

# Traffic Flow Simulation Using the NaSc Model

---

**Team Members:** Laila Quotob, Juan Gonzalez,  
Cosmo Miyahara, and Charles Berry

**Presented by:** Laila Quotob

# Conceptualization

---

- The Nagel-Schreckenberg model (NaSch) is a cellular automaton simulation for single-lane traffic
  - Cellular automaton simulations are grid-based systems where each cell updates its state, depending on local interaction rules (often leading to complex large-scale systems)
- The NaSch model follows a particular set of sequential rules that must be followed by vehicles in the simulation
- The model is useful for understanding simplistic phantom traffic mechanics experienced by most drivers on major freeways in real life

# Rules For The Model

---

1. Cars not at maximum velocity will increase their velocity by one unit
  - a. The range for velocity is between 0 and 5, inclusive
2. Cars will slow down if a vehicle is in front of them and the number of cells for the distance between cars is smaller than their current velocity
  - a. If true, the velocity will adjust to the number of empty cells in front of the vehicle to avoid a collision
3. Cars with a velocity of at least 1 will randomly decrease their velocity by 1 unit, in accordance to a probability parameter
  - a. The probability parameter is denoted as 'p' and ranges from 0 to 1, inclusive
4. Cars will move forward the number of cells that is equal to their velocity

# Code Insight

```
class Vroom:  
    """  
        Car Settings  
  
    Parameters:  
        x (int): position on the road  
        v (int): velocity  
        v_max (int): max velocity  
    """  
  
    def __init__(self, x, v, v_max):  
        self.x = x  
        self.v = v  
        self.v_max = v_max
```

# Code Insight (Continued)

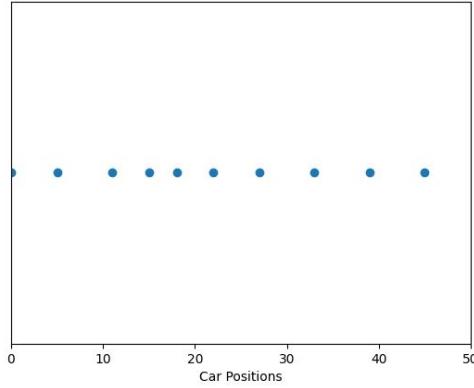
```
class Nagschreck:  
    """  
        An implementation of the Nagel-Schreckenberg Model  
    """  
  
    def __init__(self, num_car, road_len, v_max, p_slow=0.3, seed=None):  
        """  
            Initialize Parameters  
        """  
  
        self.num_car = num_car  
        self.road_len = road_len  
        self.v_max = v_max  
        self.p_slow = p_slow # random slowdown probability  
        if seed is not None:  
            random.seed(seed)  
            np.random.seed(seed)  
        # list of Vroom objects  
        self.cars = []  
        self.spawn_cars()
```

# Data Analysis

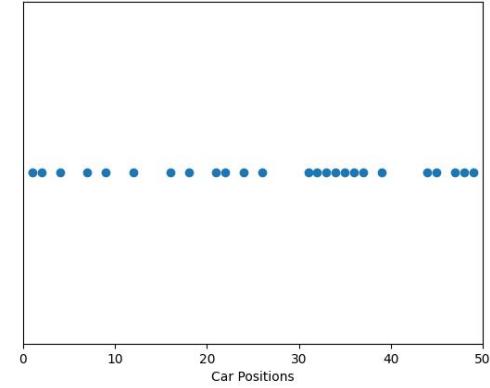
```
.3302.0..52242....5..5.....1...3112.430522...01  
.0000.0..0000..2...1.....5....1..0000.00000..2.00  
1000.10..0000....2...2.....3..1.0000.00000..0.0.  
0000.00..0000.....3..2.....1.0.0000.0000.1.0..1  
0000.00..0000.....2..2...0.0.0000.0000.0.0..0  
0000.00..0000.....2..2..0.0.0000.0000..1.1.0  
0000.00..0000.....1..1.0.0.0000.000.1..10.0  
0000.00..0000.....20.0.0.0000.00.1.1.00.0  
0000.00..000.1.....00.0.0.0000.00.0.0.0.10  
0000.00..000..1.....00.0.0.0000.0.10..10.00  
000.100..000...1.....00..10.0000.0.00..00.00  
00.1000..000....1.....00..0.1000.10.00..00.00  
00.0000..000....1.....00..0.0000.00.00..00.00  
0.10000..000....1.....00..0.0000.00.00..00.00  
0.00000..000.....2.....00..0.0000.00.00..0.100
```

