

**Construction of Delay Predictive Models
on Freeway Ramp Junctions**

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ABSTRACT

Today freeway is experiencing a severe congestion with incoming or outgoing traffic through freeway ramps during the peak periods. Thus, the purpose of this study is to identify the traffic characteristics, analyze the relationships between the traffic characteristics and finally construct the delay predictive models on the ramp junctions of freeway with 70 mph speed limit.

From the traffic analyses, and model construction and verification for delay prediction on the ramp junctions of freeway, the following results were obtained :

) Traffic flow showed a big difference depending on the time periods. Especially, more traffic flows were concentrated on the freeway junctions in the morning peak period when compared with the afternoon peak period.

) The occupancy also showed a big difference depending on the time periods, and the downstream occupancy (O_d) was especially shown to have a higher explanatory power for the delay predictive model construction on the ramp junctions of freeway.

) The delay-occupancy curve showed a remarkable shift based on the occupancies observed : $O_d < 9\%$ and $O_d \geq 9\%$. Especially, volume and occupancy were shown to be highly explanatory for delay prediction on the ramp junctions of freeway under $O_d \geq 9\%$, but lowly for delay prediction on the ramp junctions of freeway under $O_d < 9\%$. Rather, the driver characteristics or transportation conditions around the freeway were thought to be a little higher explanatory for the delay prediction under $O_d < 9\%$.

) Integrated delay predictive models showed a higher explanatory power in the morning peak period, but a lower explanatory power in the non-peak periods.

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NOMENCLATURE

ADT	Average daily traffic
d	The length of a detector itself
D_a	Approach delay on freeways in <i>min/veh</i>
k	Density in <i>veh/mile</i>
L	Average length of vehicles
L_i	The length of a vehicle
O_d	Occupancy on downstream in %
O_u	Occupancy on upstream in %
P	Set-up point
q	Flow rate in <i>veh/hr</i>
S_d	Speed on downstream in <i>mile/hr</i>
S_{ff}	Free flow speed on freeways in <i>mile/hr</i>
S_m	Average speed of upstream and downstream in <i>mile/hr</i>
S_u	Speed on upstream in <i>mile/hr</i>
T	A specific time interval, normally 1 minute
u_i	A vehicle's speed in <i>mile/hr</i>
V_d	Downstream traffic volume in <i>veh/min</i>
V_{fr}	Outflowing traffic volume out of an off-ramp junction in <i>veh/min</i>
V_{or}	Inflowing traffic volume into an on-ramp junction in <i>veh/min</i>
V_r	Inflowing or outflowing traffic volume on a ramp junction in <i>veh/min</i>
V_u	Upstream traffic volume in <i>veh/min</i>
	Occupancy in %

1

1.1

, (mobility)
가
,
,
,
,
, (land use)
가 가 (traffic congestion)
가 .

1.2

가
가 (desired speed)
가
가
가
가

가 .
 , 70 mph
 ,
 (delay predictive
 models)

1.3

Joseph A. Wattleworth, Charles E. Wallace Moshe Levin¹⁾
 가 40 mph
 (traffic flow) 가 가
 2:30 6:30 가
 가 45% .
 J. A. Lindley²⁾ , “
 1987 7 vehicle-hours 가
 ,
 59 (US\$) Federal Highway Administration
 (FHWA) 2005 30 vehicle-hours
 가 .” 가
 ,
 Nick Thompson³⁾ , “ ICTM-RMS
 (integrated corridor traffic management-ramp metering system)
 (mainline) 30% 가 ,
 가 30 mph 48 mph 60% 가 .”

Farhad J. Pooran Henry C. Lieu⁴⁾ , “

10% 17% 가

.”

Gary A. Davis, Nancy L. Nihan, Mahammad M. Hamed Leslie N. Jacobson⁵⁾ (occupancy) (inflowing and outflowing traffic) (congestion)

(linear time series)

(delay) 가

(delay)

1.4

(urban area) (suburban area) I-94(가 70 mph 3) 24

5 (10) 4 (8)
. (Fig. 1.1)

