

**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 min/veh
k	Density in $veh/mile$
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 veh/hr
S_d	Speed on downstream in $mile/hr$
S_{ff}	Free flow speed on freeways in $mile/hr$
S_m	Average speed of upstream and downstream in $mile/hr$
S_u	Speed on upstream in $mile/hr$
T	A specific time interval, normally 1 minute
u_i	A vehicle's speed in $mile/hr$
V_d	Downstream traffic volume in veh/min
V_{fr}	Outflowing traffic volume out of an off-ramp junction in veh/min
V_{or}	Inflowing traffic volume into an on-ramp junction in veh/min
V_r	Inflowing or outflowing traffic volume on an ramp junction in veh/min
V_u	Upstream traffic volume in veh/min
	Occupancy in %

1

1.1

, (mobility)

가

가

(land use)

가 가 (traffic congestion)

가

1.2

가

가 (desired speed)

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 (U\$) 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, Mohammad M. Hamed Leslie N.
Jacobson⁵⁾ (occupancy) .
(inflowing and outflowing traffic) (congestion)
(linear time series)

(delay) 가
,

1.4

(suburban area)
(urban area) I- 94(7† 70 mph 3) 24

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

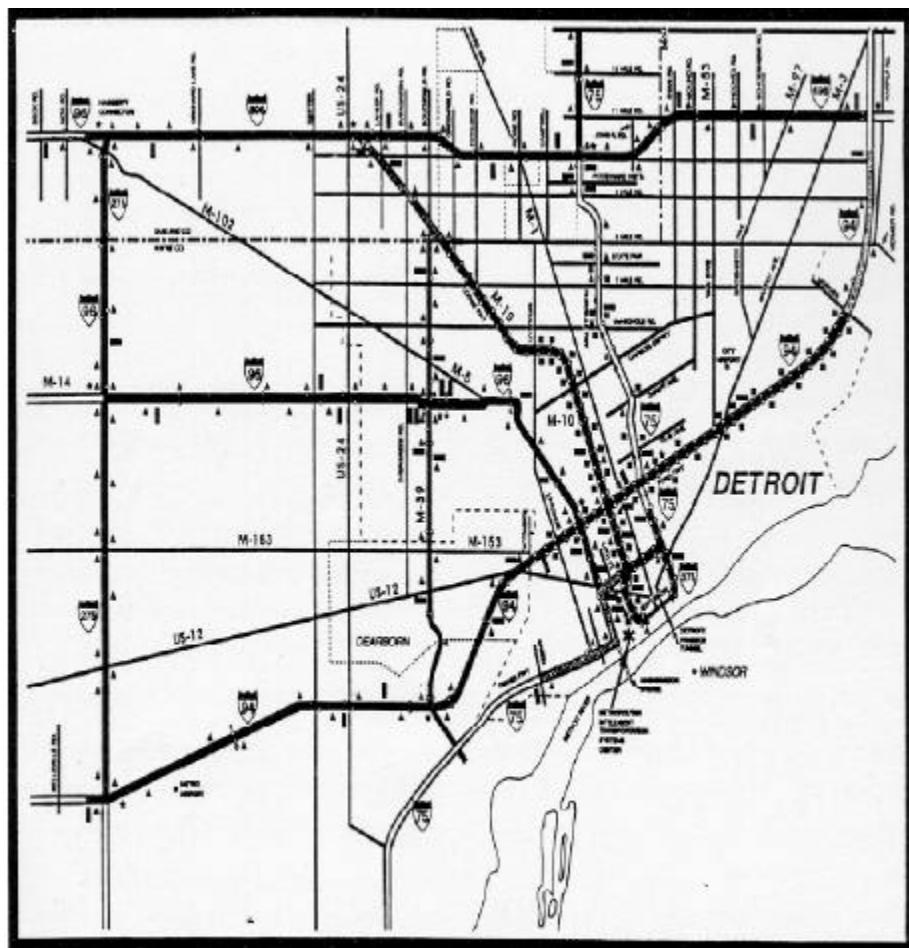


Fig. 1.1 The map of Detroit, MI under the study

,
(volume), (occupancy) (speed) 가

1/3 mile

(loop detector)	1997	1	8
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)

