

**Delay Shifts of Real-time Cycle-based Signal System Optimization  
on the Signalized Intersections**

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# **Delay Shifts of Real-time Cycle-based Signal System Optimization on the Signalized Intersections**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Today the arterials play a key role in urban transportation. However, they experience a severe congestion with the upstream or downstream traffic on the signalized intersections regardless of the peak periods. Thus, the purpose of this study is to identify the real-time cycle-based traffic characteristics, analyze the real-time cycle-based delay and the existing hour-based delay shifts by the simulation delay model and finally suggest the necessity of the operation of the real-time cycle-based signalized intersections in urban area.

From the transportation system analyses, and the real-time cycle-based delay and the existing hour-based delay analyses by the simulation delay model on the signalized intersections, the following results were obtained:

) Traffic flow did not show a distinct difference depending on the time periods. Rather, more traffic flows were concentrated on the signalized intersections in the non-peak periods when compared with the on-peak periods.

) The delay shifts were also shown to be a big difference of 30% to 80% between the real-time cycle-based signal and the existing hour-based signal operations before and after optimization processes depending on the time periods.

) The delay showed the maximum deviation of 20 percentage between the real-time cycle-based signal and the existing hour-based signal operations by the simulation process depending on the time periods.

) The real-time cycle-based signal operation was shown to have a higher explanatory power than the existing hour-based signal operation through the simulation and optimization processes depending on the time periods.

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## NOMENCLATURE

$B_i$	A binary variable which is '1' if the maximum back of queue ( $q_i$ ) exceeds the user specified storage capacity, or zero otherwise
$C$	Cycle length in sec
$c$	Capacity of lane group or approach in $vph$
$D$	Total delay in $veh - hr/hr$
$d_i$	Delay on link $i$ in $veh - hr$
$DI$	Disutility Index
$D_i$	Delay of lane group or approach $i$ in $sec/veh$
$D_{rs}$	Random and saturation delay
$D_u$	Uniform delay in $veh - hr/hr$
$f_a$	Adjustment factor for area type
$f_{bb}$	Adjustment factor for the blocking effect of local buses stopping within the intersection area
$f_g$	Adjustment factor for approach grade
$f_{HV}$	Adjustment factor for heavy vehicles
$f_{LT}$	Adjustment factor for left turns
$f_p$	Adjustment factor for the existence of a parking lane

$f_{RT}$	Adjustment factor for right turns
$f_w$	Adjustment factor for lane width
$g/C$	Green ratio for lane group or approach
$(g/C)_i$	Effective green ratio for cycle length of lane group or approach $i$
$g_i$	Effective green time for lane group or approach $i$ in sec
$K$	A user coded "stop penalty" factor to express the importance of stops relative to delay
$L$	Total lost time per cycle computed as the sum of "start up" and change interval lost time minus the portion of the change interval used by vehicles for each critical signal phase
$LOS$	Level of Service
$m_t$	Queue length during step $t$
$N$	Number of steps in the Cycle
$N_L$	Number of lanes
$PCU$	Passenger Car Unit
$PHF$	Peak Hour Factor
$q_i$	Computed maximum back of queue on link $i$
$q_{ci}$	Maximum back of queue "capacity" on link $i$

$Q$	A binary variable set by the user which if '1' includes the maximum back of queue penalty in the $DI$ , or zero otherwise
$S$	Stops
$S_i$	Stop on link $i$ in $stops/sec$
$s$	Saturation flow rate for lane group or approach in $vph$
$s_i$	Saturation flow rate of lane group or approach $i$ in $sec\ vph$
$s_o$	Ideal saturation flow rate(1,900 pcphgpl)
$T$	Period length, normally 60 minutes
$V$	Hourly traffic volume in $vph$
$V_{15}$	Traffic volume during peak 15-min period in $vph$
$(v/c)_i$	Traffic flow rate of lane group or approach $i$ in $vph$
$U_i$	A binary variable which is '1' if the link-to-link weighting has been established for link $i$ , or zero otherwise
$W_{di}, W_{si}$	Link specific weighting factors for delay(d) and stops(s) for link $i$
$W_q$	A network-wide "penalty" applied to the excess queue "spillover"
$X$	Degree of saturation
$X_c$	Critical v/c ratio for an intersection
$X_i$	v/c ratio of lane group or approach $i$
$\sum_j (v/s)_j$	The summation of flow ratios for all critical lane group or approach $j$

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# 1.

## 1.1

가  
(arterial) .  
,  
, 가  
가  
17% 가 , 가  
20% 가 . ,  
60% (hierarchy)  
가  
가  
,  
,  
,  
,  
,  
(transportation systems  
가  
management, TSM)  
,  
3  
4

## 1. 2

W. H. Kraft<sup>1)</sup>

가 15%

15%

(left-turn lane)

50%

A. K. Rathi E. B. Lieberman<sup>2)</sup>

(effective green time)

39.9%

7.1%

(Institute of Transportation Engineer, ITS)

(4A-24)<sup>3)</sup>

(queue)

가

(green-to-cycle length

ratio, g/C)

가

(g/C)

가

4)

(optimization)

57%

5)

(genetic algorithm)

6)

PASSER-

TRANSYT - 7F

7)

8)

가 68%

가 67%

### 1. 3.

3

) ( A), ) ( B), ) ( C), 4 ) ( D), ) ( E), ) ( F) 1 8 2000 3 6  
 4 144

TRANSYT - 7F<sup>9)</sup>

(cycle)



0.02% , 4

14%

( , 가) 가

. ( Fig. 2- 1, 2)

(peak hour factor, PHF) 1 15  
15

$$PHF = V / (4 \times V_{15}) \quad (2.1)$$

*PHF* ; peak hour factor,

$V_{15}$  ; traffic volume during peak 15 minutes, veh/ 15min

$V$  ; traffic volume during peak 1 hour, veh/hr

, 3 C , 4

E F

, A

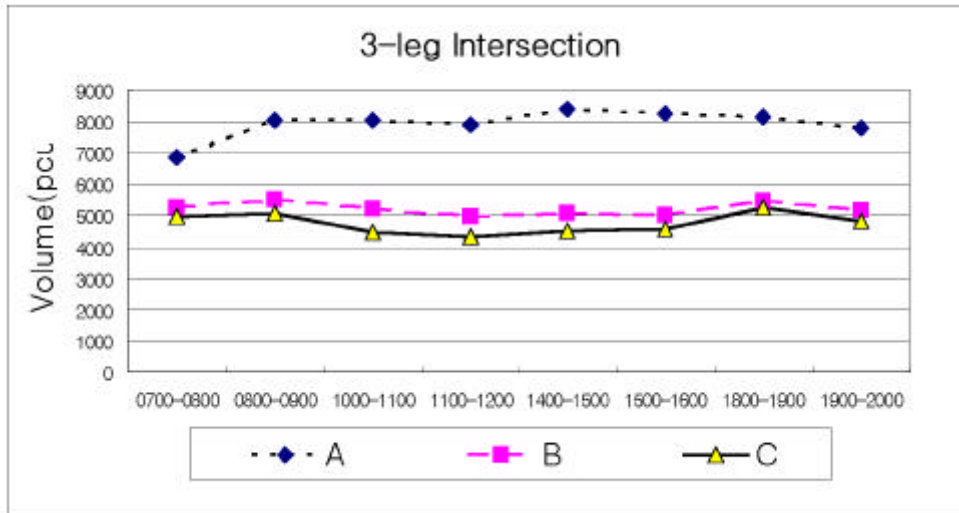
(peak hour factor, PHF)가 3 , 4 0.90 1

.( Table. 2-2)

