

Bringing Travel Modeling to Small and Medium Sized Areas with Big Data

2025 Modeling Mobility Conference

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Agenda

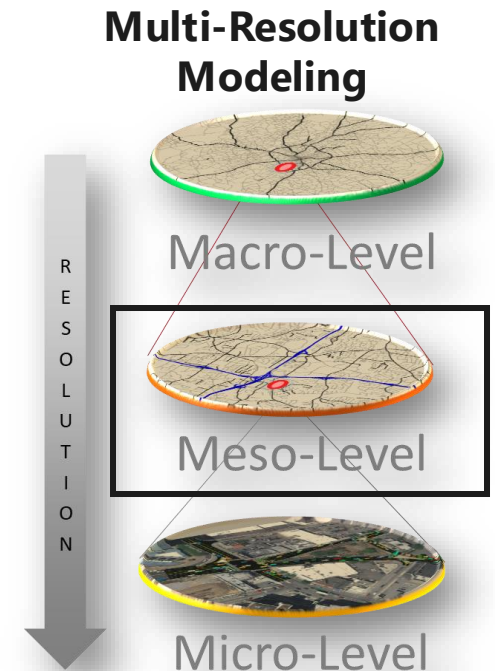
- Purpose
- Motivation
- Sherburne County DTA model
- Takeaways

Purpose

- Bring travel modeling to small and medium sized areas
- Leverage “big data” to develop meaningful planning tool
- Demonstrate a “cost-effective” approach to develop a data-driven model that can be used for sustainable future transportation planning

Motivation

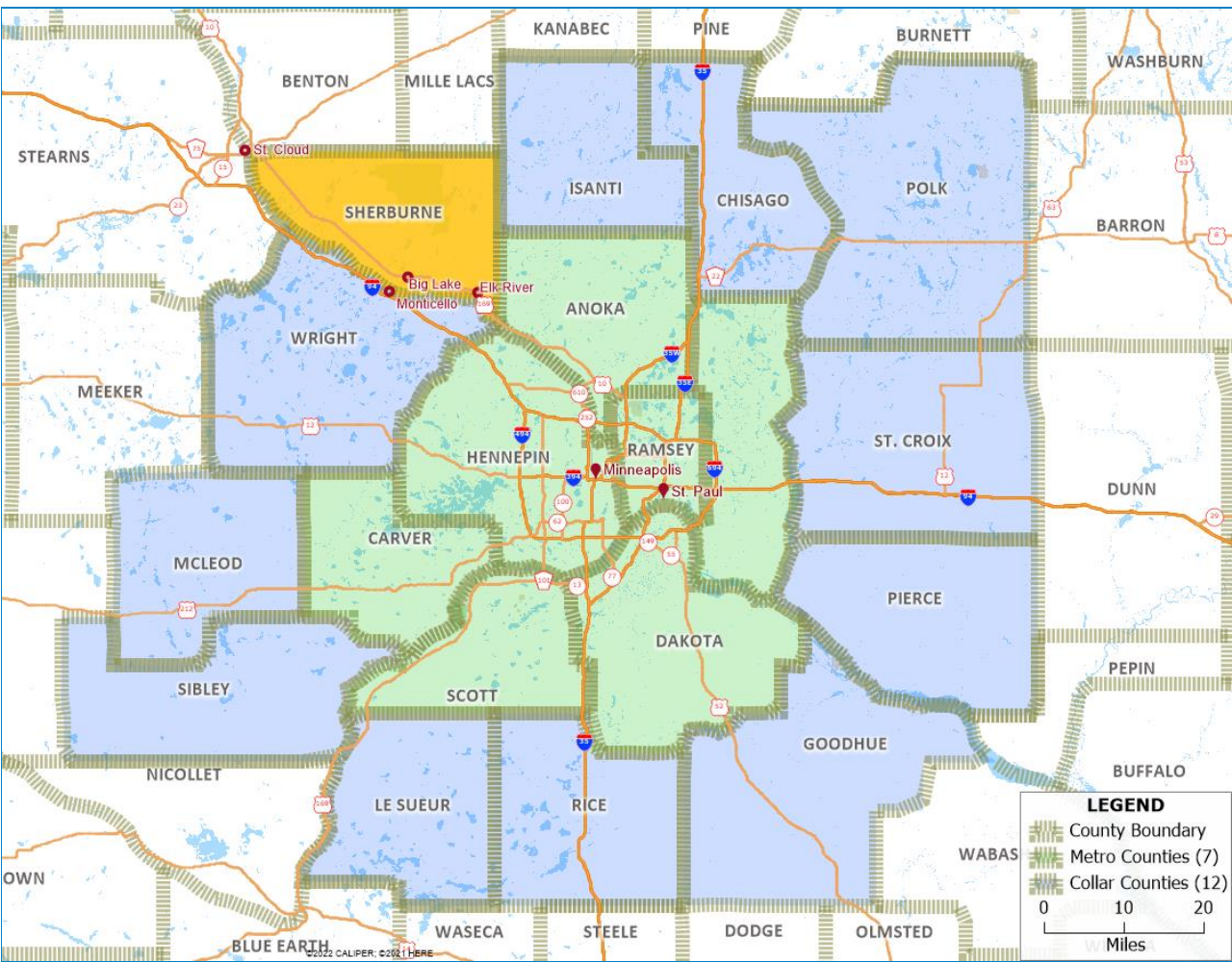
- A need for a data-driven planning tool for small and medium size areas
 - Comprehensive/holistic analysis
 - Mobility
 - GHG emission analysis
 - Traffic impact analysis
 - Infrastructure investment
 - Sensitive to roadway projects (type and scope)
 - Sensitive to demographic, employment and land-use assumptions
- Mesoscopic simulation model is the right tool
 - Supplements regional macroscopic (i.e. travel demand) modeling with dynamic assignment approach using higher resolution network details
 - Performs wider-area network analysis not feasible for microscopic simulation models
 - Big data makes development more accessible than ever before