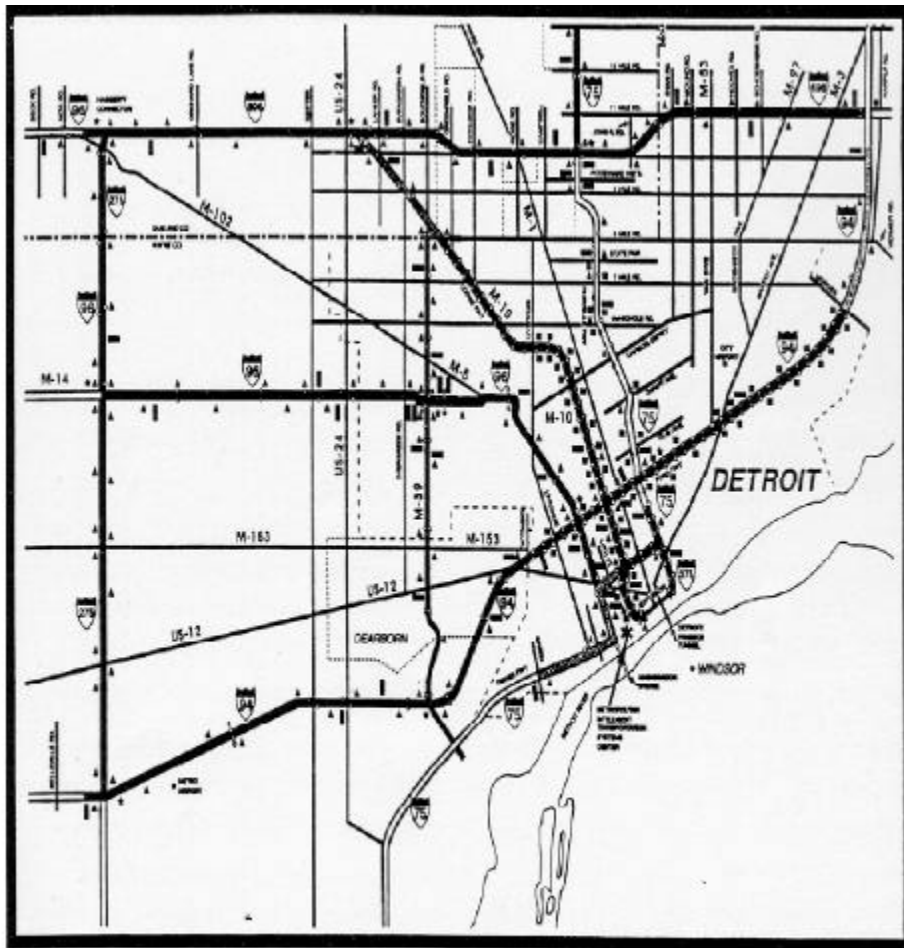


Fig. 1.1 The map of Detroit, MI under the study

(volume), (occupancy) (speed) 가

(loop detector) 1997 1 8 1/3 mile 가
 2/3 , 1/3
 . ,
 .

$$V_{or} = V_d - V_u \quad (1.1)$$

$$V_{fr} = V_u - V_d \quad (1.2)$$

- ,
 V_{or} : (veh/min)
 V_{fr} : (veh/min)
 V_d : (veh/min)
 V_u : (veh/min)

2

2.1

2.1.1

(traffic volume) (veh/min)

1 I-94

(average daily traffic; ADT)

(6:30 9:00)

(Fig. 2.1 4, Table 2.1)