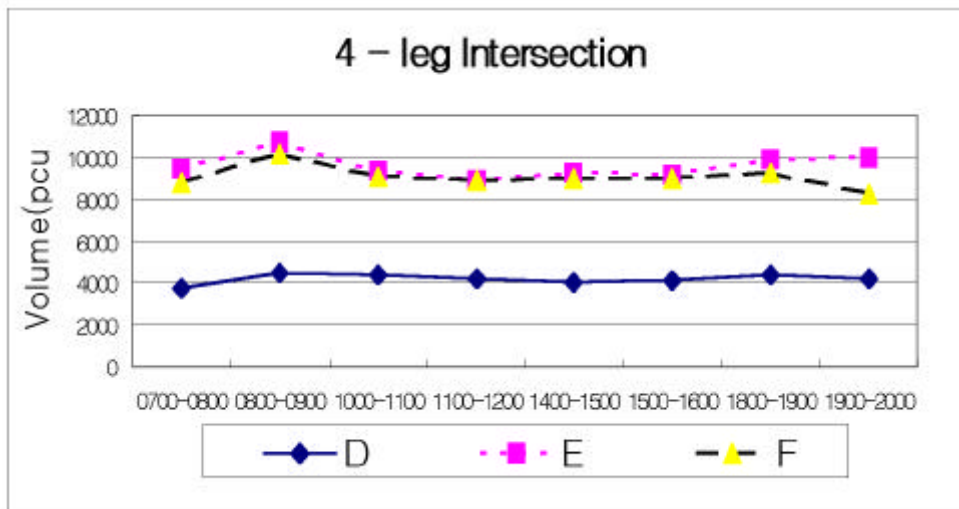
**Table 5-2. Peak Hour Factor(PHF) on the Intersection**

Intersection	3-leg Intersection			4-leg Intersection		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
PHF	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95

가



**Fig. 2- 1 Traffic Volume Distribution on 3-leg Intersections**



**Fig. 2- 2 Traffic Volume Distribution on 4-leg Intersections**



2. 2

$$2.7 \times 4.4m \quad (3.6m)$$

2 6

가

Highway Capacity Manual(HCM)

$$c = s \times (g / C) \quad (2.2)$$

- ,  
 $c$  ; (vph)
- $s$  ; (vphg)
- ( $g / C$ ) ;
- $C$  ; (sec)
- , (s) (s<sub>0</sub>)

$$s = s_0 \cdot N_L \cdot f_w \cdot f_{HV} \cdot f_g \cdot f_p \cdot f_{bb} \cdot f_a \cdot f_{RT} \cdot f_{LT} \quad (2.3)$$

- ,  
 $s$  ; (vphg)
- $s_0$  ; (1,900pcphgpl)
- $N_L$  ;

$$f_w ; \quad \left( 1 + \frac{W - 3.6}{9} \right)$$

$f_{HV} ;$

$f_g ;$

$f_p ;$

$f_{bb} ;$

$f_a ;$

$f_{RT} ;$

$f_{LT} ;$

$W ; \quad (m)$

, , ,  
 .  
 , (highway capacity  
 manual, HCM) 3.6m 1900vph  
 , (HCM)  
 TRANSYT - 7F  
 (3.6m) (thru lane)  
 2,250vph, (turning lane) 2,000vph,  
 (shared lane) 2,100vph .

### 2. 3

, , 3 5 ,  
 130sec 180sec , B  
 , E  
 F . (cycle length)  
 (signal phase)가  
 spillback ( )  
 ) . ( Table. 2-3)

**Table. 2-6 Cycle Length and Phase on the Intertsection**

	3-leg Intersection			4-leg Intersection		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
phase	3	3	3	4	5	5
cycle(sec)	150	180,160	130	150	150	160

### 2. 4 (Level of Service, LOS)

(Level of Service, LOS) )  
 (v/c ratio) (LOS) ) (average  
 delay) (LOS) , (LOS)  
 (optimization objective function)가 .

(1) (v/c ratio) (LOS) :

(LOS) 가 가  
 (street) (intersection)  
 , (HCM)  
 (capacity) (saturation flow)  
 , (grade)

$$c_i = s_i \times (g/C)_i \quad (2.4)$$

,  
 $c_i$  ;  $i$  (vph)  
 $s_i$  ;  $i$  (vphg)  
 $g_i$  ;  $i$  (sec)  
 $(g/C)_i$  ;  $i$   
 $C$  ; (sec)

, (lane group) (approach)  
 (X)

$$X_i = v_i / c_i = (v/c)_i \quad (2.5)$$

(2.4) (2.5) (X)

$$X_i = (v/c)_i = v_i / [s_i \times (g/C) i] \quad (2.6)$$

,  
 $X_i$  ;  $i$  v/c  
 $v_i$  ;  $i$  (vph)  
 ,  
 (critical v/c ratio,  $X_c$ ) (lane group)  
 (approach) (v/c ratio) .

$$X_c = \frac{C}{C - L} \times \sum_j (v/s)_j \quad (2.7)$$

,  
 $X_c$  ;  
 $\sum_j (v/s)_j$  ; ,  $j$   
 $C$  ; (sec)  
 $L$  ;  
 ( + - )

(2) (average delay, AD) :

Webster  
 Model, TRANSYT - 7F Model, HCM Model, Queueing Model ,  
 TRANSYT - 7F .  
 TRANSYT - 7F (total average

delay,  $D$ ) (uniform  
 delay,  $D_u$ ) .

$$D = D_u + D_{ro} \tag{2.8}$$

,  
 $D$  ; (sec)  
 $D_u$  ; (sec)  
 $D_{ro}$  ; (sec)

, (uniform delay,  
 $D_u$ ) .

$$D_u = \sum_t^N m_t / N \tag{2.9}$$

,  
 $D_u$  ; (veh-hr/hr)  
 $m_t$  ; step t  
 $N$  ; step

, (random  
 and saturation delay,  $D_{ro}$ ) .