Sherburne County DTA Model

Introduction



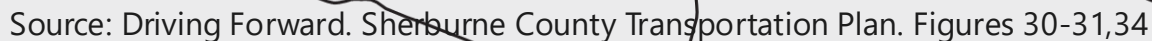
Sherburne County

- One of the fastest growing counties in MN
- A “collar” county of the Met Council Activity-Based travel demand model (ABM)

Long Range Transportation Plan

- Adopted on November 7, 2019
- Potential project types –
 - Traffic control modification
 - Capacity improvement
 - New connection
- Off-model growth factors were assumed to project 2040 traffic forecasts

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Challenges of Existing Approach

- Regional travel demand model
 - Network – lower facility-type roads are typically excluded
 - Zones – too coarse – 47 TAZs in Sherburne County
 - Intersection delay is not considered
- Off-model traffic growth factors
 - Based on historical data, 2040 ABM results, and local knowledge
 - A static approach – traffic operation is dynamic
 - Traffic forecasts is for the future
- Needs of analysis tools
 - Trip diversions
 - Test what-if scenarios
 - Identify bottlenecks and local hot spots
 - Evaluate and strategize mitigation plans

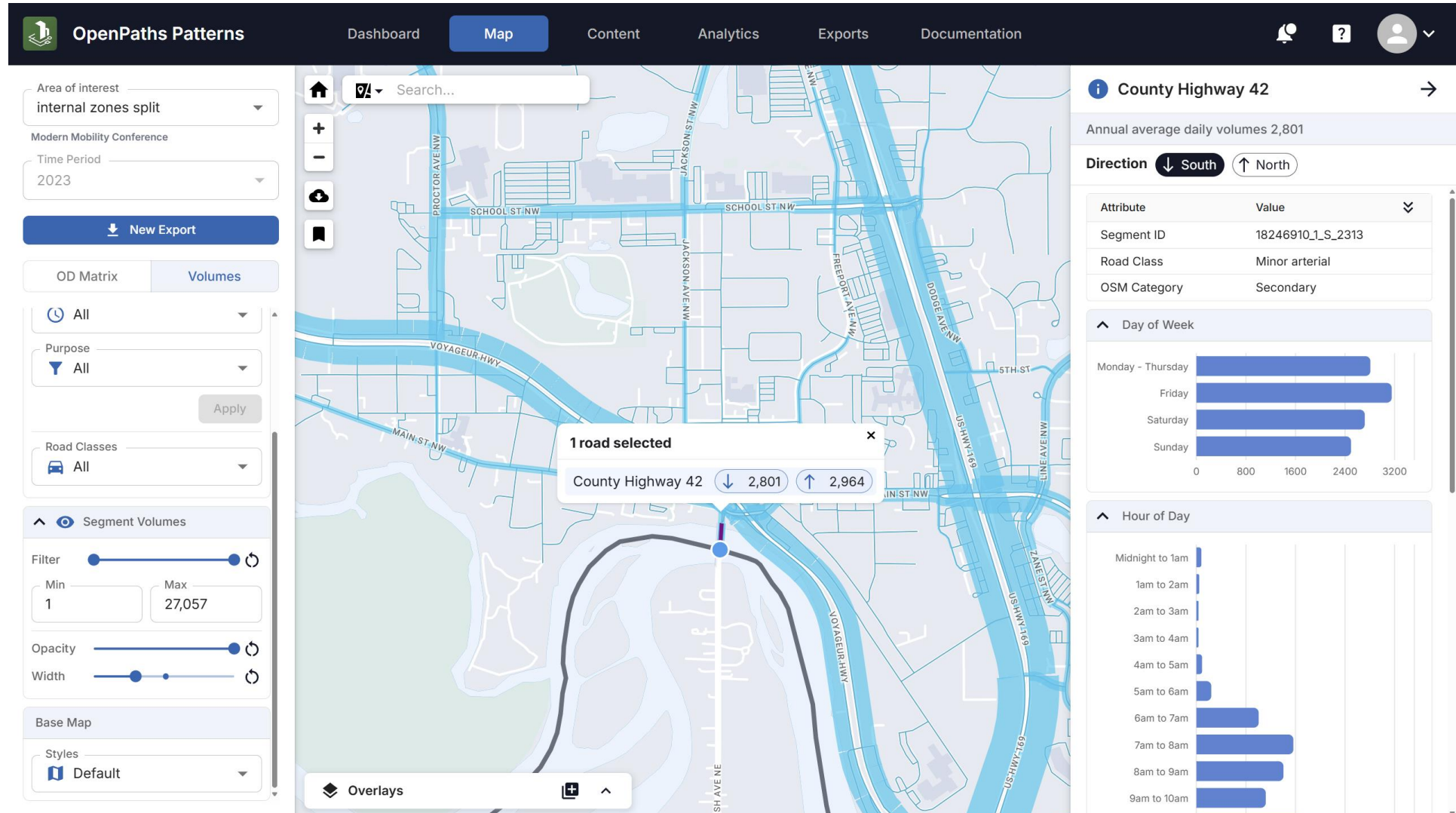


Sherburne County DTA Model Overview

Model Data

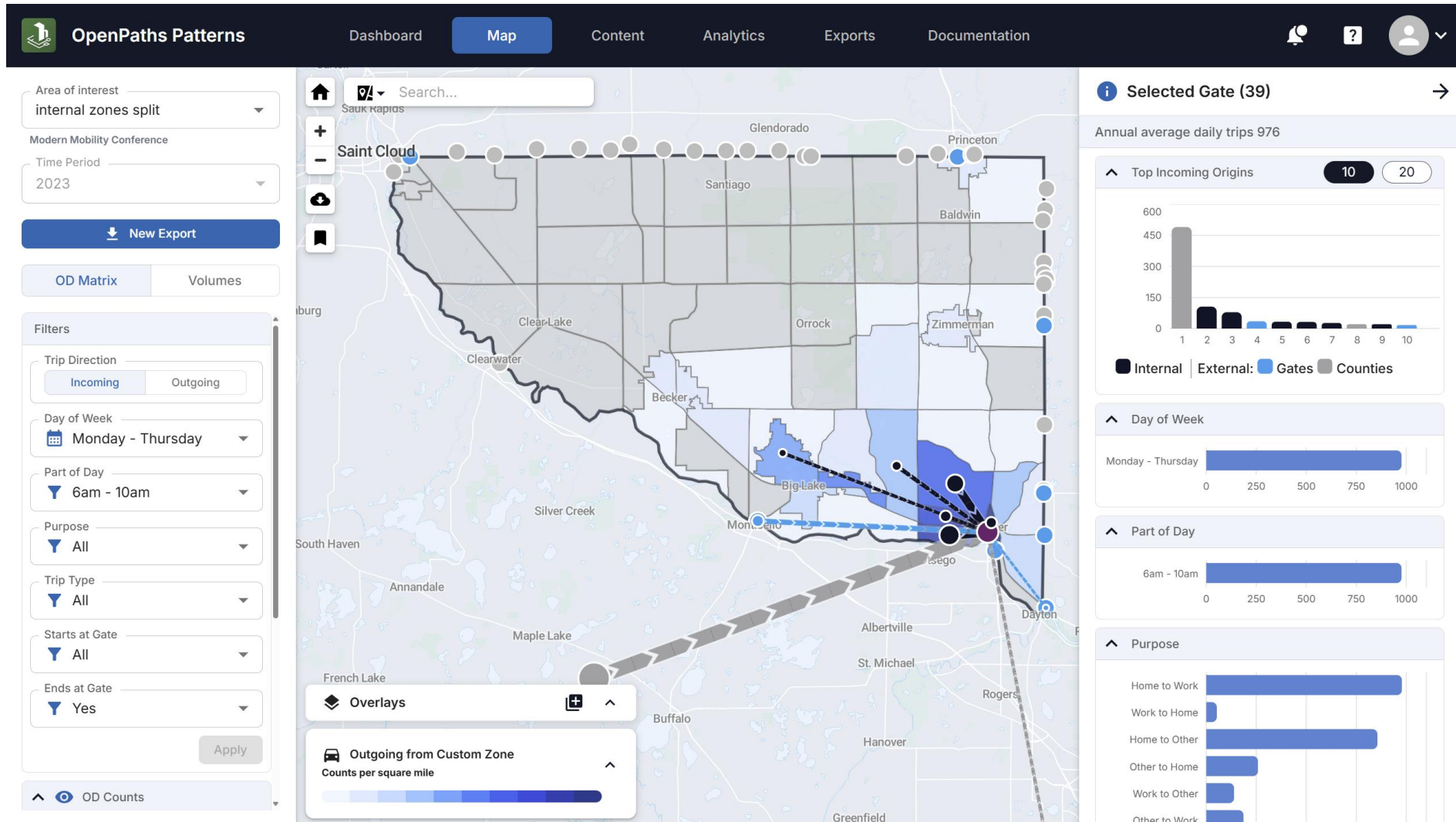
- DTA is data heavy
- Network
 - OpenPaths Patterns derived from Open Street Map (OSM)
 - Intersection geometry – referencing Google Map, Google Earth and Bing Map images
- Time series demand trip data – 16 15-minutes OD trip tables
 - Sourced from OpenPaths Patterns (Big Data)
 - Customized zone boundary
- Time series traffic count data
- Travel time data
 - Iteris ClearGuide travel time data on selected highway segments

