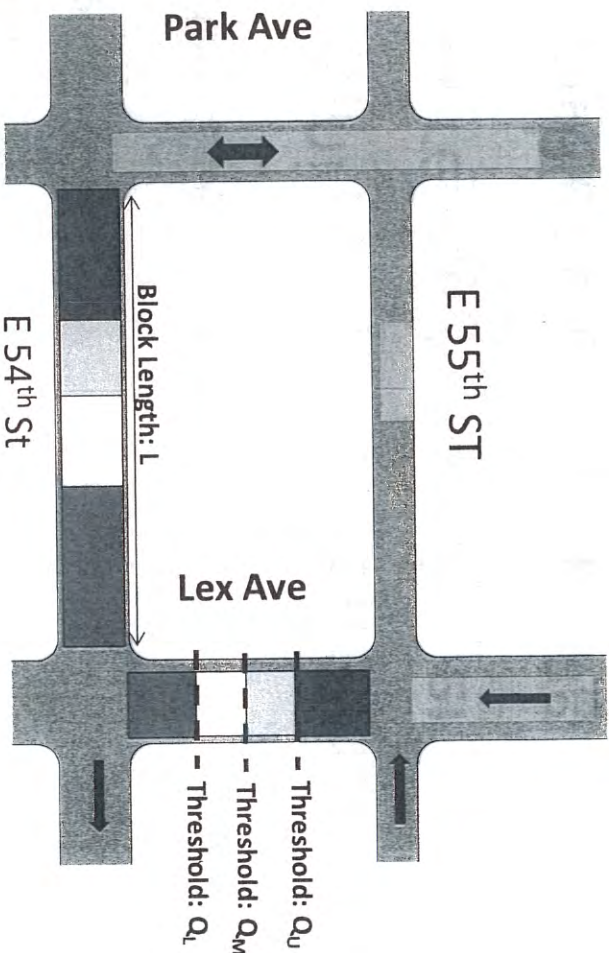
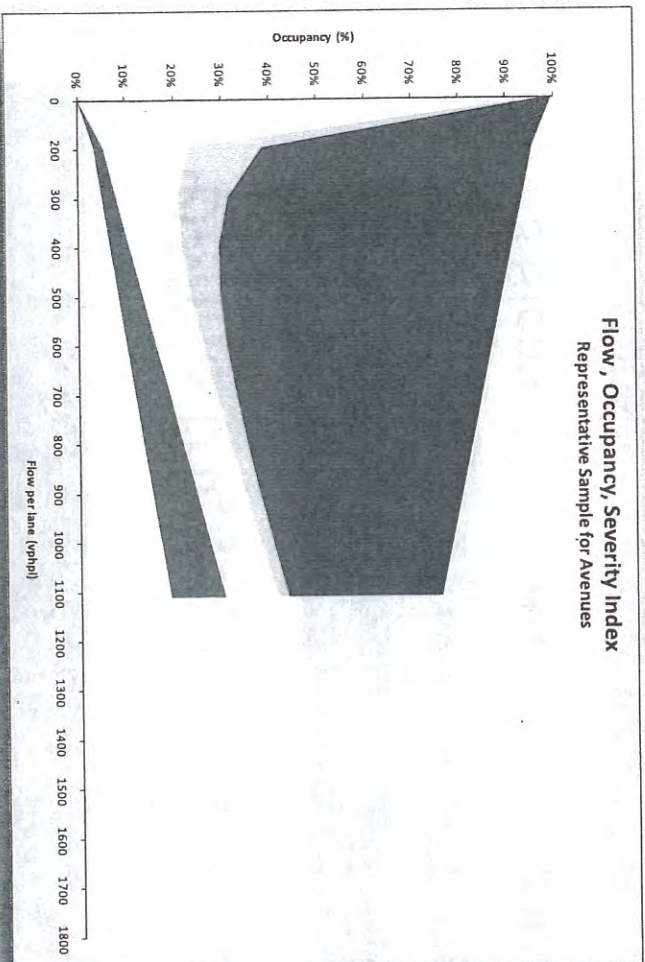


Level 2 Control

- Measure of queuing condition, relative to block length
- Estimate queue using flow/occupancy and then calculate Severity Index



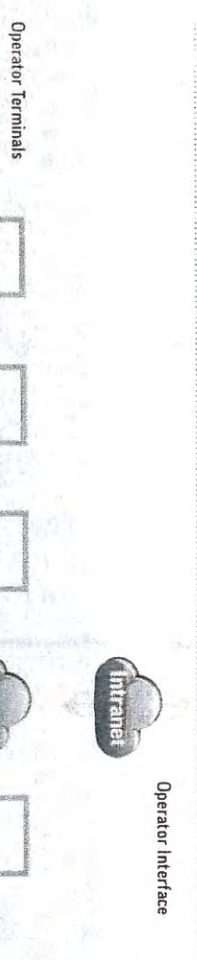
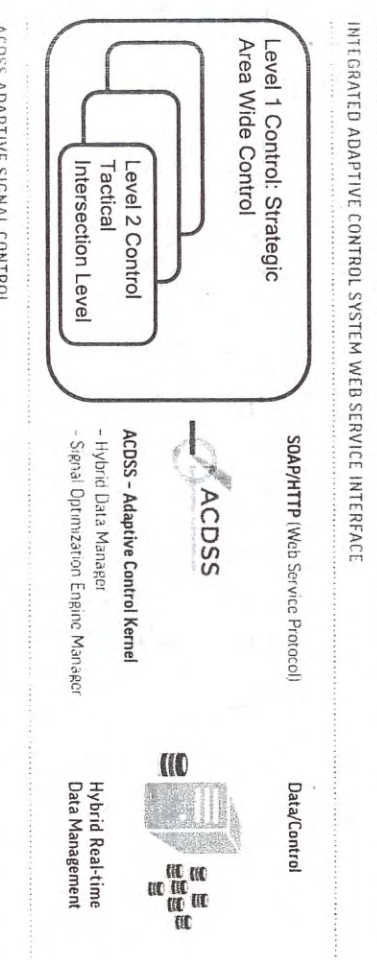
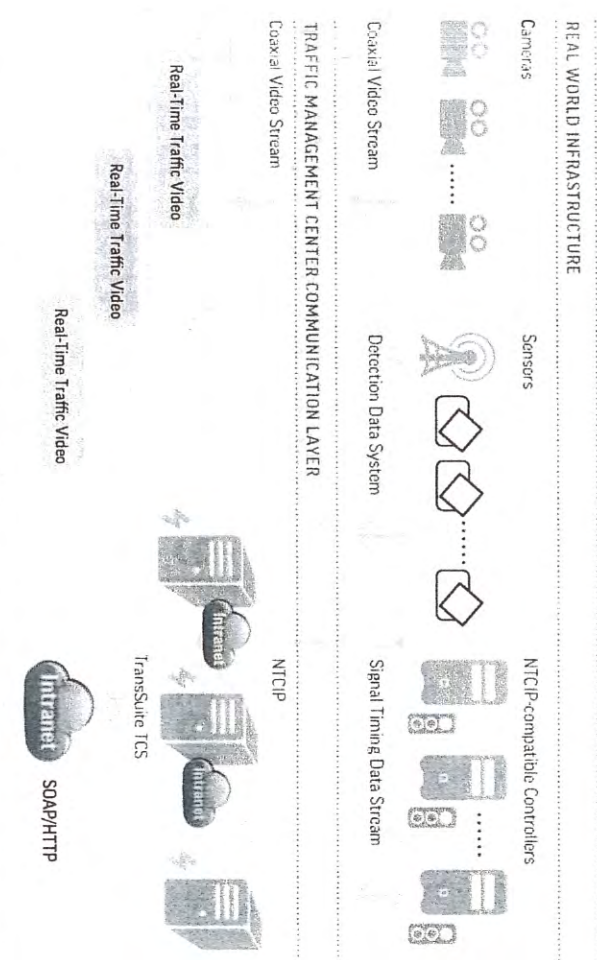
SI=1		$Q < L/3$
SI=2		$L/3 < Q < 2L/3$
SI=3		$2L/3 < Q < 3L/4$
SI=4		$Q > 3L/4$

Key Concepts

- Median travel time is a good and effective metric
- Travel time can be shown in 4 control zones based upon number of stops, as a basic user-perceived metric
- Hierarchical control on two levels, to respond in different time frames and different spatial extent
 - Level 1 recommends time plans to the operator, by street
 - Level 2 reallocates green at critical locations, opportunistically

System Architecture

4 Components



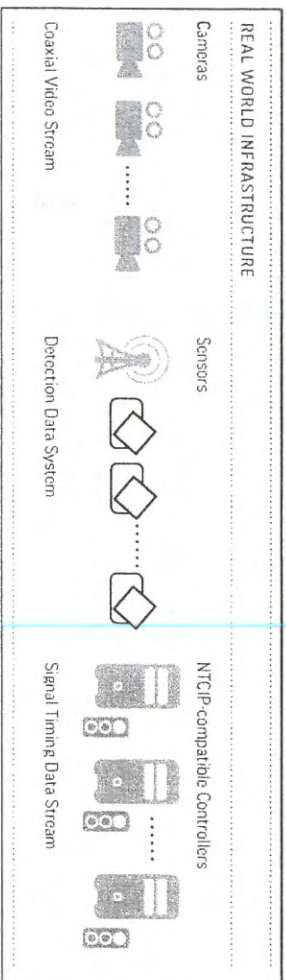
Acknowledgements to TransCore ITS, with Ray Martinez here for the Q&A



