

Unit 8: Intelligent Transport Systems

Module 8-2

Managed Motorways – Operational Principles, Managed Motorway Toolkit



Traffic Management Training Module



Today's presenter



Dr. Mohsen Ramezani

Lecturer

School of Civil Engineering, The University of Sydney

P: +61 293 512 119

E: mohsen.ramezani@sydney.edu.au



Outline of this Module

- Ramp Metering
- Variable Speed Limits (VSL)

Section 8 of Guide to
Traffic Management Part
2: Traffic Theory Concepts
and
Section 8 of Guide to
Traffic Management Part
9: Transport Control
Systems – Strategies and
Operations
Austroads (2020)



Preliminaries

- Motorways were designed with sufficient capacity for virtually unlimited mobility



Source: Adapted from Transport for NSW (2016).



Preliminaries



- Ever increasing demand in reality
- Congestion: recurrent and non-recurrent
- Managed motorways goal: operate motorway networks optimally



Managed Motorways

- Inflow Control
 - Ramp metering
- Link Control
 - Variable speed limits
 - Tidal (reversible) lanes
 - Special vehicle lanes and shoulder running
- Driver Information and Guidance
 - VMS information (e.g. congestion warning, route recommendation)



Ramp Metering



Preliminaries

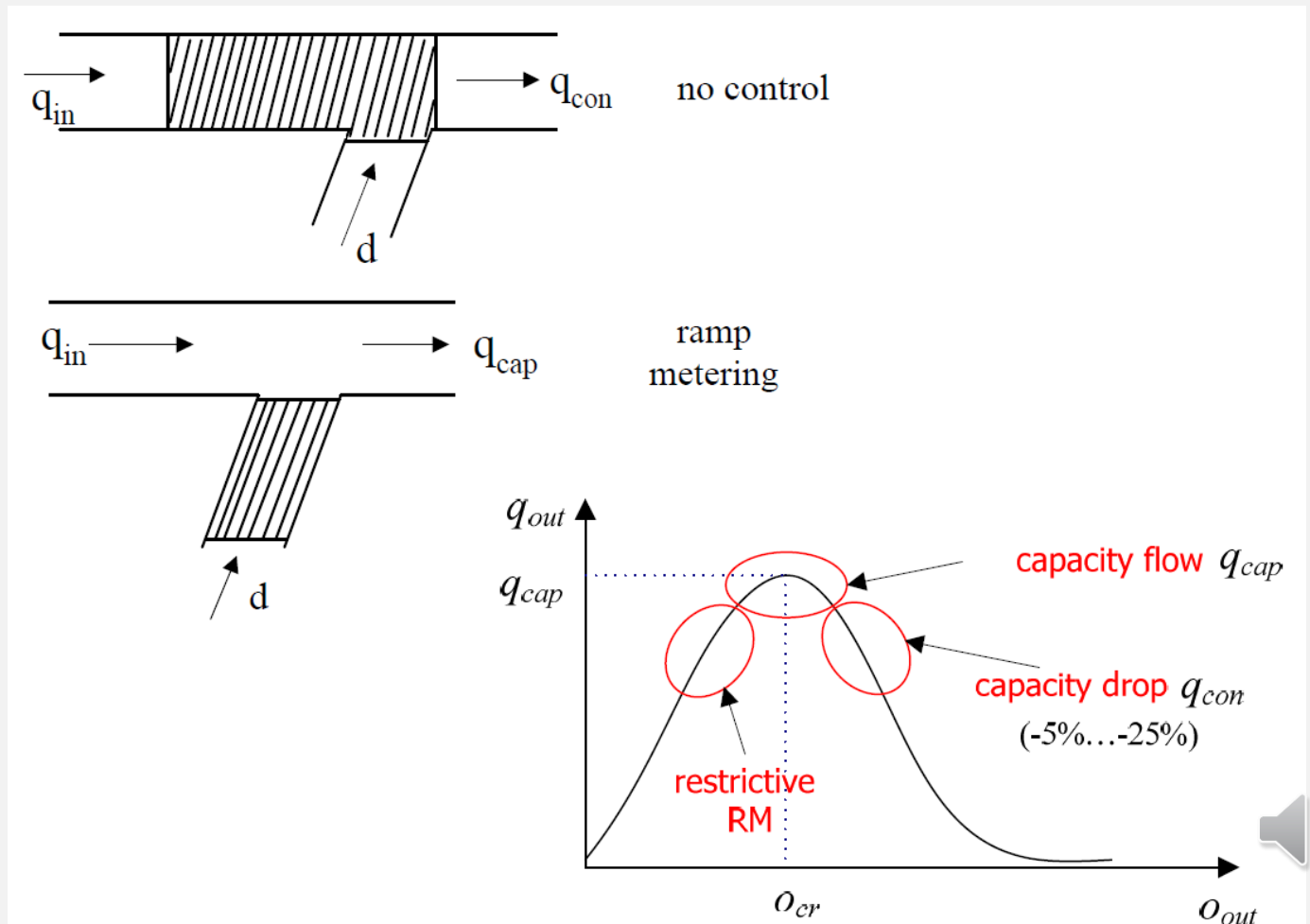
Ramp metering

- Control traffic flow into the motorway by means of traffic signals on the entry ramps
- Regulate mainline traffic flow below the operational capacity



