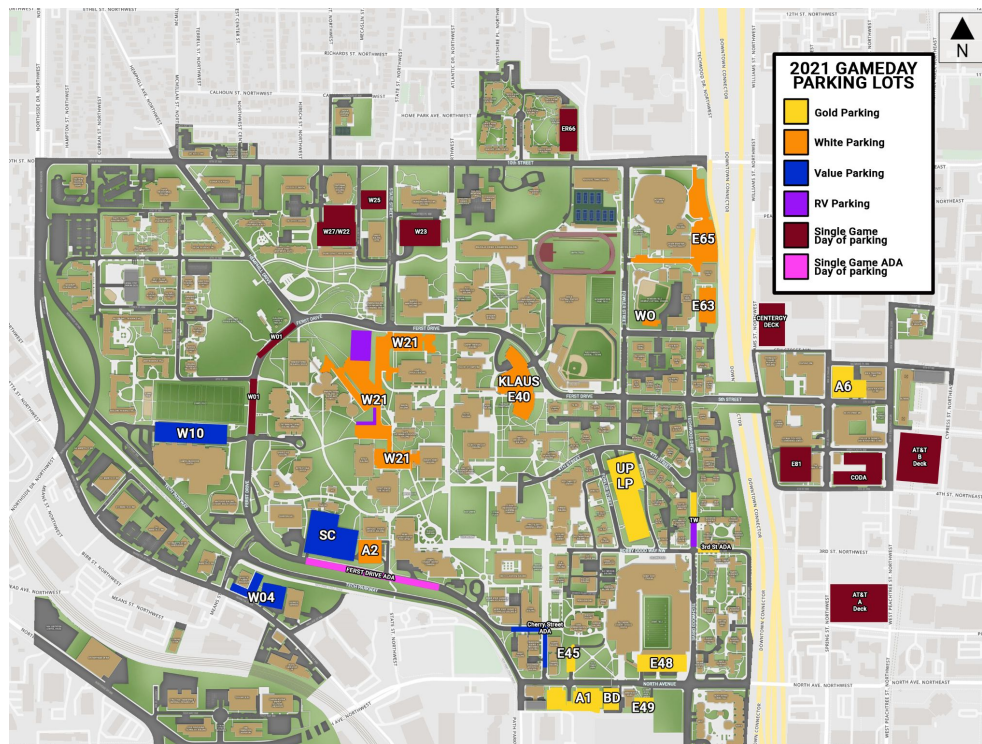
CSE6730/CX4230 - Modeling and Simulation

Team 11

Tusheet Goli, Matthew Dacey-Koo, Tushna  
Eduljee, Aaron Srinivas

# Introduction

- Model traffic flow on Georgia Tech using present campus road networks
- Introduce obstacles and blockades to analyze traffic rerouting



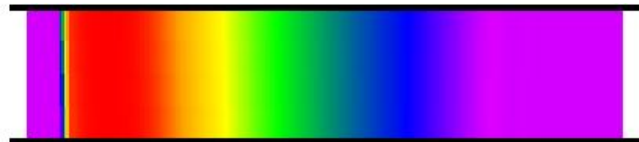
# Importance/Motivation

- Identify pain points in the campus road networks
- Provide statistical analysis to assist with city road planning
- Better planning of intersections, placement of stop signs, and traffic lights
- Develop re-routing strategies in situations of blockade or road closures (game days, special events, etc.)

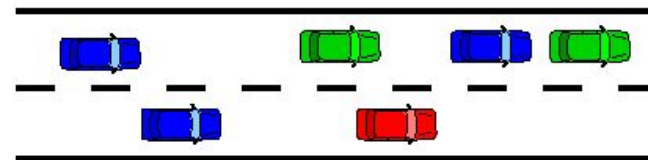
# Conceptual Model

- Microscopic traffic model - multi-agent system with independently acting vehicles
- Every  $i$ -th vehicle follows the  $(i-1)$ -th vehicle
- Speed and position by the equations of motion