Road Volumes and Network OpenPaths Patterns



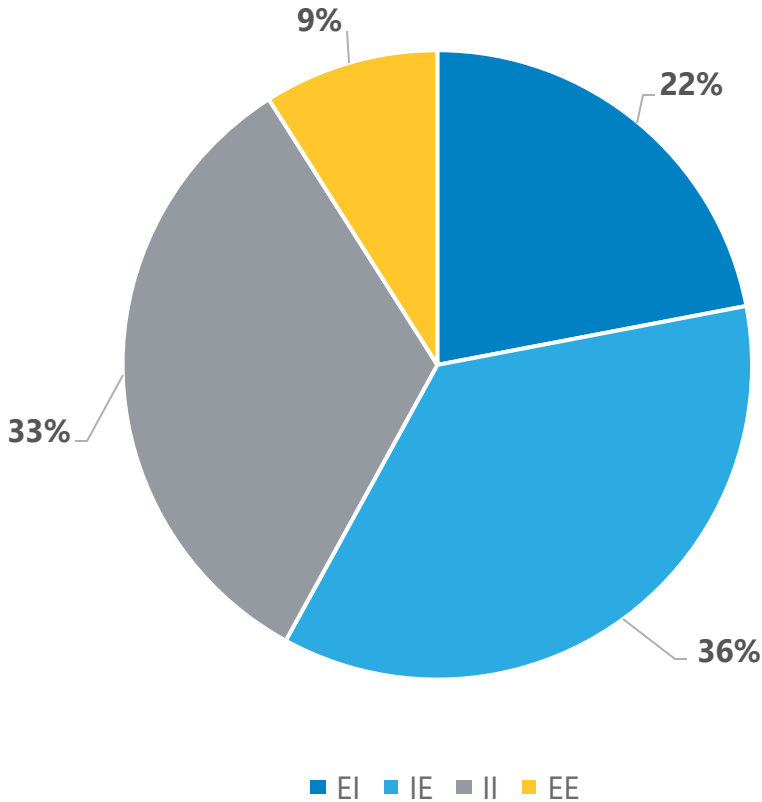
Origin-Destination Data

OpenPaths Patterns



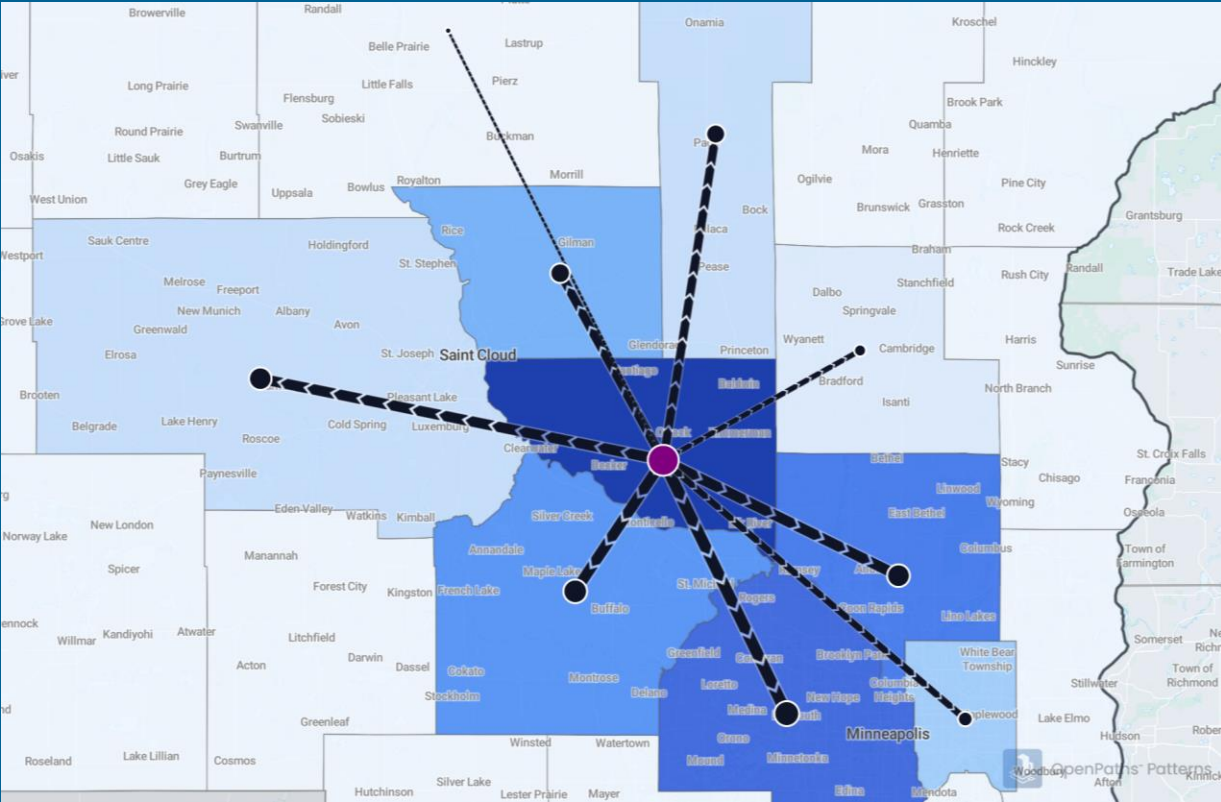
Travel Patterns

Number of Trips by Trip Type
Morning Peak



Source: OpenPaths Patterns

- 58% of trips travel in and out of the county
- 33% of trips stay inside of the county