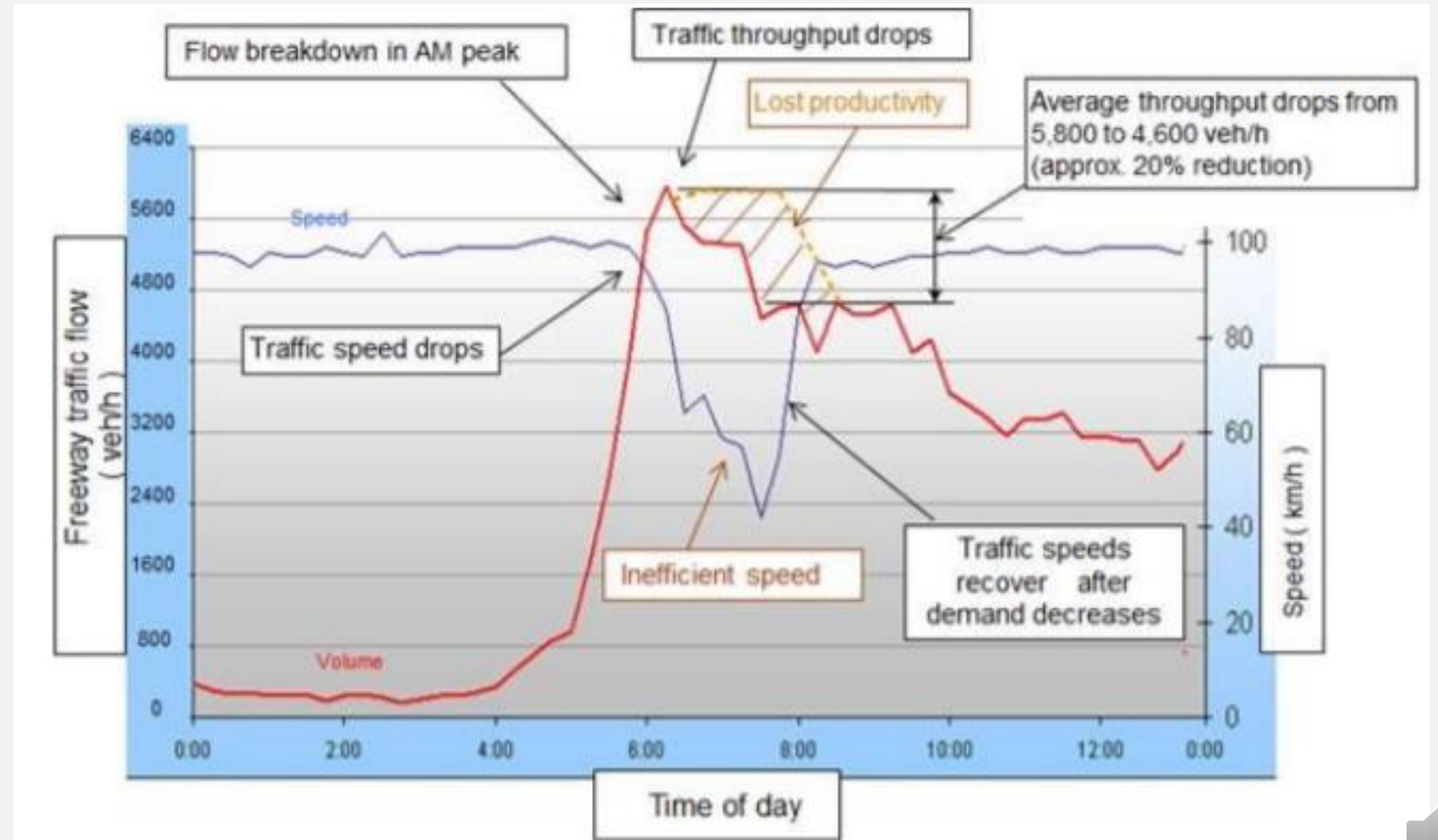
Ramp Metering

Benefits of ramp metering



Ramp Metering

Benefits of ramp metering