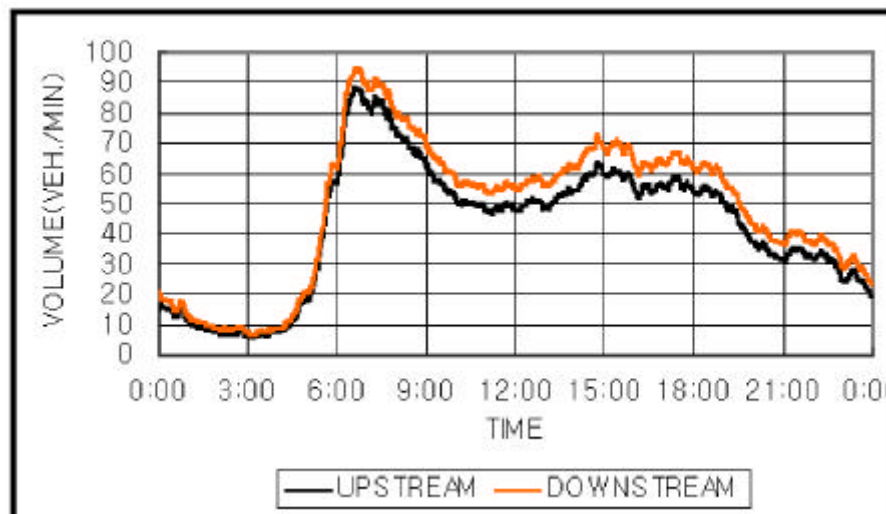


Fig. 2.1 Average volume distribution on on-ramp junctions

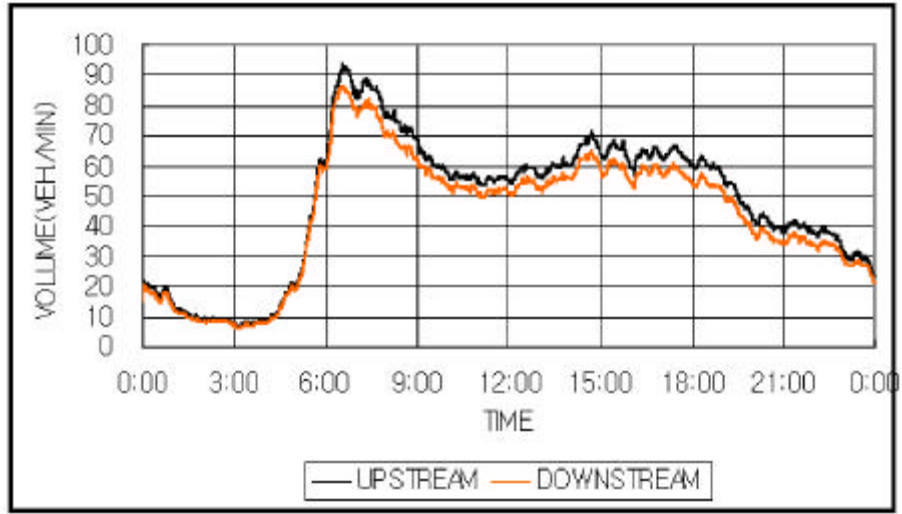


Fig. 2.2 Average volume distribution on off-ramp junctions

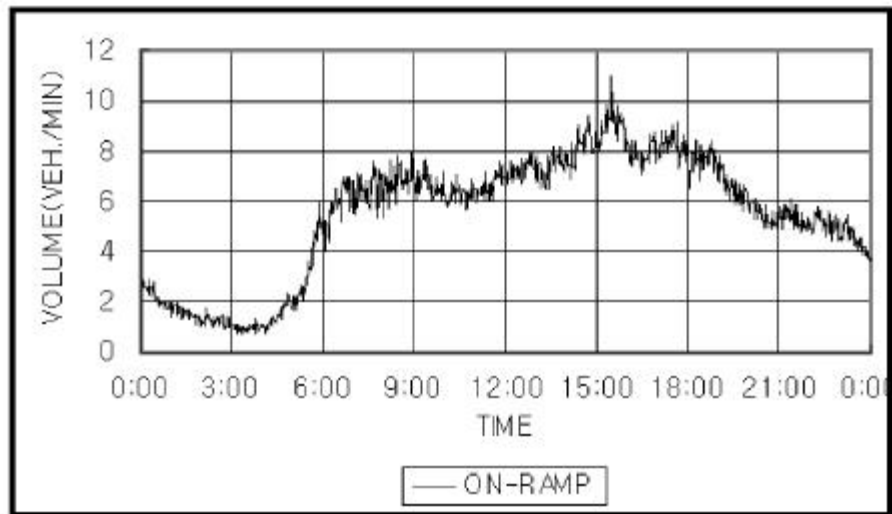


Fig. 2.3 Average ramp volume distribution on on-ramp junctions

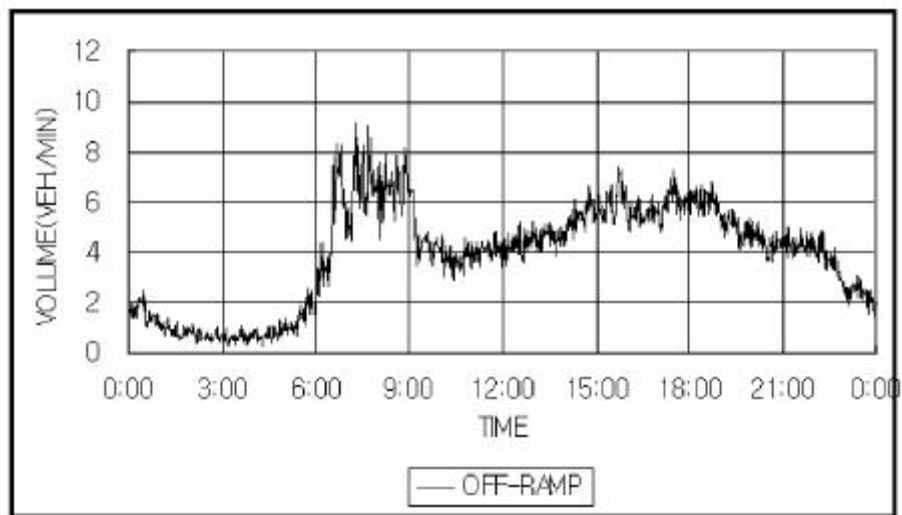


Fig. 2.4 Average ramp volume distribution on off-ramp junctions

Table 2.1 Volume by periods(veh/ min)

Ramp junction	Non-peak period			Peak period			% Increase		
	Up-stream	Down-stream	Ramp	Up-stream	Down-stream	Ramp	Up-stream	Down-stream	Ramp
On-ramp	38.8	44.2	5.4	76.9	83.5	6.6	98	89	22
Off-ramp	43.9	40.3	3.6	80.9	74.3	6.6	84	84	83

2.1.2

(speed) 1
 (average running speed) . , (6:30
 9:00) . 가
 45 mph 50 mph .
 가
 . (Fig. 2.5, 2.6, Table 2.2)

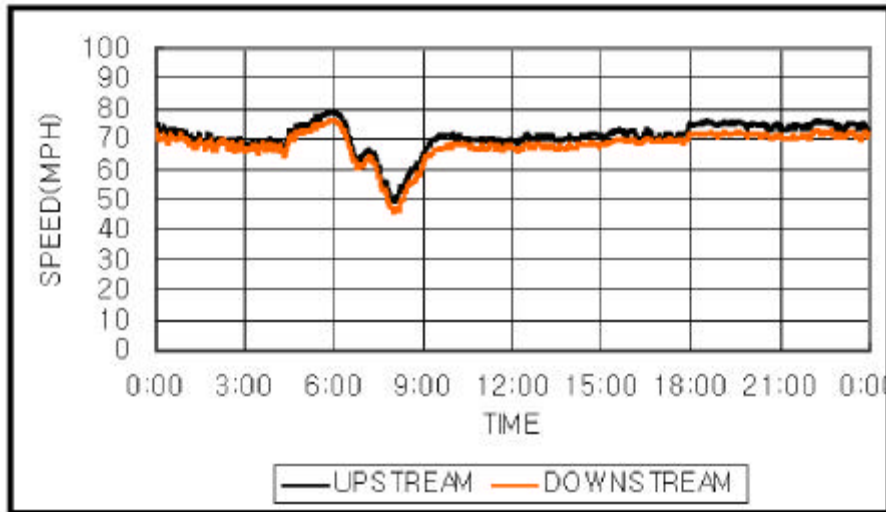


Fig. 2.5 Average speed distribution on on-ramp junctions

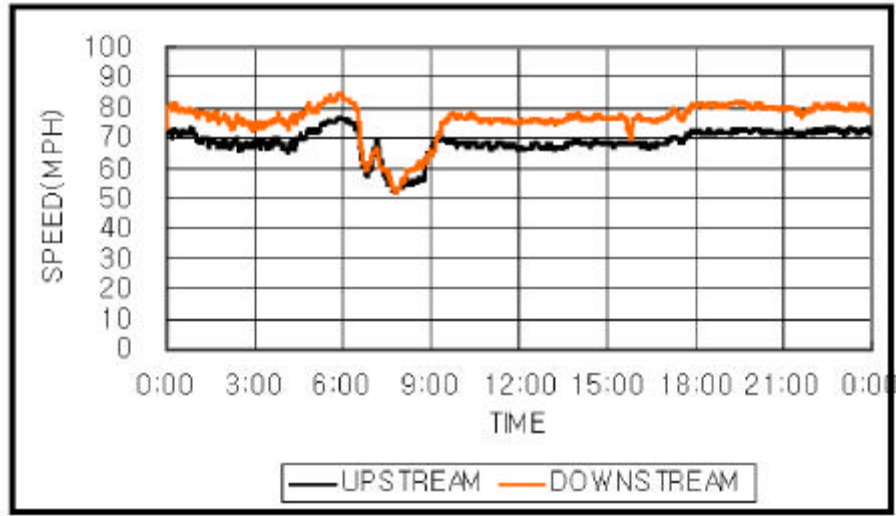


Fig. 2.6 Average speed distribution on off-ramp junctions

Table 2.2 Speed by periods(mph)

Ramp junction	Non-peak period		Peak period		% Increase	
	Up - stream	Down - stream	Up - stream	Down - stream	Up - stream	Down - stream
On-ramp	72.1	69.5	59.7	56.6	- 17	- 19
Off-ramp	70.0	77.9	58.9	60.5	- 16	- 22

2.1.3

I-94
 , 80 veh
 /min
 110 vpm , 60
 vpm 20 mph 가
 . (Fig. 2.7)

