

```
import pandas
import matplotlib
import matplotlib
```

```
import scipy.stats as stats
import math
import numpy as np
import random

import sympy

e = 0.00001

def isZero(x):
    return abs(x)<e
```

```
MIN_SPEED_
CAR_LENGTH
CAR_AWAY_
```

```
PAR_AWAY_IN_FRONT = 100 # [m] distance at which a car
PAR_AWAY_IN_BACK = 70 # [m] distance at which a car
```

```
Lanes

def normalisedDirection(d):
    d = d.lower()
    if d=='r' or d=='fast':
        return 'fast'
    elif d=='l' or d=='slow':
        return 'slow'
    else:
        return None

LANE_ID = 0

class Lane:
```

```

self.vehicles = []

self.next = None
self.prev = None

# lane attached to the left/right
self.left = None
self.right = None

# defines generic str() method for Lanes
# extends the method with list of vehicles on the lane
def __str__(self):
    l = ""
    r = ""
    vs = ""
    for v in self.vehicles:
        vs = str(v)
    return "[({self.id:d}) {int(self.length):d}m*{l+r+vs}*] " % \
        (self.id, self.length, self.left, self.right, vs)

```

```
def getLane(self, direction):
    if direction=='slow':
        return self.left
    elif direction=='fast':
        return self.right
    else:
        return None

# adding parallel lane on right side
def attachRight(self, lane):
    self.right = lane
    lane.left = self

# adding parallel lane on right side
def attachLeft(self, lane):
    self.left = lane
    lane.right = self
```

```

# constructs a number of lane segments of the same length
# and attaches them to the right
def widenRight(self):
    lane = self
    newLane = Lane(lane.length, lane.speedLimit)
    lane.attachRight(newLane)
    while lane.next is not None:
        lane = lane.next
        newLane = Lane(lane.length, lane.speedLimit)
        lane.attachRight(newLane)
    newLane.prev = lane.prev.right
    newLane.prev.next = newLane
    return self.right

# constructs a number of lane segments of the same length
# and attaches them to the right
def widenLeft(self):
    lane = self
    newLane = Lane(lane.length, lane.speedLimit)
    lane.attachLeft(newLane)
    while lane.next is not None:
        lane = lane.next
        newLane = Lane(lane.length, lane.speedLimit)
        lane.attachLeft(newLane)
    newLane.prev = lane.prev.left
    newLane.prev.next = newLane
    return self.left

# defines concatenation of lanes
def extend(self, lane):
    l = self
    while l.next is not None:
        l = l.next
    l.next = lane
    lane.prev = l
    return self

def totalLength(self):
    total = self.length
    l = self
    while l.next is not None:
        l = l.next
        total += l.length
    return total

## additional code
## new generalised access method needed to calculate sideways view
## returns all vehicles between pos+distFrom and pos+distTo
def at(self, pos, distFrom=CAR_LENGTH/2, distTo=CAR_LENGTH/2):
    # make sure that the position of all cars is accurate
    # at this point in time
    for v in self.vehicles:
        v.updateOnly()
    # normally the list should be sorted, but just in case
    self.vehicles.sort(key=lambda v: v.pos)
    res = []
    for v in self.vehicles:
        if pos-distFrom < v.pos and v.pos < pos+distTo:
            res.append(v)
    # if the required distance reaches over the end of the lane segment
    if pos+distTo > self.length and self.next is not None:
        res = res + self.next.at(l, distFrom=0, distTo=distTo-(self.length-pos))
    if pos+distFrom < 0 and self.prev is not None:
        res = self.prev.at(self.prev.length, distFrom=pos+distFrom, distTo=0) + res
    return res

def inFront(self, pos, far=FAR_AWAY_IN_FRONT):
    # make sure that the position of all cars is accurate
    # at this point in time
    for v in self.vehicles:
        v.updateOnly()
    # normally the list should be sorted, but just in case
    self.vehicles.sort(key=lambda v: v.pos)
    for v in self.vehicles:
        if v.pos > pos:
            return v if v.pos-pos<far else None