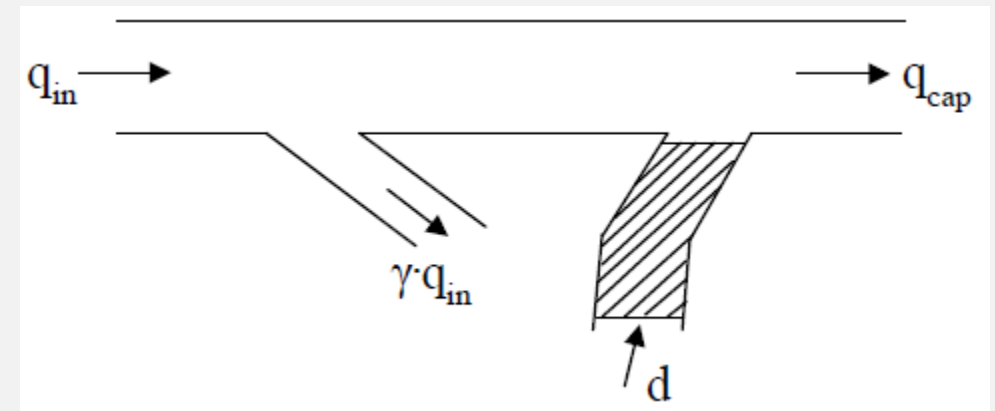
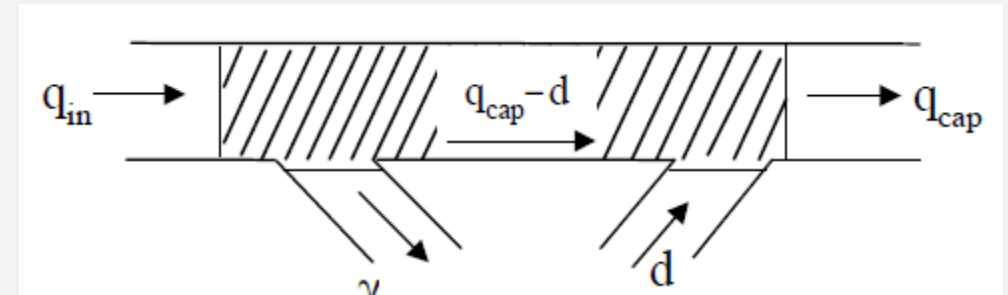


Source: VicRoads (2013).



