

Portland State University

PDXScholar

PSU Transportation Seminars

Transportation Research and Education Center
(TREC)

1-13-2016

Managing User Delay with a Focus on Pedestrian Operations

Andrew Kading

Portland State University, andykading@hotmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/trec_seminar



Part of the [Transportation Commons](#), and the [Urban Studies and Planning Commons](#)

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Kading, Andrew, "Managing User Delay with a Focus on Pedestrian Operations" (2016). *PSU Transportation Seminars*. 85.

https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/trec_seminar/85

This Book is brought to you for free and open access. It has been accepted for inclusion in PSU Transportation Seminars by an authorized administrator of PDXScholar. Please contact us if we can make this document more accessible: pdxscholar@pdx.edu.

Managing User Delay with a Focus on Pedestrian Operations

Presentation from:
Transportation Research Board 95th Annual Meeting

January 13th, 2016

Andrew Kading, Portland State University

Other Contributors:
Christopher Sobie, NAU
Edward Smaglik, NAU
Anuj Sharma, ISU
Sirisha Kothuri, PSU
Peter Koonce, PBOT

Paper #: 16-1487

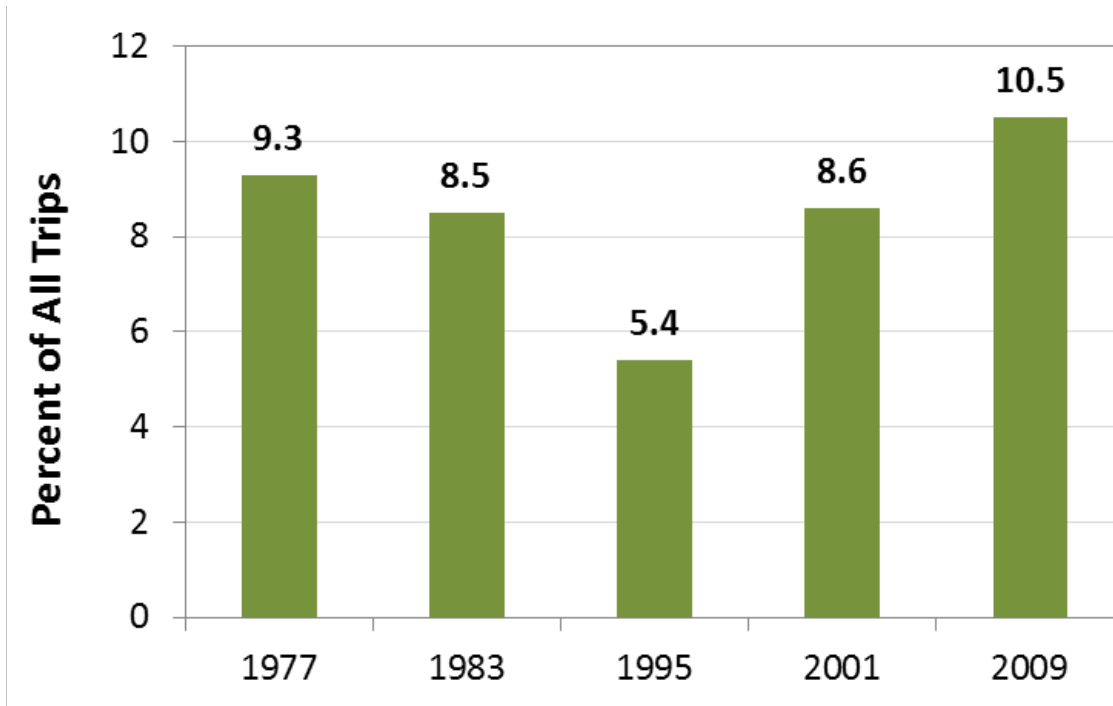
Agenda

- Introduction
- Background
- Motivation
- Objectives
- Signal Timing 101
- Algorithm Development
- Simulation Development
- Simulation Results
- Conclusion



Introduction

- Increase in walking trips nationally
- Walking \longleftrightarrow healthy, livable communities



National Walking Trends

Source: Data from Pucher et al.,(2011)

Background

- Limited signal control strategies for pedestrians
 - Typically focused on safety
 - Little on efficiency

Exclusive Pedestrian Phase (Barnes Dance)



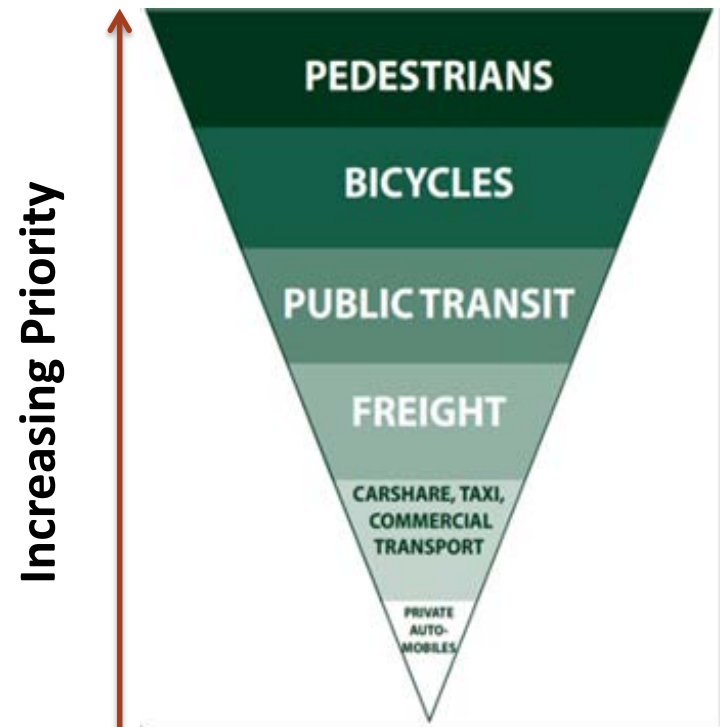
Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI)



Motivation

- Delays affect pedestrians disproportionately
- “Everyone is a pedestrian”

How do we translate “pedestrian first” policies into specific operational strategies at intersections?