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

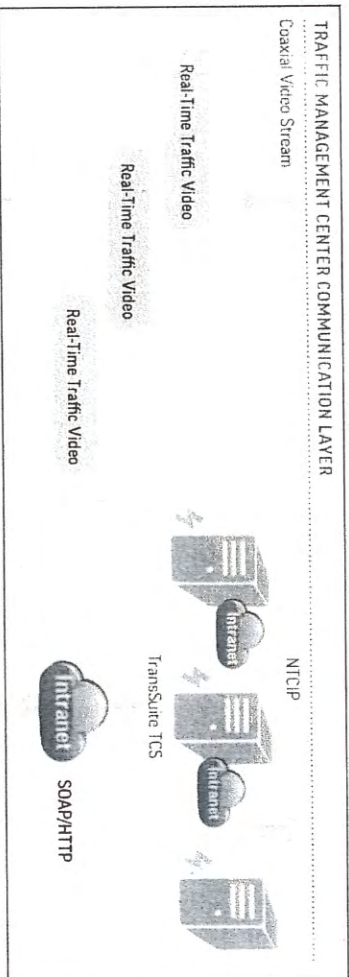
System Architecture

1. ITS in Field



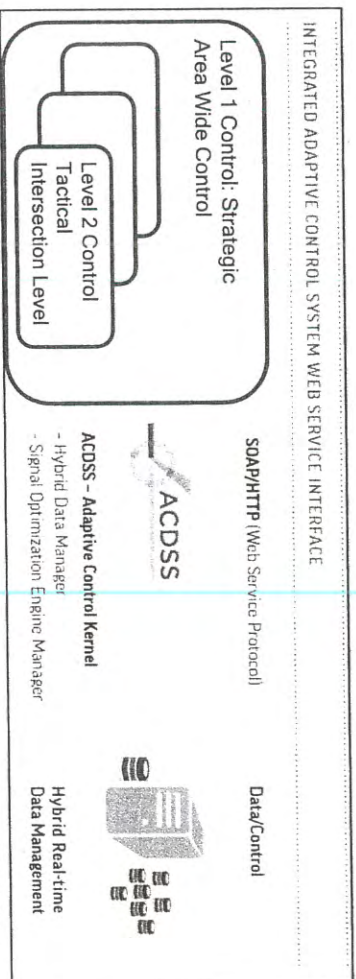
System Architecture

2. Communication Layer



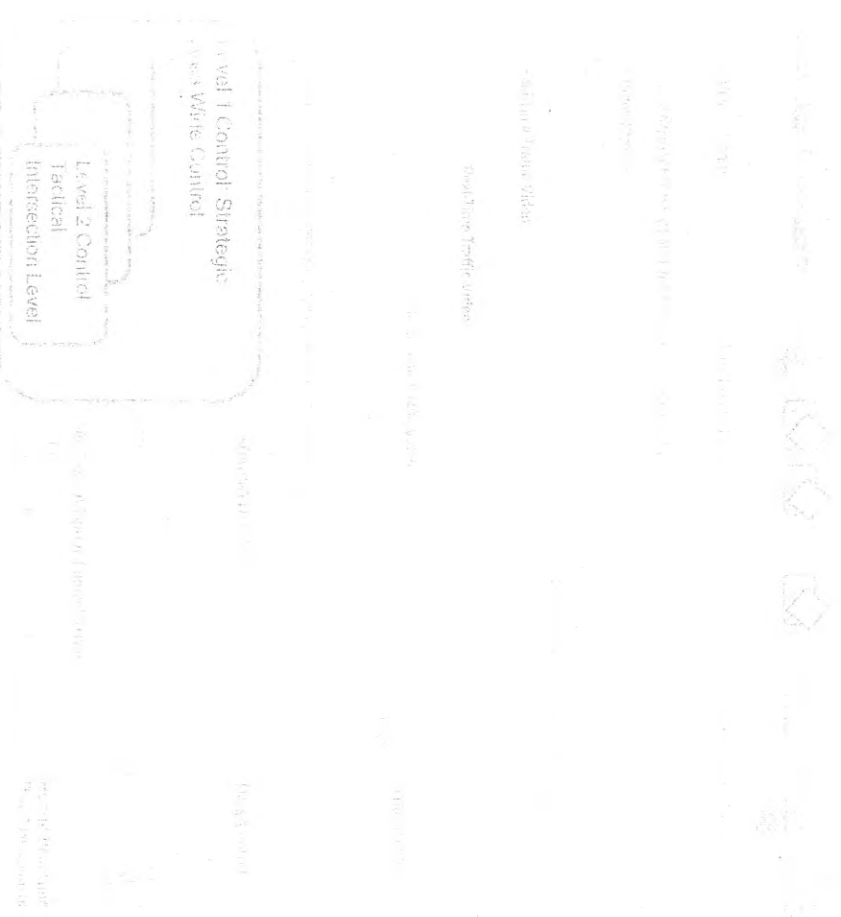
System Architecture

3. ATM Component



System Architecture

4. Operator and GUI



ACDSS ADAPTIVE SIGNAL CONTROL

Operator Terminals

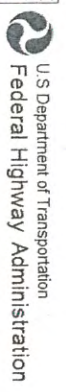
Operator Interface

Intranet

Intranet

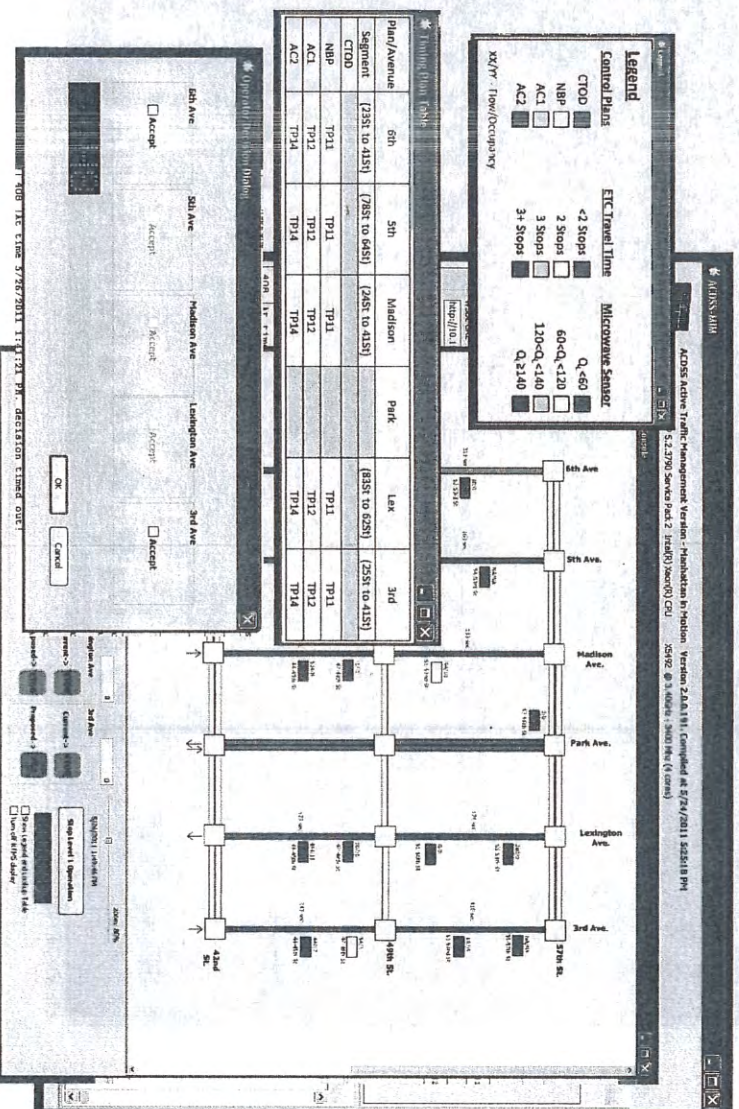
MIM ACTIVE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE AS IMPLEMENTED & USED

**John Tipaldo, PhD P.E.
Director, NYCDOT ITS**

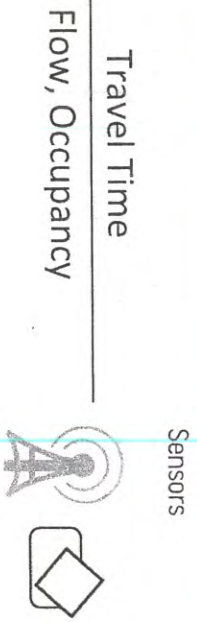
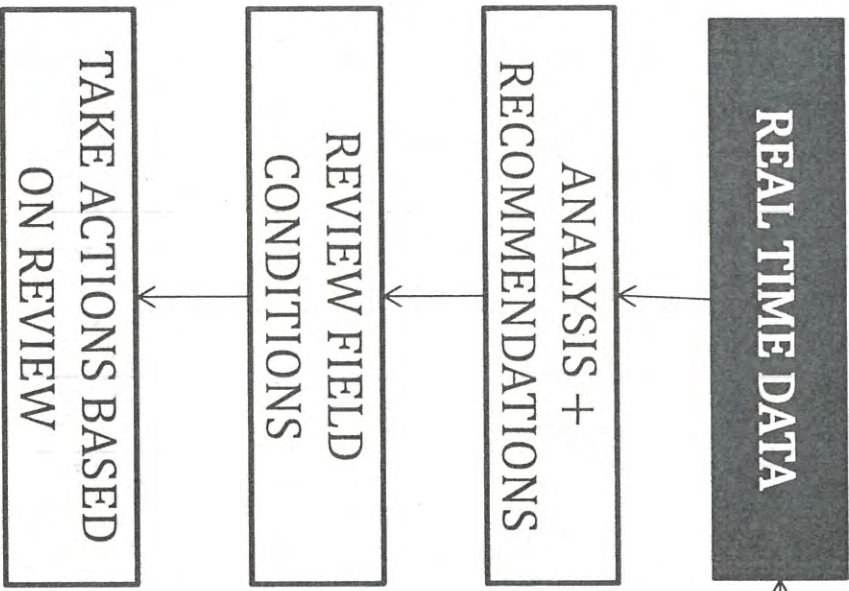