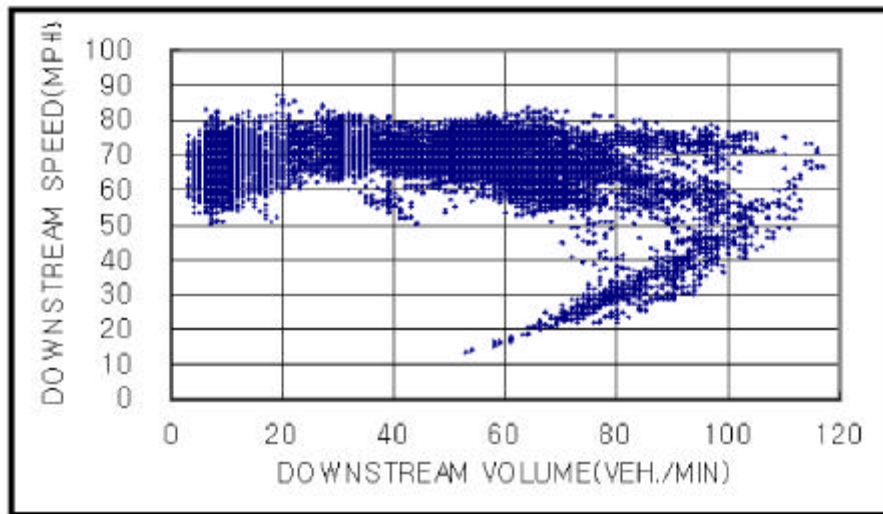


Fig. 2.7 The relationship of upstream volume and speed on on-ramp junctions

,
 가 ,
 가 (6:30 9:00)

2.2

2.2.1

(delay) (free flow)

$$D_a = \frac{S_{ff} - S_m}{S_{ff}} \times 60 \quad (2.1)$$

, S_{ff} S_m D_a 가

S_{ff} S_m D_a 가

D_a : (min/veh)

S_{ff} : (mph)

S_m : (mph)

$$S_m = \frac{S_u + S_d}{2}$$

S_u : (upstream) (mph)

S_d : (downstream) (mph)

I-94
 (average hourly delay)가 6.3 mpv , 15.9
 mpv 152% 가 .
 , 4.1 mpv, 15.0
 mpv 가 266%
 가 .
 ,
 가 가
 . (Table 2.3)

Table 2.3 Average hourly delay by periods(mpv)

Ramp junction	Non-peak period	Peak period	% Increase
On-ramp	6.3	15.9	152
Off-ramp	4.1	15.0	266

2.2.2

(occupancy) (density)가

가

$$= \frac{\sum_i (L_i + d) / u_i}{T} \quad (2.2)$$

,

: (%)

L_i :

d :

u_i :

T :

,

$$= k(L + d) \quad (2.3)$$

k : $(= \frac{q}{u_i})$

q : (flow rate)

L :

I-94

가

.(

Fig. 2.8, 2.9)

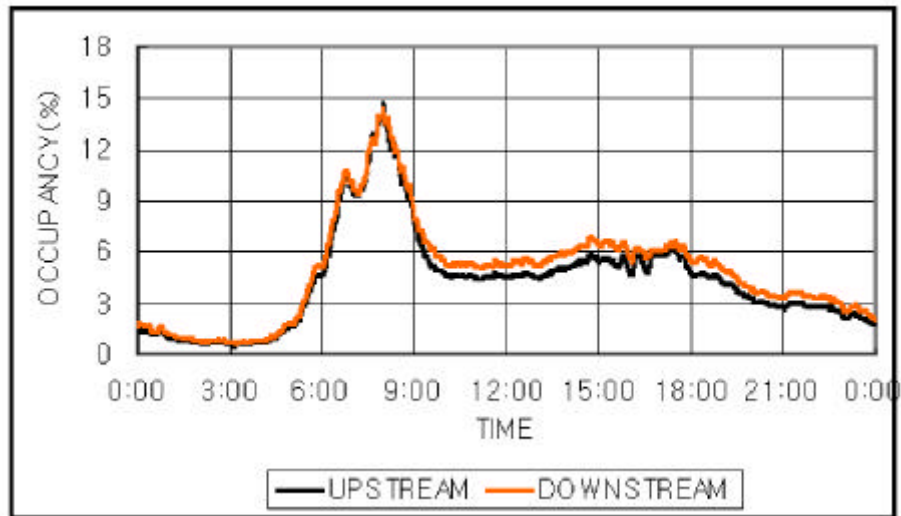


Fig. 2.8 Average occupancy distribution on on-ramp junctions

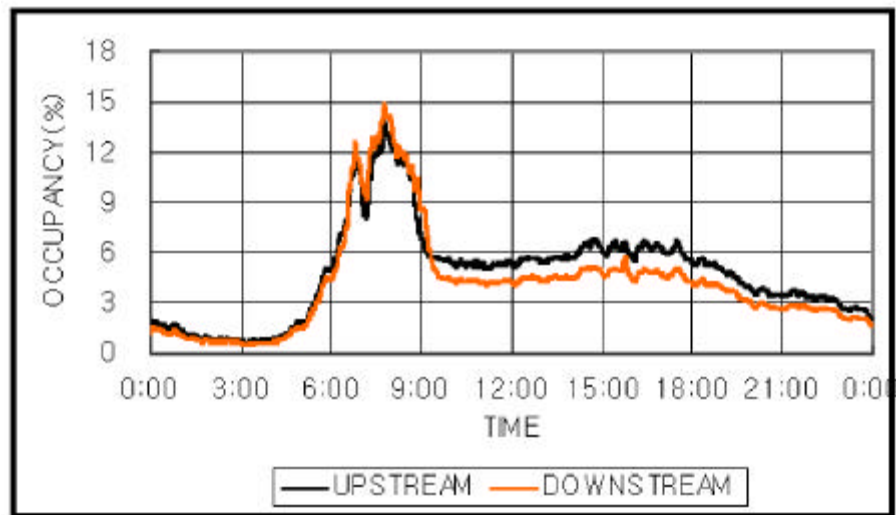


Fig. 2.9 Average occupancy distribution on off-ramp junctions

4.1% 11.2% 173% 가
 3.3%,
 11.6% 252% 가 . (

Table 2.4)