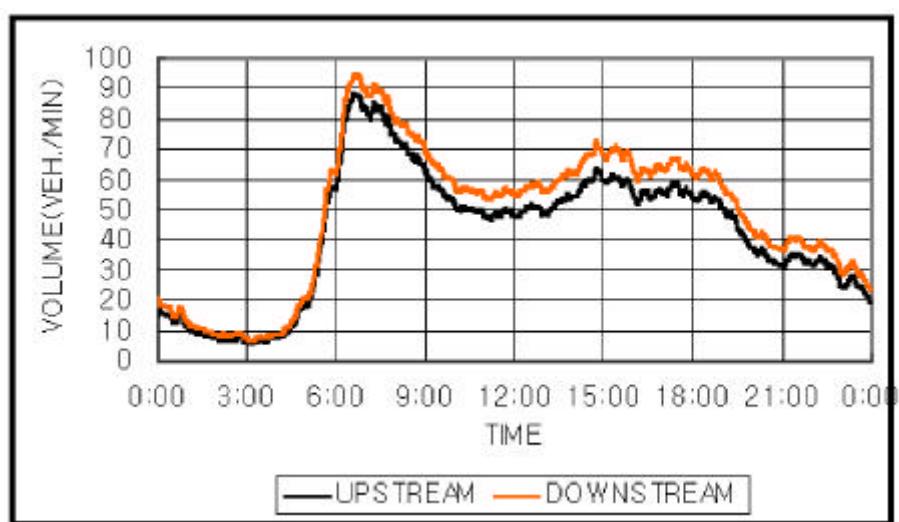
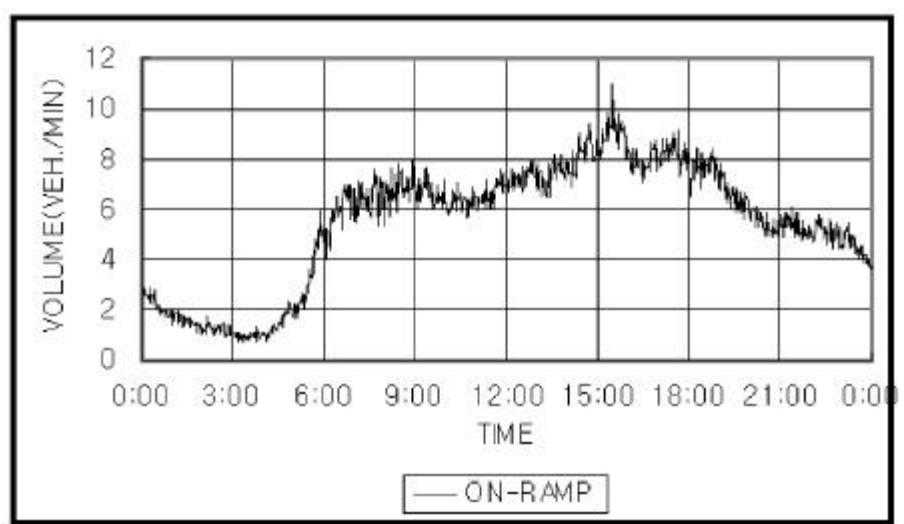
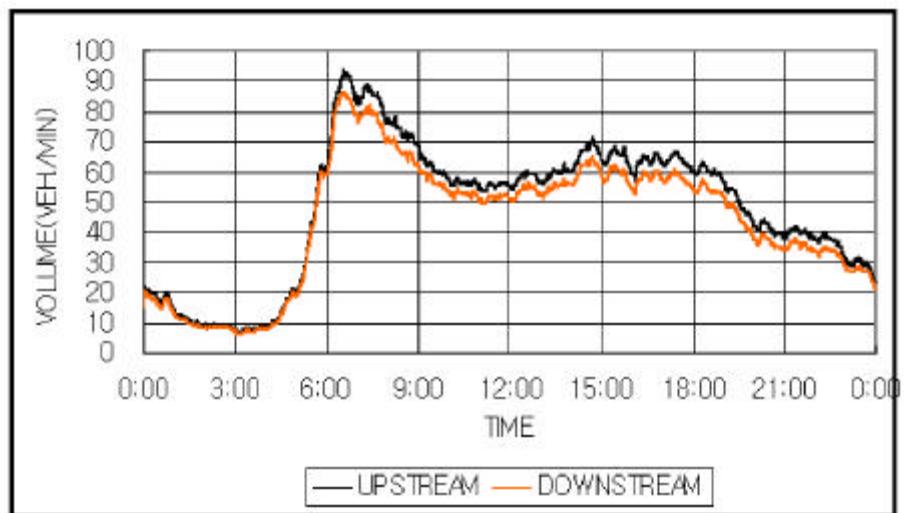


Fig. 2.1 Average volume distribution on on-ramp junctions



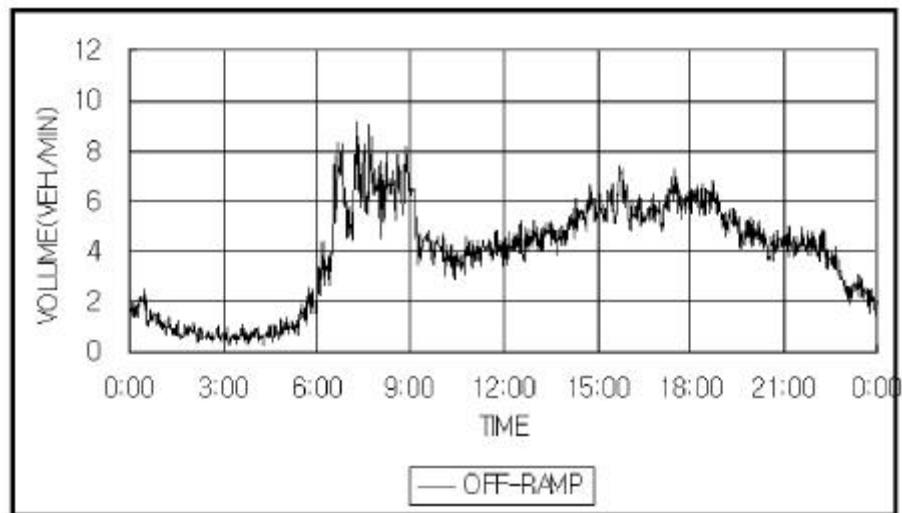


Fig. 2.4 Average ramp volume distribution on off-ramp junctions

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) .
45 mph 50 mph
. (Fig. 2.5, 2.6, Table 2.2)