Live @ TMC

- Real time data processed
- ATM system recommends changes to operator
- Operator reviews field video
- Action taken, if deemed necessary



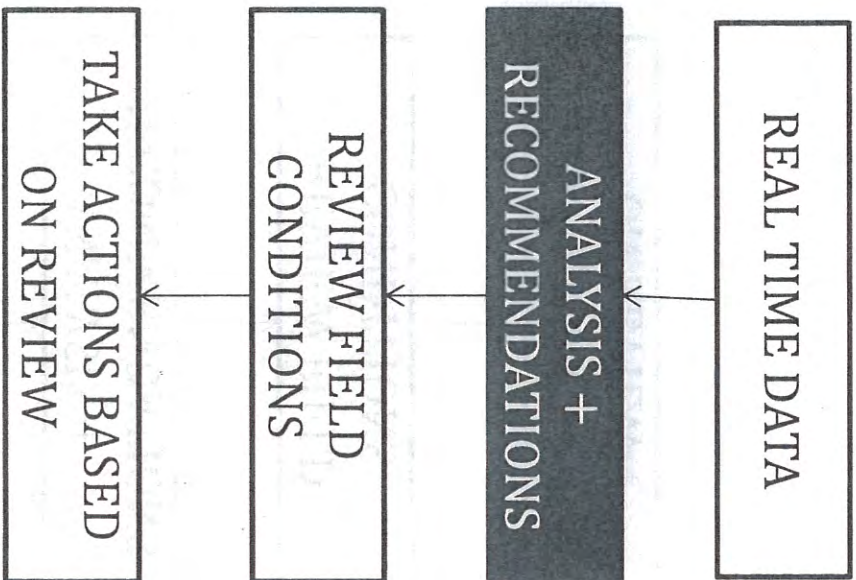
MIM In Action



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

MIM In Action

Recommend New Signal Timing Plans



The screenshot displays the MIM software interface. At the top, a title bar reads "ADMS Active Traffic Management Version - Manhattan in Motion Version 2.0.0.19.1, Compiled at 5/24/2011 15:24:18 PM". Below the title bar, a legend window is open, showing various control plans and their corresponding signal timing parameters. The legend includes:

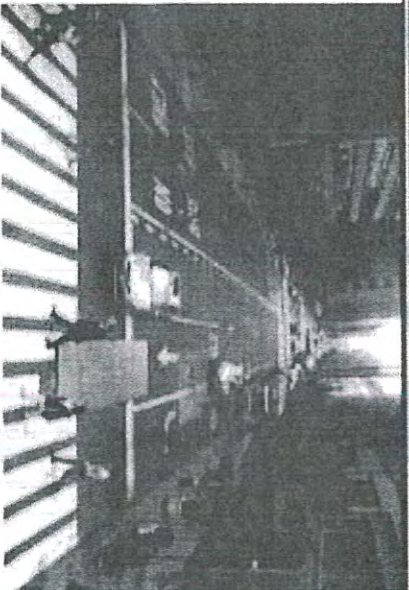
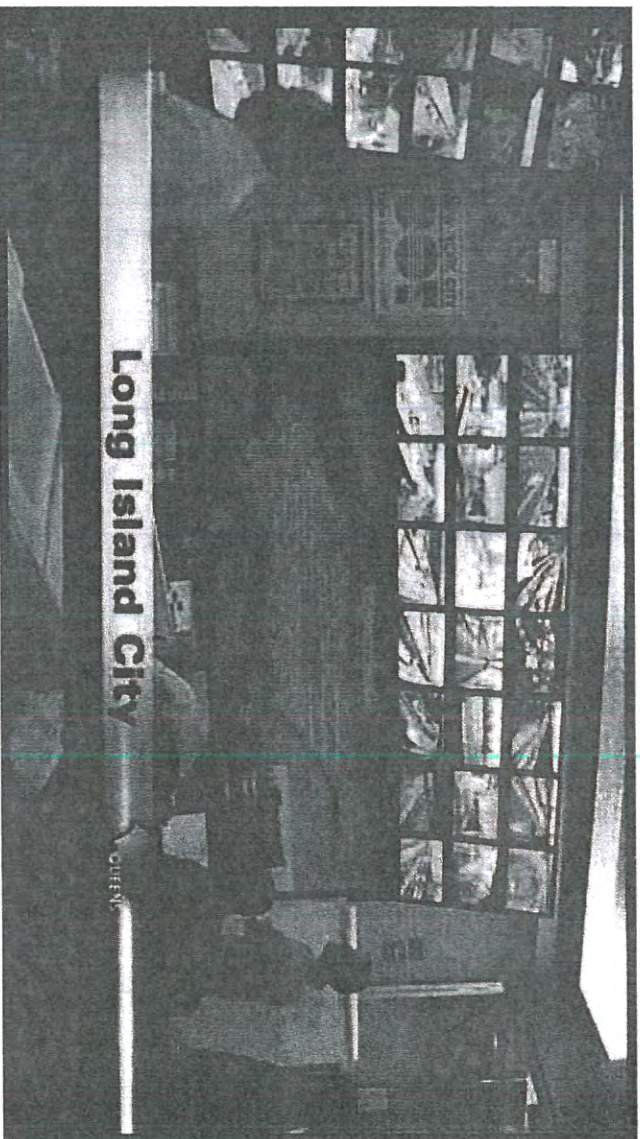
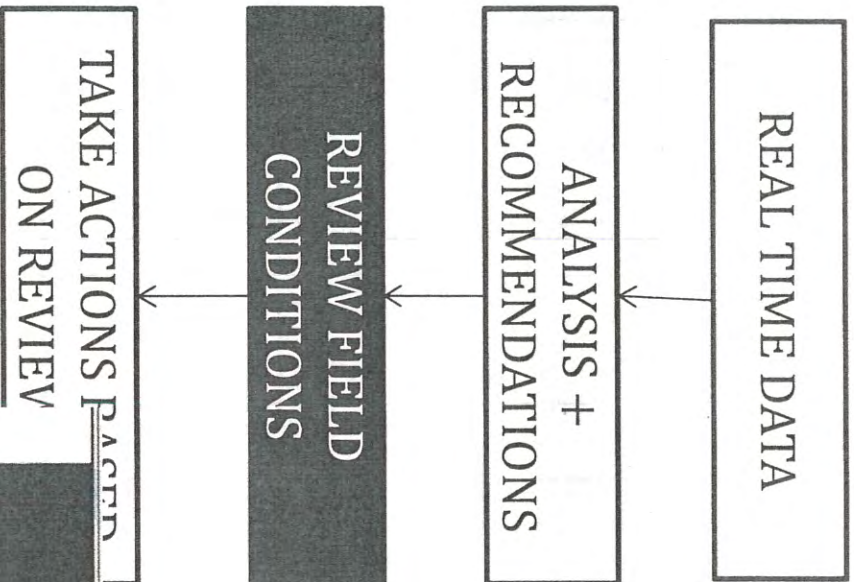
- Control Plans:** CTOD, NBP, AC1, AC2
- ETC/Travel Time:** < 2 Stops, 2 Stops, 3 Stops, 3+ Stops
- MicroWave Sensor:** Q-60, 60-Q-120, 120-Q-140, Q-240
- xx/yy - Time/Occupancy:** (with checkboxes for each)

In the center, a table lists the signal timing plans for various segments:

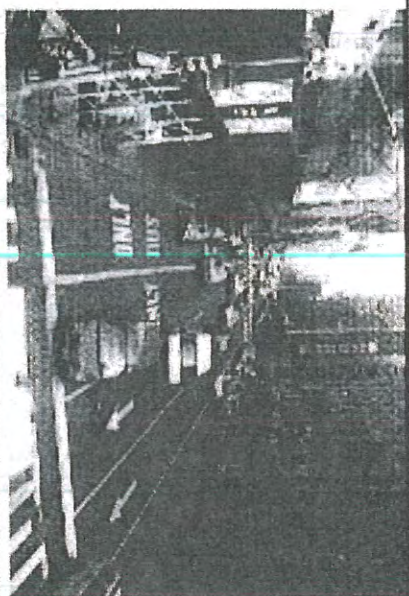
Plan/Avenue	6th	5th	Madison	Park	Lex	3rd
Segment (2351 to 4151)	(7851 to 6451)	(2651 to 4151)	(4851 to 6251)	(2351 to 4151)		
CTOD	TP11	TP11	TP11	TP11	TP11	TP11
NBP	TP12	TP12	TP12	TP12	TP12	TP12
AC1	TP14	TP14	TP14	TP14	TP14	TP14
AC2						

Below the table, a map shows a street grid with signal timing plans applied to various segments. The map includes streets such as 6th Ave, 5th Ave, Madison Ave, Park Ave, Lexington Ave, and 3rd Ave. The interface also features a "Legend" window and a "Signal Timing Plan" window with "Accept" and "Cancel" buttons.