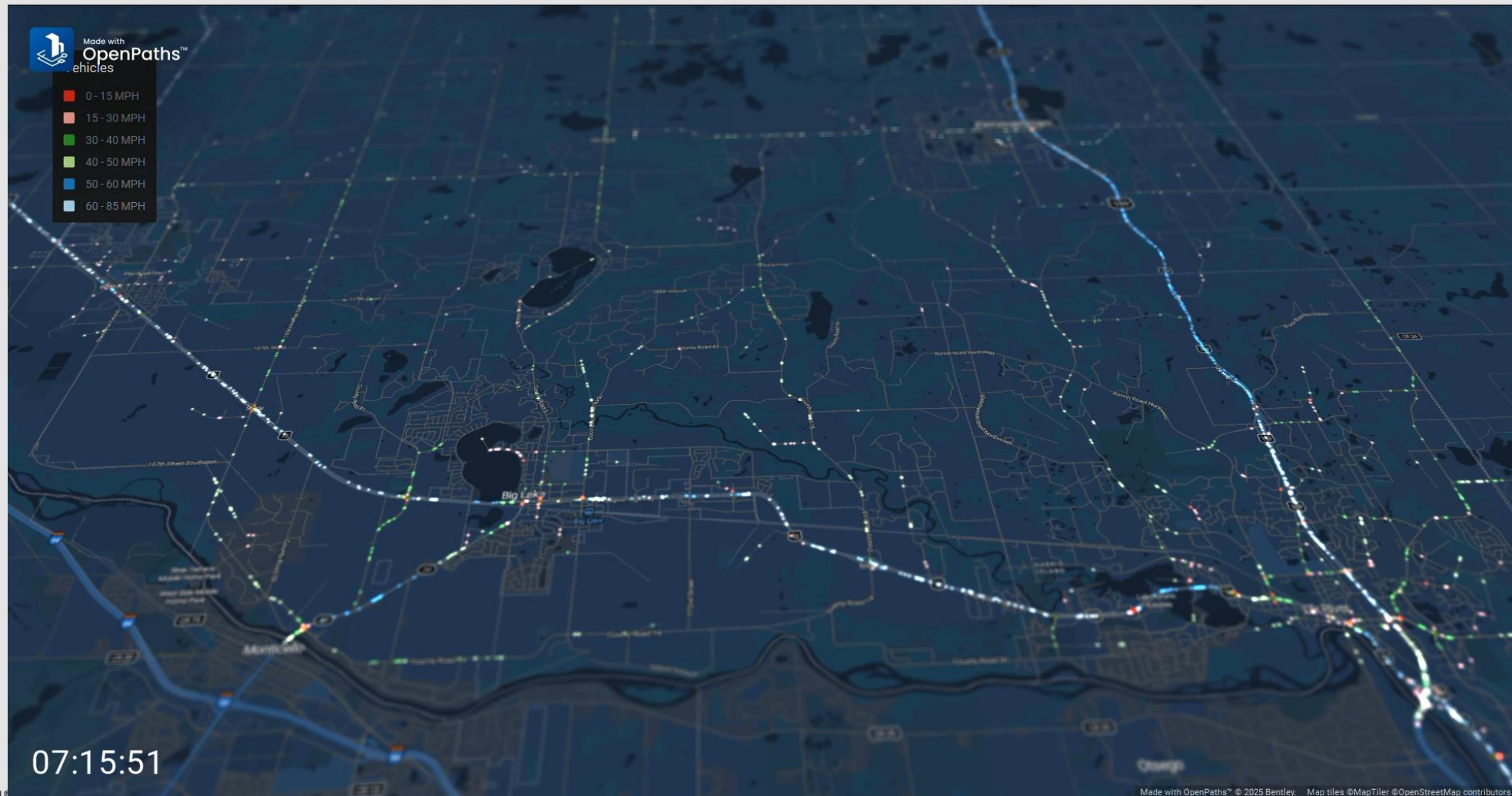


Sherburne County Model

OpenPaths DYNAMIQ

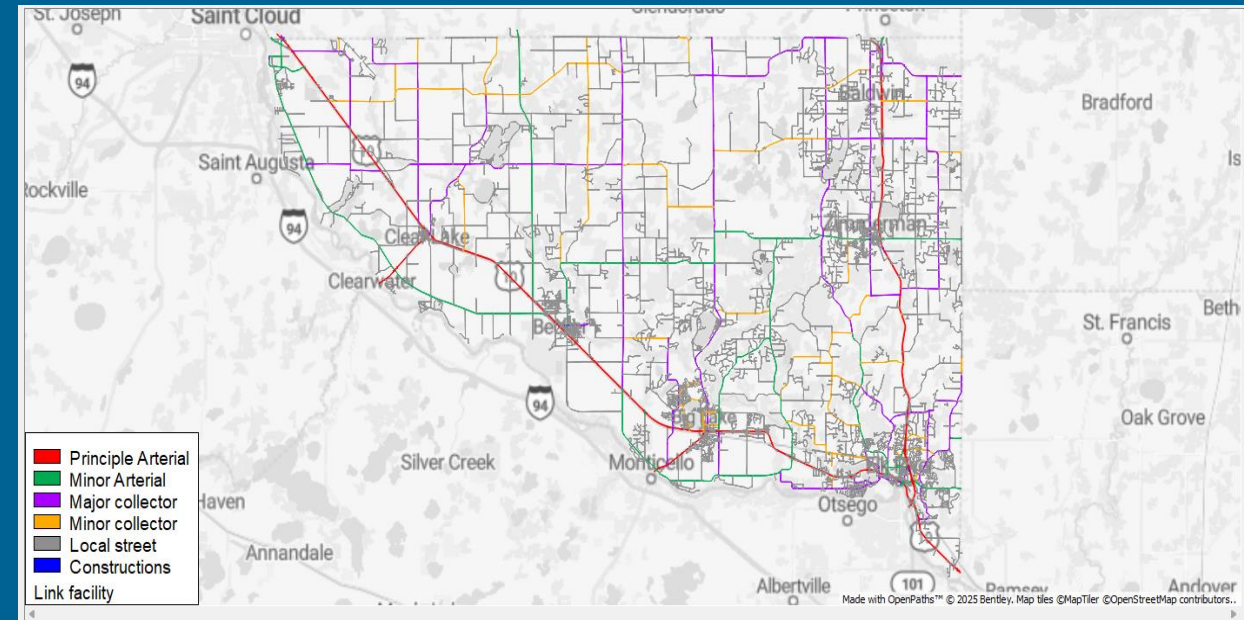
Traffic simulation and dynamic traffic assignment (DTA) package with features typically associated with conventional microscopic models, such as:

- Car-following models
- Gap-acceptance models
- Explicit signal timings



Model Overview

- **Time:** Morning period (6:00 AM to 10:00 AM)
- **Software:** OpenPaths DYNAMIQ
 - Mesoscopic traffic simulation modeling software platform
 - In Bentley's OpenPaths transportation planning software suite, along with OpenPaths CUBE (used in Met Council's regional model)
- **Coverage:** Sherburne County