# Data Analysis (Continued)

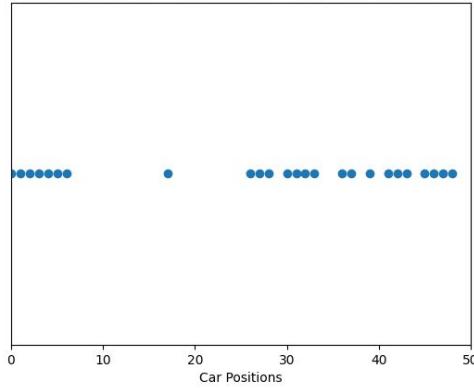
Traffic Flow (num\_car = 10, road\_len = 50 v\_max=5, p\_slow=0)



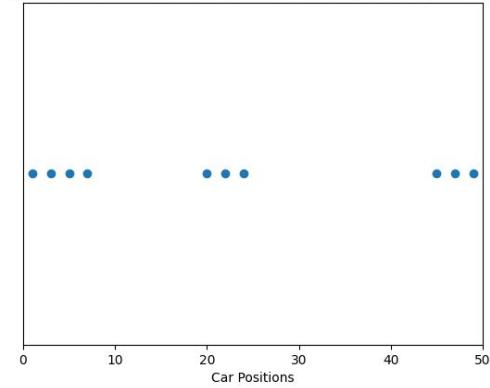
Traffic Flow (num\_car = 25, road\_len = 50 v\_max=5, p\_slow=0.2)



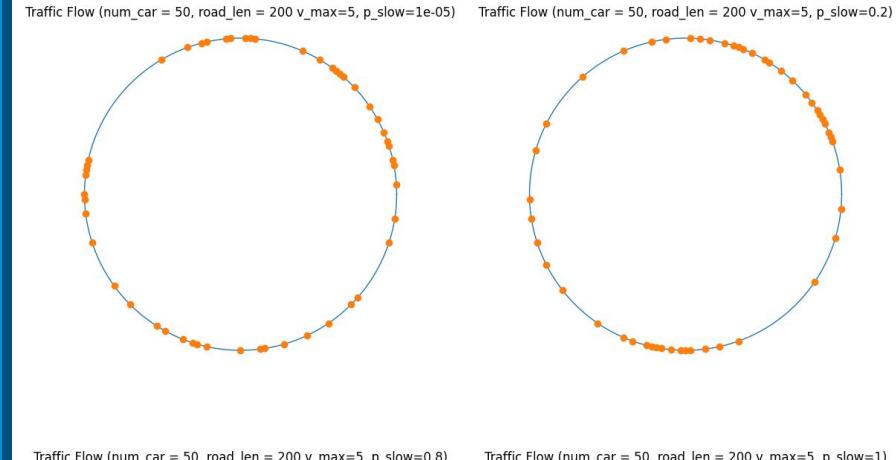
Traffic Flow (num\_car = 25, road\_len = 50 v\_max=5, p\_slow=0.8)



Traffic Flow (num\_car = 10, road\_len = 50 v\_max=5, p\_slow=1)



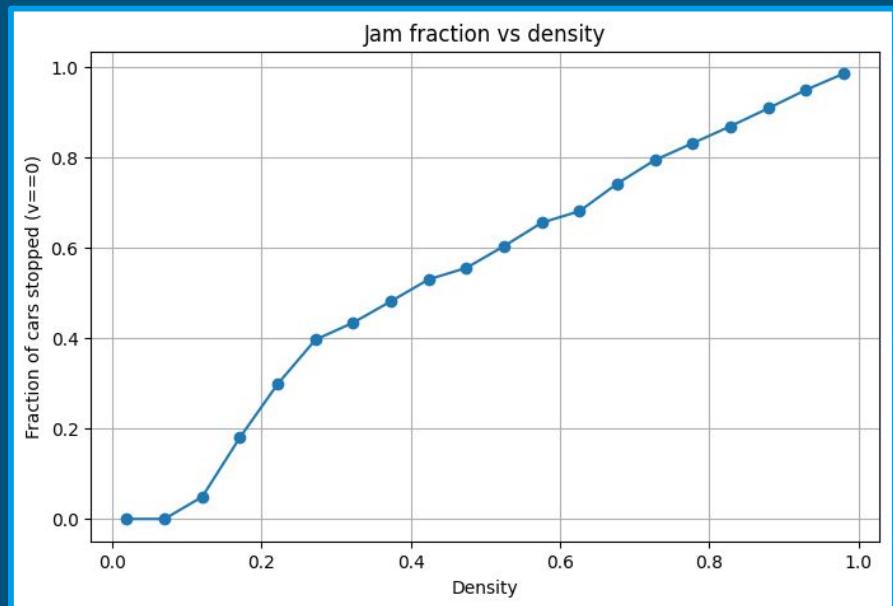
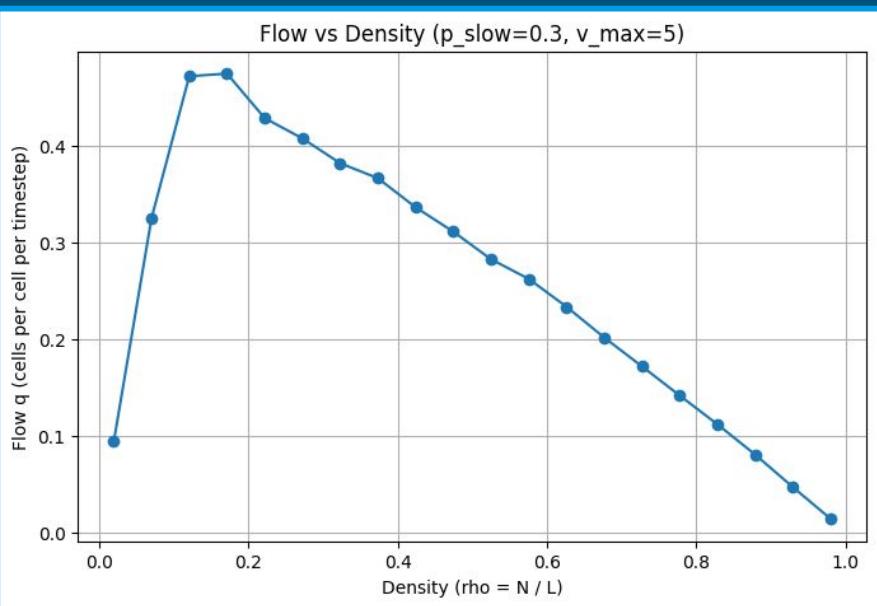
# Data Analysis (Continued)