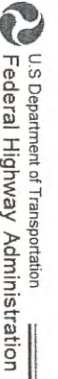
MIM In Action



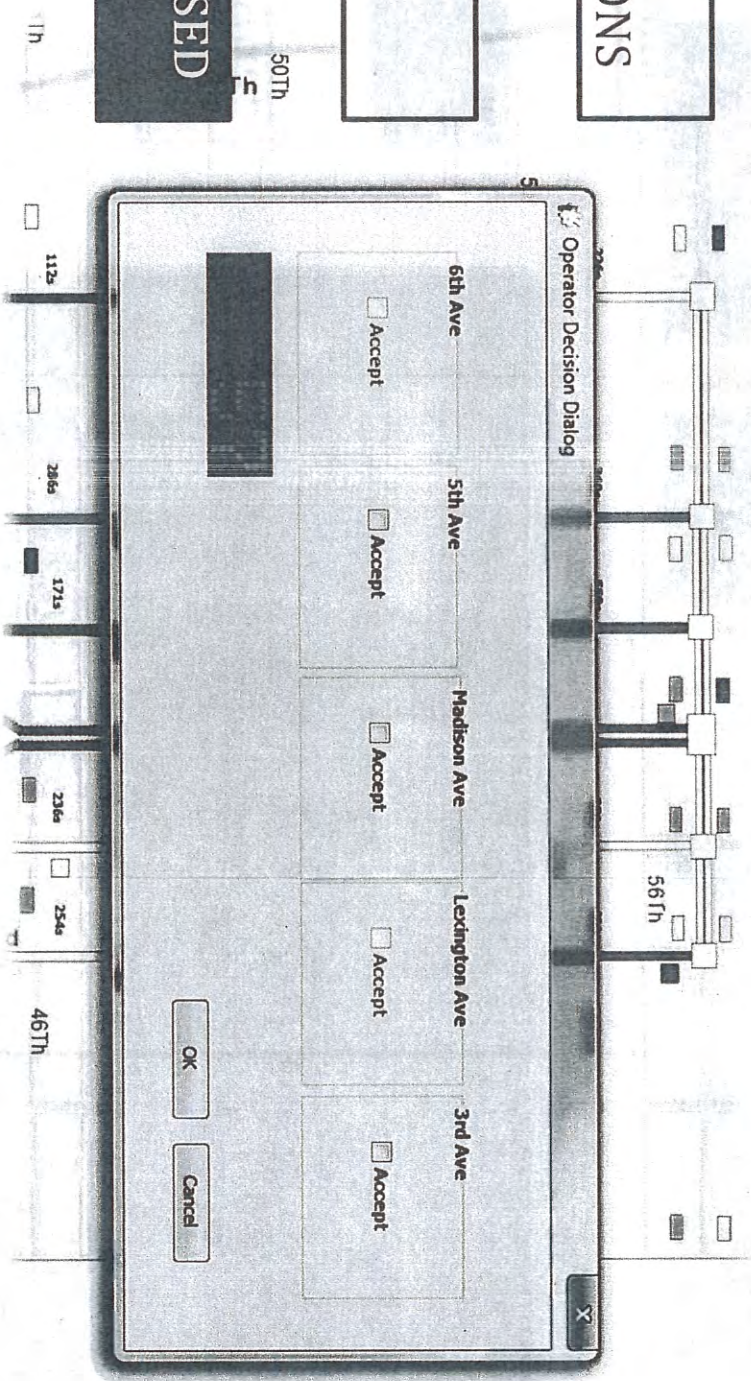
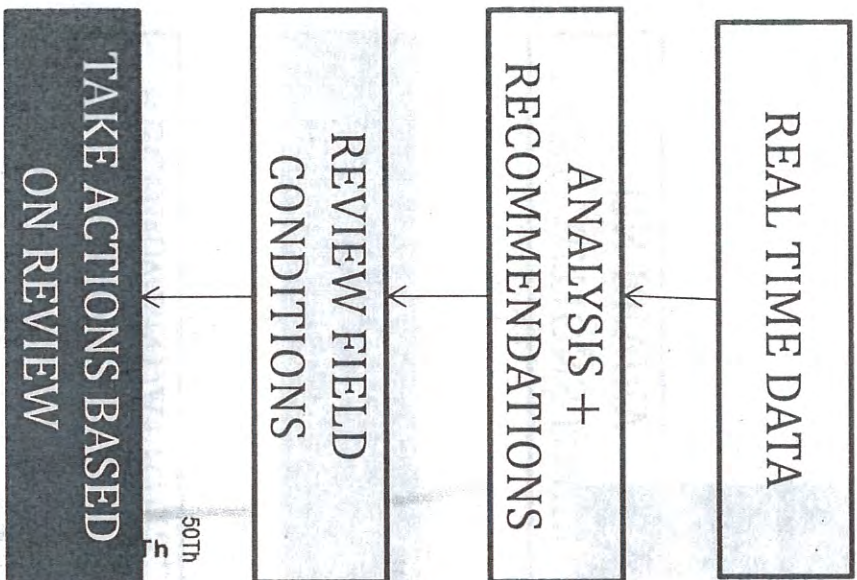
Madison Avenue and 49St



Lexington Avenue and 49St



MIM In Action



ALGORITHMS AND METRICS OF THE MIM ACTIVE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

Satya Muthuswamy, P.E. PTOE
President, KLD

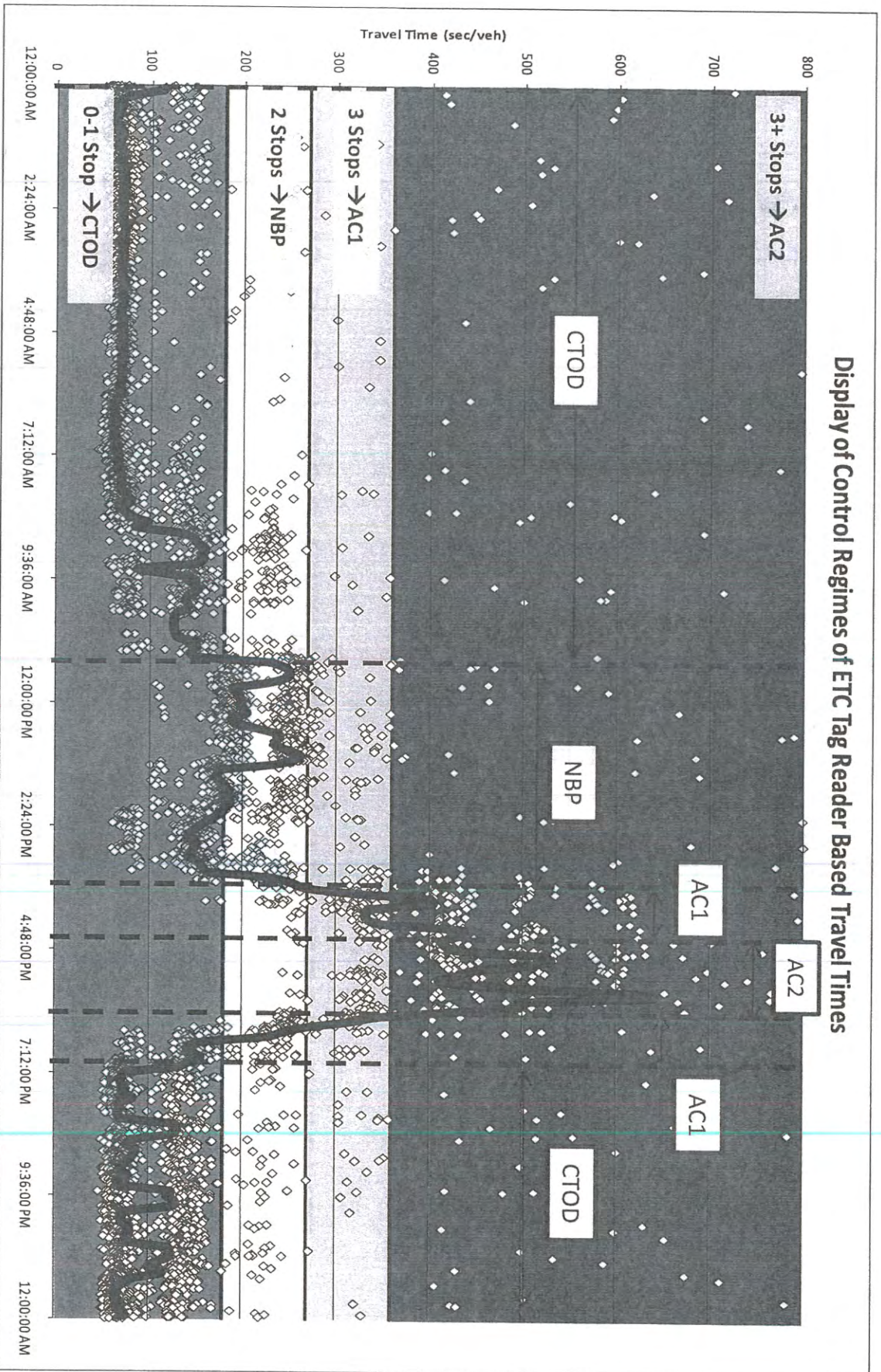


Metrics

- Level of System Usage
- Travel Time
 - Calendar Format
 - “Coffee Spill” plot
- Queue length and Severity Index
 - Relative Distribution
 - Average SI
 - Equity Ratio

Level of Activity

Display of Control Regimes of ETC Tag Reader Based Travel Times



Level of Activity

- TMC staff using the tool
- Acting on recommendations
- Decisions are made individually for each arterial