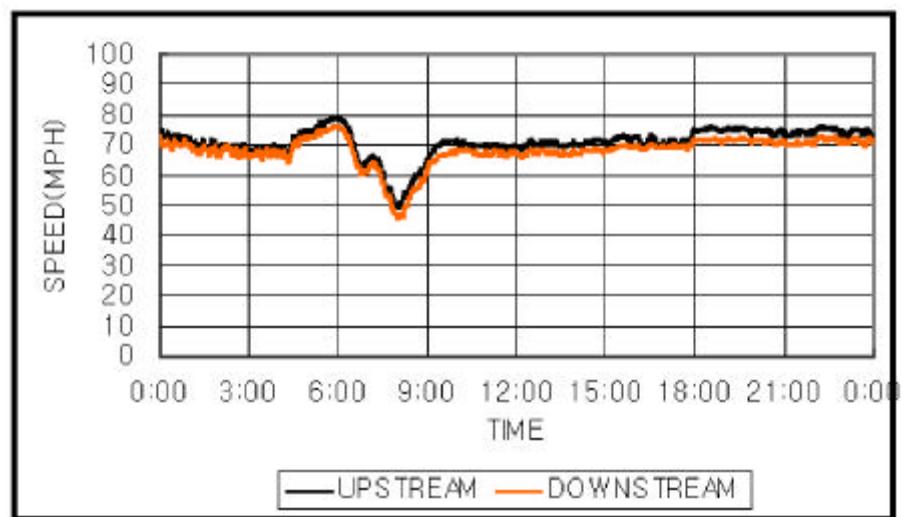


Fig. 2.5 Average speed distribution on on-ramp junctions

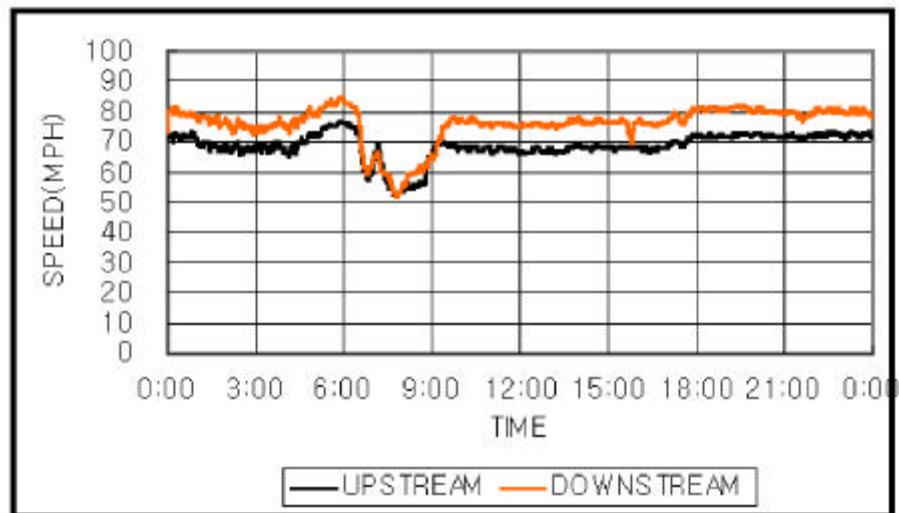


Fig. 2.6 Average speed distribution on off-ramp junctions

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)

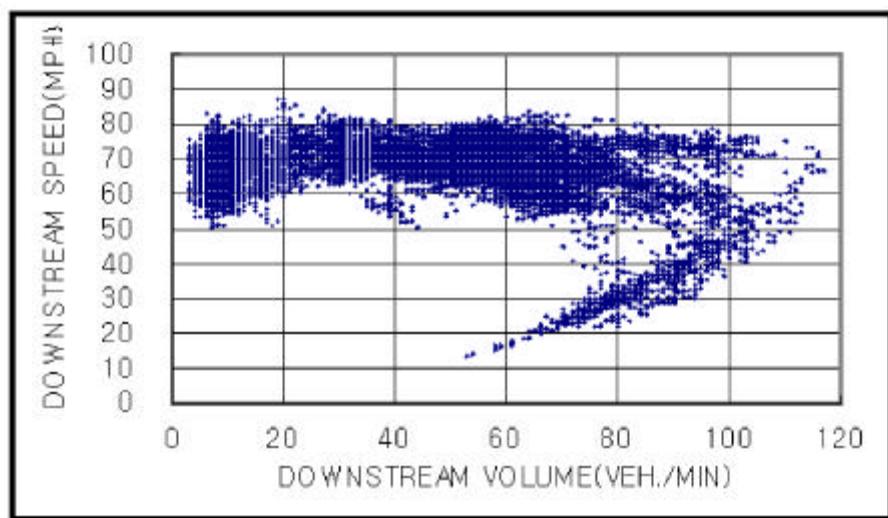


Fig. 2.7 The relationship of upstream volume and speed
on on-ramp junctions

,
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 |

S_{ff} S_m D_a |

,

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) m^2	6.3	mpv	15.9
mpv		152%	m^2
,		4.1	mpv,
mpv	m^2		15.0
	m^2		266%
		.	
,			
	m^2	m^2	
.	(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) m^2 (density) m^2
 m^2 m^2