$$D_{ro} = 900 TX^2 \{ (X - 1) + [(X - 1)^2 + (4X / cT)]^{1/2} \} \cdot (3600 / v) \quad (2.10)$$

,

$D_{ro}$  ; (random-plus-saturation delay) (veh-hr/hr)

$X$  ;

$c$  ; (vph)

$v$  ; (vph)

$T$  ; (period length, 60 )

,

(optimization objective function)

TRANSYT-7F(Ver 8.2 1999)

가 , (standard delay)

(stops) (disutility index, DI) (minimization)

,

.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize } DI = & \sum_{i=1}^n [ W_{di} \cdot d_i + K \cdot W_{si} \cdot S_i ] + U_i [ W_{di-1} \cdot d_{i-1} + K \cdot W_{si-1} \\ & \cdot S_{i-1} ] + Q \cdot B_i [ W_q (q_i - q_{ci})^2 ] \end{aligned} \quad (2-11)$$

,

$DI$  ; (disutility index)

$d_i$  ;  $i$  (veh-hr)

$K$  ; “ stop penalty ”

$S_i$  ;  $i$  (stop/sec)

$W_{di}, W_{si}$  ;  $i$  가

$U_i$  ;  $i$  가 가 '1', '0'

$Q$  ;  $DI$  "penalty" 가

, '1', '0'  
 $B_i$  ; ( $q_i$ ) 가 storage capacity

가 '1', '0'  
 $W_q$  ; network "spillover"  
"penalty"

$q_i$  ;  $i$

$q_{ci}$  ;  $i$

(LOS) (v/c ratio)  
(Average Delay, AD) ,  
(v/c ratio)가 1.0 , 78.0  
(LOS F ) ,  
가 1.0 78.0 . ,  
(TSM)



**2.5 (Flow Profile Diagrams)**

3 · 4

‘ I ’

‘ S ’

‘ O ’

### 3.

3, 4

(simulation)

(optimization)

#### 3.1.3 (three-leg)

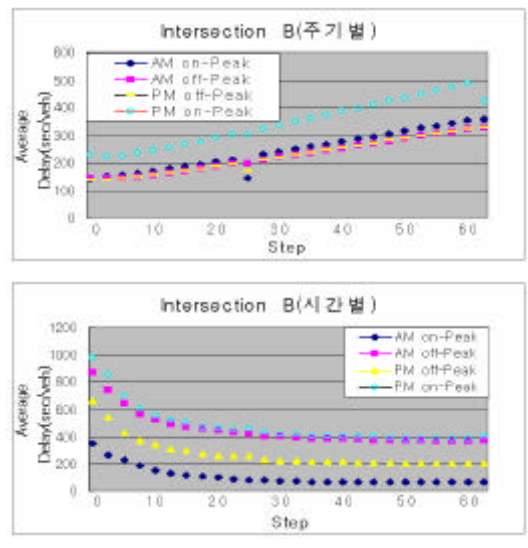


Fig. 3-1 Geometric Conditions and Cycle Evaluation(Intersection B)

(Three-legs) , A, B, C 6 link 가 3  
 3 , 130 180 ,  
 (AM on-peak)  
 4,980 8,060pcu, (AM off-peak) 4,350 8,350pcu,  
 (PM on-peak) 4,850 8,160pcu, ,  
 (PM off-peak) 4,550 8,390pcu

, A  
 39%  
 , B  
 69% .  
 ( . Table. 3- 1 Fig. 3- 1)
















**Table. 3- 1 Simulation and Optimization results on Intersection(3- leg)**

<b>Simulation</b>			
Intersection	3- leg Intersection		
	A	B	C
(sec/veh)	241	273	114
(sec/veh)	76	425	213
<b>Optimization</b>			
(sec/veh)	104	160	72
(sec/veh)	34	225	20

**Table . 3-2 Cycle Length and Phase (Intersection A, )**

setting	Intersection A				cycle length(sec)
	1	2	3	4	
initial setting (%)					150
	18	41	41		
optimal setting (%) (AM on-peak)					40
	24	26	50		
optimal setting (%) (AM off-peak)					40
	24	34	42		
optimal setting (%) (PM off-peak)					40
	34	26	40		
optimal setting (%) (PM on-peak)					40
	34	26	40		

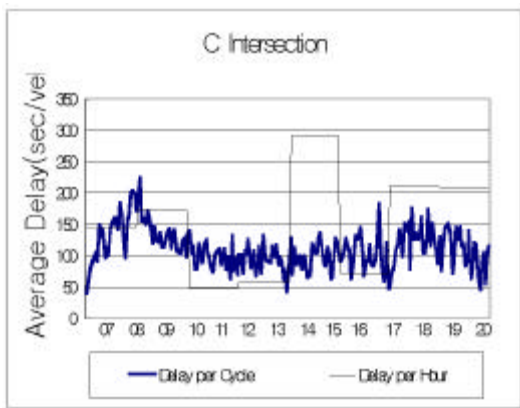
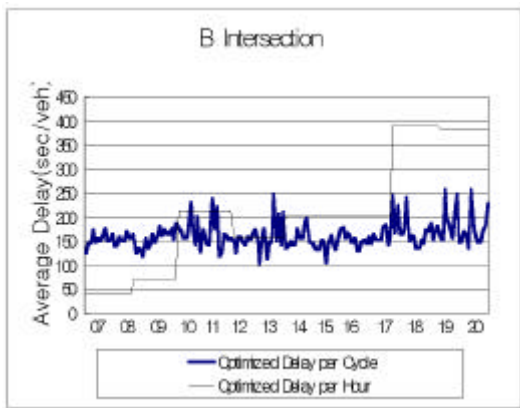
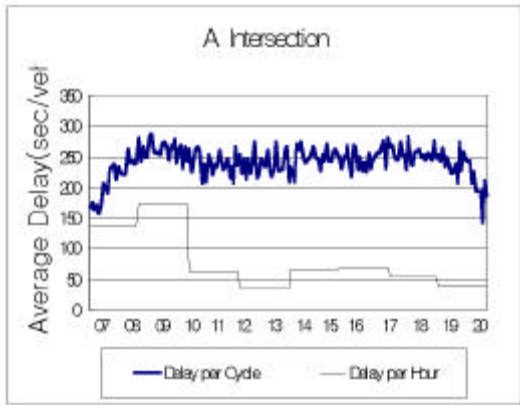
**Table . 3-3 Cycle Length and Phase (Intersection A, )**

setting	Intersection A				cycle length(sec)
	1	2	3	4	
initial setting (%)					150
	18	41	41		
optimal setting (%) (AM on-peak)					150
	16	26	58		
optimal setting (%) (AM off-peak)					90
	18	33	49		
optimal setting (%) (PM off-peak)					100
	20	35	45		
optimal setting (%) (PM on-peak)					110
	19	31	50		