Average no. of plan changes per day

Year	Month	6 Ave	5 Ave	Madison Ave	Lexington Ave	3 Ave
2011	Aug	0	4	2	3	3
2011	Sep	2	4	4	6	6
2011	Oct	3	4	4	3	4
2011	Nov	2	4	2	4	4
2011	Dec	3	5	2	5	6
2012	Jan	2	3	3	3	4
2012	Feb	1	3	3	3	2
2012	Mar	2	3	5	2	3
2012	Apr	0	3	1	2	3
2012	May	4	5	5	5	4
2012	Jun	3	4	4	4	4

Max no. of plan changes per day

Year	Month	6 Ave	5 Ave	Madison Ave	Lexington Ave	3 Ave
2011	Aug	2	10	7	7	6
2011	Sep	7	11	14	16	10
2011	Oct	9	8	8	7	9
2011	Nov	6	9	7	8	10
2011	Dec	9	10	10	10	14
2012	Jan	6	8	9	5	10
2012	Feb	6	9	10	8	8
2012	Mar	9	7	9	4	9
2012	Apr	1	4	2	3	4
2012	May	7	8	10	10	6
2012	Jun	7	8	6	8	6

Level of Activity

- TMC staff using the tool
- Acting on recommendations
- Decisions are made individually for each arterial

Average no. of plan changes per day

Year	Month	6 Ave	5 Ave	Madison Ave	Lexington Ave	3 Ave
2011	Aug	0	4	2	3	3
2011	Sep	2	4	4	6	6
2011	Oct	3	4	4	3	4
2011	Nov	2	4	2	4	4
2011	Dec	3	5	2	5	6
2012	Jan	2	3	3	3	4
2012	Feb	1	3	3	3	2
2012	Mar	2	3	5	2	3
2012	Apr	0	3	1	2	3
2012	May	4	5	5	5	4
2012	Jun	3	4	4	4	4

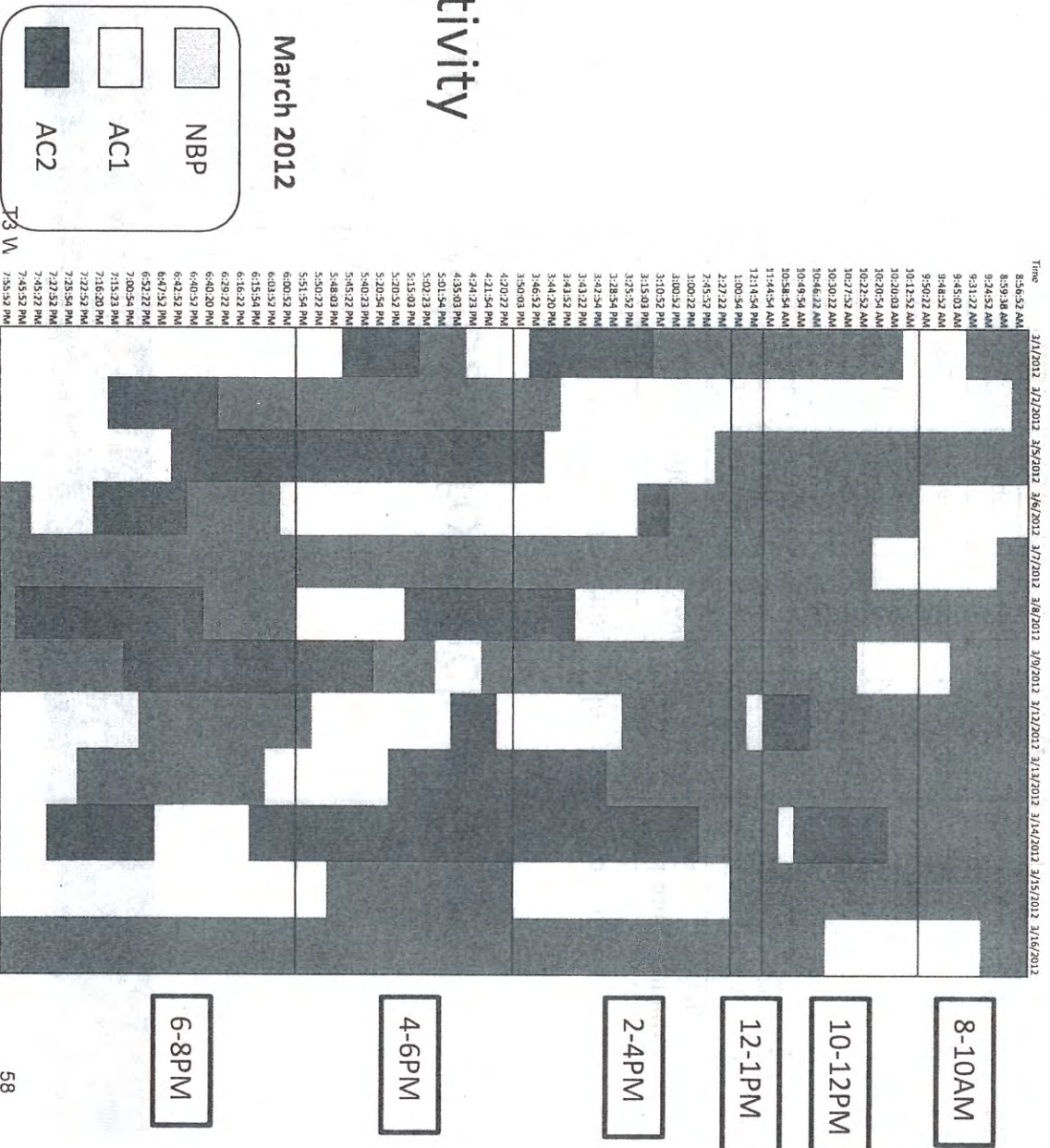
Max no. of plan changes per day

Year	Month	6 Ave	5 Ave	Madison Ave	Lexington Ave	3 Ave
2011	Aug	2	10	7	7	6
2011	Sep	7	11	14	16	10
2011	Oct	9	8	8	7	9
2011	Nov	6	9	7	8	10
2011	Dec	9	10	10	10	14
2012	Jan	6	8	9	5	10
2012	Feb	6	9	10	8	8
2012	Mar	9	7	9	4	9
2012	Apr	1	4	2	3	4
2012	May	7	8	10	10	6
2012	Jun	7	8	6	8	6