†

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

,

(%)

L_i :

d :

u_i :

T :

,

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

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

q : (flow rate)

L :

Fig. 2.8, 2.9)

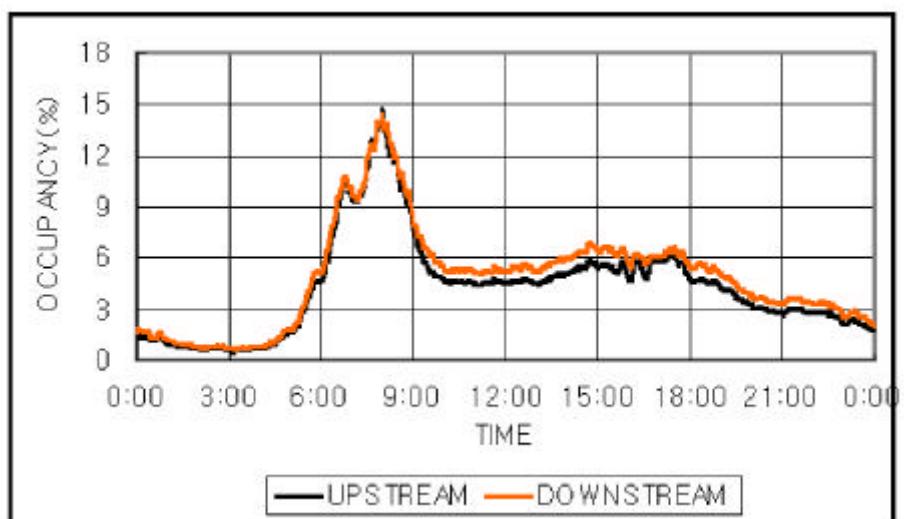


Fig. 2.8 Average occupancy distribution on on-ramp junctions

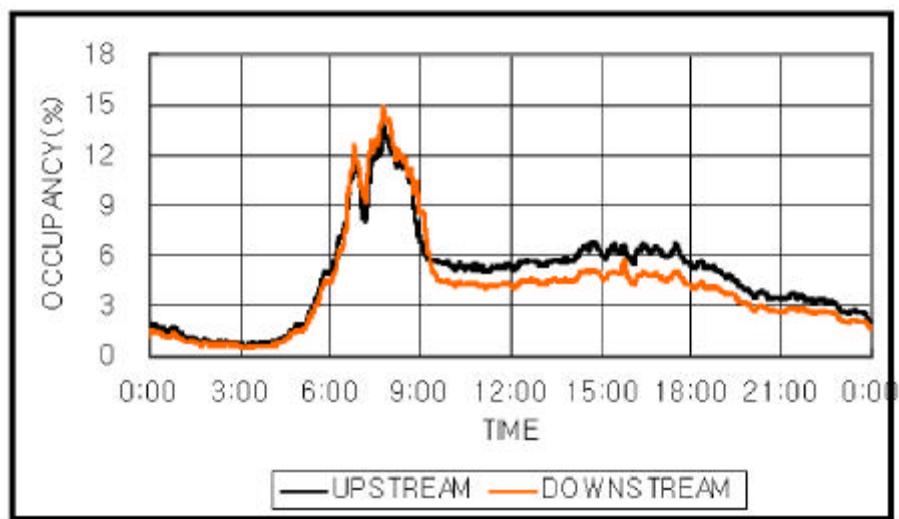


Fig. 2.9 Average occupancy distribution on off-ramp junctions

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

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%

↗ 9%

. (Fig. 2.10)

, I- 94 (O_d) 9%

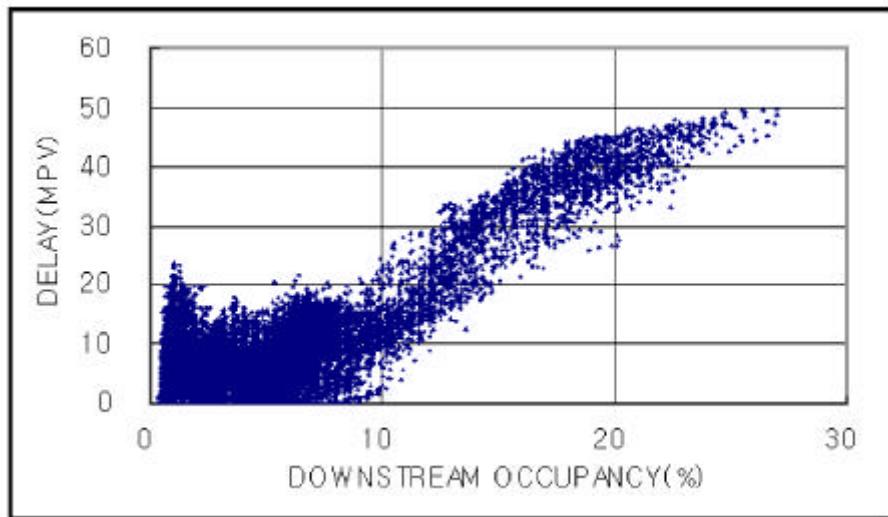


Fig. 2.10 The relationship of downstream occupancy and delay on on-ramp junctions