Table 2.4 Occupancy by periods(%)

Ramp junction	Non-peak period		Peak period		% Increase	
	Up - stream	Down - stream	Up - stream	Down - stream	Up - stream	Down - stream
On-ramp	3.6	4.1	10.9	11.2	203	173
Off-ramp	4.1	3.3	10.8	11.6	163	252

2.2.3

I-94 (O_d)

(O_d) 9%

가 9%

. (Fig. 2.10)

I-94 (O_d) 9%

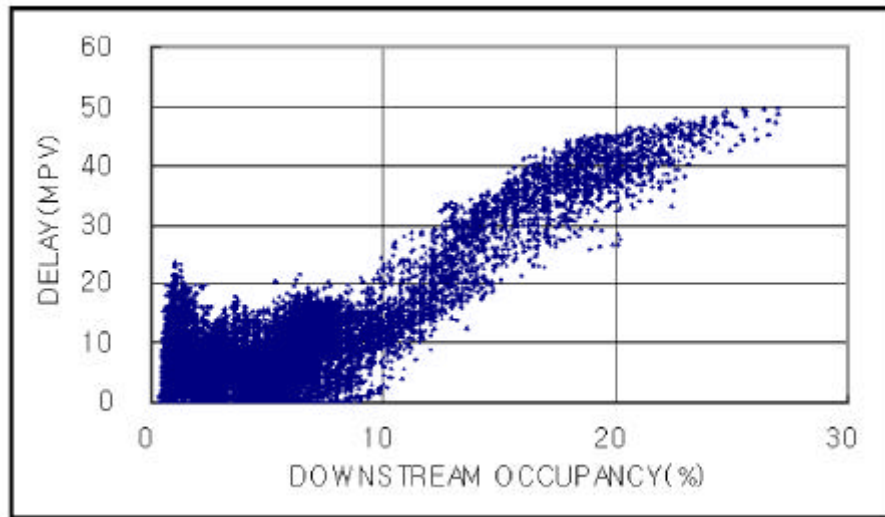


Fig. 2.10 The relationship of downstream occupancy and delay on on-ramp junctions

가 6.3 mpv , 9% (O_d)
 16.1 mpv 9% 156% 가
 . , (O_d) 9% 가
 4.2 mpv, 9% 15.4 mpv 267%
 가 . (Table 2.5)

Table 2.5 Average hourly delay shifts of downstream occupancy (mpv)

Ramp junction	O _d < 9%	O _d 9%	% Increase
On-ramp	6.3	16.1	156
Off-ramp	4.2	15.4	267

9%
 9% (O_d) 9%
 (O_d)

2.3

I-94

100 vpm

110 vpm

, 9%

가 . (Fig. 2.11, 2.12)

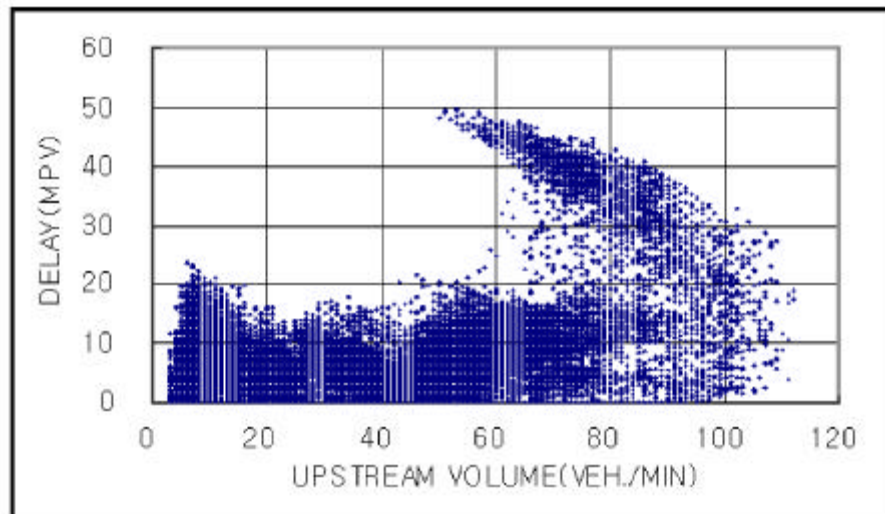


Fig. 2.11 The relationship of upstream volume and delay on on-ramp junctions

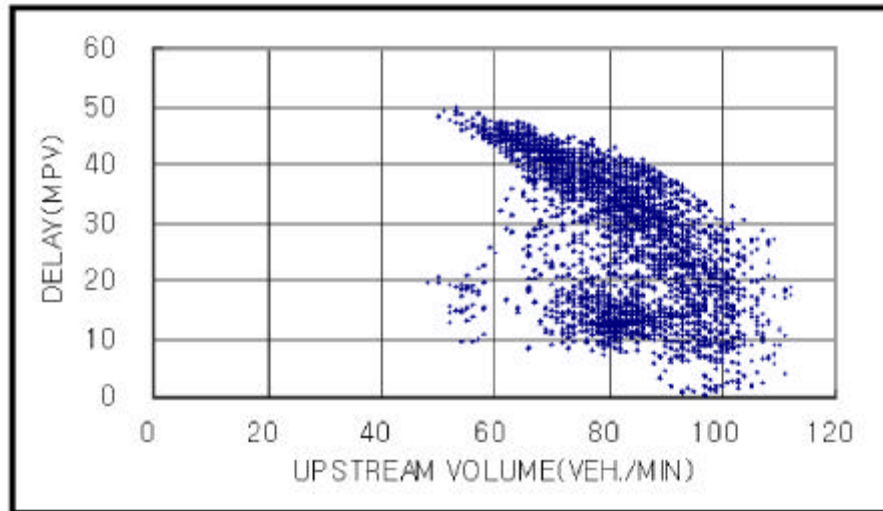


Fig. 2.12 The relationship of upstream volume and delay on on-ramp junctions under $O_a = 9\%$