        # there is none in front in this lane
        if the free lane in front is long enough or there is no next lane
        if self.length-pos+far or self.next is None:
            return None
    else:
        return self.next.inFront(0, far=far-(self.length-pos))

def behind(self, pos, far=FAR_AWAY_IN_BACK):
    # make sure that the position of all cars is accurate
    # at this point in time
    for v in self.vehicles:
        v.updateOnly()
    # This time we sort in reverse order
    self.vehicles.sort(key=lambda v: v.pos, reverse=True)
    for v in self.vehicles:
        if v.pos < pos:
            return v if pos-v.pos<far else None
        # there is none behind in this lane
        if the free lane in behind is long enough or there is no previous lane
        if pos+far or self.prev is None:
            return None
    else:
        return self.prev.behind(self.prev.length, far=far+pos)

def enter(self, vehicle, pos=0):
    self.vehicles.insert(0, vehicle)
    vehicle.pos = pos
    vehicle.lane = self
    vehicle.rec.record(vehicle, event="enter lane")

def leave(self, vehicle):
    vehicle.rec.record(vehicle, event="leave lane")
    vehicle.lane = None
    # in the meantime the vehicle may have have moved
    # to one of the next lane segments...
    lane = self
    while lane is not None:
        if vehicle in lane.vehicles:
            lane.vehicles.remove(vehicle)
            break
        else:
            lane = lane.next

Vehicles
def isRunning(p):
    return p is not None and p.running

def isCrashed(p):
    return p is not None and p.crashed

VEHICLE_ID = 0

class Vehicle:
    def __init__(self, env, rec,
                  startingLane=None, startingPos=0,
                  t=0, x=0, dx=0, ddx=0, dddd=0,
                  t=[], v=[]):

        global VEHICLE_ID
        self.id = VEHICLE_ID
        VEHICLE_ID += 1

        self.a_min = -3 # [m/s^2]
        self.a_max = 2 # [m/s^2] corresponds to 0-100km/h on 12s

        self.env = env
        self.rec = rec

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```
self.x0 = x0
self.d0d0 = dx0
self.ddx0 = ddx0
self.dddx0 = dddx0

self.t = t
self.v = v
self.t_target = []
self.v_target = []

self.running = False
self.crashed = False
self.braking = False
self.changingLane = False

self.processRef = None
```

```
self.env.process(self.process())

## this allows to trigger trace messages for
## the new feature Surround
self.traceSurround = False
self.traceOvertake = False
self.traceBrake = False

def __str__(self):
```

```

def __init__(self, vehicle):
    def s(vehicle):
        if vehicle is None:
            return ""
        elif type(vehicle) is list:
            if len(vehicle)==1:
                return s(vehicle[0])
            else:
                res = "["
                for v in vehicle:
                    if len(res)>1:
                        res += ','
                    res+=s(v)
                res += "]"
            return res
        else:
            return f"({vehicle.id:d})"

    # For each of the directions None means that there is no
    # vehicle in the immediate vicinity.
    # We initialise to a 'safe' value which can be easily detected
    # if something goes wrong

    self.leftBack = vehicle
    self.left = vehicle
    self.leftFront = vehicle
    self.back = vehicle
    self.vehicle = vehicle
    self.front = vehicle
    self.rightBack = vehicle
    self.right = vehicle
    self.rightFront = vehicle

    lane = vehicle.lane
    pos = vehicle.pos
    if lane is not None:
        self.lane = lane
        self.front = lane.inFront(pos)
        self.back = lane.behind(pos)

    self.rightLane = lane.right
    if self.rightLane is not None:
        if vehicle.oldLane == lane.right:
            # drifting left
            self.right = vehicle
            self.rightFront = self.rightLane.inFront(pos)
            self.rightBack = self.rightLane.behind(pos)
        else:
            right = self.rightLane.at(pos)