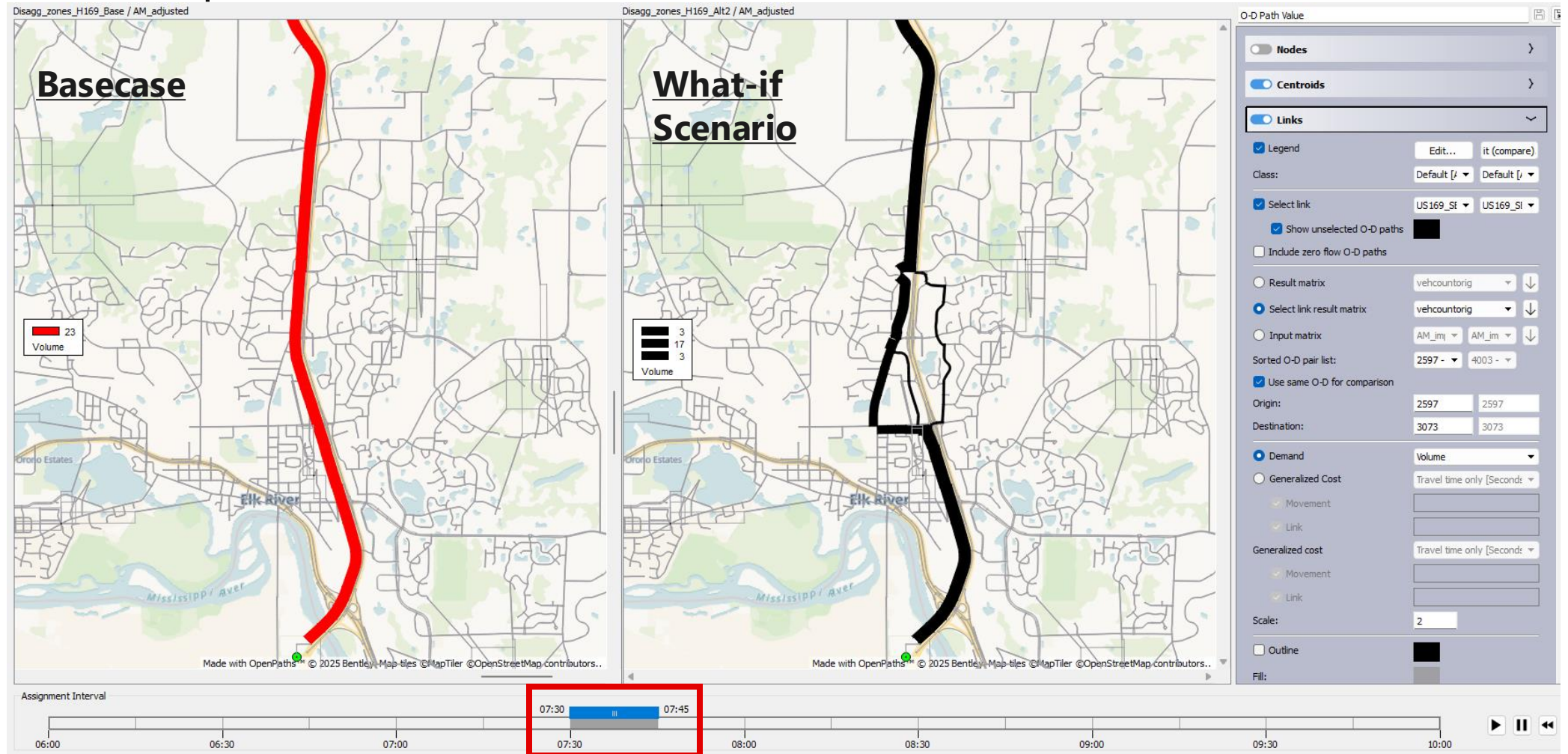


Model Development

- Network calibration
- Demand OD calibration
 - Adjusted OD trip tables - simulation-based dynamic matrix adjustment - an automated procedure for adjusting the