TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONTROL WITH CONNECTED AND AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES IN THE TRAFFIC STREAM

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Research Project Overview

- Developing signal control strategies for autonomous, connected, and conventional vehicles
- Funding from NSF (\$1.3M) and FDOT (\$392K)
- Developing simulation environment (VISSIM)
- Timeframe: 2.5 years completed/ 4 years total
- Planning field testing in Gainesville/UF as part of the I-STREET testbed



UF

Project Team

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PD/PI Co-PI Co-PI **Staff Scientist** Graduate Student/MAE Graduate Student/CCE Graduate Student/CISE Graduate Student/CCE Graduate Student/CCE Graduate Student/CCE Graduated, MS in MAE Graduated, MS in MAE Undergraduate Student/CCE Undergraduate Student/ISE **ISS Staff ISS Staff ISS Staff**

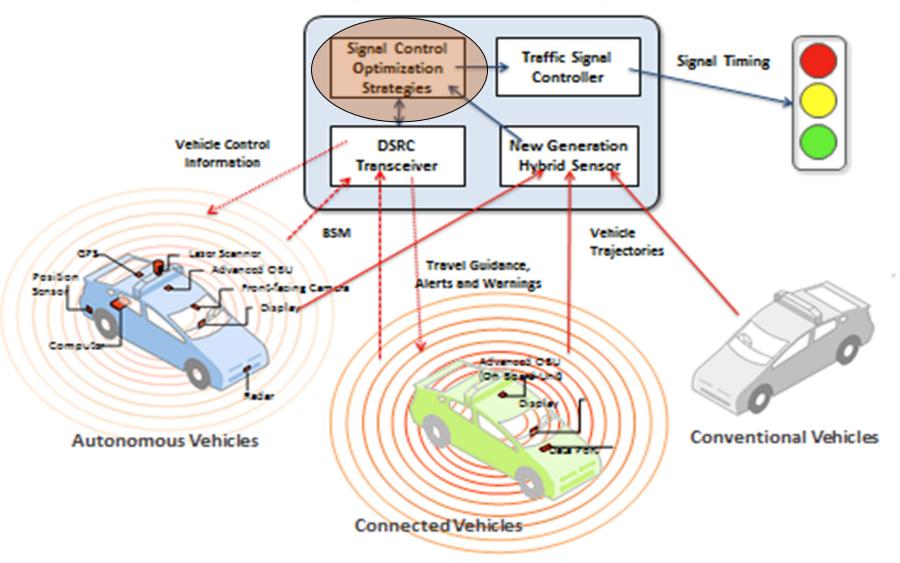
Website: <u>http://avian.essie.ufl.edu</u>

Research Objectives

- Develop novel optimization algorithms for AV trajectories and signal control
- Consider Connected Vehicles (CV) and conventional vehicles and their effects on optimal trajectories and control
- Develop simulation environment for testing
- Develop novel sensors and data fusion algorithms to implement our algorithms in mixed traffic
- Implement the algorithm at an intersection in the field