```

```

        self.rightFront = None
        self.rightBack = None

    self.leftLane = lane.left
    if self.leftLane is not None:
        if Vehicle.olderLane == lane.left:
            # drifting right
            self.left = vehicle
            self.leftFront = self.leftLane.inFront(pos)
            self.leftBack = self.leftLane.behind(pos)
        else:
            left = self.leftLane.at(pos)
            if len(left)==0:
                self.left = None
            elif len(left)==1:
                self.left = left[0]
            else:
                self.left = left

            if self.left is None:
                self.leftFront = self.leftLane.inFront(pos)
                self.leftBack = self.leftLane.behind(pos)
            else:
                self.leftFront = None
                self.leftBack = None

    if vehicle.traceSurround:
        print(f"surround t={self.vehicle.env.now:6.2f}") +
        "\n" +
        ("=" if self.leftLane is None else
         f"({self.leftBack})s)>({self.left})s)>({self.leftFront})s)") +
        f"({self.back})s)>({self.vehicle})s)>({self.front})s)" +
        ("(" if self.rightLane is None else
         f"({self.rightBack})s)>({self.right})s)>({self.rightFront})s)") +
        "\n"
    )

# Recorder

class SimpleRecorder:

    def __init__(self, env, startTime, stopTime, timeStep):

        global VEHICLE_ID, LANE_ID
        VEHICLE_ID = 0
        LANE_ID = 0

        self.env = env
        self.startTime = startTime
        self.stopTime = stopTime
        self.timeStep = timeStep
        self.vehiclesToTrace = []
        self.vehicles = []
        self.data = pd.DataFrame(columns=['t', 'x', 'y', 'v', 'a', 'id', 'lane', 'oldLane', 'pos', 'event'])

    # runs the simulation
    def run(self):
        self.env.process(self.process())
        self.env.run(self.stopTime-self.timeStep)

    def startRecording(self, p):
        self.vehicles.append(p)

    def stopRecording(self, p):
        self.vehicles.remove(p)

    def record(self, p=None, event='timer'):
        if p.updateTechnique():
            laneId = None if p.lane is None else p.lane.id
            oldLaneId = None if p.oldLane is None else p.oldLane.id
            if p.running or event!='timer':
                xindex = len(self.data)
                self.data.loc[xindex]=[self.env.now, p.x0, p.dx0, p.ddx0, p.id, laneId, oldLaneId, p.pos, event]
            if event=='timer':
                p.update()
        else:
            for p in self.vehicles:
                self.record(p)

    def getData(self):
        return self.data.copy(deep=True)

    def getEvents(self):
        return self.data[self.data.event!="timer"].copy(deep=True)

    def process(self):
        yield self.env.timeout(self.startTime-self.env.now)
        while self.env.now <= self.stopTime:
            self.record()
            yield self.env.timeout(self.timeStep)

    def plot(self, x, y,
             vehicles=None,
             xmin=None, xmax=None, ymin=None, ymax=None):
        columns = ['t', 'x', 't', 'v', 'a']
        labels = ['Time [s]', 'Position [m]', 'Velocity [m/s]', 'Acceleration [m/s^2]']
        xindex = columns.index(x)
        yindex = columns.index(y)

        plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4), dpi=120)
        if xmin is not None and xmax is not None:
            plt.xlim(xmin, xmax)
        if ymin is not None and ymax is not None:
            plt.ylim(ymin, ymax)

        if vehicles is None:
            vehicles = list(self.data.id.unique())
        for id in vehicles:
            df = self.data[self.data.id==id]
            plt.plot(x, y, '.', data=df)
            plt.xlabel(labels[xindex])
            plt.ylabel(labels[yindex])

        # use small circle to indicate emergency braking
        db = df[df.event=='brake']
        for i in range(len(db)):
            X = db.iloc[i, xindex]
            Y = db.iloc[i, yindex]
            plt.plot([X], [Y], 'ro')

        # use black 'x' as crash indicator
        dc = df[df.event=='crash']
        for i in range(len(dc)):
            X = dc.iloc[i, xindex]
            Y = dc.iloc[i, yindex]
            plt.plot([X], [Y], 'xk')

        # use black right pointing triangle
        # to indicate that a vehicle
        # was changing into the fast lane
        dc = df[df.event=='change fast']
        for i in range(len(dc)):
            X = dc.iloc[i, xindex]
            Y = dc.iloc[i, yindex]
            plt.plot([X], [Y], '>k')

        # use black left pointing triangle
        # to indicate that a vehicle
        # was changing into the slow lane
        dc = df[df.event=='done change slow']
        for i in range(len(dc)):
            X = dc.iloc[i, xindex]
            Y = dc.iloc[i, yindex]
            plt.plot([X], [Y], '<k')