**Table . 3-4 Fuel Consumption Reduction under Optimal Setting(3- leg Intersection)**

	3- leg Intersection			
	AM on-peak	AM off-peak	PM off-peak	PM on-peak
· (lit/hr)	21221	18575	19535	21768
· (lit/hr)	12453	12439	13414	14010
(%)	41	33	31	36
· (lit/hr)	20624	17510	17324	23038
· (lit/hr)	5932	8598	8756	12686
(%)	71	51	49	45

(Simulation)



(Optimization)

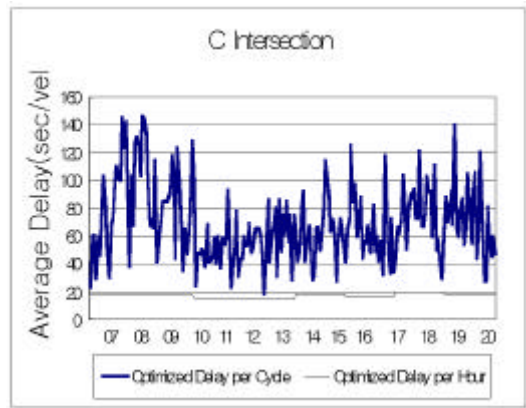
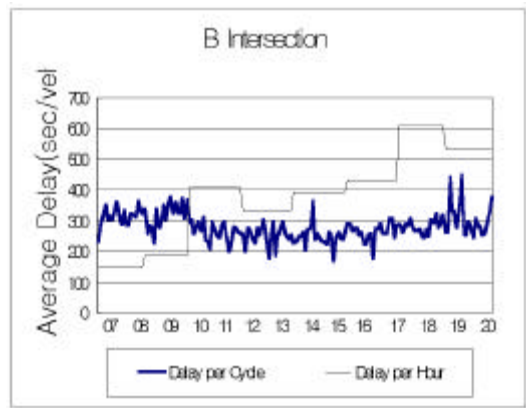
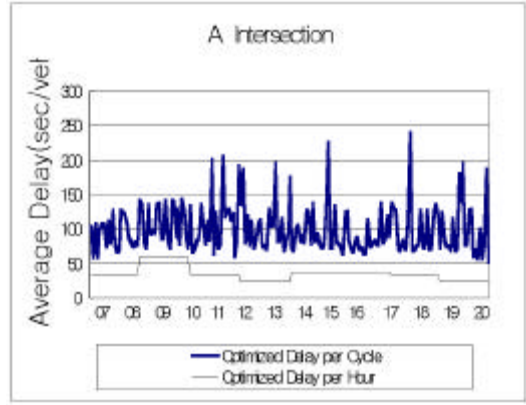


Fig. 3-2 Cycle-based and Hourly-based Delay (3-leg)

3

54%, 42%

48%, 43%

41%, 36%, 33%, 31%

82%, 49%

57%

71%,

45%, 51%, 49%

( Table. 3-4 5, Fig. 3-2)

가 (link) , A

102, 106, B 106, C 109

(Level of Service, LOS) F

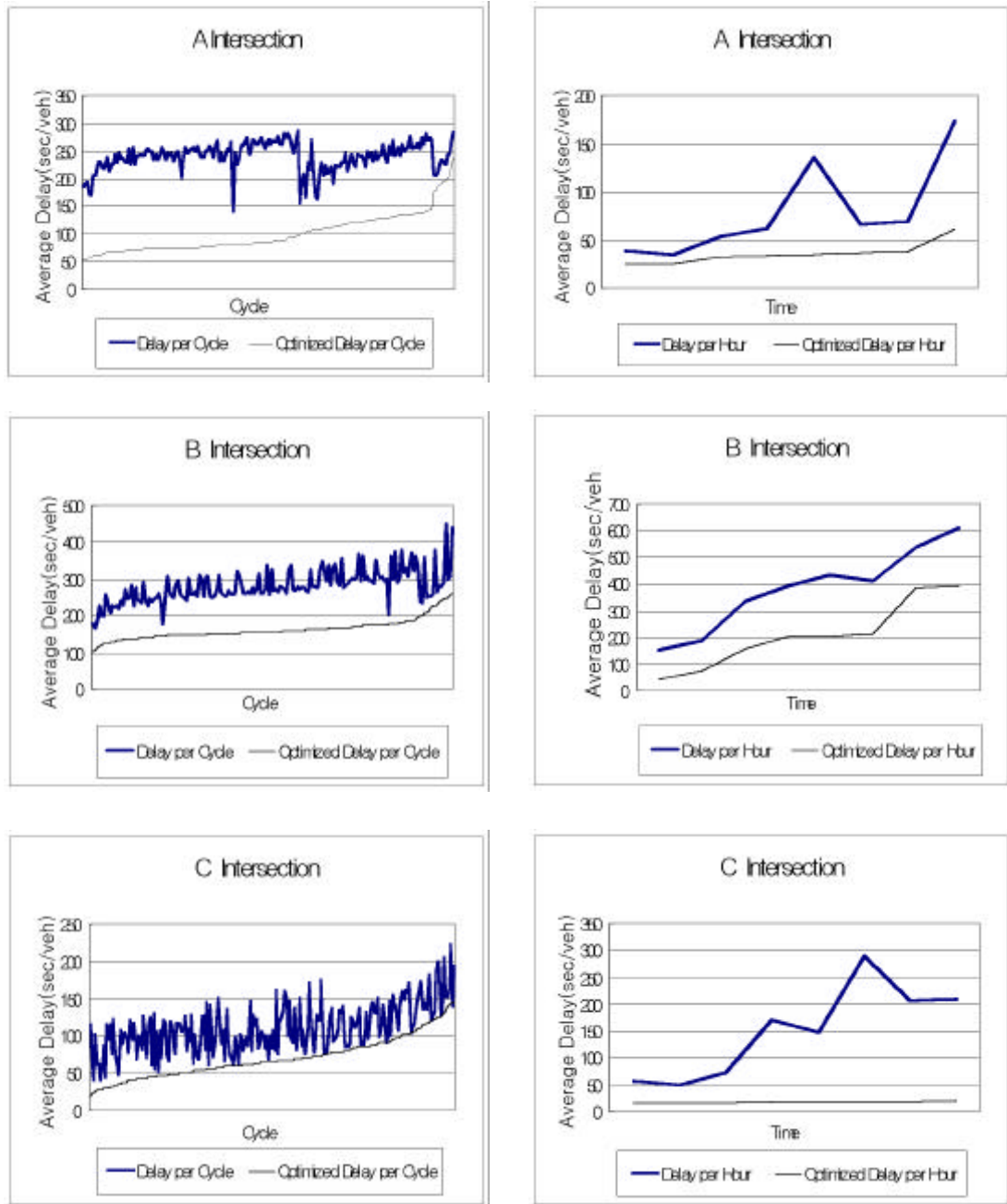
(Flow Profile Diagrams) (link)