Ramp Metering

Benefits of ramp metering



Ramp Metering

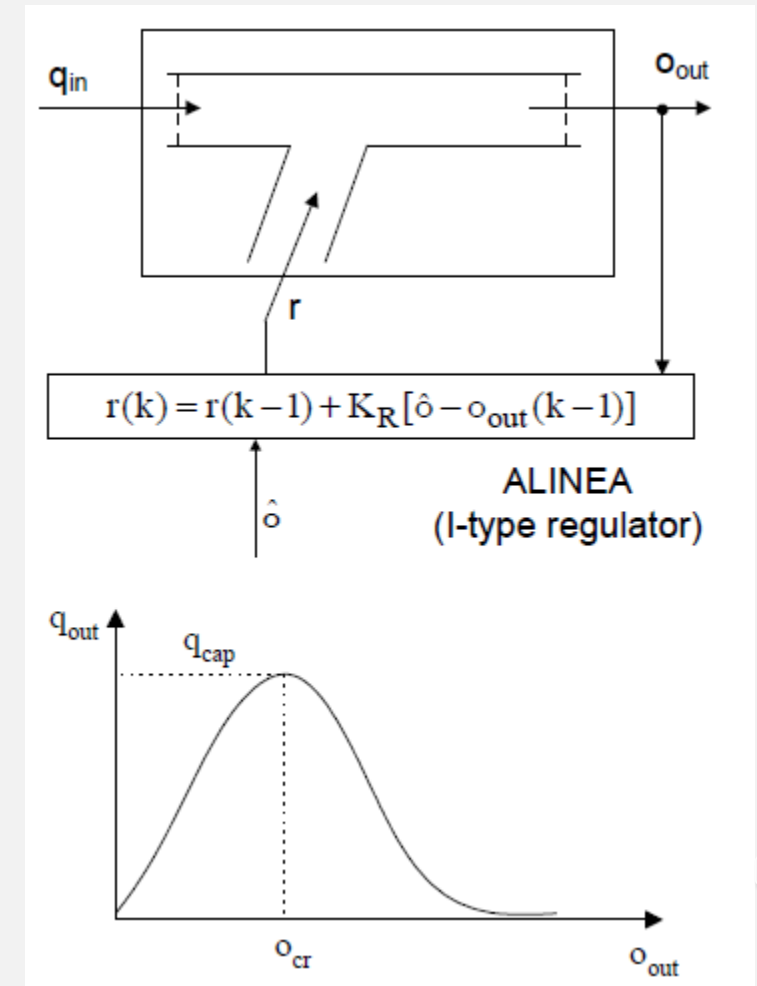
- Implementation with traffic lights
 - one car at a time (control via red phase duration)
 - fixed traffic cycles
- Intermediate possibilities:
 - n cars at a time ($n = 2, 3, \dots$)
 - variable traffic cycles (short when possible, long when necessary)

See Section 10.6 of Guide to Traffic Management Part 10: Transport Control – Types of Devices Austroads (2020)