```

```
plt.plot(Xs, Ys, 'sk')

# use black diamond to indicate that
# a vehicle ran out of track
dc = df[df.event=='end']
for i in range(len(dc)):
    X = dc.iloc[i, xindex]
    Y = dc.iloc[i, yindex]
    plt.plot(X, [Y], 'Dk')
```

```
plt.grid(True)

def randomIntervals(cycles, length=100):
    # return [max(0, random.normalvariate(length, length/3)) for i in range(cycles)]
    #def randomSpeedVariation(vmax, cycles, cv=0.02):
    #    return [vmax + (-1)**i*abs(random.normalvariate(0, vmax*cv)) for i in range(cycles)]

def randomIntervals(cycles):
    # return [random.expovariate(1/(0.5*LOW_CYCLE))+10 for i in range(cycles)]
    # return [max(0, random.normalvariate(SLOW_CYCLE, SLOW_CYCLE/3)) for i in range(cycles)]
    #SPEED_VARIATION = 0.05
    #def randomSpeedVariation(vmax, cycles):
    #    return [vmax + (-1)**i*abs(random.normalvariate(0, vmax*SPEED_VARIATION)) for i in range(cycles)]
    ]
```



```
[38]: SLOW_CYCLE=100
def RandomIntervals(cycles):
    return [ random.expovariate(1.0/SLOW_CYCLE)+10 for i in range(cycles) ]
    #return [ max( random.normalvariate(SLOW_CYCLE, SLOW_CYCLE/3)) for i in range(cycles) ]

free_speed = [ 60, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170 ]
quantiles = np.cumsum([0, 0.009, 0.118, 0.711, 0.108, 0.027, 0.022, 0.19, 0.015, 0.010, 0.003])

def random_speed():
    u = random.random() # generates uniformly distributed random number between 0 and 1
    for i in range(len(quantiles)):
        if u<quantiles[i+1]:
            p = (u-quantiles[i])/(quantiles[i+1]-quantiles[i])
            return free_speed[i]+p*free_speed[i+1]*(1-p)
    random.seed(0)
speeds = [ random_speed() for i in range(1200)]
kernel = stats.gaussian_kde(speeds)

vel = np.arange(30, 191)
q = [ kernel.integrate_box_id(30, i) for i in vel ]

def freeMotorwaySpeed():
    u = random.random() # generates uniformly distributed random number between 0 and 1
    for i in range(len(q)):
        if u<q[i+1]:
            p = (u-q[i])/(q[i+1]-q[i])
            return (free_speed[i+1]+free_speed[i])/2*p*(1-p)+(free_speed[i+1]+free_speed[i+2])/2
            v.traceOvertake=True
            v.vel[i+1]*p*(1-p)

In [35]: def randomSpeedVariation(vmax, cycles):
    #vmax = 120/3.6
    #IAT=10
    #N=50
    #CYCLES = random.randint(4, 8)

    #IAT = [ random.normalvariate(1/IAT,IAT*10) for i in range(50) ]
    #IAT = [ random.uniform(IAT/10,IAT*10) for i in range(50) ]
    #IAT = [ random.expovariate(1.0/IAT) for i in range(N) ]
    #IAT
```

Simulation for 50 Cars

```
In [39]: VMAX = 120/3.6
N = 50 # number of vehicles
IAT = 10 # time difference between start
random.seed(13)
env = simpy.Environment()
rec = SimpleRecorder(env, 0, 3000, 1)
#IAT = [ random.expovariate(1.0/IAT) for i in range(N) ]
#IAT = [ random.uniform(IAT/10,IAT*10) for i in range(50) ]
#IAT = [ random.expovariate(1.0/IAT) for i in range(N) ]

l = lane(1000, VMAX)
while l.totalLength()<5000:
    l.extend(lane(1000, VMAX))
    r = l.widenRight()

print("left lane",l)
print("right lane",r)

t0=0
for i in range(N):
    CYCLES = random.randint(4, 8)
    times = randomIntervals(CYCLES)
    speed = randomSpeedVariation(VMAX, CYCLES)
    #t0=-IAT[i]
    v=Vehicle(env, rec, startingLane=l, t0=IAT[i], dx0=speed[-1], t=times, v=speed)
    v.traceOvertake=True
    rec.run()

left lane [0 1000m R:5]-[1 1000m R:6]-[2 1000m R:7]-[3 1000m R:8]-[4 1000m R:9]
right lane [5 1000m L:0]-[6 1000m L:1]-[7 1000m L:2]-[8 1000m L:3]-[9 1000m L:4]
```

```
In [16]: data = rec.getData()
id_0 = data[data.id==39]
```

```
In [17]: rec.getData().head(50)
```

```
Out [17]:
```

Velocity vs Time Graph

rec.plot('t', 'v')

This graph displays Velocity [m/s] on the y-axis (ranging from 70 to 120) against Time [s] on the x-axis (ranging from 0 to 1500). Multiple colored lines represent different data series. Notable features include a sharp red spike reaching approximately 118 m/s at 600s, and several other lines showing fluctuations between 70 and 110 m/s.