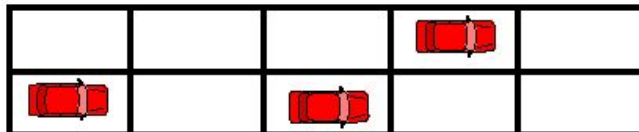
Macroscopic model



Microscopic model



Cellular automaton



$$s_i = x_i - x_{i-1} - l_i$$

$$\Delta v_i = v_i - v_{i-1}$$

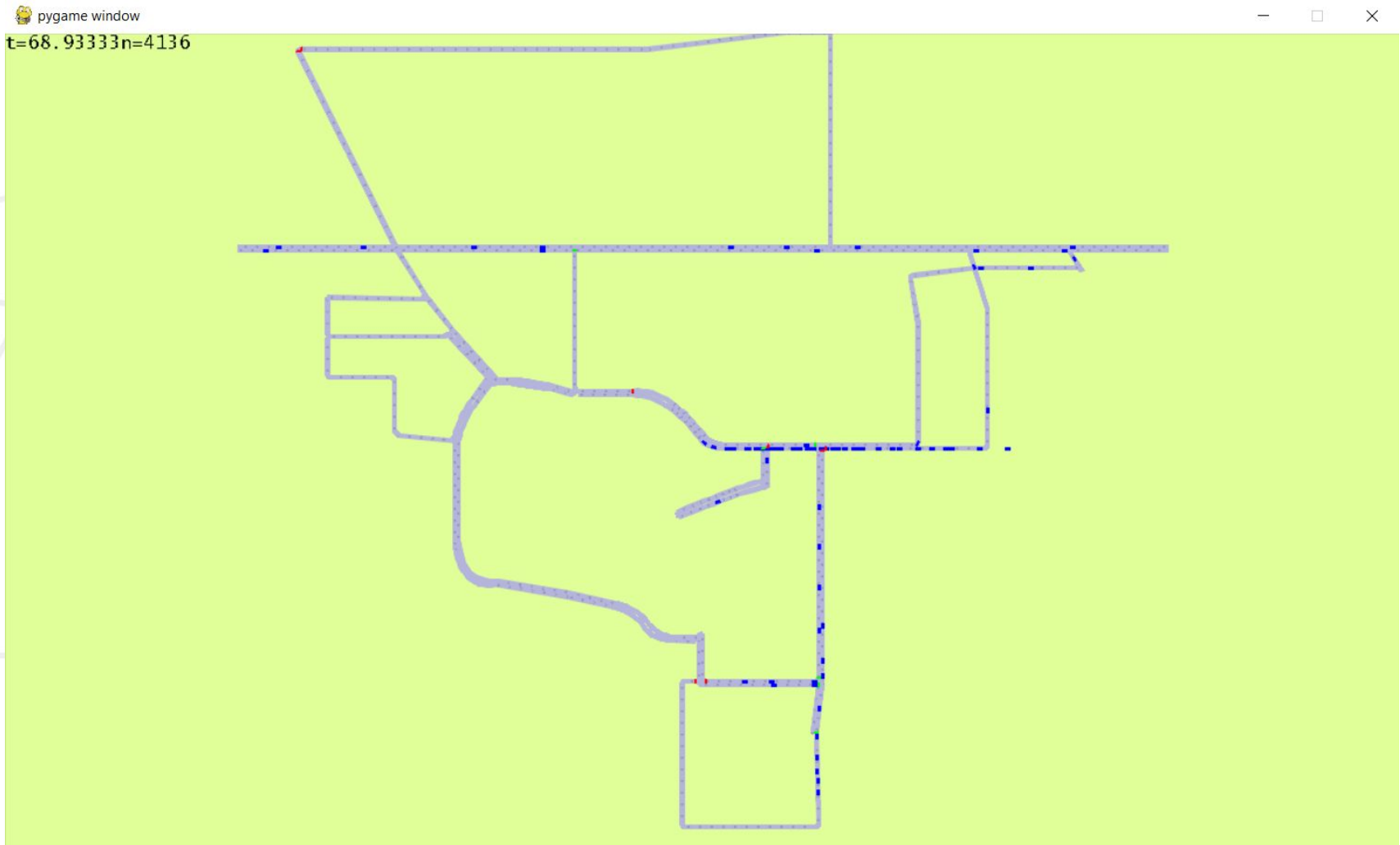
# Simulation Model

- We utilize the *Intelligent Driver Model (IDM)* developed by Treiber, Hennecke, and Helbing.
- Assumes a free road and free interactions
- The dynamics of the vehicle movements are described by the given equations:

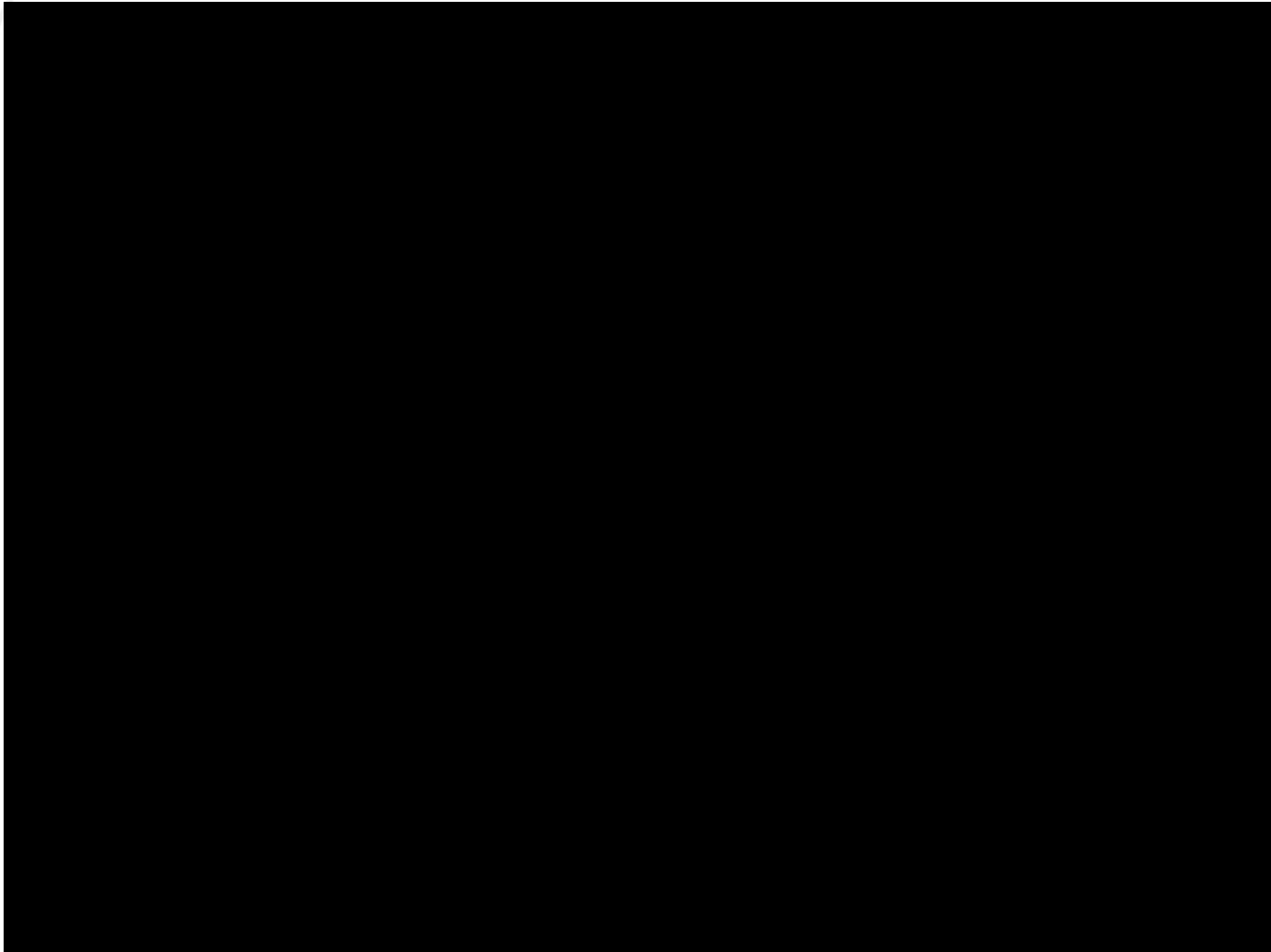
$$\frac{dv_i}{dt} = a_{free\ road} + a_{interaction}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{free\ road} = a_i \left( 1 - \left( \frac{v_i}{v_{0,i}} \right)^\delta \right) \\ a_{interaction} = -a_i \left( \frac{s^*(v_i, \Delta v_i)}{s_i} \right)^2 \end{cases}$$