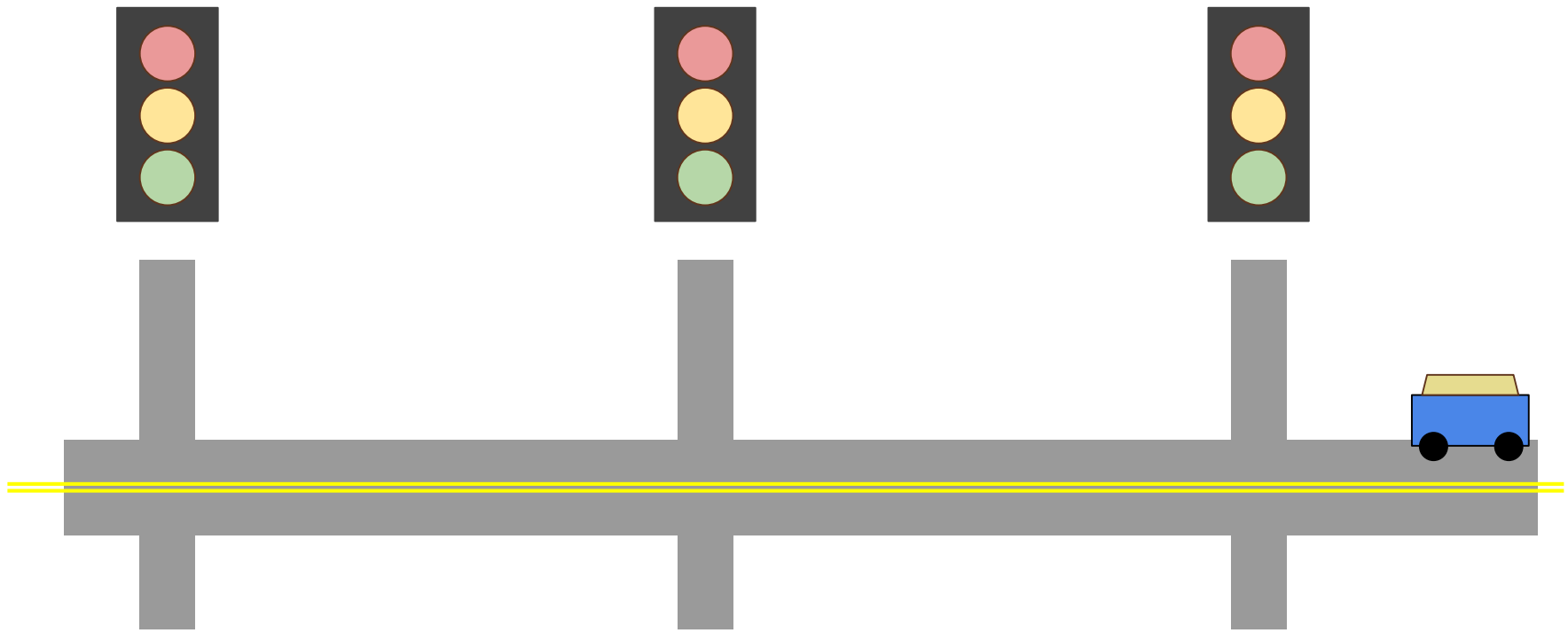


Source: City of Portland, TSP

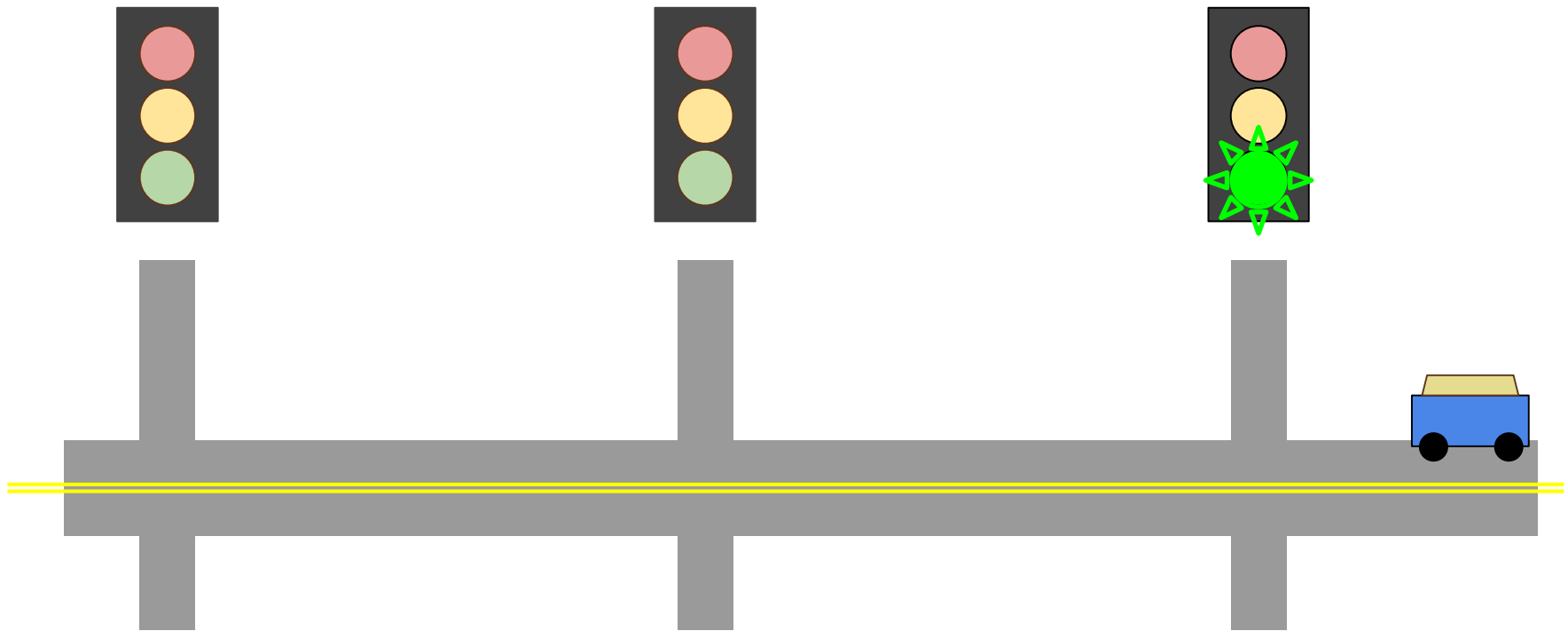
Objectives

- Assess the efficiency impacts of various control strategies on all users
 - Free
 - Actuated Coordinated
 - Veh Ext Timer Sensitivity Analysis
 - Coordinated
 - Algorithm
- Develop and implement a pedestrian priority algorithm based on
 - Vehicle volumes