3

(O_d)

3.1

- D_a : (mpv)
- O_u : (%)
- O_d : (%)
- V_u : (veh/min)
- V_d : (veh/min)
- V_r : (veh/min)
- P : (set-up point)

, (2.1) (D_a)

C_p , AIC

, (multiple regression model)

, 1 , 1

3.2

(O_d) 9%
 (O_u)
 (D_a) 2
 2 가 ,
 ,
 0.000 . (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1 Results of statistical analyses

Ramp junction	O_d (%)	VIF*	DW**
On-ramp	9	5.328	1.915
Off-ramp	9	7.007	1.964

* The highest one among values of regression variable

** Durbin-watson statistic after using iteration paris-winsten method to eliminate autocorrelation

, (O_d) 9%
 (multicollinearity)
 (ridge regression)

(O _d)	(R ²)	(O _d)	(R ²)
0.524,	0.434	0.666,	0.462
9%	0.97	9%	0.97

Table 3.2)

3.3

(O _d)	(r)	(O _d)	(R ²)
> 9%	0.98	0.706,	0.98
9%	0.98	0.706,	0.98

Table 3.2 Delay predictive models constructed

Ramp junction	O _a (%)	Model	R ²		SE ² (mpv)
On-ramp	9	$15.029 - 0.236V_u + 2.158O_u - 0.04O_u^2 + 0.685O_d - 0.094V_r$	0.976		1.820
	9	$6.814 - 0.187V_u + 1.623O_u + 1.097O_d - 0.618V_r$	0.524		3.156
	Integrated	$P(15.029 - 0.236V_u + 2.158O_u - 0.04O_u^2 + 0.685O_d - 0.094V_r) + (1-P)(6.814 - 0.187V_u + 1.623O_u + 1.097O_d - 0.618V_r)$	Peak period	0.976	2.344
			Non-peak period	0.666	3.155
Off-ramp	9	$15.649 - 0.234V_u + 2.207O_u - 0.042O_u^2 + 0.6O_d + 0.082V_r$	0.975		1.959
	9	$3.391 - 0.164V_u + 1.359O_u - 0.013O_d + 0.4V_r$	0.434		2.891
	Integrated	$P(15.649 - 0.234V_u + 2.207O_u - 0.042O_u^2 + 0.6O_d + 0.082V_r) + (1-P)(3.391 - 0.164V_u + 1.359O_u - 0.013O_d + 0.4V_r)$	Peak period	0.977	2.279
			Non-peak period	0.462	2.981

If O_a = 9(%), then P = 1 and If O_a = 9(%), then P = 0 in Integrated models.

All D_a = 0.

* Standard error of estimate

0.682 (integrated models)
 (r)가
 0.947 0.982 가
 (r)가 0.830 0.693
 . (Table 3.3)

Table 3.3 Test of delay predictive models

Ramp junction	O _d (%)	Correlation coefficient (r)	
On-ramp	9	0.987	
	9	0.706	
	Integrated	Peak period	0.947
		Non-peak period	0.830
Off-ramp	9	0.980	
	9	0.682	
	Integrated	Peak period	0.982
		Non-peak period	0.693

4

:

)

)

(O_d) 9%

)

(O_d) 9%

(traffic flow)가 9%

(O_d)

(driver

characteristics)

가

가

)

가 65 mph

70 mph

(FTMS ; freeway traffic management system)