Level of Activity

- Madison Avenue – Sample of control decisions

- Varying levels of activity



Level of Activity

- Madison Avenue – Sample of control decisions

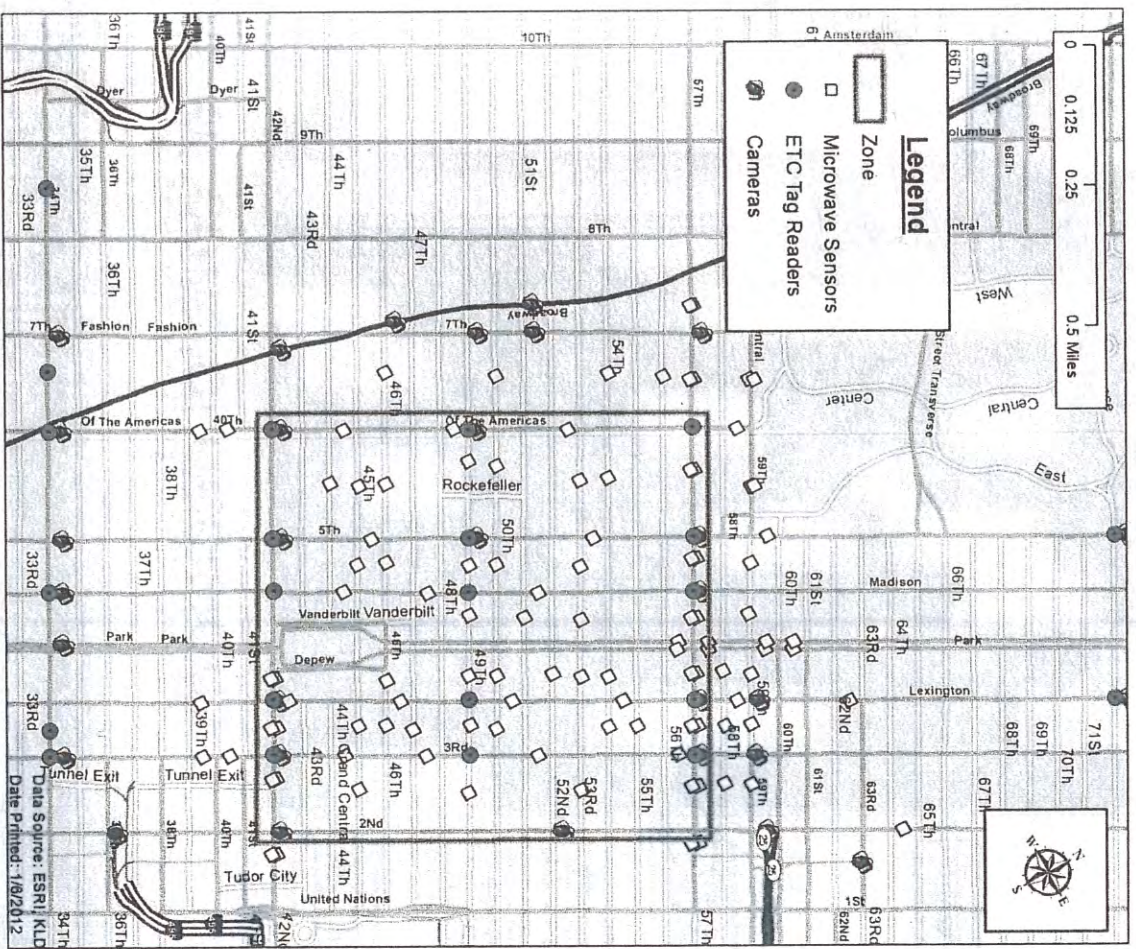


U.S. Department of Transportation
 Federal Highway Administration

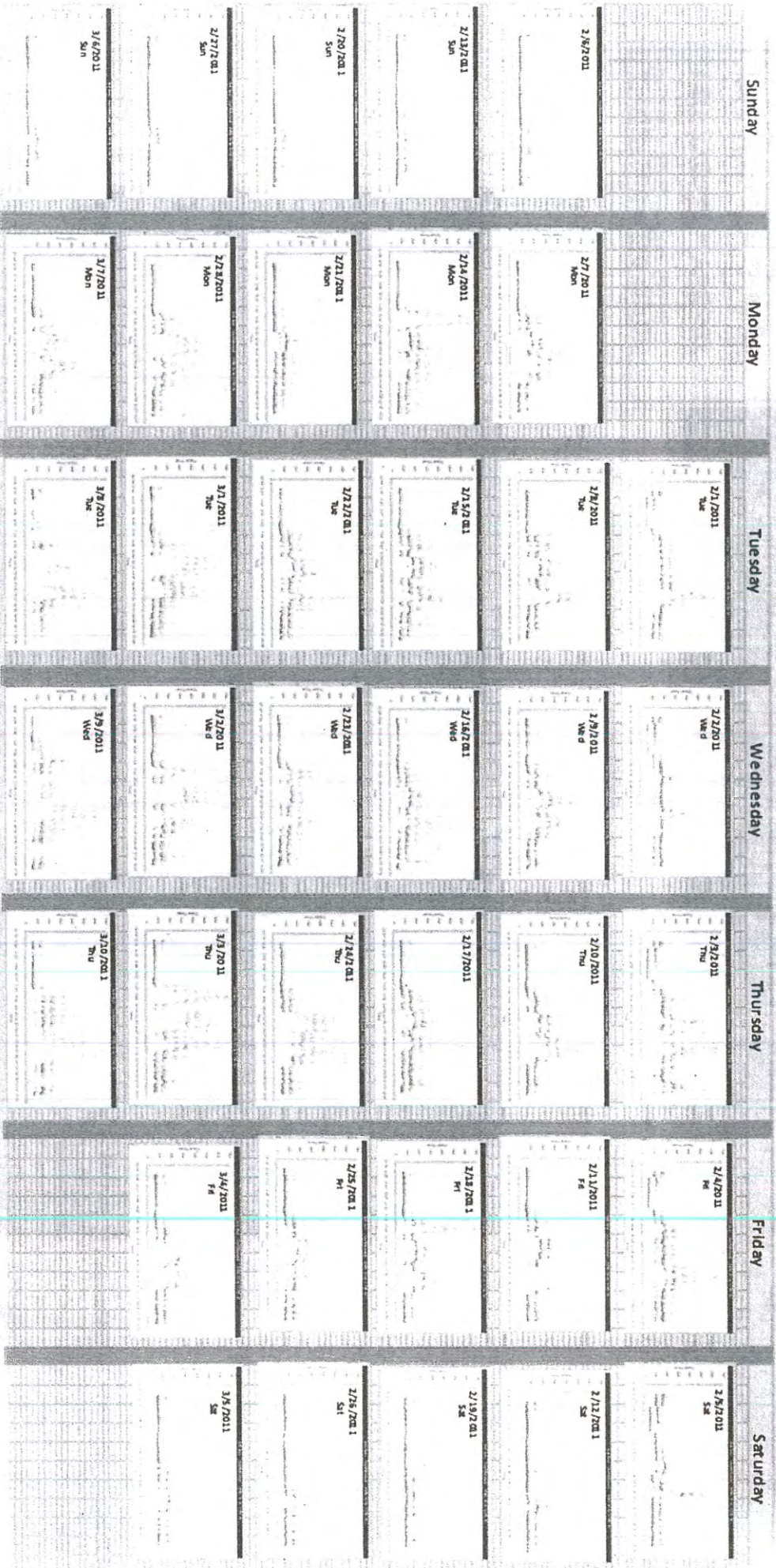
Real-Time Data Sources

Midtown in Motion
Sensors, Readers, Cameras

- ETC Tag Readers
 - Travel Time
 - 23 readers
 - 43 segments
 - **24,000 records per day**
- Microwave Sensors
 - Flow and Occupancy
 - 100 sensors
 - Up to 4 lanes per location
 - **743,000 records per day**