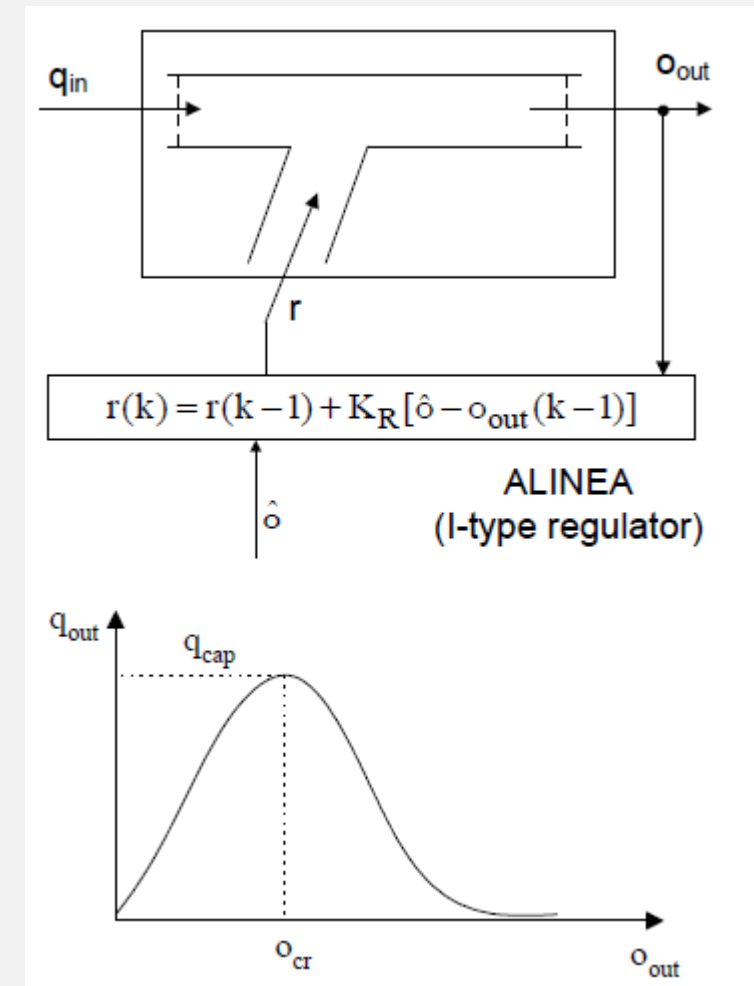
ALINEA

- real-time operation (traffic-responsive)
- keep traffic conditions close to pre-specified set values
- smooth stabilisation around \hat{o}
- simple: no switching, only \hat{o} (and K_R) prespecified
- Note: o_{cr} less sensitive than q_{cap}



ALINEA

- Issues
 - Real-time estimation of critical occupancy o_{cr}
 - Ramp queue length estimation
 - Ramp queue control
 - Random-location bottleneck