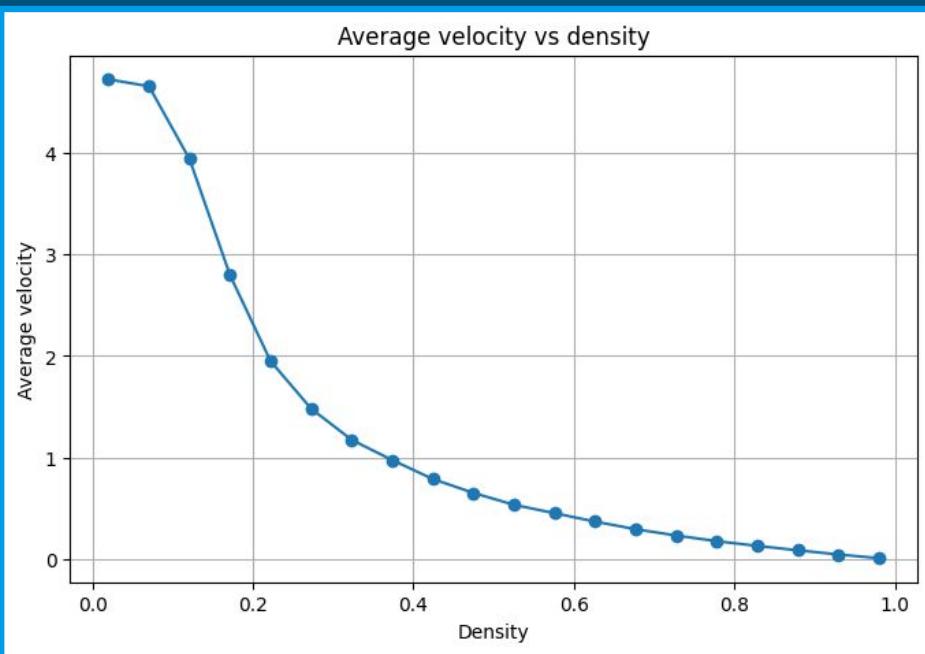
# Comparable to Experimentation



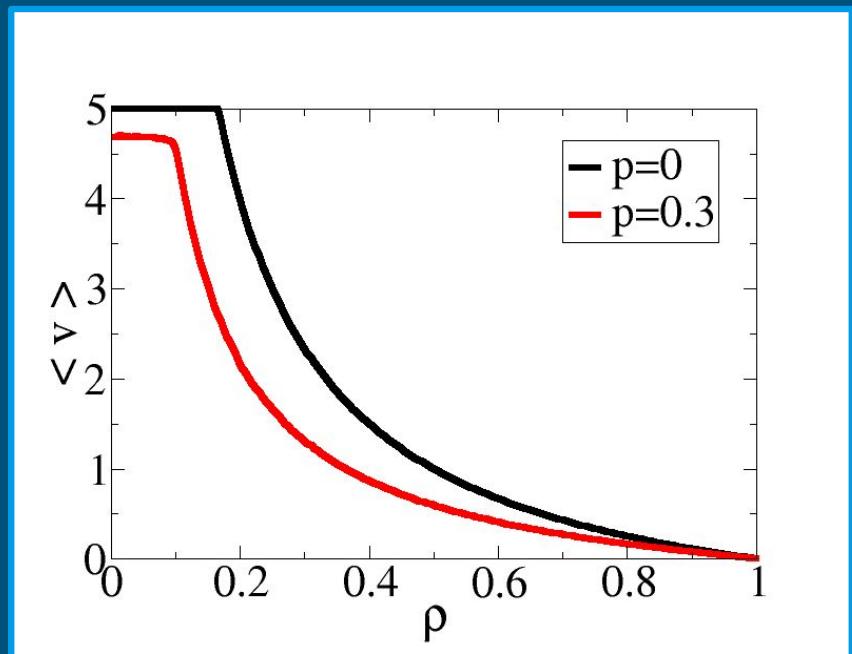
# Graphical Analysis



# Comparison to the Predicted Model



Calculated Model



Predicted Model

# Potential Solutions

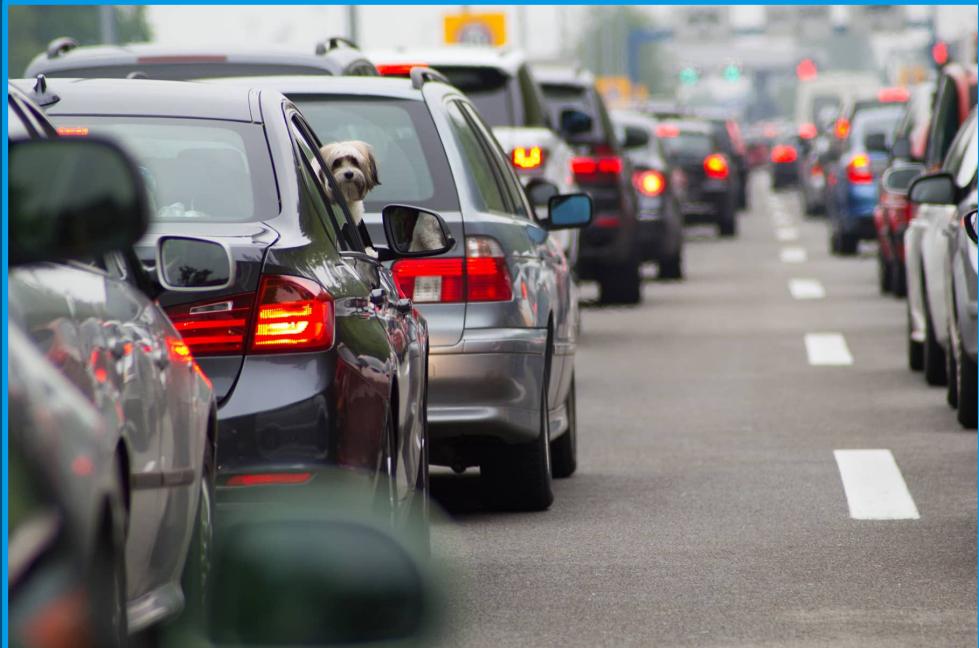
---

- **Variable Speed Limit**
  - Gradual decrease in the speed limit before congested or higher-density areas
- **Jam-breaking Car Insertion**
  - Providing a car with a reduced 'p' can dampen smaller oscillations (thereby reducing the probability of congestion)
- **Adaptive Cruise Control**
  - Autonomy of speeds reduces the chances of oscillations (traffic jams), effectively lowering 'p'
- **Light Metering System**
  - For complicated systems with on-ramp and off-ramp locations, a metering system is used to maximize flow (critical roadway density) and provide mitigation for congestion

# Conclusion

---

- The Nagel-Schreckenberg model provides a deeper understanding of the phantom traffic phenomenon
- The model can be used for large scale representations, assisting urban planners and civil engineers with simplistic, foundational city development



# References

---

“Modelling of Traffic Flow.” *Uni-Koeln.de*, 2023, [www.thp.uni-koeln.de/~as/Mypage/traffic.html](http://www.thp.uni-koeln.de/~as/Mypage/traffic.html).

“Phantom Traffic Jams: Cars Equipped with AI Could Help Local Drivers Ease Rush Hour Congestion |

Milwaukee Independent.” *Milwaukee Independent*, 30 Nov. 2022,

[www.milwaukeeindependent.com/newswire/phantom-traffic-jams-cars-equipped-ai-help-local-driver  
s-ease-rush-hour-congestion/](https://www.milwaukeeindependent.com/newswire/phantom-traffic-jams-cars-equipped-ai-help-local-drivers-ease-rush-hour-congestion/). Accessed 1 Dec. 2025.

Wikipedia Contributors. “Nagel–Schreckenberg Model.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 4 Feb. 2024,

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagel%20%93Schreckenberg\\_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagel%20%93Schreckenberg_model).