Time [s]	Velocity [m/s]
0	84
100	83.997
200	83.9679
300	83.9728
400	83.9516
500	83.9259
600	83.9
700	83.8741
800	83.8482
900	83.8223
1000	83.7705
1100	83.7064
1200	83.7446
1300	83.6928
1400	83.6669
1500	83.641

Time Vs Acceleration Graph

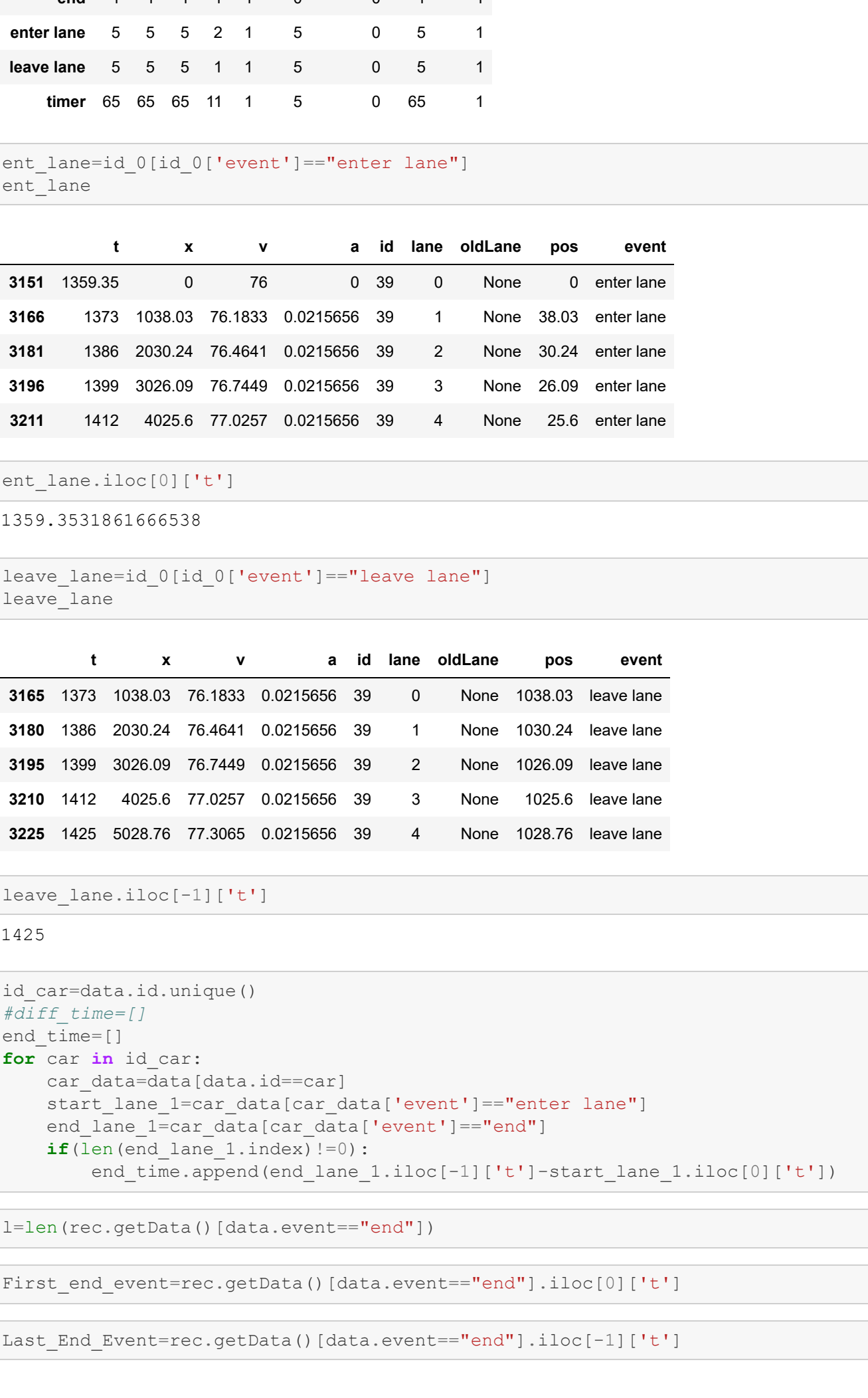
rec.plot('t', 'a')