가	6.3 mpv	, 9%	(O_d)
16.1 mpv	9%		156%
.	,	(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%
† (Fig. 2.11, 2.12)

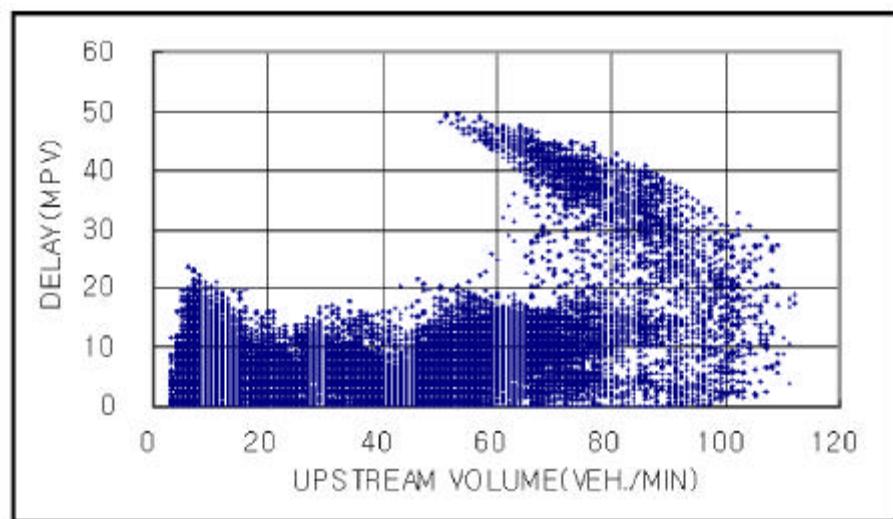


Fig. 2.11 The relationship of upstream volume and delay
on on-ramp junctions

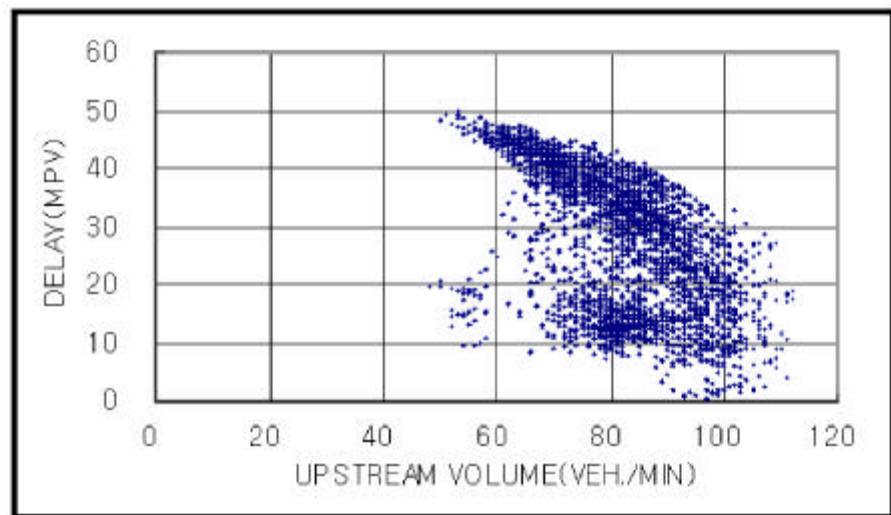


Fig. 2.12 The relationship of upstream volume and delay
on on-ramp junctions under $O_d = 9\%$

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

$(O_d) \quad 9\%$
 (O_u) $(D_a) \quad 2$
 $2 \quad \gamma \quad ,$
 $,$
 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

$, (O_d) \quad 9\%$
 $(\text{multicollinearity})$
 $(\text{ridge regression})$

(O_d)	9%	
(R^2)	0.97	
, 9%		$(R^2) \gamma$
0.524,	0.434	.
,		.
(O_d)		.
$(R^2) \gamma$	0.97	.
,		$(R^2) \gamma$
0.666,	0.462	.

Table 3.2)

3.3

가 (O_d) 9% ,
 가 (r) 7% 0.98
 .
 , O_d 9% 0.706,

Table 3.2 Delay predictive models constructed

Ramp junction	O _d (%)	Model	R ²		SE [*] (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_d 9(%), then P = 1 and If O_d 9(%), then P = 0 in Integrated models.

All D_a 0.