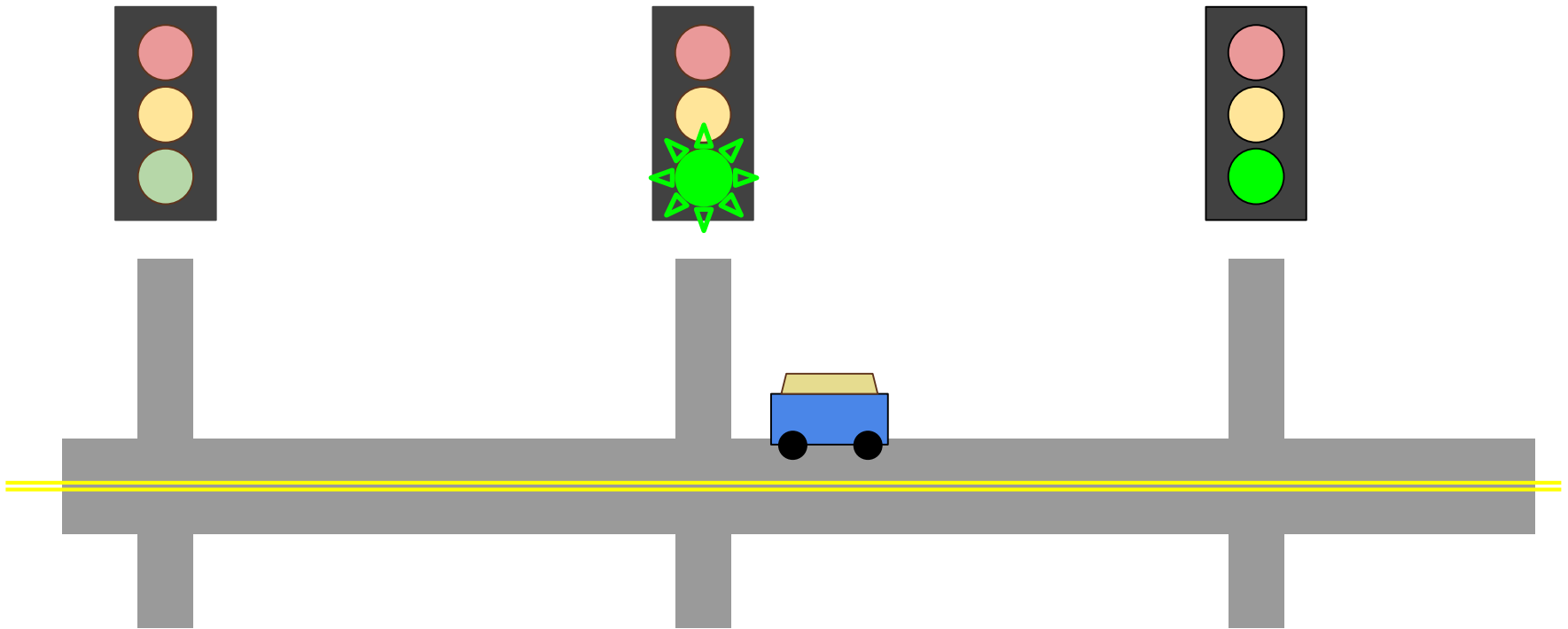
Signal Timing 101: Coordinated



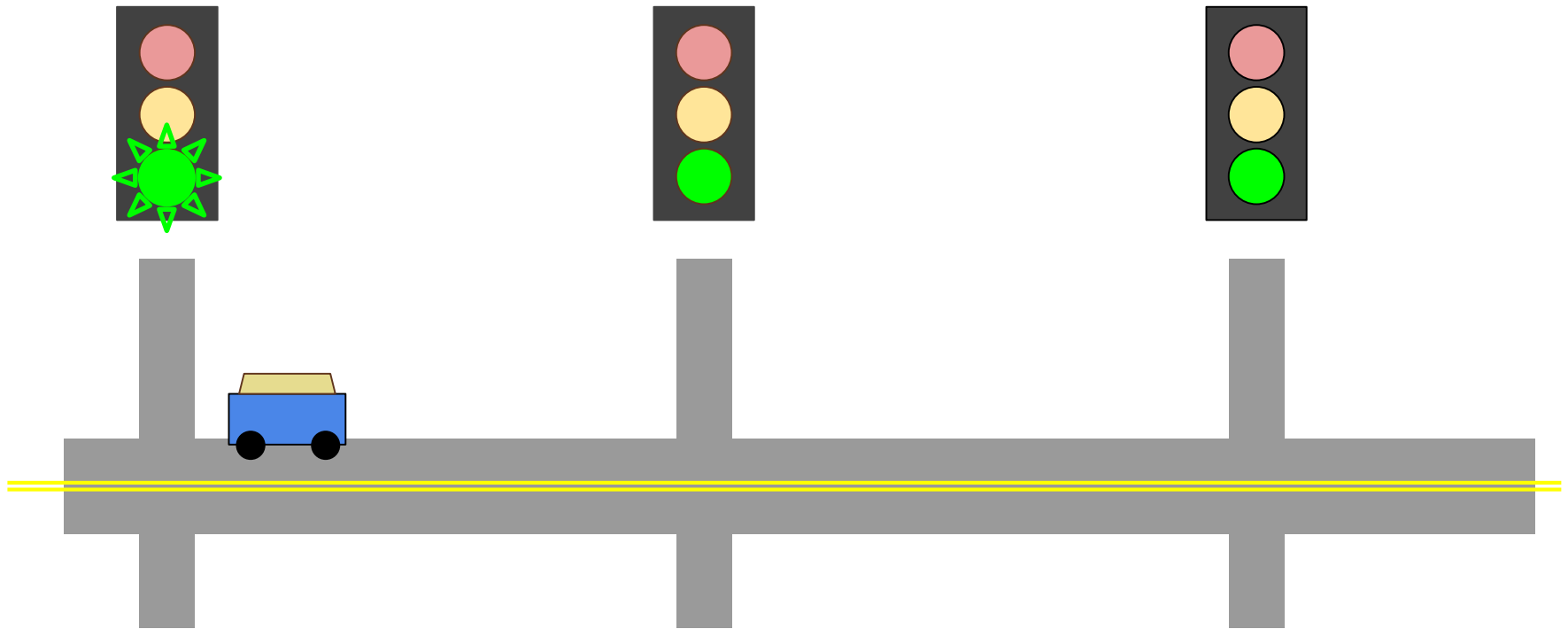
Signal Timing 101: Coordinated