가

( Fig. 3-3, 3-4)

**Table 3-5. Cycle-based and Hourly-based delay shifts B/A optimization(3- leg)**

	3- leg Intersection			
	AM on-peak	AM off-peak	PM off-peak	PM on-peak
(sec/veh)	200	191	196	223
(sec/veh)	91	100	112	130
(%)	54	48	43	42
(sec/veh)	238	219	214	281
(sec/veh)	43	94	92	143
(%)	82	57	57	49

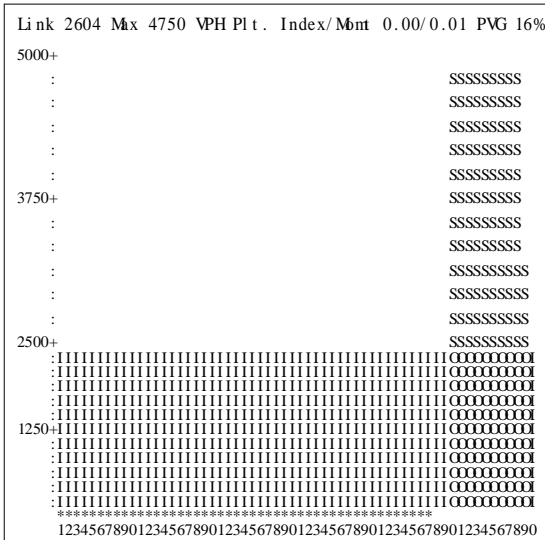


**Fig. 3-3 Ascending Array of Cycle-based and Hourly-based Delay (3-leg)**

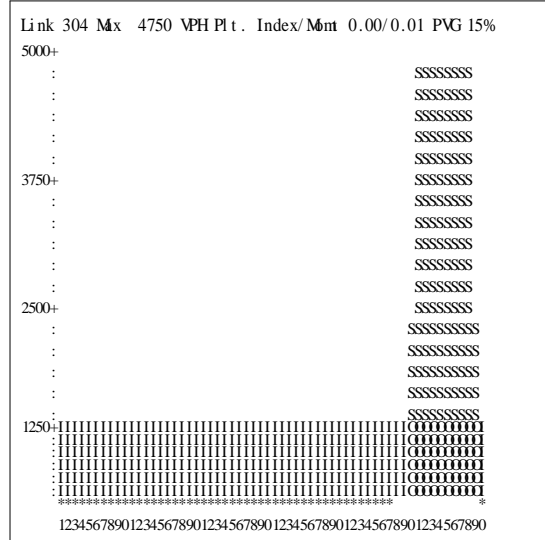


(simulation)

AM on-peak

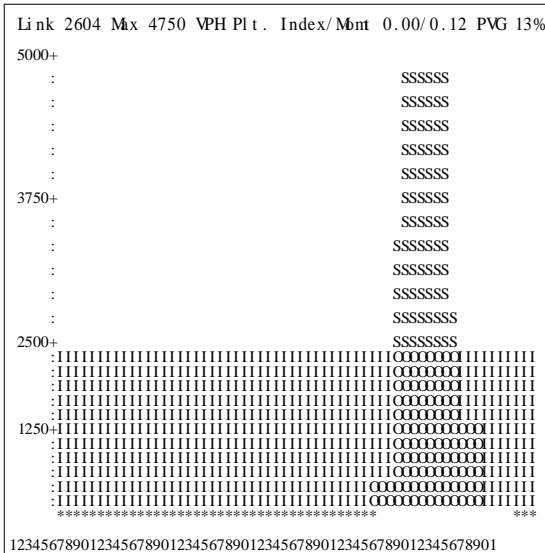


PM on-peak

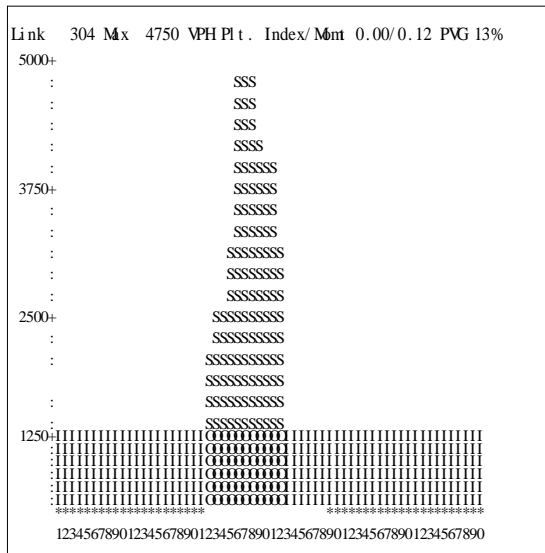


(optimization)

AM on-peak



PM on-peak

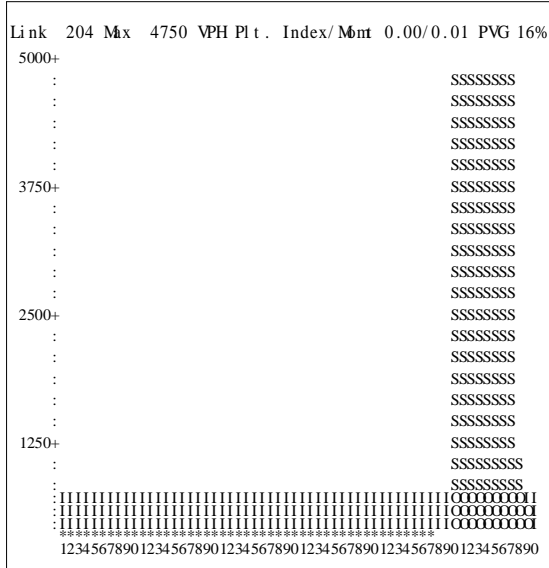


I : S : 가  
 O : \* : 0 9 : step

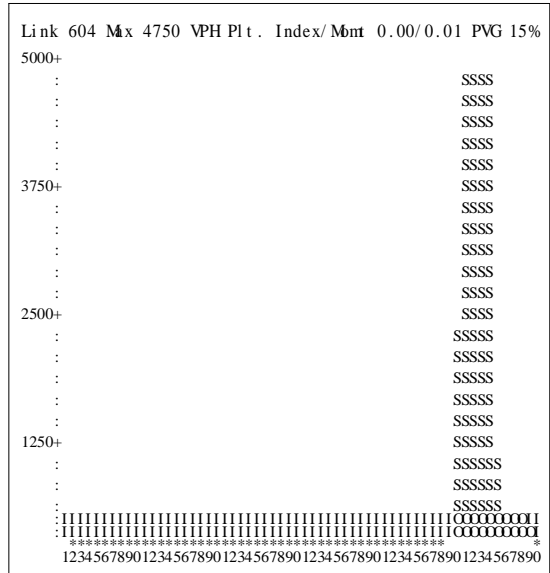
Fig. 3-4 Flow Profile Diagram (Intersection B)