This graph displays Acceleration [m/s²] on the y-axis (ranging from -2 to 3) against Time [s] on the x-axis (ranging from 0 to 1500). Multiple colored lines represent different data series. Notable features include a sharp red spike reaching approximately 2.5 m/s² at 600s, and several other lines showing fluctuations between -1 and 1 m/s².

Time [s]	Acceleration [m/s ²]
0	0
100	0
200	0
300	0
400	0
500	0
600	0
700	0
800	0
900	0
1000	0
1100	0
1200	0
1300	0
1400	0
1500	0

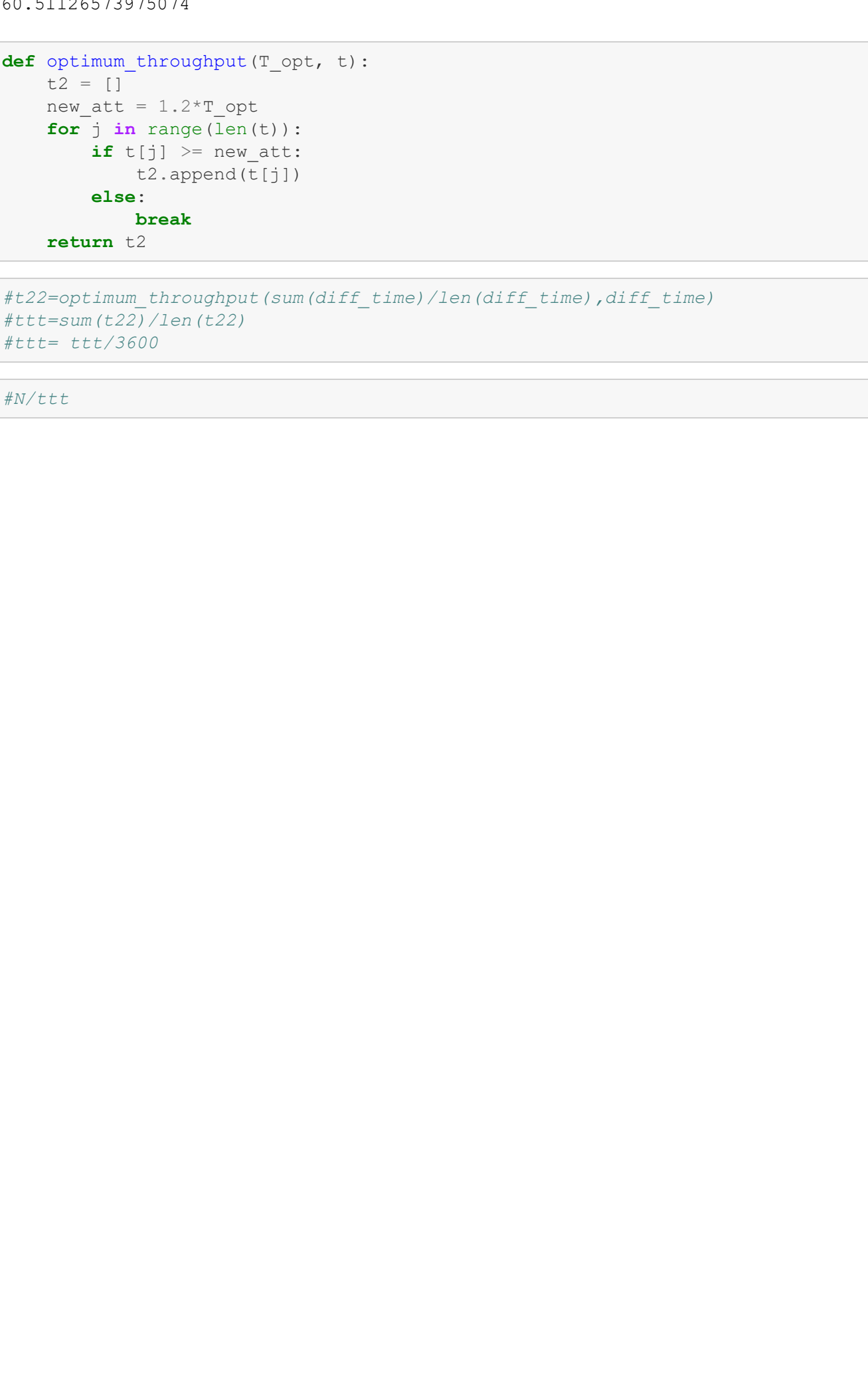
Position vs Time Graph

```
In [18]: rec.plot('t','x')
```