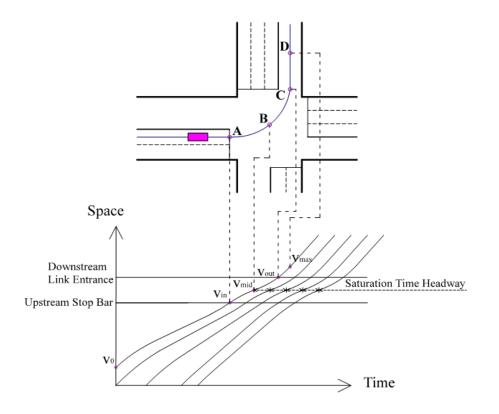


Intelligent Intersection Control System



Optimal AV Trajectory Determination

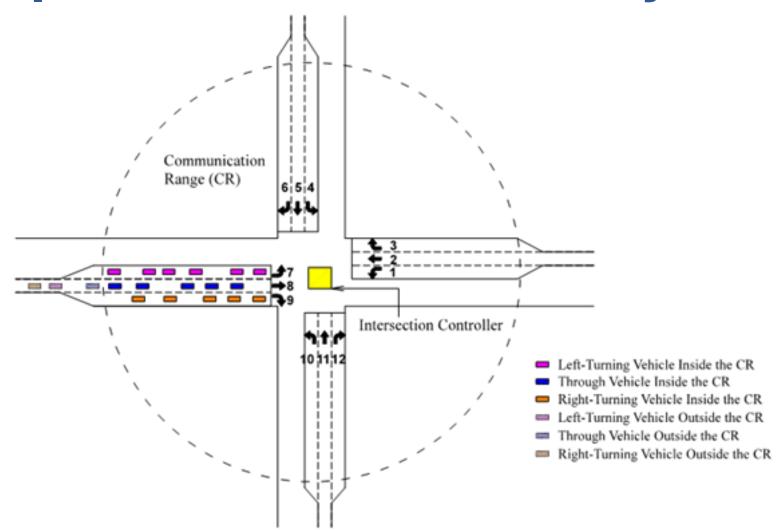
- Optimization determines three/ four component trajectories for AV
- Need to have destination, which affects speed



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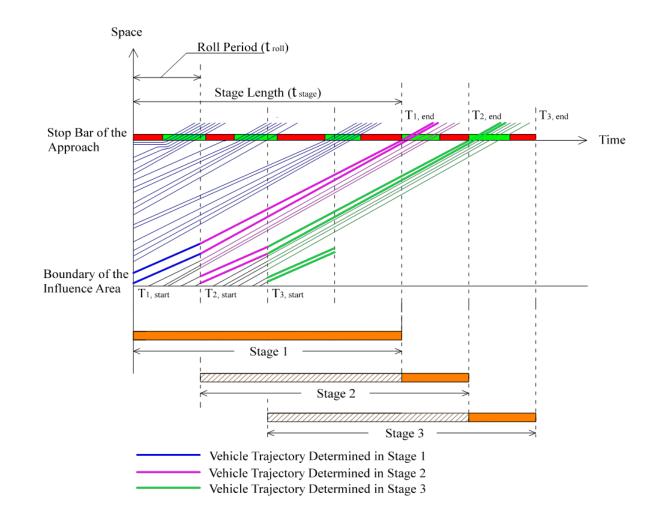
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Optimization for AV Only

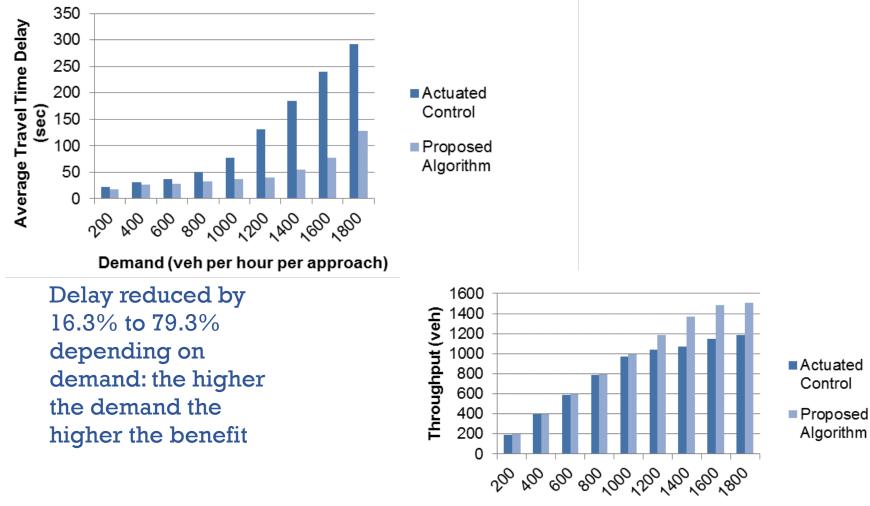


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Optimization Horizon Scheme

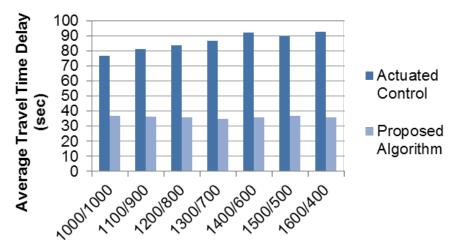


Comparisons – Balanced Demand



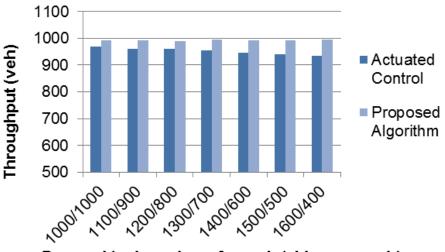
Demand (veh per hour per approach)