Travel Time: Variability is the Norm



One Month data (Feb 1 to March 10, 2011) for one segment

Variability, is the norm

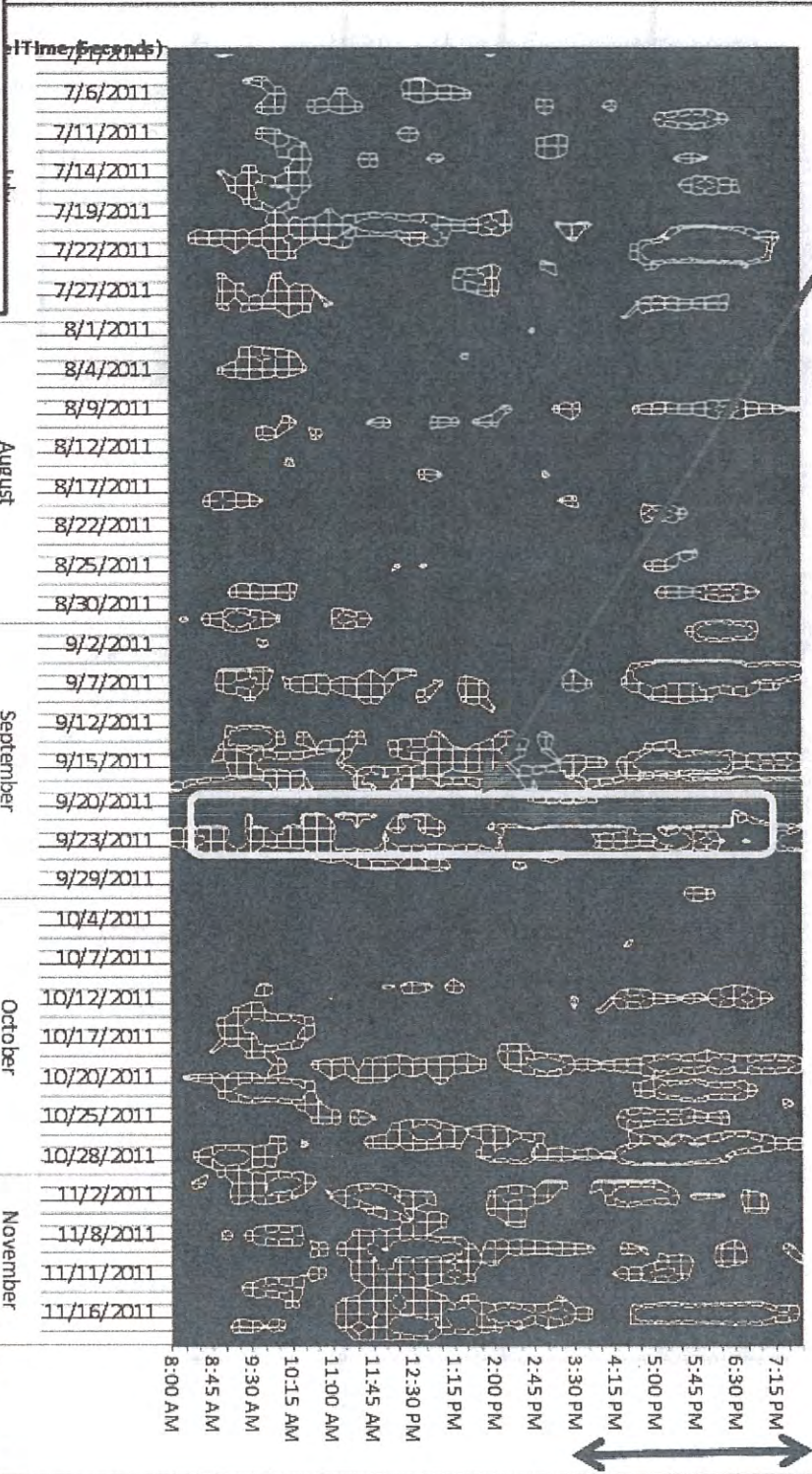


Travel Time - History over Time

UN Week

Median Travel Times

Time of Day



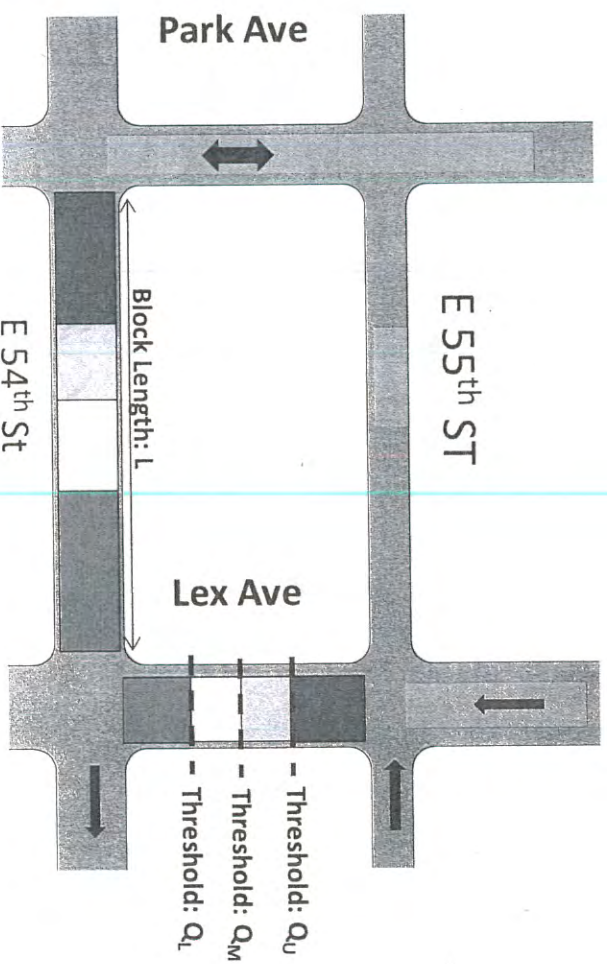
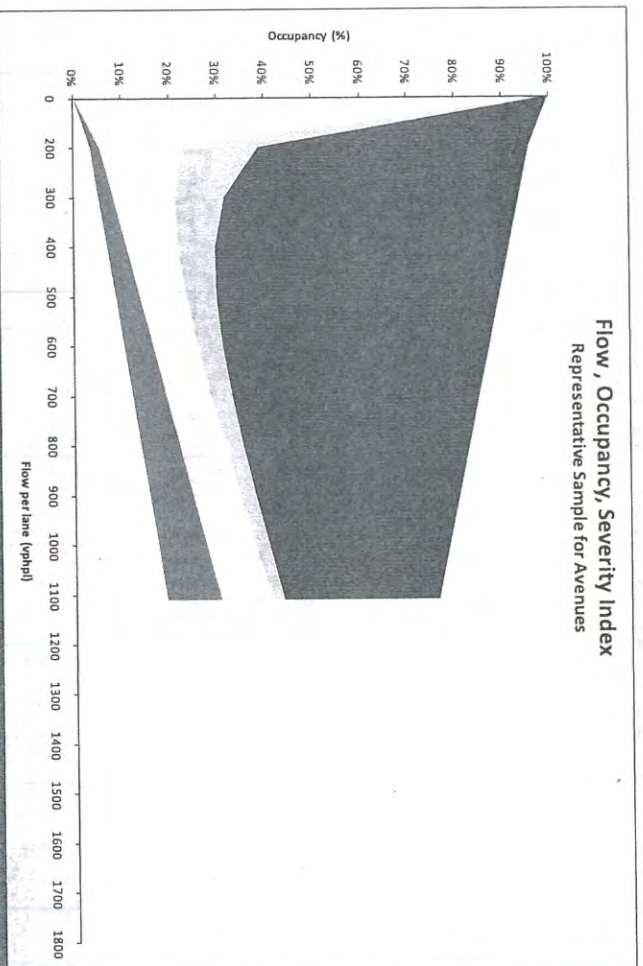
0-180 sec = No color
 180-270 sec = Yellow
 270-360 sec = Orange
 > 360 sec = Red

3rd (42 to 49) Months

Median travel time across months, shown above
 Seasonal demand, Special events, incidents, etc. trigger
 some congestion despite ATM
 Care must be exercised in before/after evaluation

Severity Index (SI)

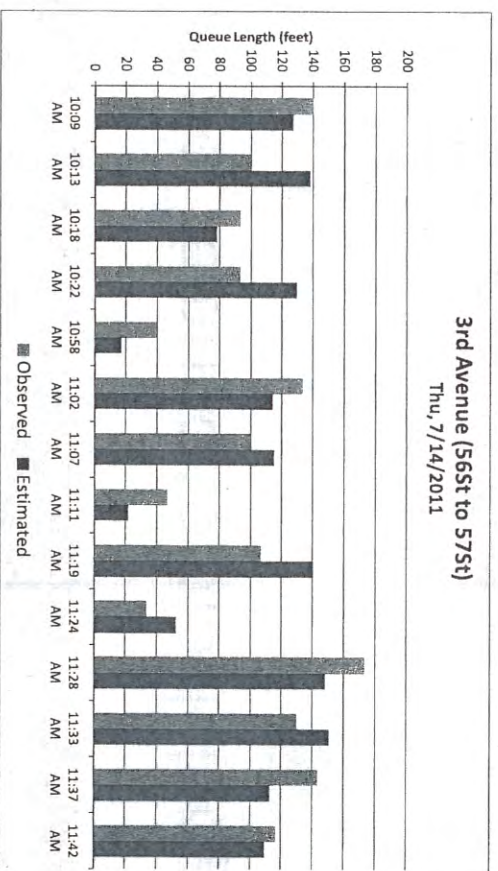
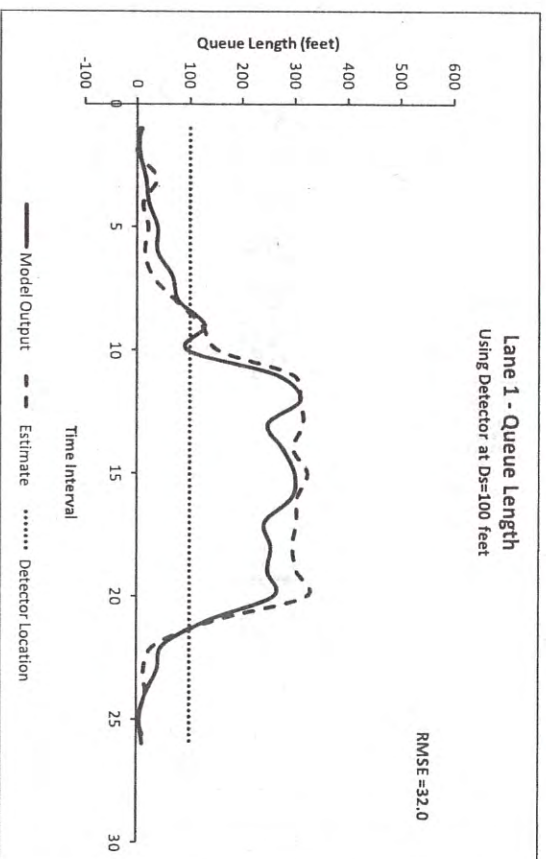
- Measure of queuing condition, relative to block length
- Estimate queue using flow/occupancy and then calculate SI



SI=1	$Q < L/3$	
SI=2	$L/3 < Q < 2L/3$	
SI=3	$2L/3 < Q < 3L/4$	
SI=4	$Q > 3L/4$	

Queue Estimation Algorithm

- Developed methodology to estimate queue using flow and occupancy
- Minimal set of inputs
- Robust queue estimates for real time control
- Tested using simulated and real world data
- 2013 TRB paper



Severity Index (SI) and Control Policy

Travel Time ≤ 1 stop

		Cross Street SI			
		1	2	3	4
Avenue SI	1	Do Nothing	Street + Δ_1	Street + Δ_2	Street + Δ_2
	2	Ave + Δ_1	Do Nothing	Street + Δ_1	Street + Δ_1
	3	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	4	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default

Travel Time > 1 stop

		Cross Street SI			
		1	2	3	4
Avenue SI	1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	3	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	4	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default

- Use travel time and Severity Index
- Adjust signal splits – user defined
- Four policy actions
 1. Do Nothing
 2. Change by Δ_1
 3. Change by Δ_2
 4. Reset to default

SI and Control Policy

Travel Time ≤ 1 stop

		Cross Street SI			
		1	2	3	4
Avenue SI	1	Do Nothing	Street + Δ_1	Street + Δ_2	Street + Δ_2
	2	Ave + Δ_1	Do Nothing	Street + Δ_1	Street + Δ_1
	3	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	4	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default

- Use travel time and SI

- Adjust signal splits – user defined

Travel Time > 1 stop

		Cross Street SI			
		1	2	3	4
Avenue SI	1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	3	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	4	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default

- Four policy actions

1. Do Nothing
2. Change by Δ_1
3. Change by Δ_2
4. Reset to default

SI and Control Policy

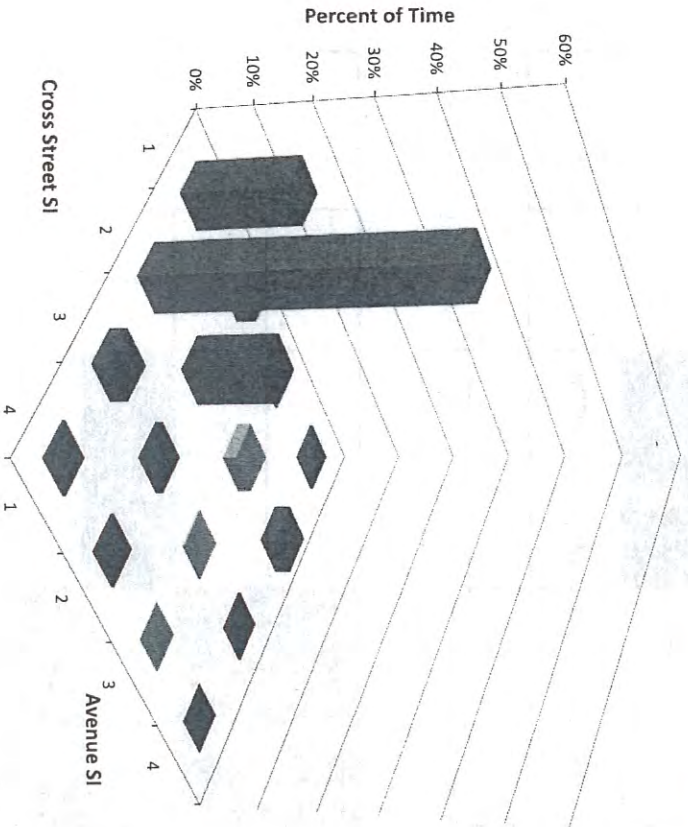
		Cross Street SI			
		1	2	3	4
Avenue SI	1	Do Nothing	Street + Δ_1	Street + Δ_2	Street + Δ_2
	2	Ave + Δ_1	Do Nothing	Street + Δ_1	Street + Δ_1
	3	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	4	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default