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APPENDIX

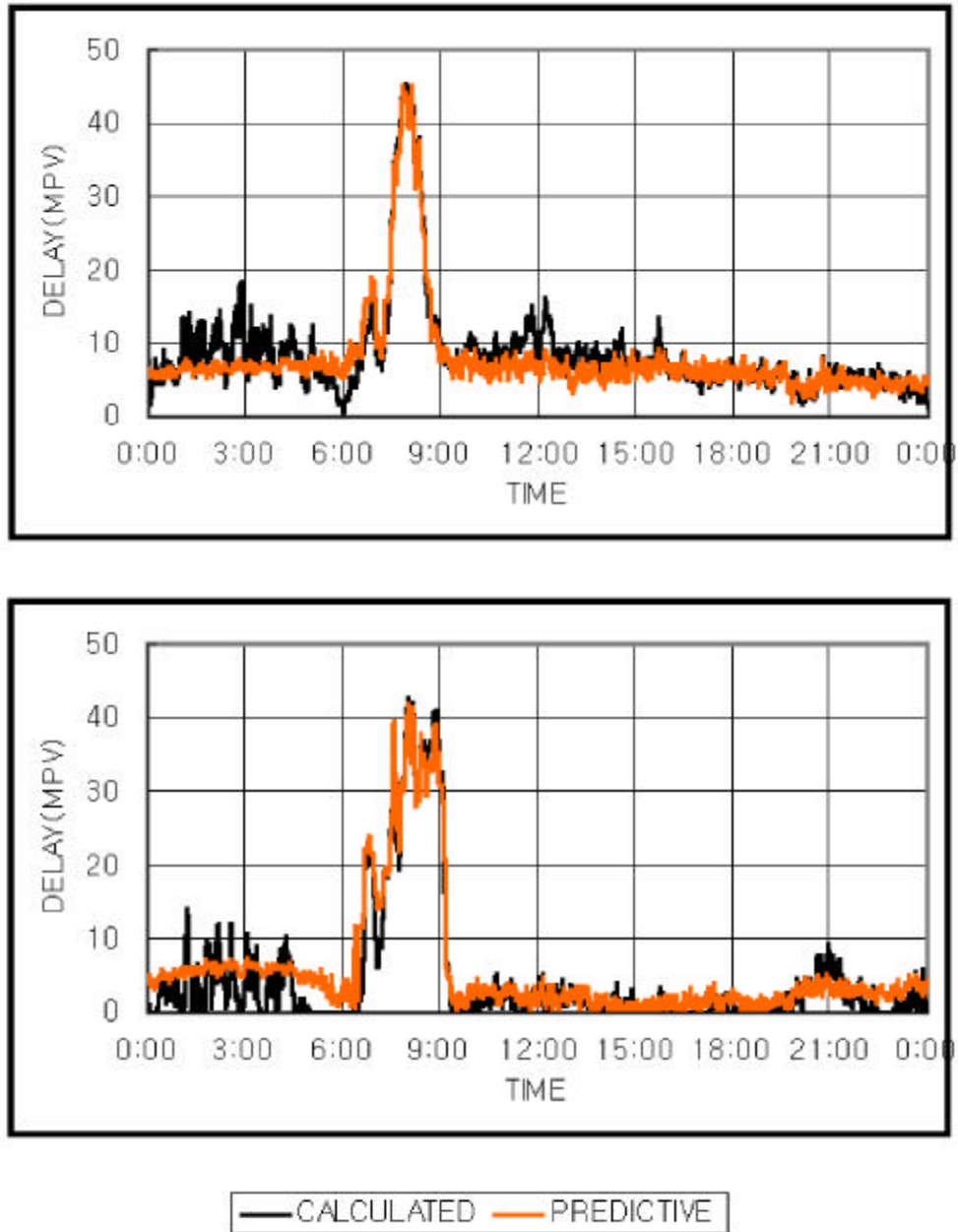
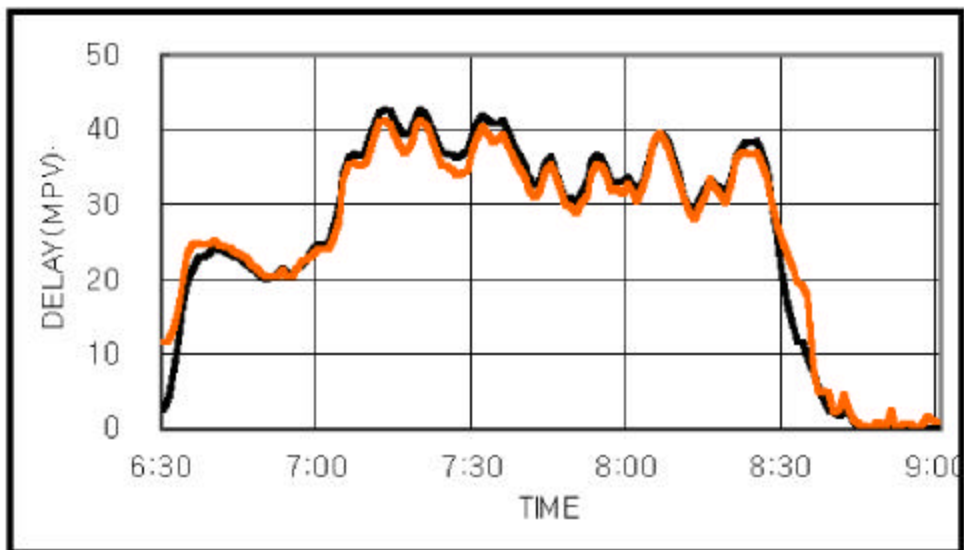
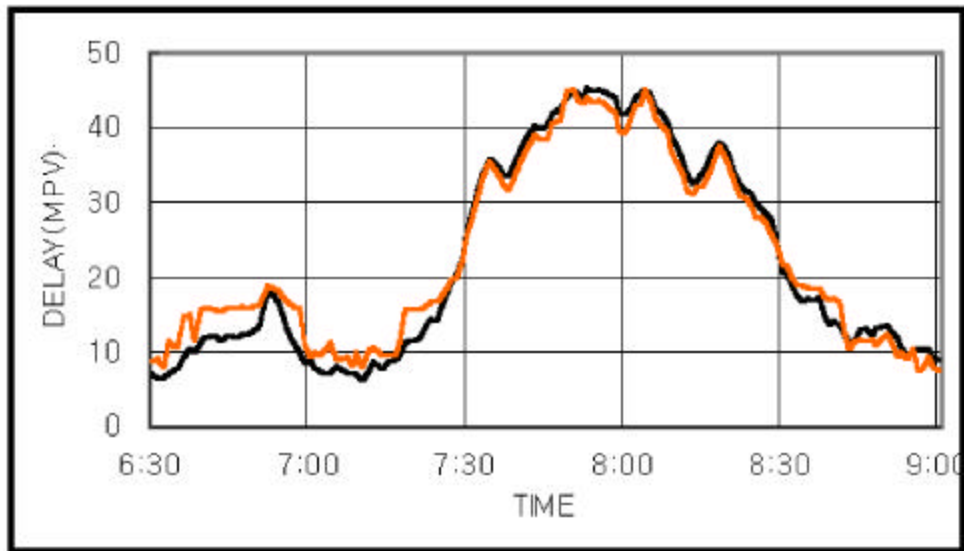
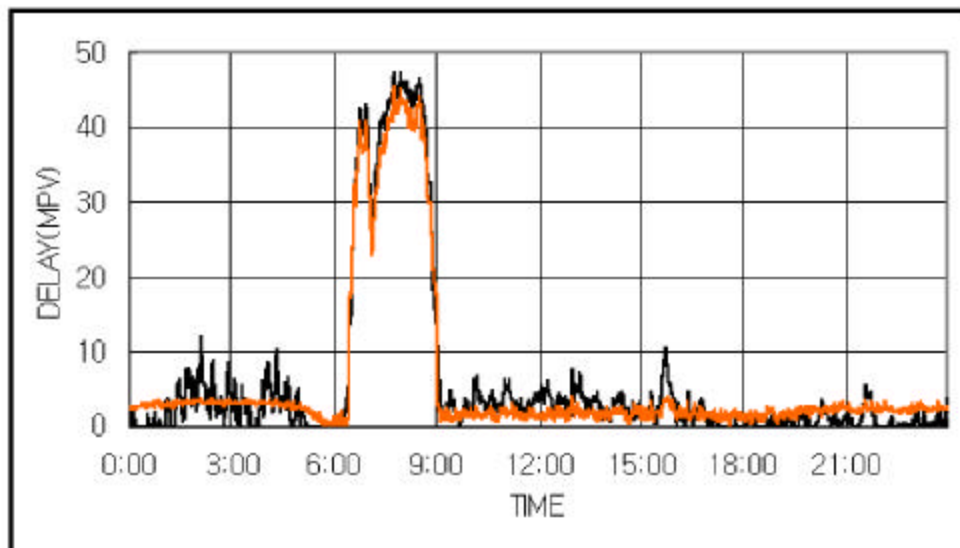
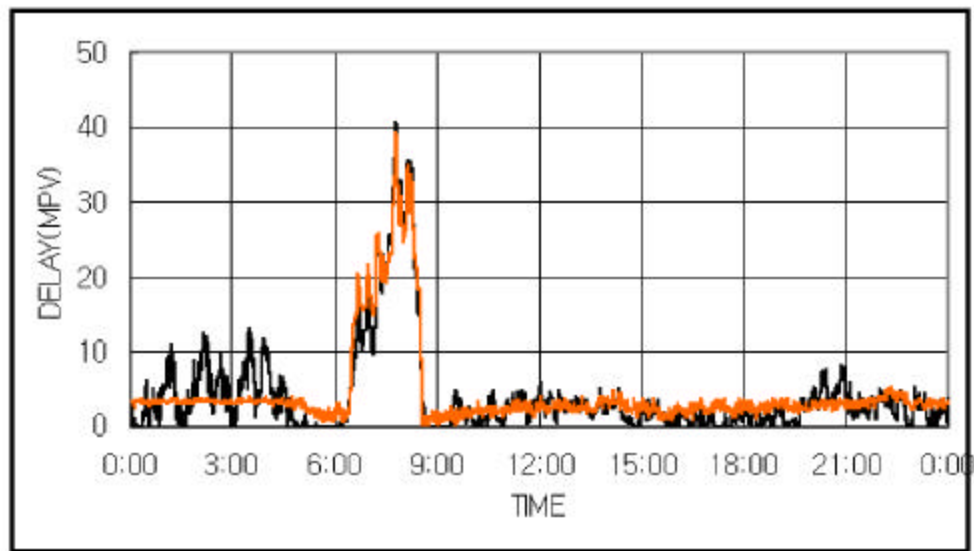