Velocity vs Time Graph

```
In [19]: rec.plot('t','v')
```



Time Vs Acceleration Graph

```
In [20]: rec.plot('t','a')
```



```
In [21]: id_0.groupby(id_0['event']).nunique()
```

```
Out [21]:
```

	t	x	v	a	id	lane	oldLane	pos	event
enter	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
enter lane	5	5	5	2	1	5	0	5	1
leave lane	5	5	5	1	1	5	0	5	1
timer	65	65	65	11	1	5	0	65	1

```
In [22]: ent_lane=id_0[id_0['event']=="enter lane"]
ent_lane
```

```
Out [22]:
```

	t	x	v	a	id	lane	oldLane	pos	event
3151	1359.35	0	76	0	39	0	None	0	enter lane
3166	1373	1038.03	76.1833	0.0215656	39	1	None	38.03	enter lane
3181	1386	2030.24	76.4641	0.0215656	39	2	None	30.24	enter lane
3196	1399	3026.09	76.7449	0.0215656	39	3	None	26.09	enter lane
3211	1412	4025.6	77.0257	0.0215656	39	4	None	25.6	enter lane

```
In [23]: ent_lane.iloc[0]['t']
```

```
Out [23]: 1359.3531861666538
```

```
In [24]: leave_lane=id_0[id_0['event']=="leave lane"]
leave_lane
```

```
Out [24]:
```

	t	x	v	a	id	lane	oldLane	pos	event
3165	1373	1038.03	76.1833	0.0215656	39	0	None	1038.03	leave lane
3180	1386	2030.24	76.4641	0.0215656	39	1	None	1030.24	leave lane
3195	1399	3026.09	76.7449	0.0215656	39	2	None	1026.09	leave lane
3210	1412	4025.6	77.0257	0.0215656	39	3	None	1025.6	leave lane
3225	1425	5028.76	77.3085	0.0215656	39	4	None	1028.76	leave lane

```
In [25]: leave_lane.iloc[-1]['t']
```

```
Out [25]: 1425
```

```
In [44]: id_car=data.id.unique()
#diff_time=[]
end_time=[]
for car in id_car:
    car_data=data[data.id==car]
    start_lane_1=car_data[car_data['event']=="enter lane"]
    end_lane_1=car_data[car_data['event']=="end"]
    if(len(end_lane_1.index)!=0):
        end_time.append(end_lane_1.iloc[-1]['t']-start_lane_1.iloc[0]['t'])
```

```
In [52]: l=len(rec.getData())(data.event=="end")
```

```
In [53]: First_end_event=rec.getData() [data.event=="end"].iloc[0]['t']
```

```
In [54]: Last_End_Event=rec.getData() (data.event=="end").iloc[-1]['t']
```

Throughput

```
In [67]: #THROUGHPUT
1/((Last_End_Event-First_end_event)/3600)
```

```
Out [67]: 95.94882729211088
```

Average Travelling Time

```
In [31]: sum(end_time)/len(end_time)
```

```
Out [31]: 60.51126573975074
```

```
In [32]: def optimum_throughput(T_opt, t):
    t2 = []
    new_att = 1.2*T_opt
    for i in range(len(t)):
        if t[i] >= new_att:
            t2.append(t[i])
    else:
        break
    return t2
```

```
In [40]: #t2=optimum_throughput(sum(diff_time)/len(diff_time),diff_time)
#t1=sum(t2)/len(t2)
#tt= ttt/3600
```

```
In [41]: #N/ttt
```