* Standard error of estimate

0.682	.	,	(integrated models)
0.947	0.982	가	(r)†
	(r)†	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

)

)

)

)

)

70 mph

(FTMS ; freeway traffic management system)

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APPENDIX

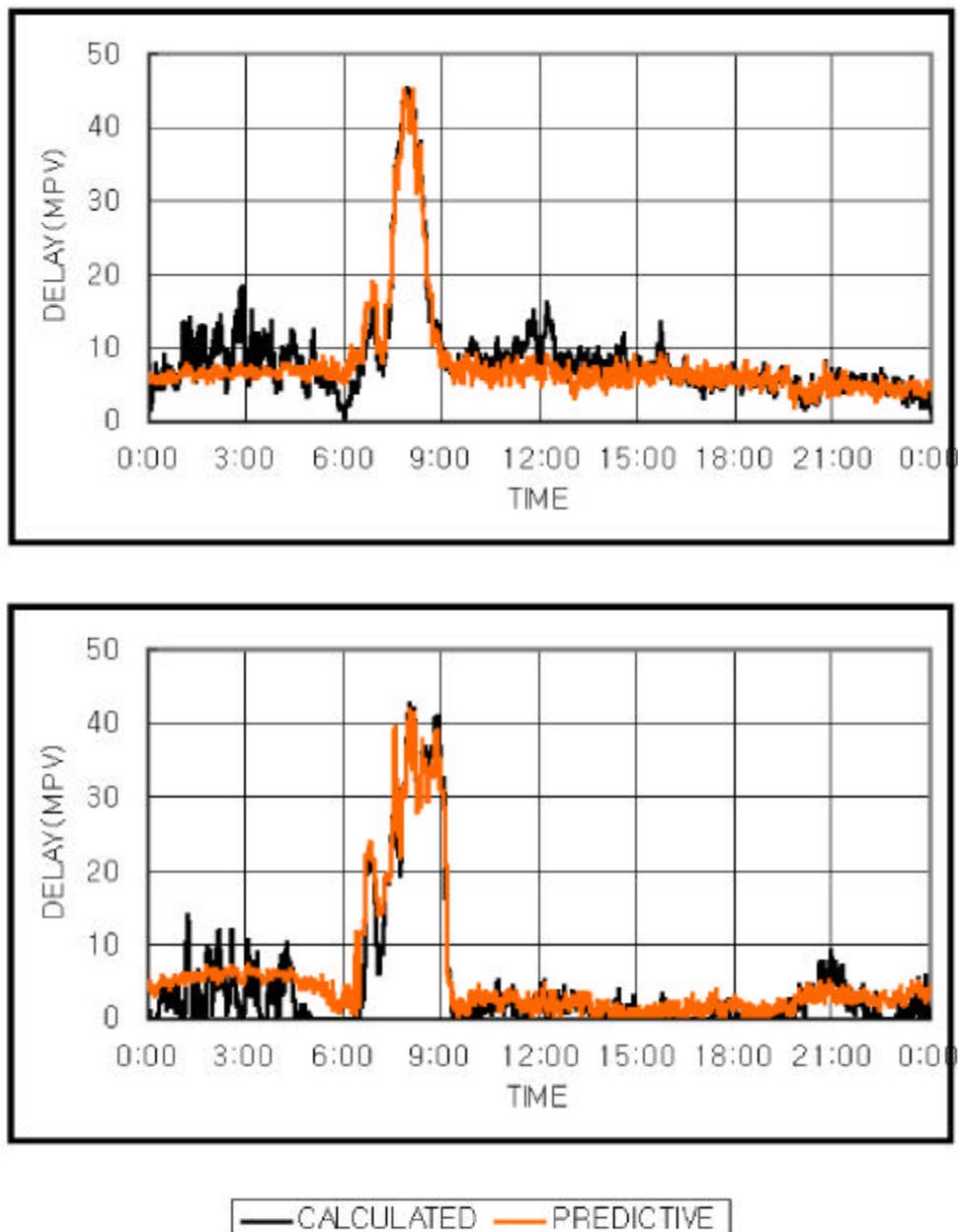


Fig. A.1 Comparison of calculated and predictive delays
all day long on an on-ramp junction