demand matrices of a DTA to improve the similarity between simulated volumes and traffic counts

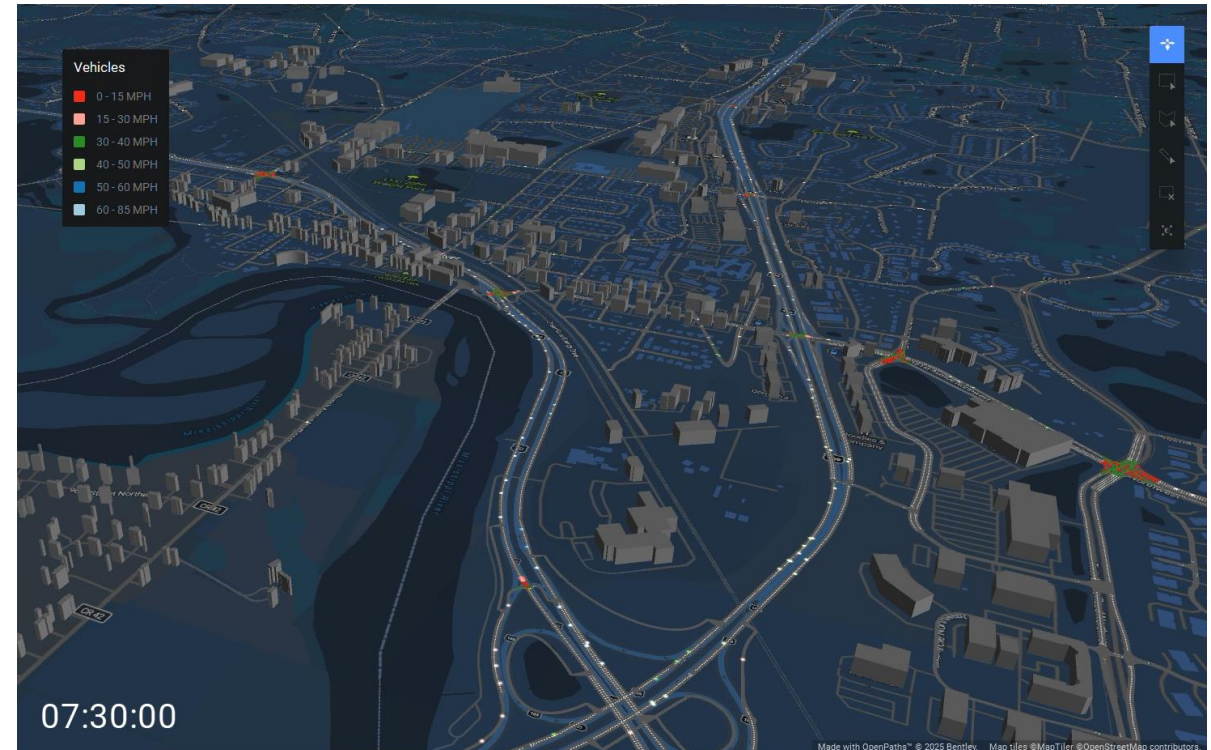
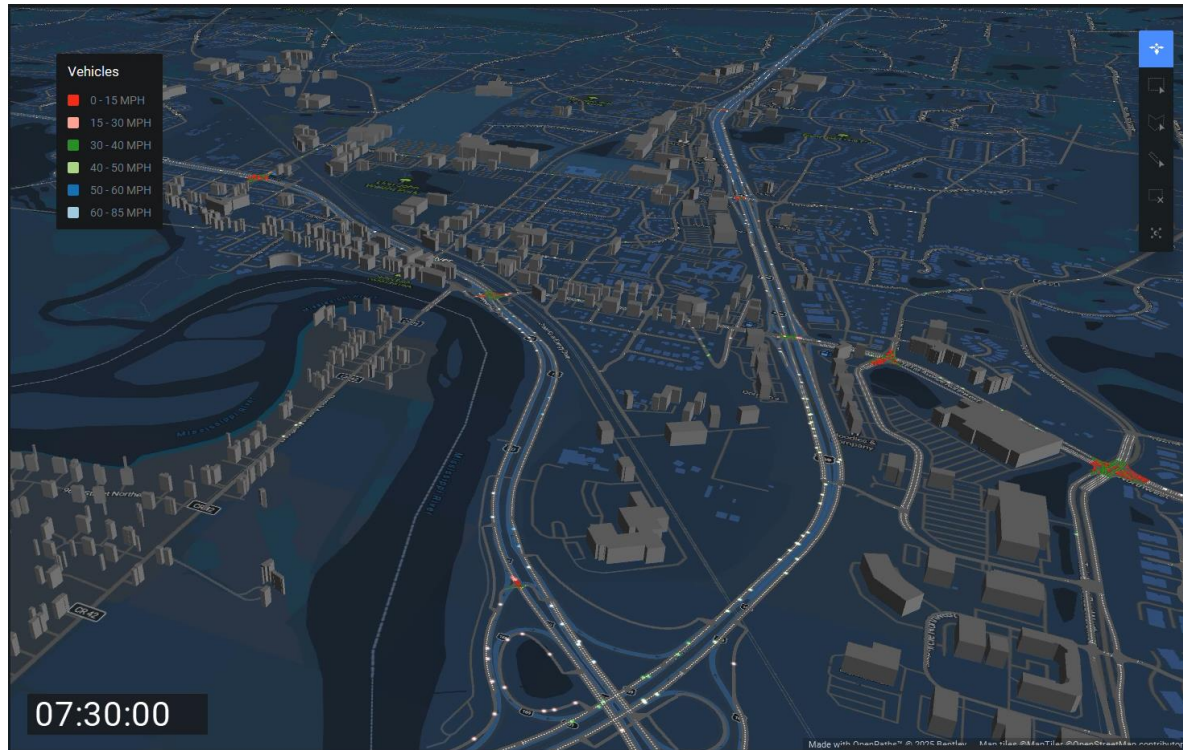
Example of DTA Results – Trip Diversion