		Cross Street SI			
		1	2	3	4
Avenue SI	1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	3	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default
	4	Ave + Δ_2	Ave + Δ_1	Reset to Default	Reset to Default

- Use travel time and SI
- Adjust signal splits – user defined
- Four policy actions
 1. Do Nothing
 2. Change by Δ_1
 3. Change by Δ_2
 4. Reset to default

New Metrics

- Relative Distribution of SI



Avenue	Crosstown St			
	1	2	3	4
1	15%	15%		
2	13%	21%		
3	2%	1%		
4	8%	25%		

Lower SI, Shorter Queues on Crosstown Street

Same SI on Ave and Crosstown Street
=> Balanced Operations

Lower SI, Shorter Queues on Avenue

- Average SI – Avg. of SI by approach by interval
- Equity Ratio – Avg. SI (Cross St) / Avg. SI (Ave)

RESULTS & CONCLUDING REMARKS

Mohamad Talas, PhD P.E. PTOE
Deputy Director, NYCDOT ITS

Results to date

- Phase A
 - Initial results show an improvement of speeds around 10% within the study area
 - The overall speeds considering both inside study area and approaching study area were comparable
 - Level 2 control, has been helping to reduce queuing (and in turn gridlock) while achieving equity

Results to Date

- Comparison of average speed
- AM = 8AM to 10AM, MD = 11AM to 1PM, PM = 4PM to 6PM
- Highlighted cells for improved speed

	6th Avenue		5th Avenue		Madison Avenue		Lexington Avenue		3rd Avenue		
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	
AM	Zone	7.4	8.5	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.8	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.5
	Outside	7.7	7.2	8.1	7.9	5.8	5.3	7.9	7.7	5.3	5.9
	Overall	7.5	8	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.5	6.3
MD	Zone	7.3	8	7.6	7.8	6.3	10.6	6.7	9.2	5.7	7.9
	Outside	9.2	7.7	5.3	5.6	5.6	7.7	6.7	6.1	5.7	6.3
	Overall	7.9	7.9	6.3	6.6	6	9.4	6.7	7.3	5.7	7.3
PM	Zone	6.6	7	5.2	6	7.6	8.2	8.6	8.8	5.1	5.3
	Outside	8.8	7.4	7	6.3	8.6	7.3	5.9	5.6	7.7	7
	Overall	7.2	7.1	5.9	6.1	7.9	7.8	7	6.8	5.8	5.8

Project Accolades

- Awards
 - IRF, ACEC, ITS America

- Public Profile

- Favorable media coverage



ITS AMERICA

Smart Solution Spotlight Award



*Diamond Award for
Engineering Excellence*



NYC / Region

Shire BRAVE AWARDS
sacrificing generous
compassionate humble

RELIABLE UNSUNG SE
UNSURE DESERV

A New High-Tech Assault on Midtown Traffic Jams

It is an all-too-common sight in Midtown Manhattan: cars, taxis and...
It is an all-too-common sight in Midtown Manhattan: cars, taxis and...
It is an all-too-common sight in Midtown Manhattan: cars, taxis and...

Find out...
What's Popu...
Bank of Am...

Briefing Room

PHVA Administrator Mender Joins Mayor Bloomberg to Launch Nation's Most Sophisticated Traffic Management System



U.S. Department of Transportation
Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
www.dot.gov/affairs/briefing.htm

NEWS

PHVA 33-11
Saturday, July 16, 2011
Contact: Kelly Friedman
Tel: 202-566-9660

PHVA Administrator Mender Joins Mayor Bloomberg to Launch Nation's Most Sophisticated Traffic Management System

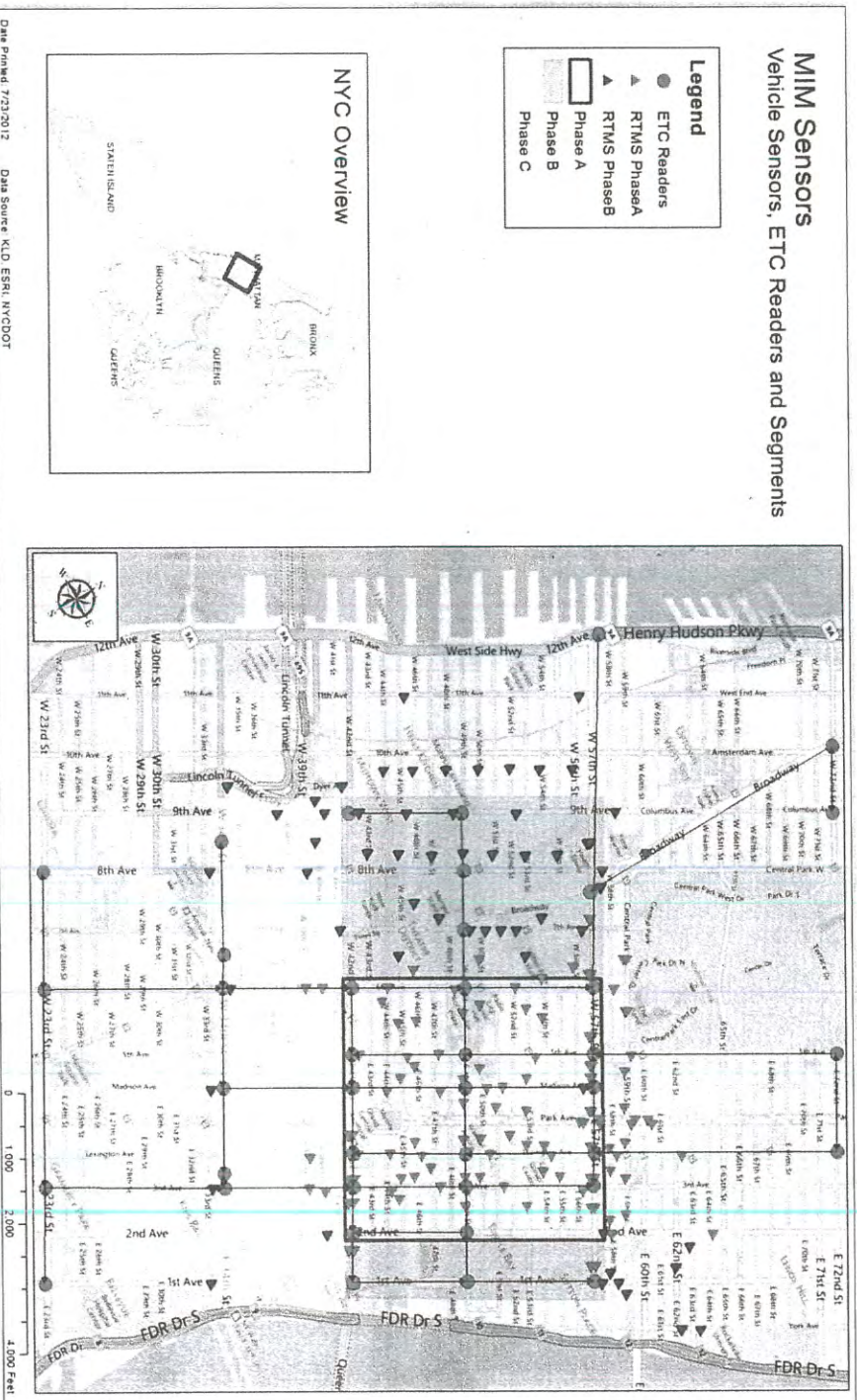
Federal dollars used to create "Midtown In Motion" to improve New York City traffic, protect pedestrians
NEW YORK CITY: Federal Highway Administrator Victor Mender joined Mayor Michael Bloomberg, Transportation Commissioner Janette Salik-Kahn and other local officials today to launch "Midtown In Motion," a sophisticated new system to improve the flow of traffic and safeguard pedestrians in the 116-acre-block heart of New York City.

"This new state-of-the-art system will let New York City show how major cities can reduce traffic congestion and improve pedestrian safety," said U.S. Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood.

The "Midtown In Motion" project will improve the ability of local traffic engineers to respond to changes in traffic flow caused by construction, special events, crashes and other activities based on real-time data transmitted from sensors and video cameras to the Joint Traffic

Next Steps

- Planned Expansion
 - Phase B will be live shortly
 - Phase C underway



Data Sharing

- NYCDOT developed a tool to view travel time data
- NYCDOT will share information with app developers



Lessons Learned

- Cost effective solution, built on existing ITS
- Rapid deployment of ITS in record time
- ITS design adapted to conditions
 - Mid block vehicle sensors
 - Optimized ETC tag readers locations
- Centralized control and monitoring
 - Integrate technologies in operations
 - ATM makes recommendations
 - Operator review using cameras
 - Decision making and action

Lessons Learned

- **Reliable data source for real time control**
 - Travel time data using ETC tag readers
 - Flow and occupancy from microwave sensors
- **Robust metrics for real time control**
 - Median travel time for control decisions
 - Severity Index
- **Hierarchical control is very effective to minimize gridlock and congestion**
 - Strategic – Level 1
 - Tactical – Level 2

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank all team members of this project:

- FHWA
- New York City DOT
- TransCore
- KLD
- Peek Traffic
- ISS/EIS

Participant Q&A