(simulation)

AM on-peak

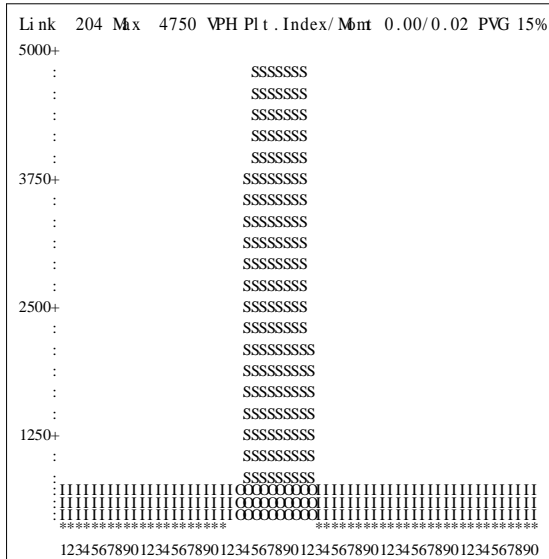


PM on-peak

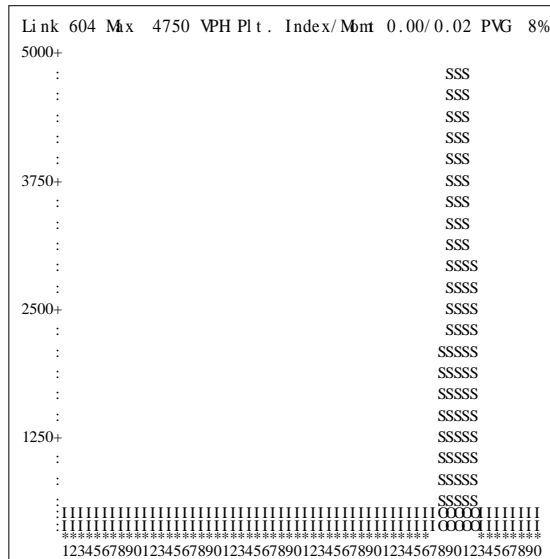


(optimization)

AM on-peak



PM on-peak



I :

S :

가

O :

\* :

0 9 :

step

**Fig. 3-5 Flow Profile Diagram (Intersection B)**

### 3. 2 4 (four-leg)

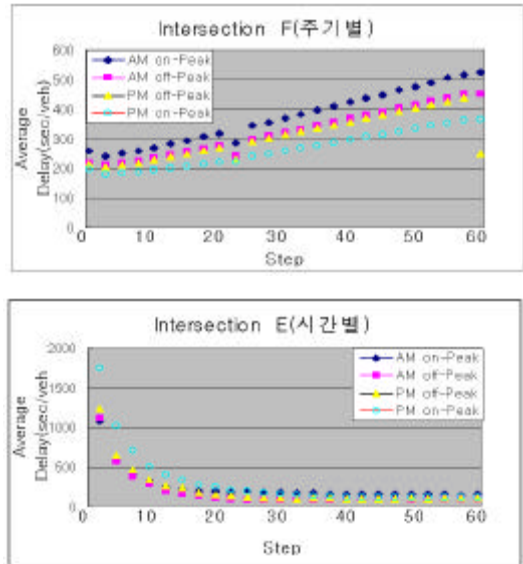
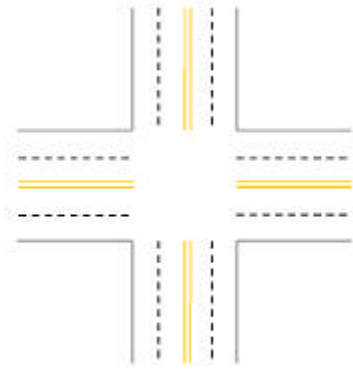


Fig. 3-6 Geometric Conditions and Cycle Evaluation(Intersection F)

D, E, F 12 link 가 4  
 (4-leg) , 150 160 , 4 5  
 , (AM on-peak)  
 8,000pcu 20,500pcu, (AM off-peak) 8,500 18,400pcu,  
 (PM on-peak) 8,000 1,9100pcu, ,  
 (PM off-peak) 8,200 20,300pcu 4 (4-leg)

, C, D, E 4  
 (4-leg) 1  
 9% 21% . 4 (4-leg)  
 16% 28%

. ( . Table. 3-6, Fig. 3-7)

**Table. 3-6 Simulation and Optimization results on Intersection(4- leg)**

<b>Simulation</b>			
Intersection	Four-leg Intersection		
	D	E	F
(sec/veh)	252	252	347
(sec/veh)	205	199	296
<b>Optimization</b>			
(sec/veh)	186	186	222
(sec/veh)	156	126	160

**Table. 3-7 Cycle Length and Phase(Inte rsection E, )**

setting	Intersection E					cycle length(sec)
	1	2	3	4	5	
initial setting (%)						150
	25	21	18	22	14	
optimal setting (%) (AM on-peak)						90
	26	17	15	32	10	
optimal setting (%) (AM off-peak)						80
	23	14	19	33	11	
optimal setting (%) (PM off-peak)						90
	37	12	11	30	10	
optimal setting (%) (PM on-peak)						150
	24	17	33	18	8	

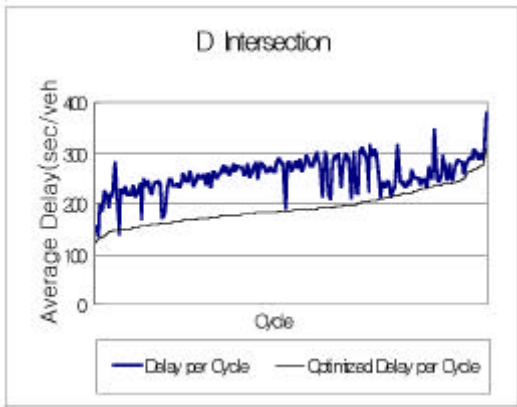
**Table. 3-8 Cycle Length and Phase(Intersection E, )**

setting	Intersection E					cycle length(sec)
	1	2	3	4	5	
initial setting (%)						150
	25	21	18	22	14	
optimal setting (%) (AM on-peak)						300
	41	17	18	13	11	
optimal setting (%) (AM off-peak)						200
	31	17	25	15	12	
optimal setting (%) (PM off-peak)						180
	33	15	27	16	9	
optimal setting (%) (PM on-peak)						250
	30	18	33	11	8	