- Comparison of link volumes – AM periods and by time interval
- Selected OD pair



Advantage of DTA Model - Visualization

- View simulation results
- Help identify problems
- Communication tool for stake holder meetings and public engagements



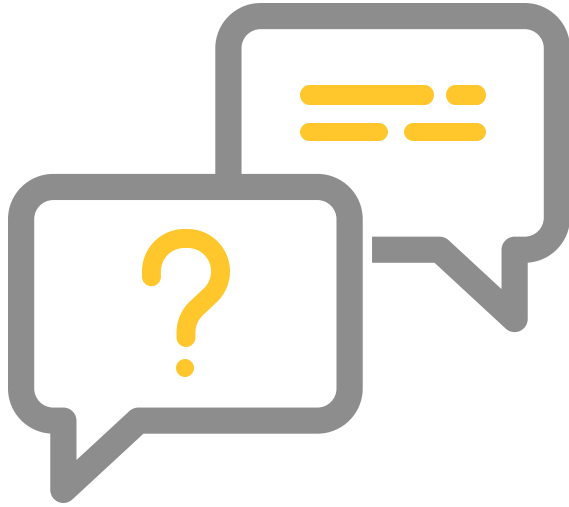
A blue-tinted photograph of a bus stop. On the left, there is a modern bus shelter with a 'T' logo and a sign that reads 'METRO Orange Line'. In the center, a bus is stopped at the curb. The bus has 'ORANGE MINNEAPOLIS' on its destination sign and 'METRO Orange Line' on its front. The number '8138' is visible on the side of the bus. The foreground shows a concrete sidewalk and some landscaping with trees and bushes. The background shows a road and some distant buildings.

Takeaways

Takeaways

- Filling in modeling gaps left by existing tools for areas with robust growth forecasted
- Tool was assembled quickly to get answers “cost-effectively”
 - Compare to alternative approaches
 - Validate existing model and post-process model results
 - Off model traffic forecasts
 - Quick turn-around time to evaluate what-if scenarios
 - Communication tool
- Future forecasts – must consider prior to developing a DTA model
 - Benefits from regional travel demand models – forecasts of SED and external trips
 - Refined zone structure allows more accurate traffic forecasts
 - Known and planned developments
 - Future adopted land use plans
 - Local growth management plan

Thank You



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