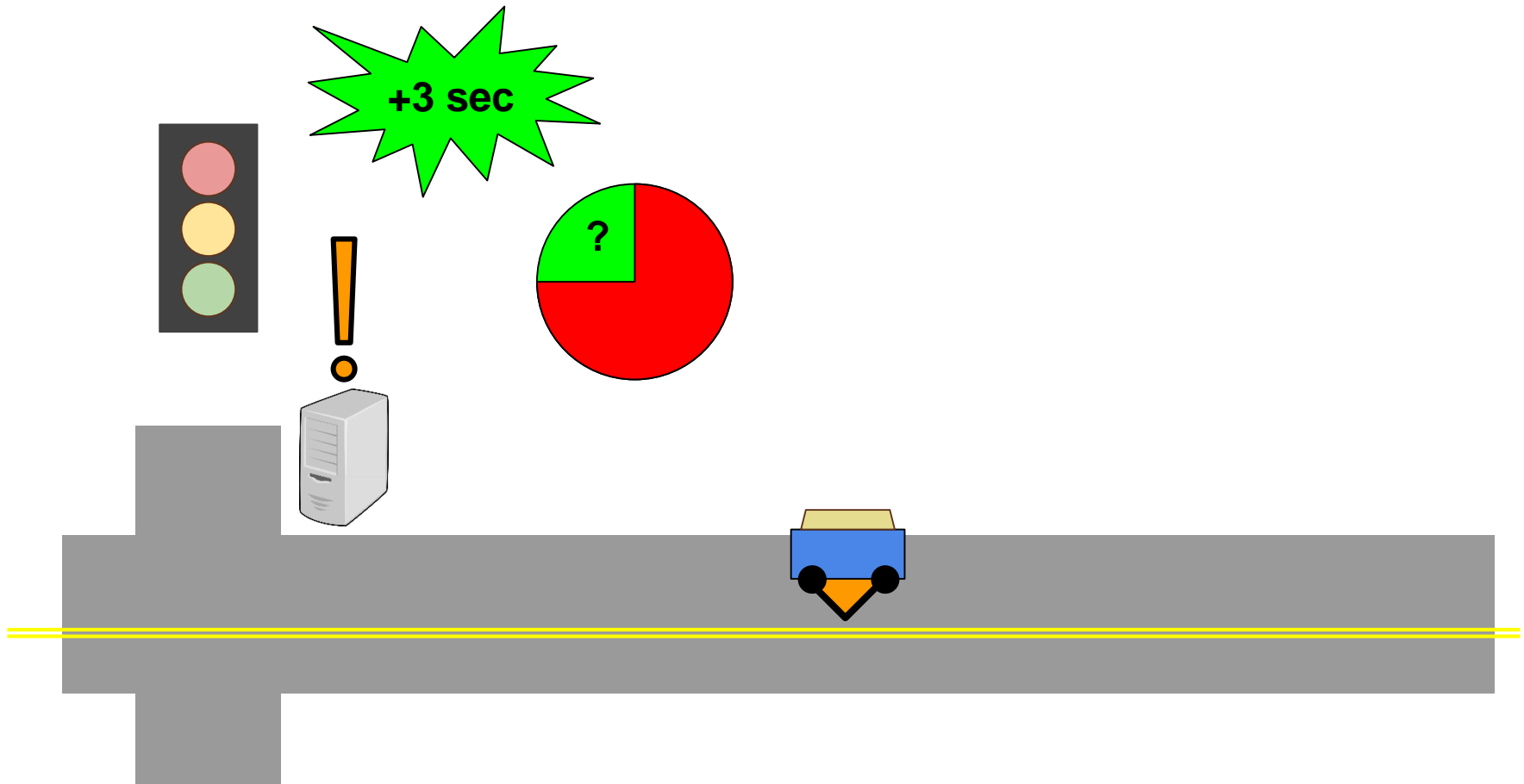
Signal Timing 101: Coordinated



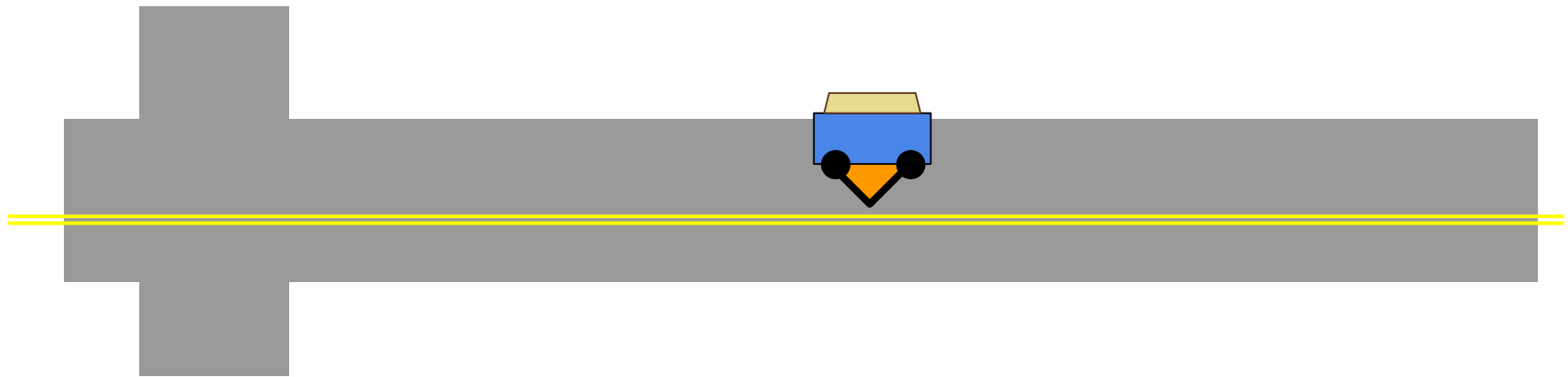
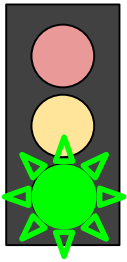
Signal Timing 101: Coordinated