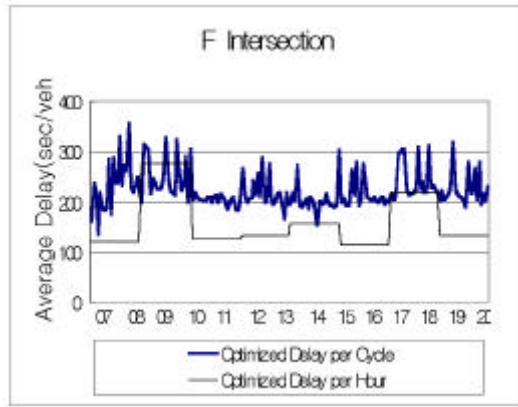
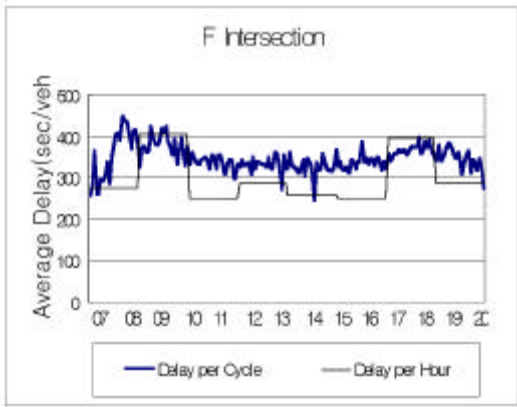
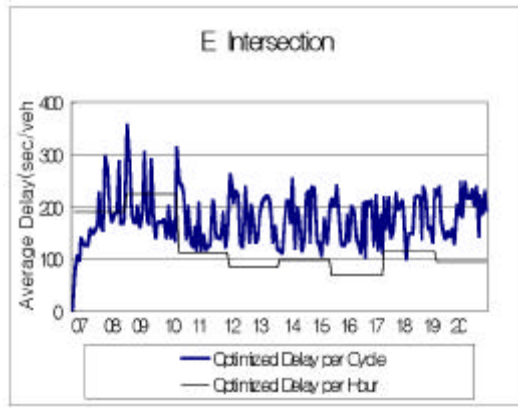
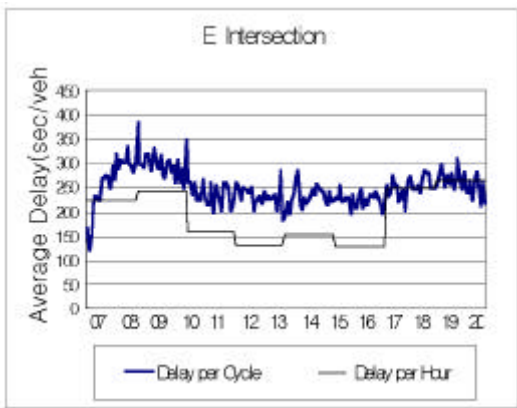
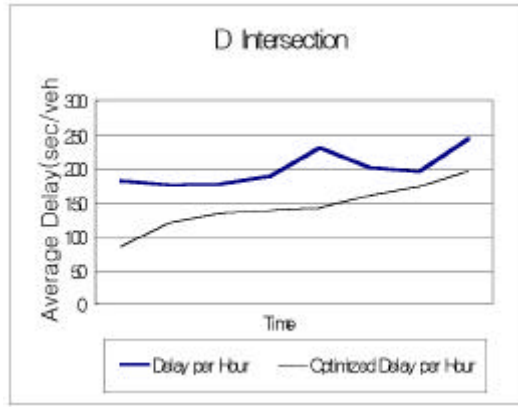
**Table 3-9. Fuel Consumption Reduction under Optimal Setting(4- leg Intersection)**

	4- leg Intersection			
	AM on-peak	AM off-peak	PM on-peak	PM off-peak
· (lit/hr)	32794	26050	26622	30289
· (lit/hr)	22175	20516	18904	22843
(%)	32	21	29	25
· (lit/hr)	28437	18646	20652	29248
· (lit/hr)	21338	11768	12081	16020
(%)	25	37	42	45

**(Simulation)**



**(Optimization)**



**Fig. 3-7 Cycle-based and Hourly-based Delay (4-leg)**

4 (4-leg)

30%, 28%

31%

32%, 25%, 21%, 29%

34%, 36%

41%, 48%

25%, 45%, 37%, 42%

( Table. 3-9, 10 Fig.

3-8)

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(link)

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102, 105, 107, E

101, 102, 103, 104 F

101, 104, 106, 108

(Level of Service, LOS) E F

(Flow Profile Diagrams)

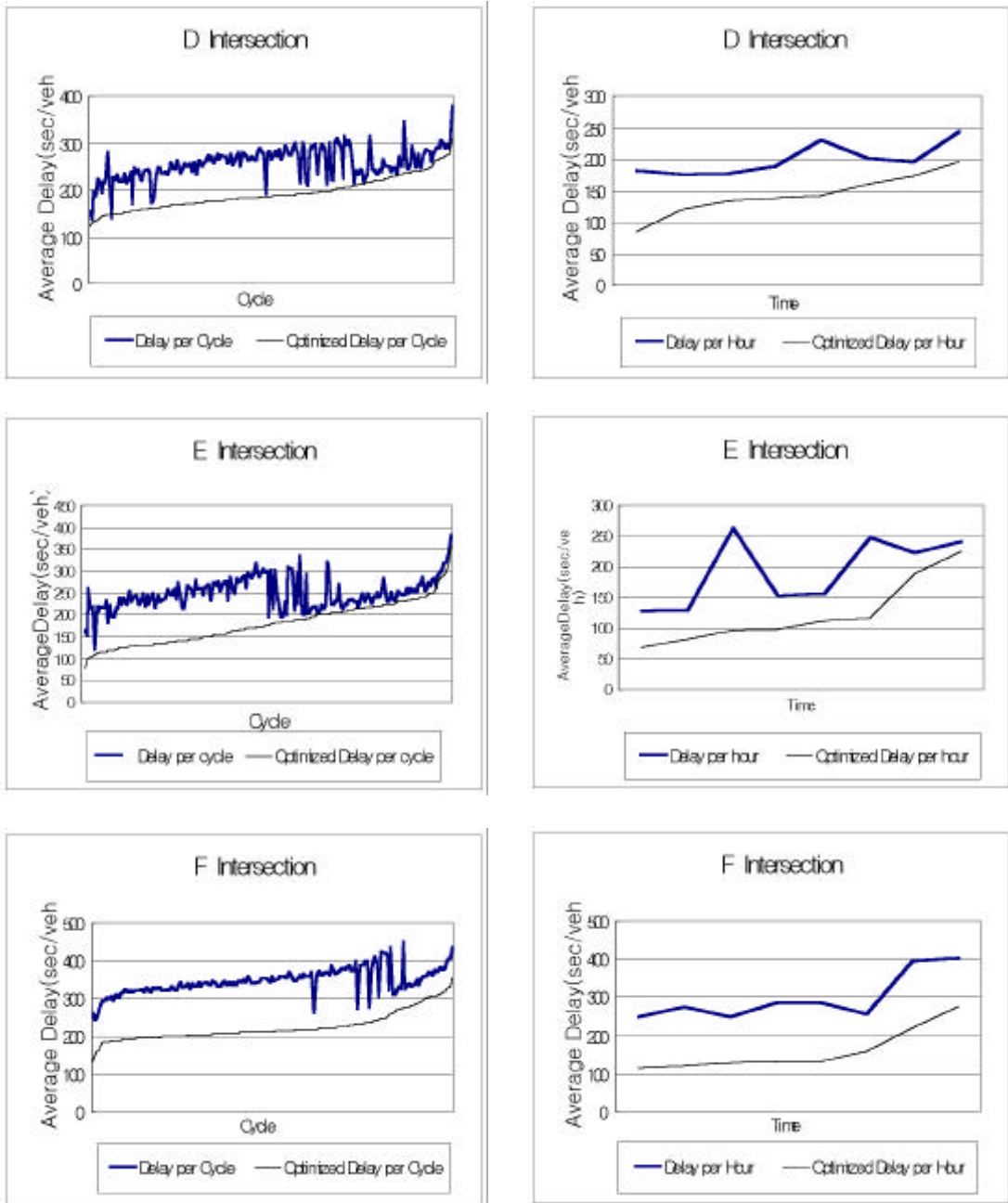
(link)