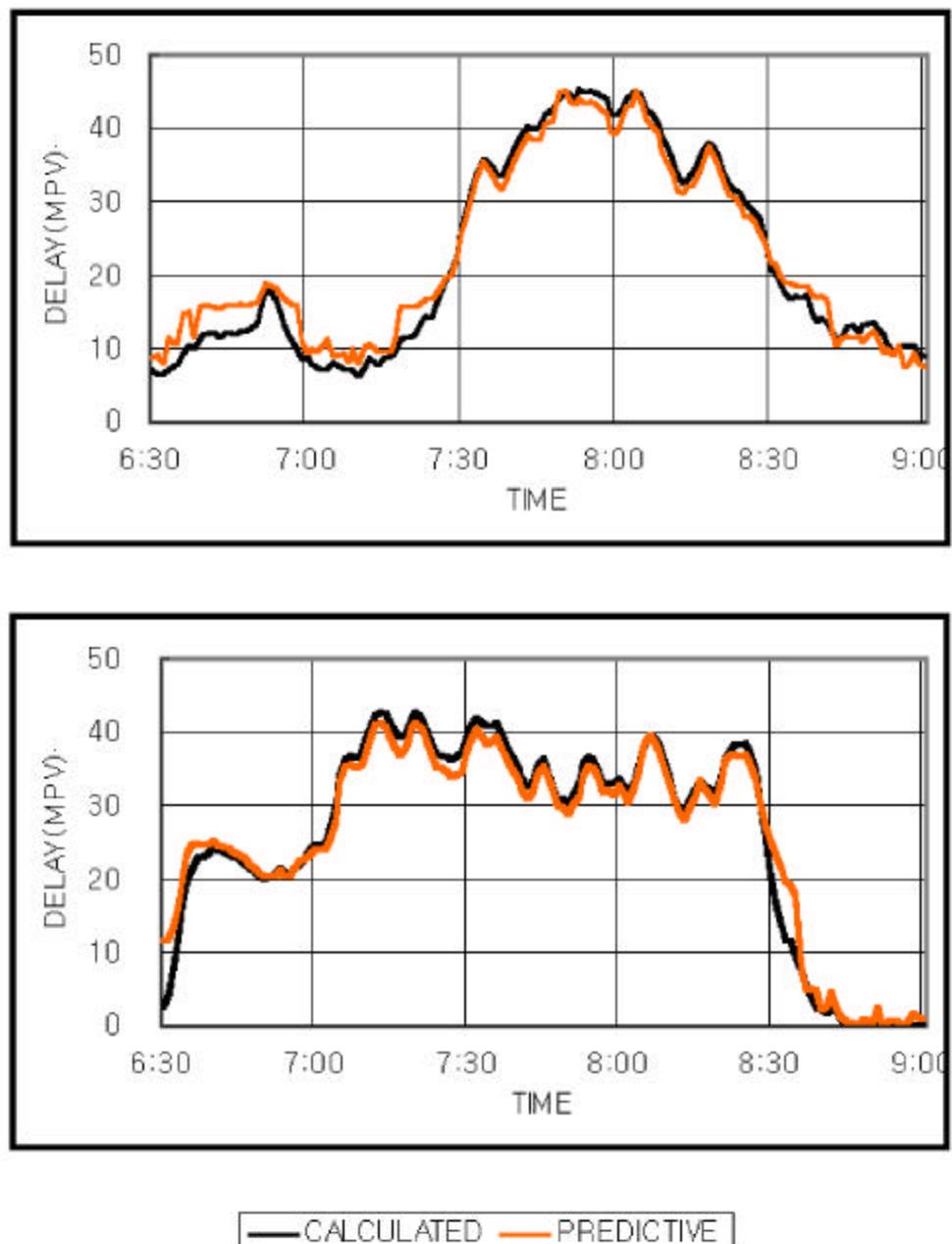


Fig. A.2 Comparison of calculated and predictive delays
for peak period on an on-ramp junction