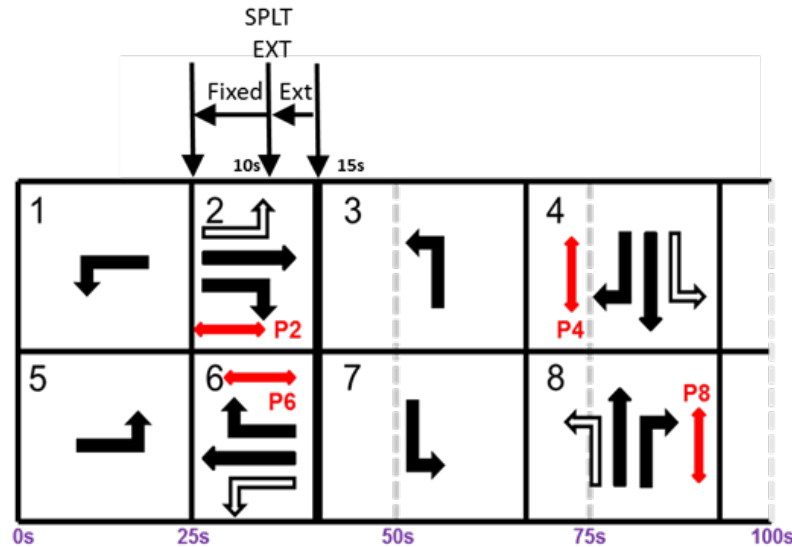
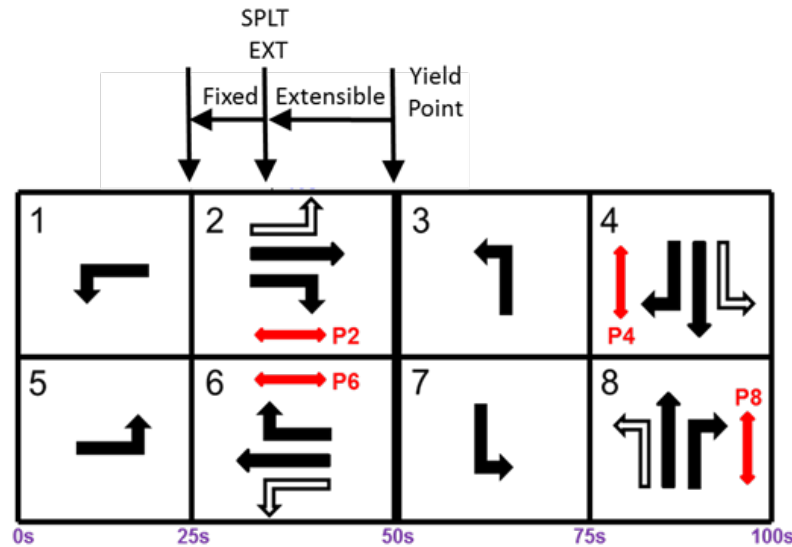
Signal Timing 101: Actuated Coordinated



Signal Timing 101: Actuated Coordinated



Actuated Coordinated Operation



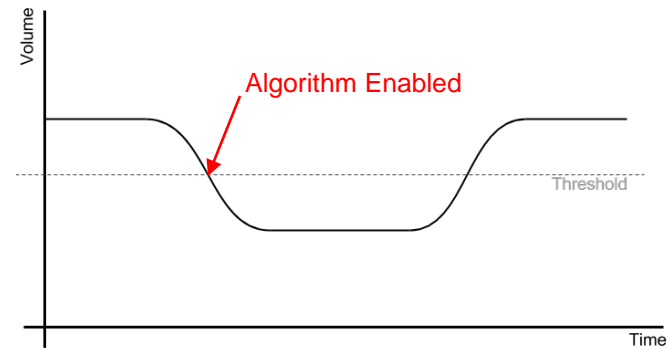
Free

- AKA: Non-coordinated
- First come first serve

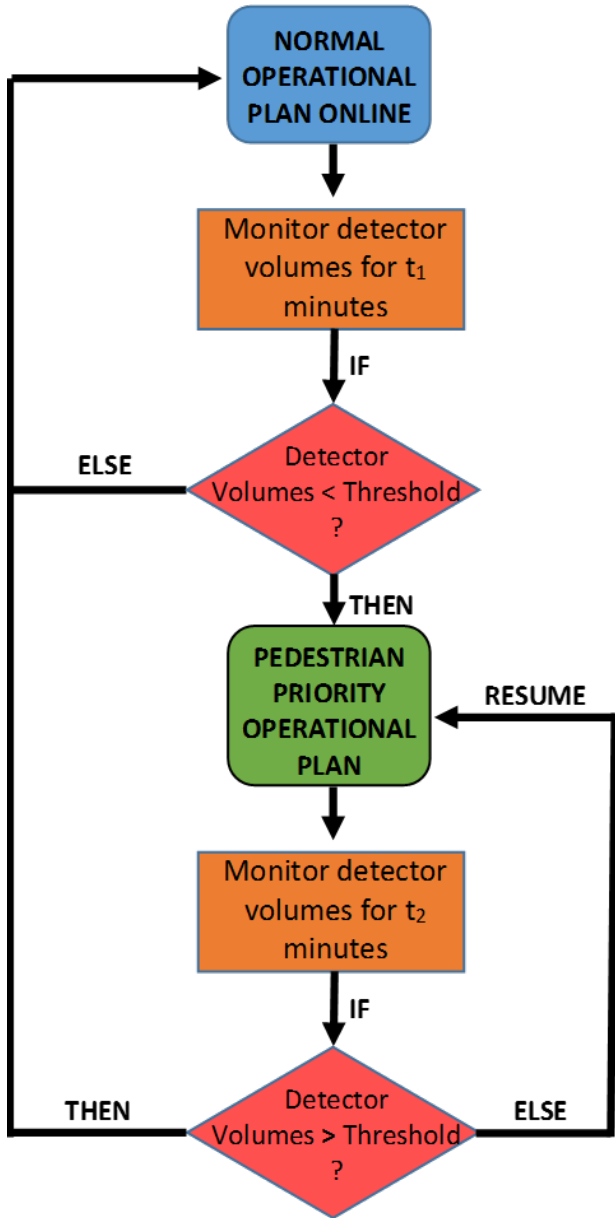


Algorithm Development

- Pedestrian Priority Operational Plan (PPOP)
 - Veh volume $<$ threshold (user defined) for a given time period
 - Two scenarios analyzed
 - Actuated-coordinated
 - Free
- ASC/3 logic processor used for implementation
 - Inputs
 - Veh volume (detectors)



ASC/3 Logic Processor



Menu Configuration Controller Coordination Preempt Time Base Detectors

Logic Statement (MM) 1-8-2
 Logic #: 14 Clear LP Sequence

If

| | Assignment | # | IS | State |
|-----|---------------|----|----|-------|
| IF: | LP LOGIC FLAG | 7 | IS | ON |
| AND | LP LOGIC FLAG | 8 | IS | ON |
| AND | LP LOGIC FLAG | 9 | IS | ON |
| AND | LP LOGIC FLAG | 10 | IS | ON |
| AND | LP LOGIC FLAG | 11 | IS | ON |
| | | | | |

Then

| | Assignment | # | State |
|--|-------------------|----|-------|
| | LP SET LOGIC FLAG | 12 | ON |
| | | | |

Else


| | Assignment | # | State |
|--|------------|---|-------|
| | | | |

Simulation Development

SE Division St.