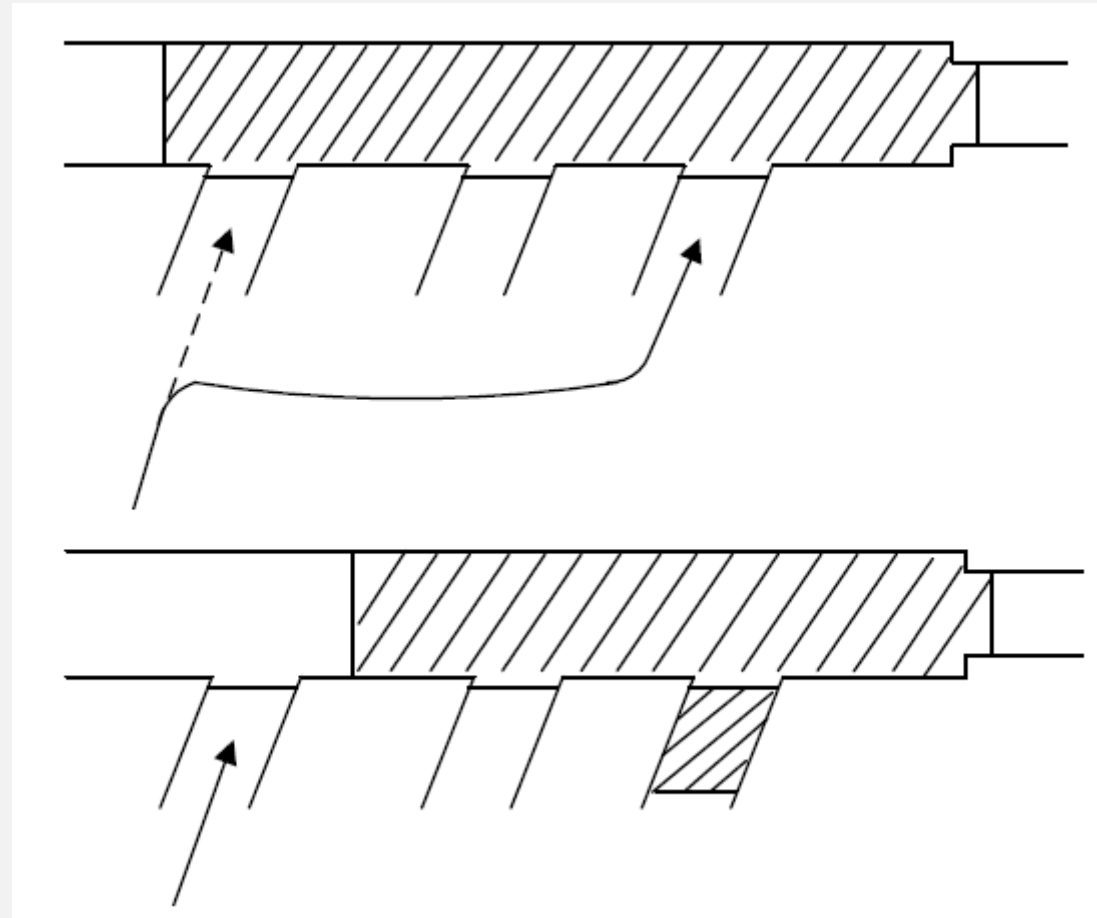
ALINEA



- Boulevard Périphérique (Paris)
 - cycle time implementation ($C = 40\text{s}$)
 - $o_{cr} \approx 31\%$; $\hat{\delta} = 29\%$
- A10 West Motorway (Amsterdam)
 - one-car-per green
 - $o_{cr} \approx 20\%$; $\hat{\delta} = 18\%$
- M8 East Motorway (Glasgow)
 - very short cycles ($C = 20\text{s}$)
 - $\hat{\delta} = 26\%$



Coordinated Ramp Metering

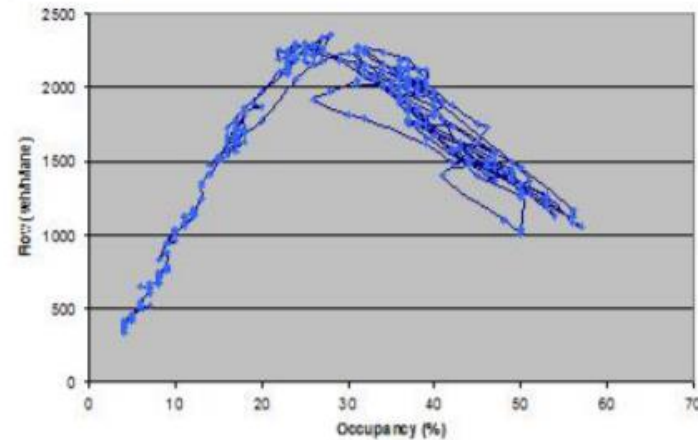


Coordinated Ramp Metering

- Example:

Melbourne's M1 Monash freeway with 64 ramps using HERO

Unmanaged motorway

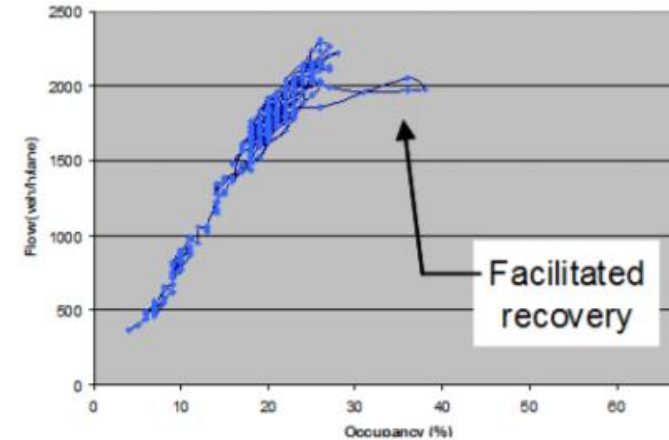


Flow breakdown occurs

Note:

- reduced throughput
- reduced speed
- congestion
- lost productivity.