# Replicated GT Road Map



# Demo

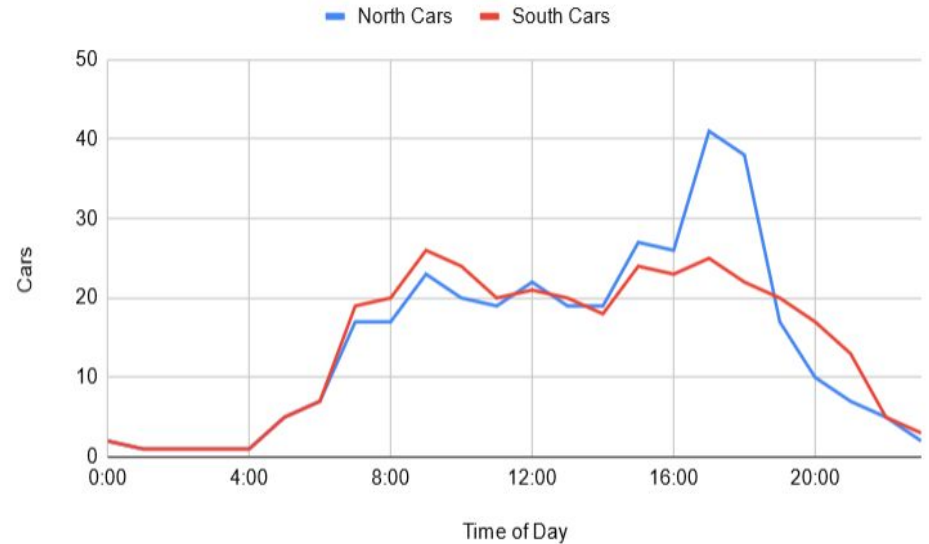


# Results

## Pain Point 1 - CRC Intersection



Cars vs. Time of Day



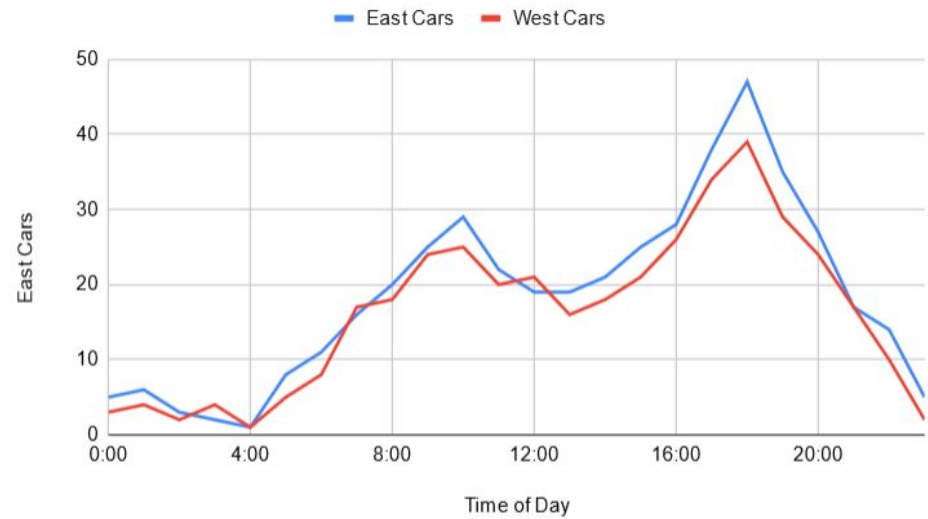


# Results

## Pain Point 2 - Ferst and Fowler Drive

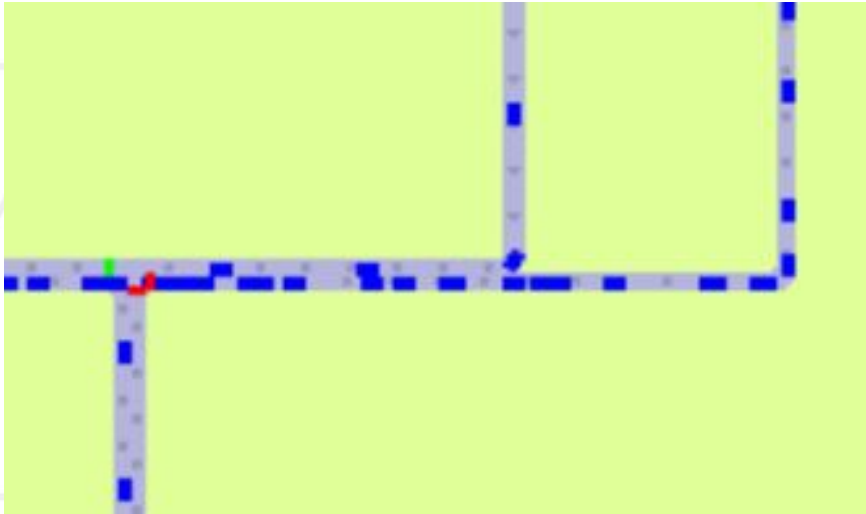


Cars vs. Time of Day

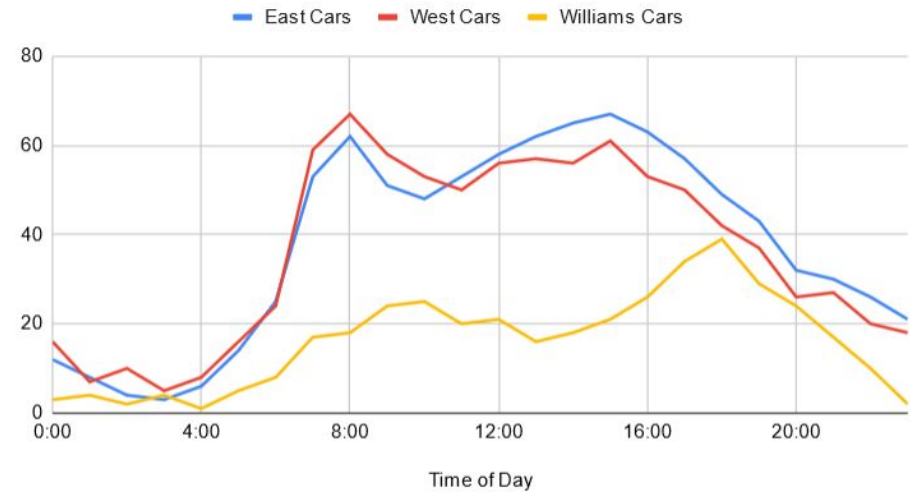


# Results

## Pain Point 3 - 5th and Williams



East Cars, West Cars and Williams Cars

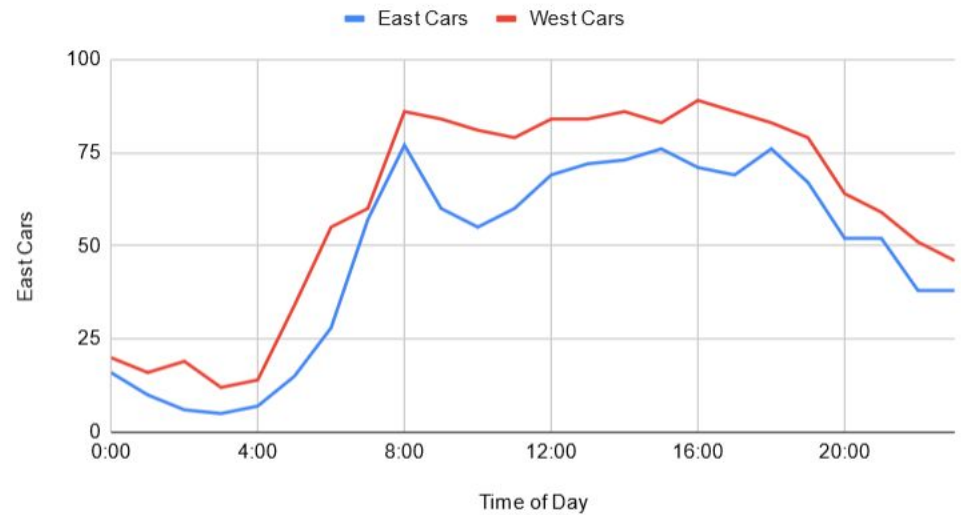


# Results

## Pain Point 4 - North Avenue



Cars vs. Time of Day



# Conclusion

- Successfully able to replicate traffic flow on the GT road system
- Able to identify pain points and busy/crowded intersections
- Provide data for better road planning, intersection management, and traffic flow
- Developed better re-routing strategies to aid in situations of obstructions and blockages

# Future Works

- Incorporate pedestrians and crosswalks to make the simulation even more accurate
- Add UI features to control traffic flow, vehicle speeds, road blockages, etc.
- Consider using a different simulation model like a logic-based model, cellular automata, machine learning approach, etc.

# References

- Himite, B. (2021, September 7). Simulating traffic flow in Python. Medium. Retrieved April 28, 2022, from <https://towardsdatascience.com/simulating-traffic-flow-in-python-ee1eab4dd20f>
- Wikimedia Foundation. (2022, February 18). Intelligent driver model. Wikipedia. Retrieved April 29, 2022, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligent\\_driver\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligent_driver_model)
- Treiber, M., & Kesting, A. (2017). The intelligent driver model with stochasticity-new insights into traffic flow oscillations. Transportation research procedia, 23, 174-187.

**Thank you!**