119th

122nd


 N

```

STATUS [CRD TBC P 1 ]12/08/15|01:06:28
PHASE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
PH STAT . . . G . . . G - - - - -
VEH CALL C . . C C . C C
PED CALL C . . R .
R1/PH 4|R2/PH 8|R3/PH .|R4/PH .
MGRN1 4|MGRN1 8|INACTIVE |INACTIVE
SPLT 29.9|SPLT 27.5|
PLAN SPLT: [1]|TP: [1]|SEQ: [1]|ACT: [1]|DP: [1]
LC: 22s/110|SYS CVL: 28s|COS 111| COORD
FUNCTION 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
PMT|TSP [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
LP FLAG . . . . . X . . . . .
COMMUNICATIONS PORT STATUS|TLM ADD: 0
ETH RX TX|P2 RX TX|P3A RX TX|P3B RX TX
[1] [ ] [ ] [0] [ ] [ ] [0] [ ] [ ] [0] [ ] [ ]
    
```

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| MM | SM | ND | NS |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| SF | 0 | C | |

U
L E R
D

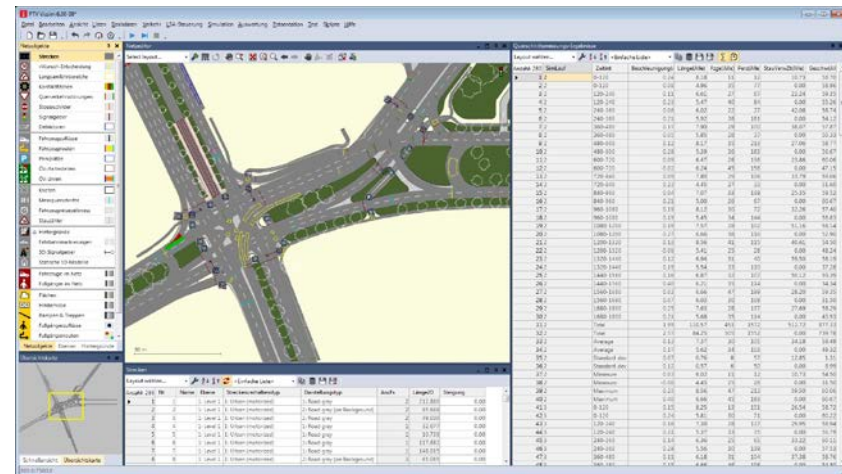
H Status NP Small

a) 119th Ave

b) 122nd Ave

Simulation Results

- Scenarios
 - Coordinated-Base
 - Actuated-Coordinated using algorithm
 - Free using algorithm
 - Free
- Metrics
 - User delay (veh, ped)
 - Travel time
- Vehicle Extension Sensitivity Analysis



Extension Timer Value Sensitivity Analysis

| Vehicle Extension Timer (s) | Avg. Overall Delay (s) | Avg. Veh Delay (s) | Avg. Ped Delay 2/6 (s) | Avg. Ped Delay 4/8 (s) | Avg. TT (s) (EB) | Avg. TT (s) (WB) | Avg. TT (s) (NB) | Avg. TT (s) (SB) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 | 26.74 | 26.14 | 48.07 | 38.33 | 104.89* | 89.76 | 94.69 | 90.28 |
| 0.5 | 26.73 | 26.14 | 48.08 | 38.33 | 104.89* | 89.76 | 94.70 | 90.26 |
| 1.0 | 26.73 | 26.91 | 48.14 | 38.44 | 104.86* | 89.64 | 94.63 | 90.37 |
| 1.5 | 26.65 | 26.04 | 48.08 | 38.86 | 104.13* | 89.53 | 94.70 | 90.33 |
| 2.0 | 26.70 | 26.07 | 48.27 | 39.59 | 103.50* | 89.44 | 94.84 | 90.68 |
| 2.5 | 26.75 | 26.11 | 48.60 | 41.66 | 102.92* | 89.58 | 95.09 | 90.57 |
| 3.0 | 26.68 | 26.04 | 48.64 | 42.57 | 101.98 | 89.19 | 95.23 | 90.68 |
| 3.5 (Base) | 26.57 | 25.94 | 48.49 | 42.19 | 101.08 | 89.16 | 94.99 | 90.51 |

* Statistically significant at 95% confidence level. For all scenarios, ped call every 4th cycle on P4/8.

Comparison of Scenarios

| Scenario | Avg. Veh Delay (s) | Avg. Ped Delay 2/6 (s) | Avg. Ped Delay 4/8 (s) | Avg. TT (s) (EB) | Avg. TT (s) (WB) | Avg. TT (s) (NB) | Avg. TT (s) (SB) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Coordinated (Base) | 26.55 | 25.43 | 44.95 | 100.71 | 90.61 | 94.79 | 90.77 |
| Actuated - Coordinated | 26.73 | 36.45* | 43.45 | 101.98 | 90.99 | 94.81 | 91.28 |
| Free with Algorithm | 25.11* | 28.44* | 41.28 | 102.25 | 99.93* | 87.69* | 84.39* |
| Free | 22.81* | 32.87* | 30.25* | 104.25* | 107.62* | 77.73* | 74.50* |

* Statistically significant at 95% confidence level. For all scenarios, ped call every 4th cycle on P4/8.