Comparisons – Unbalanced Demand



Varying demands by approach do not affect the performance: total demand is more important

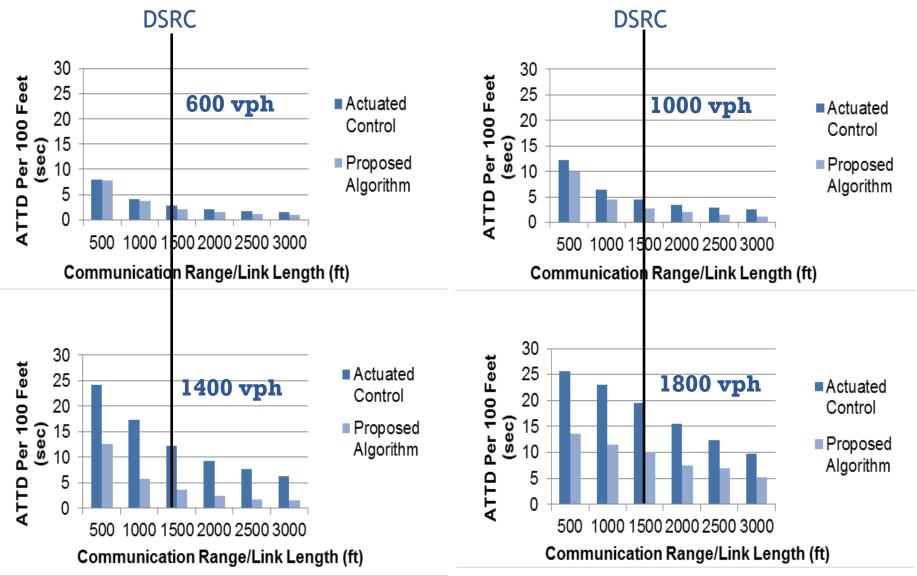
Demand (veh per hour for main/side approach)



Demand (veh per hour for main/side approach)

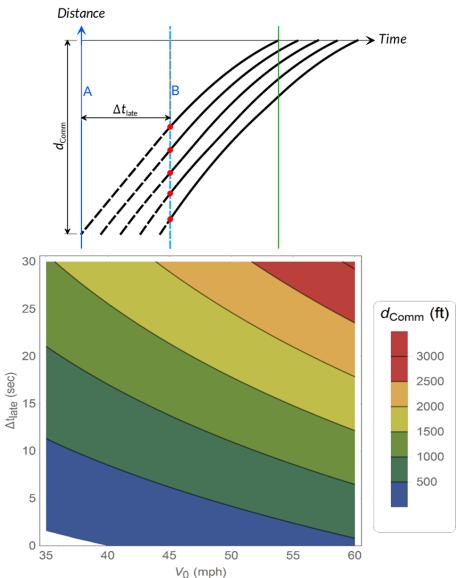
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Effects of Communication Range



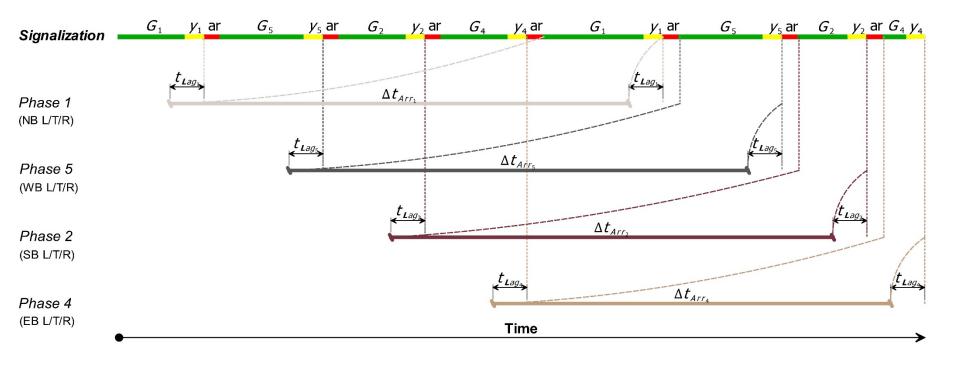
Considerations for Field Implementation

- Optimization interval vs. initial trajectories
- Communication range vs. optimization interval
- Approach speed vs.
 communication range