Managed motorway



Flow breakdown avoided

Ramp signals with HERO control:

- prevent flow breakdown
- maintain optimum throughput
- maintain optimum speed
- facilitate flow recovery.

Source: VicRoads (2013).



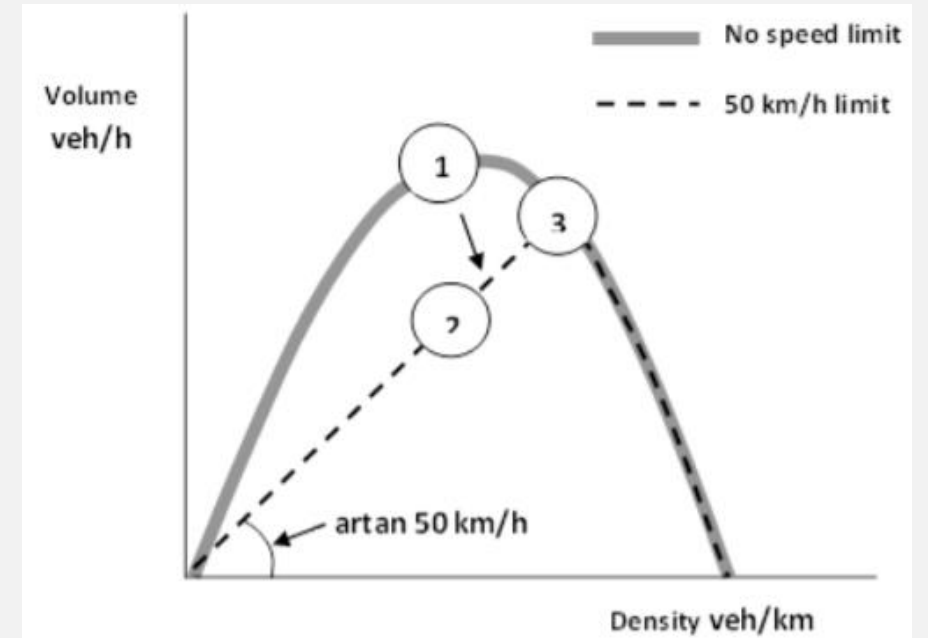
Variable Speed Limits



Variable Speed Limits



Source: Austroads (2020)



Source: Hegyi, De Schutter and Hellendoorn (2005).



Variable Speed Limits

- When VSL is activated at under-critical densities, it can have an adverse impact on traffic efficiency (i.e. increased travel times).
- When VSL activated at critical and over-critical densities, it can help delay the onset of flow breakdown, but generally has limited ability to prevent flow breakdown.
- VSL at critical levels of operation provides a reduction in the speed differentiation of vehicles (e.g. homogenisation of speeds), which can result in improved flow stability.



Time to Reflect



Q1. True/False: Variable speed limit can improve safety and traffic flow performance simultaneously.

- A. True
- B. False

Q2. True/False: ALINEA is a coordinated ramp metering method.

- A. True
- B. False



Time to Reflect



Q1. True/False: Variable speed limit can improve safety and traffic flow performance simultaneously.

True

Q2. True/False: ALINEA is a coordinated ramp metering method.

False



References



Austroads (2020). Guide to Traffic Management Part 2: Traffic Theory Concepts. AGTM02-20, Austroads, Sydney, NSW.
<https://austroads.com.au/publications/traffic-management/agtm02/media/AGTM02-20-Part-2-Traffic-Theory-Concepts.pdf>

Austroads (2020). Guide to Traffic Management Part 9: Transport Control Systems – Strategies and Operations. AGTM09-20, Austroads, Sydney, NSW. https://austroads.com.au/publications/traffic-management/agtm09/media/AGTM09-20_Part_9_Transport_Control_Systems_Strategies_and_Operations.pdf



Thank you for participating