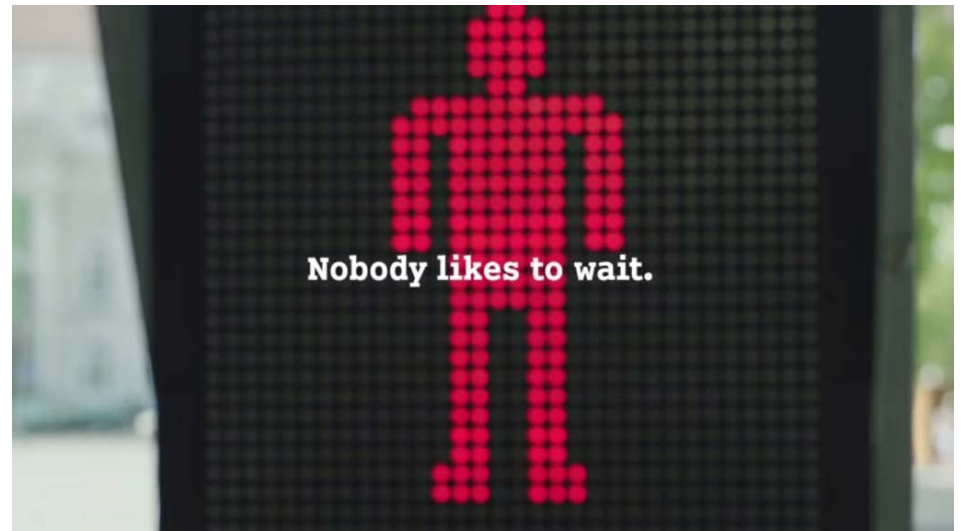
Key Takeaways

- Free operation most effective method to reduce delay
 - 5 – 14% reduction in average vehicle delays
 - 8 – 33% reduction in average minor street pedestrian delays
- Modifying extension timer of actuated-coordinated phase can:
 - Reduce minor street ped delay (1.3% - 9.1%) with minimal impact on overall vehicle delay



Conclusions

- Incorporated pedestrian efficiency considerations into signal timing strategies
- Developed pedestrian priority algorithm using ASC/3 SITL signal controller
- Results show that algorithm can be effective in reducing
 - Overall delay
 - Ped delay



Next Steps

- Field Deployments
 - ASC/3 controllers
 - Mesa, AZ
 - Flagstaff, AZ
 - Type 2070 controllers
 - Portland, OR
- Compare efficiency impacts with other pedestrian strategies
- Ped Priority Algorithm using pedestrian delay

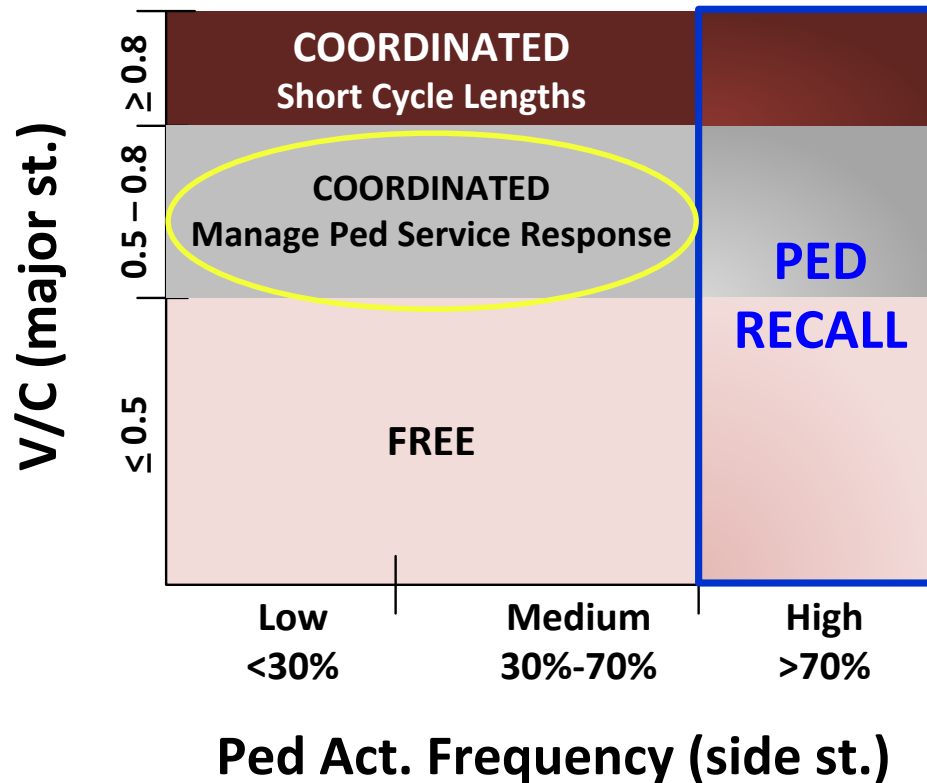


Thank you!



Threshold Determination

- Exploring Pedestrian Responsive Signal Timing Strategies in Urban Areas



Platoon Dispersion Modeling

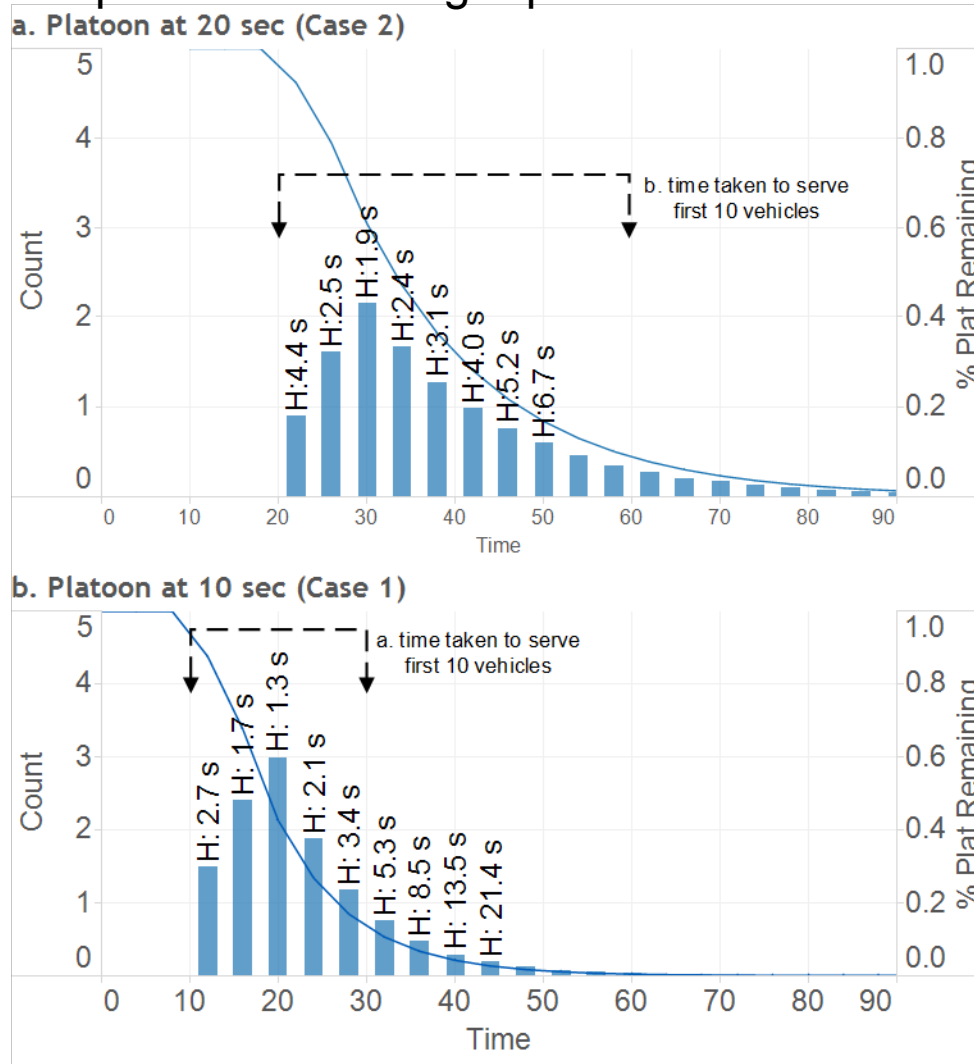
- Robertson's Model:

Where,

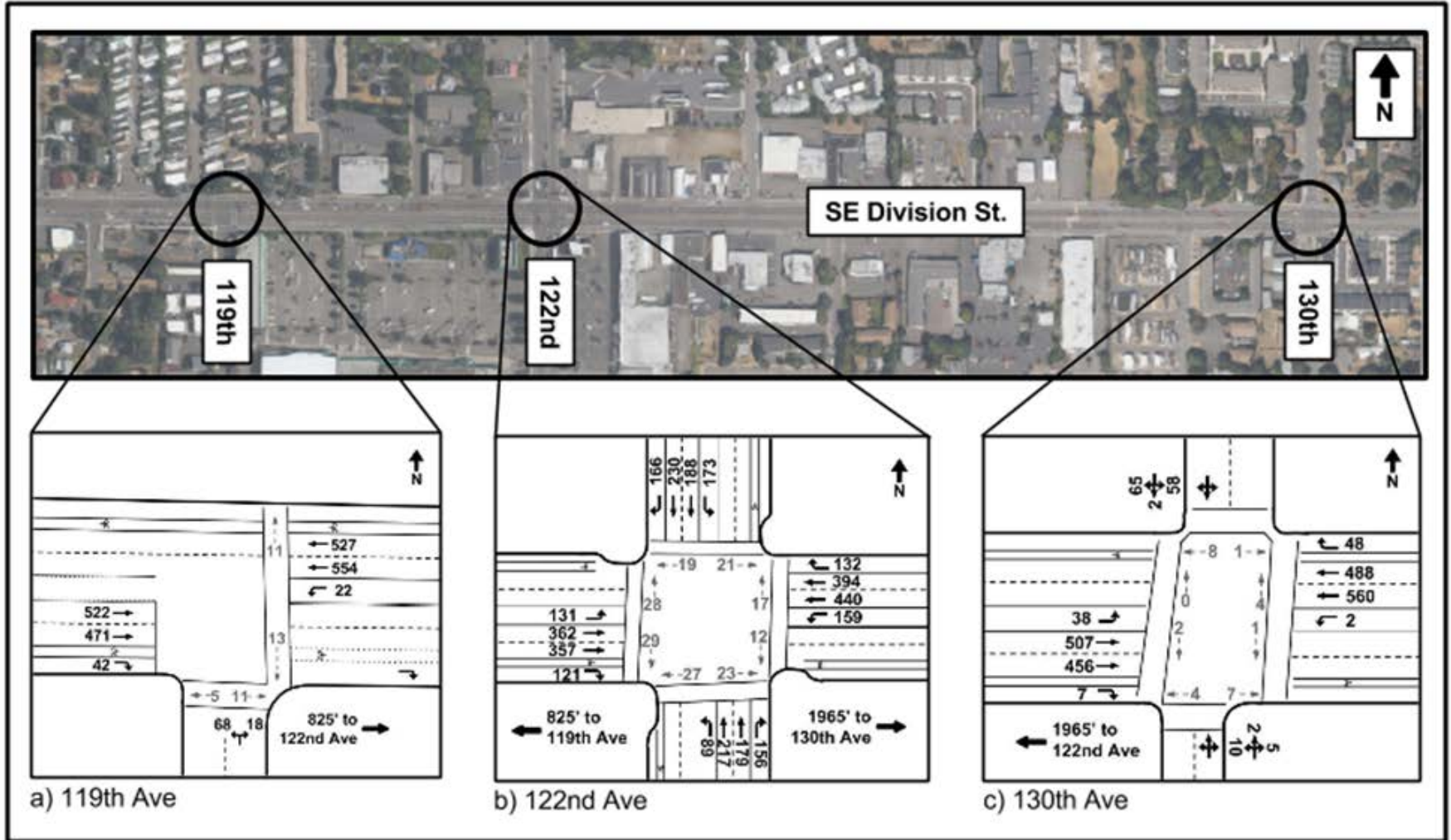
- q_i = i^{th} time interval
- α = platoon dispersion factor
- β = travel time factor
- T = average travel time between upstream signal to downstream signal
- F = smoothing factor

Platoon Dispersion Modeling

Robertson's platoon dispersion diagram for locations 10 sec and 20 sec away from the point of origin of the platoon assuming α, β value of 0.17.



Simulation Development



References

- "Loop Intersection Begins Test of 'pedestrian Scramble'" N.p., 31 May 2013. Web. 05 Jan. 2016
- "Video Detectors as Loop Replacement - Aldridge Traffic Controllers – SCATS Traffic Management Systems | Traffic Signal Controllers." *Video Detectors as Loop Replacement - Aldridge Traffic Controllers – SCATS Traffic Management Systems | Traffic Signal Controllers*. N.p., n.d. Web. 05 Jan. 2016.
- "VISualising and SIMulating Traffic." *PTV COMPASS BLOG*. N.p., n.d. Web. 05 Jan. 2016.
- "Silhouette of Pedestrians on Bridge in Ront of Münster." *Dreamstime*. N.p., n.d. Web. 05 Jan. 2016.
- "This Dancing Crosswalk Lights Are Made To Make Pedestrians Safe And Happy!" *Wereblog*. N.p., 03 Nov. 2014. Web. 05 Jan. 2016.
- "Western US - The Water Issues." *The Water Issues*. N.p., n.d. Web. 05 Jan. 2016.