Fig. A.1 Comparison of calculated and predictive delays
all day long on an on-ramp junction



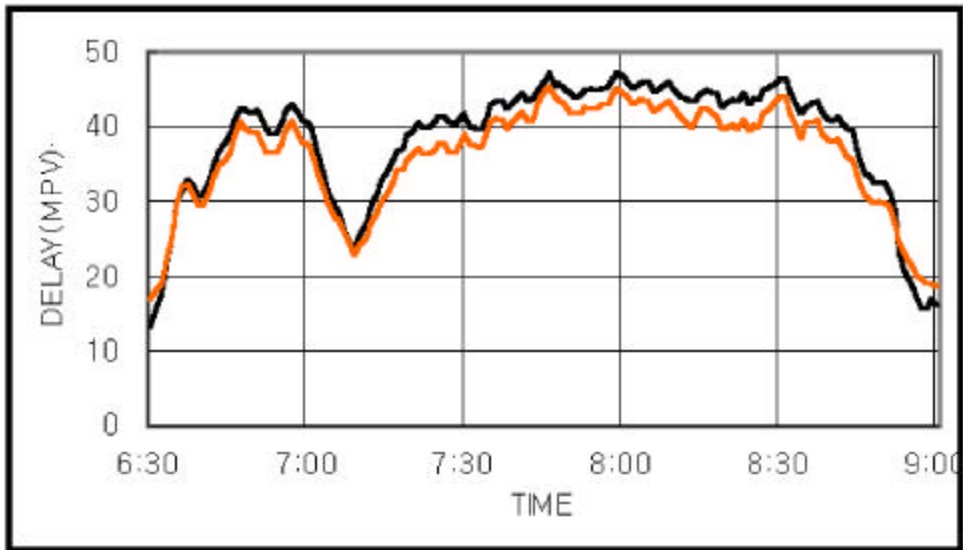
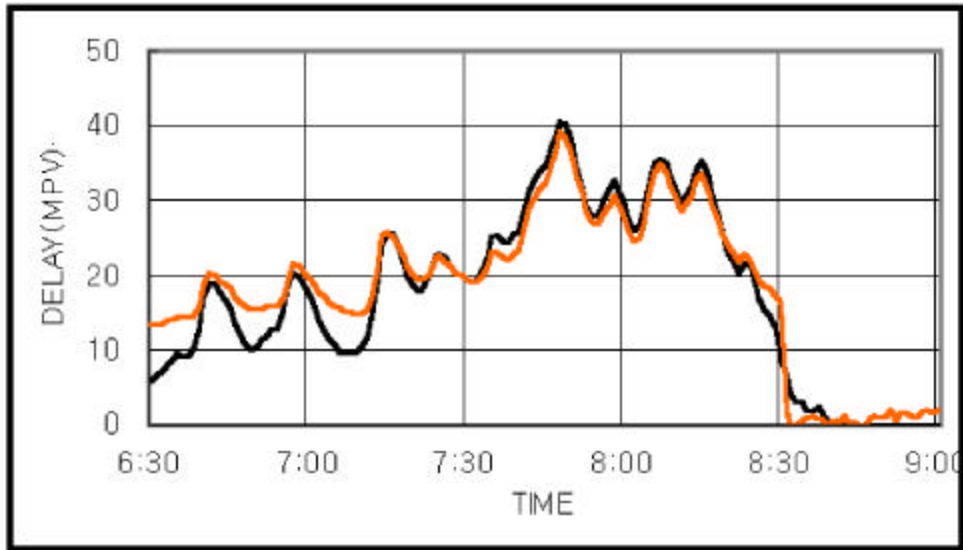
— CALCULATED — PREDICTIVE

Fig. A.2 Comparison of calculated and predictive delays for peak period on an on-ramp junction



— CALCULATED — PREDICTIVE

Fig. A.3 Comparison of calculated and predictive delays all day long on an off-ramp junction



— CALCULATED — PREDICTIVE

Fig. A.4 Comparison of calculated and predictive delays for peak period on an off-ramp junction

가

SAS