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( Fig. 3-9, 10)

**Table 3-10 Cycle-based and Hourly-based delay shifts B/A optimization(4- leg)**

	4- leg Intersection			
	AM on-peak	AM off-peak	PM off-peak	PM on-peak
(sec/veh)	297	273	268	293
(sec/veh)	207	188	185	211
(%)	30	31	31	28
(sec/veh)	244	207	224	257
(sec/veh)	185	122	117	164
(%)	24	41	48	36

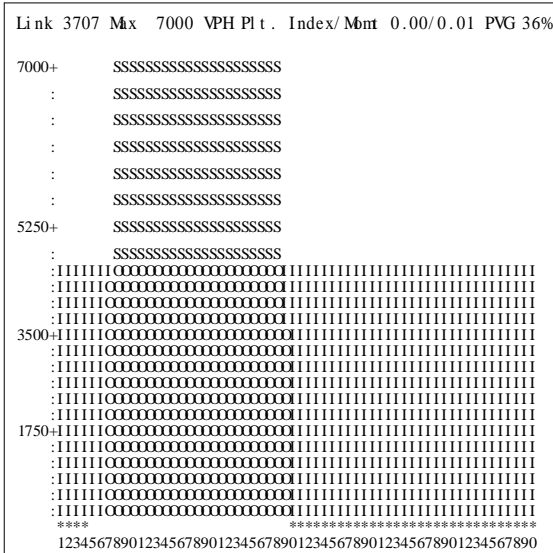


**Fig. 3-8 Ascending Array of Cycle-based and Hourly-based Delay (4- leg)**

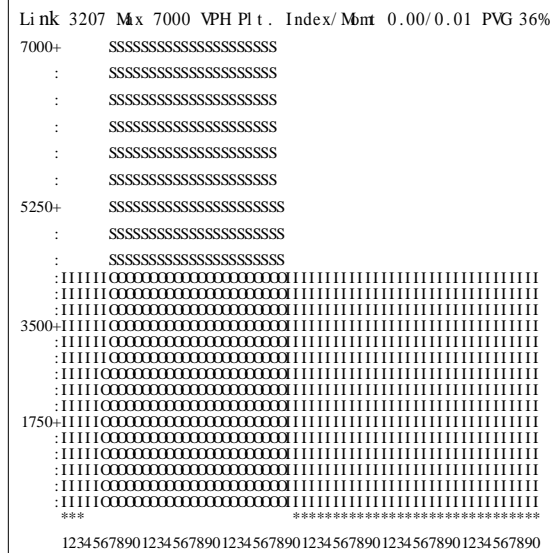


(simulation)

AM on-peak

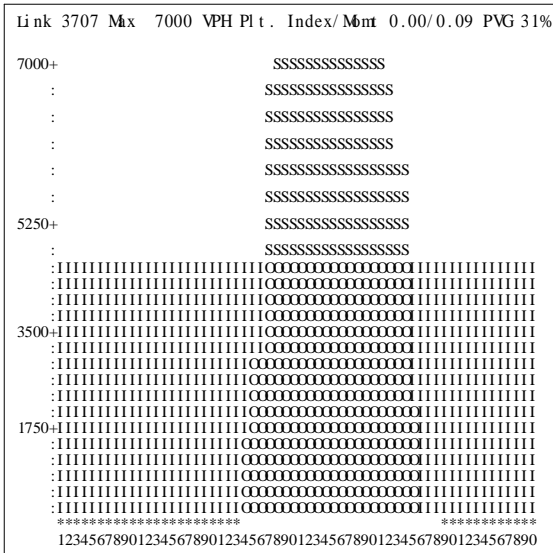


PM on-peak

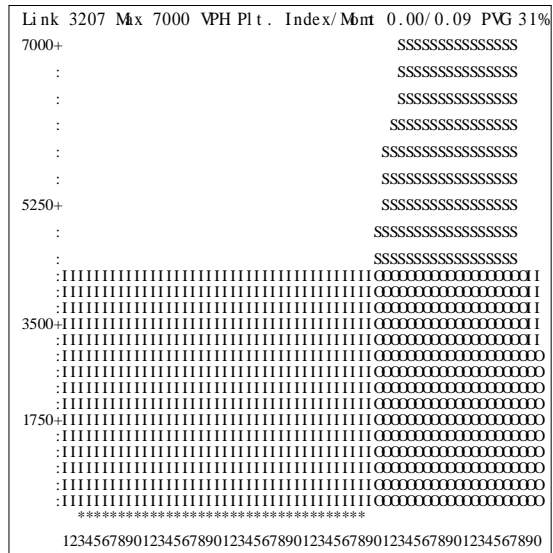


(optimization)

AM on-peak



PM on-peak



I : S : 가  
 O : \* : 0 9 : step

Fig. 3-9 Flow Profile Diagram (Intersection F)



4.

6

(simulation) · (optimization)

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30%

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20%

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