

Project plan

Martin Blom Felix Jönsson Hannes Kaulio Arvid Nyberg
 Marcus Schagerberg Jakob Windt

2023-01-23

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Purpose	3
3	Problem	3
4	Limitations	3
5	Method	3
	Appendix	4
A	Appendix 1	4
B	Appendix 2	4

Glossary

Unity, Crossplatform game engine

Prefab, A reusable object in Unity that stores a configuration and can be used as a template for creating assets

Agent, Autonomous systems that inhabit an environment and act based on predefined rules.

1 Introduction

Placeholder introduction

Read the MOP book [\[1\]](#)

2 Purpose

The purpose of this project is to create a traffic simulation tool that will allow the user to design a road-network, and see real-time statistics about its traffic flow and environmental impact. In addition, the user should be able to manipulate different aspects of the simulation such as the amount of cars.

By changing some of the aspects in the simulation, the user will be able to see whether their design improves a road-network, which can result in less traffic congestion and a smaller environmental impact.

3 Problem

In order to achieve a traffic simulation that clearly and visually shows environmental impact as well as traffic congestion, several problems will have to be solved.

Firstly, the environment in which all **agents** interact will have to be created. Road networks and its corresponding traffic signs have to be generated.

Furthermore, all individual traffic elements such as cars, traffic lights, buses, etc will have to be simulated. In order to accomplish this, agent-based modeling will be used [\[2\]](#). All these traffic elements will be simulated as individual agents all abiding to a set of rules. The problem will be to decide all the different rules and logic for the various agents. Vehicle agents will for example need to interact with the different traffic signs and follow the road rules.

As a result of using an agent-based simulation, performance will surely become an issue. All agents in the simulation will have to be continuously updated according to their rules. This can become computationally expensive when the number of agents increases. Performance-based design choices will have to be made for city-scale simulations to be possible.

4 Limitations

To limit the scope of the simulation tool, it was decided to set some boundaries on what the tool should and should not include.

To begin with, the tool will only simulate vehicles such as cars and buses since including pedestrians was deemed too far fetched because of the added complexity and their small impact on traffic. In addition, there was a worry about the tools overall performance with both vehicles and pedestrians moving around.

5 Method

The tool will be developed in Unity, a cross platform game engine. In order to collaborate, the project will be stored in a Git repository. This also allows for version control and the opportunity

to revert to previous versions for identification of bugs or if something would corrupt. Since a Unity project does not consist of pure text or code files, additional steps have to be taken in order to avoid merge conflicts or other issues that can arise when collaborating in a version control system. Therefore each developer will have their own scene in Unity and updates to the project will mainly take place as changes to **prefabs**, which are reusable objects that can be used as templates.

References

- [1] R. Johansson, *Maskinorienterad programmering med MD407*. Roger Johansson och Göteborgs Mikrovaror, 2020.
- [2] E. Bonabeau, “Agent-based modeling: Methods and techniques for simulating human systems,” <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.082080899>, fetched: 2023-01-24.

Appendix

A Appendix 1



Figure 1: Unity logo

B Appendix 2

This is where we will place appendix 2