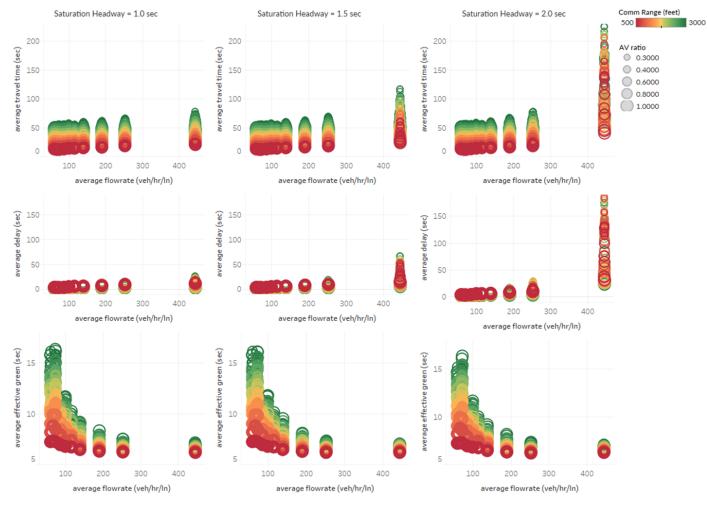


Optimization for Mixed Traffic

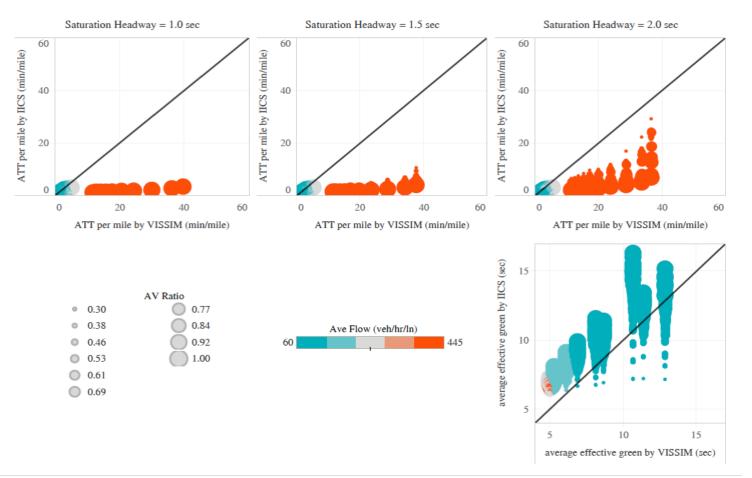
- Need to have conventional signalization
- Need to account for conventional vehicle movement
- Assumed Gipps car following for conventional vehicles



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- Higher AV % results in lower delays
- Min. saturation headway significantly affects travel time
- Communication range does not significantly affect delay
- Higher flow rates result in lower effective greens, with frequent switching between phases



- IICS is most effective for higher flows and lower saturation headways
- IICS results in higher average effective greens, since it prevents gap outs.

Transition To Practice: Initial Testing

- Initial testing in Gainesville and TERL in Tallahassee
- DSRC communication established - one "suitcase" at UF and three more at FDOT/ TERL
- Completed fusion for radar & DSRC, now adding video



Next Steps

- Transitioning code to Python to enhance speed and prepare it for field implementation
- Adjustments planned for consideration of pedestrians and bicycles
- Optimization will consider cycle failures
- New optimization will interact with VISSIM
- Developing fusion approach for multiple inputs (radar, video, DSRC) to determine location/speed of conventional vehicles and pedestrians/bicyclists
- Continuing field tests at Gainesville intersection for radar, DSRC, video

Questions?