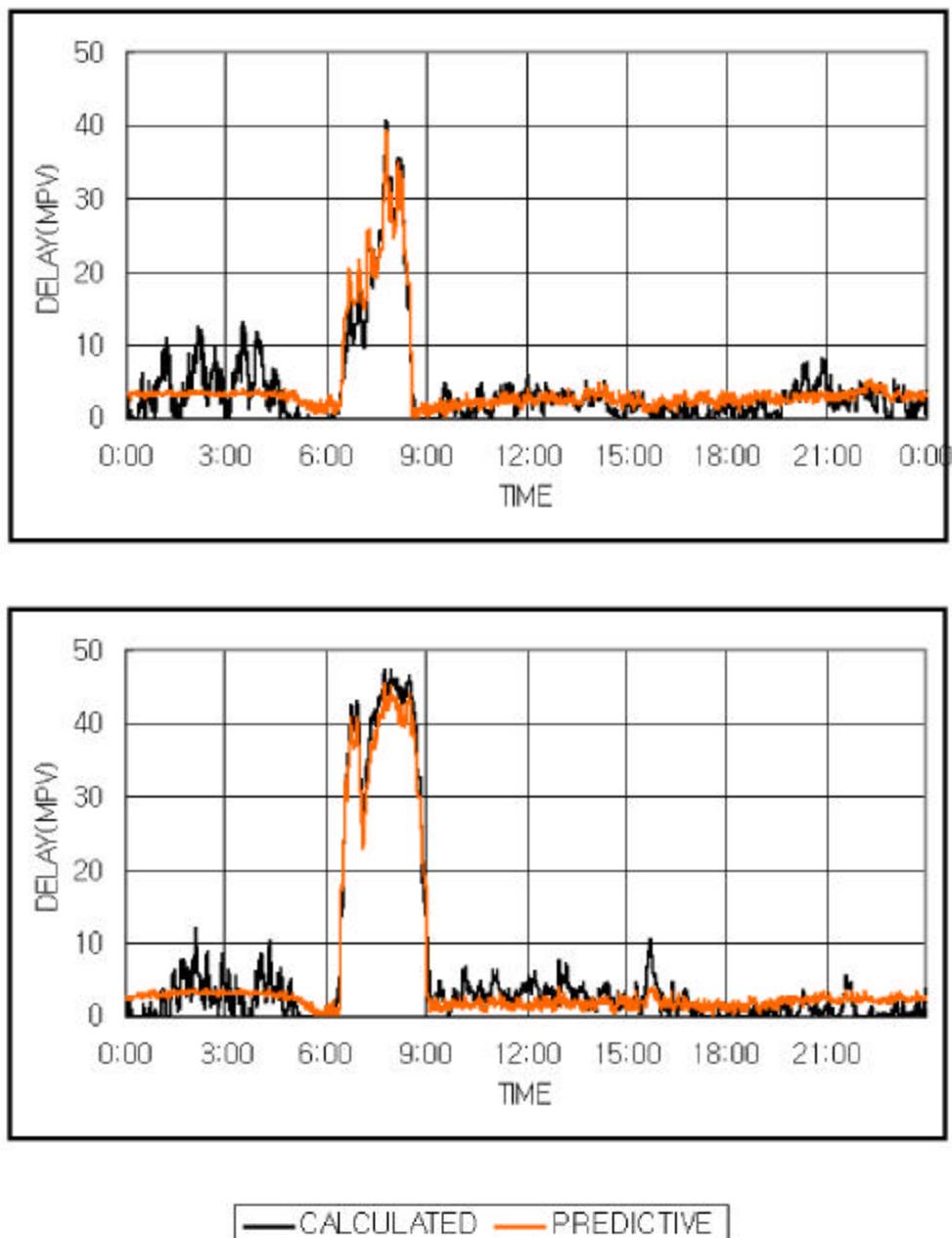


Fig. A.3 Comparison of calculated and predictive delays
all day long on an off-ramp junction

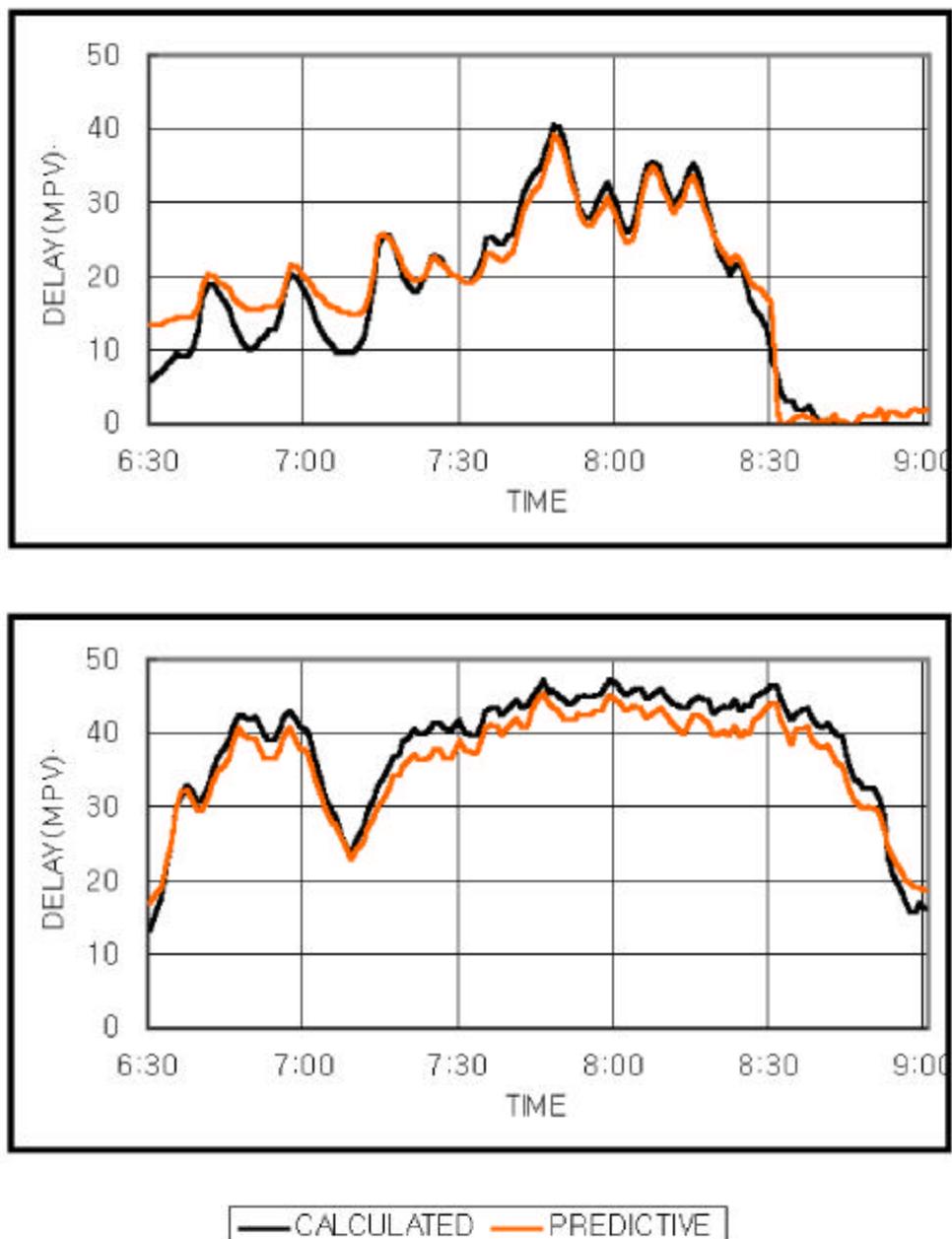


Fig. A.4 Comparison of calculated and predictive delays
for peak period on an off-ramp junction

가

SAS