



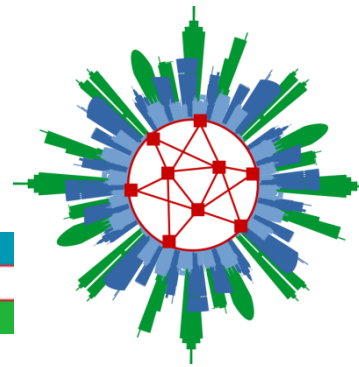
DLR

Deutsches Zentrum
für Luft- und Raumfahrt
German Aerospace Center

Institute of Transportation Systems

SuMoCoS

Sustainability and Mobility
in the Context of Smart Cities



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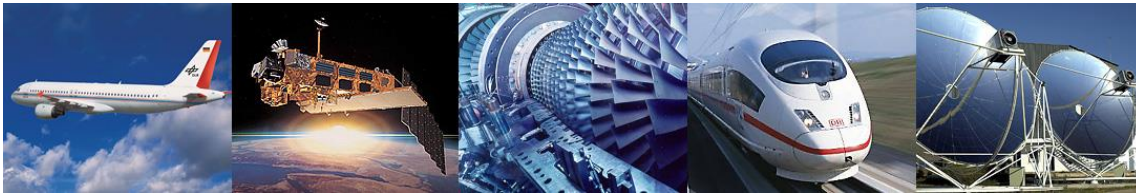
Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

New intelligent control methods for traffic light systems (TLS) evaluated with DLR's microscopic traffic simulator SUMO

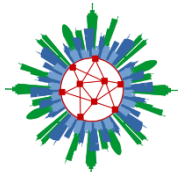
Author: Mathias Höhne

Co-Authors: Dr. Robert Oertel, Prof. Dr. Peter Wagner,
Dr. Jakob Erdmann, Jan Trumpold

German Aerospace Center (DLR) at a glance



- Research focuses on the following areas
 - *Aeronautics*
 - *Space*
 - *Energy*
 - *Transport*
 - *Security and Digitalization*
- Approx. 8200 employees across 40 institutes and facilities at 20 sites
- Offices outside Germany in Brussels, Paris, Washington and Tokyo





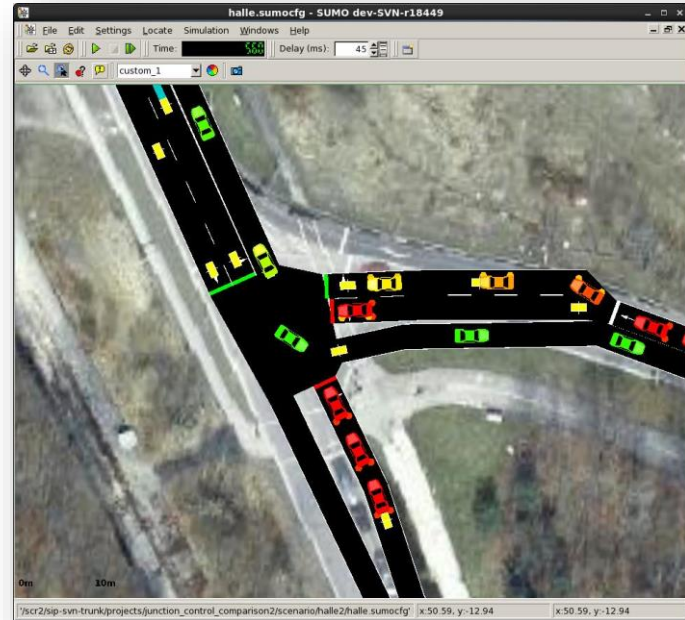
Simulation of Urban Mobility – SUMO

A microscopic transport and traffic simulation



SUMO – what is it?

- Is **open source**, licensed under the EPL (Eclipse Public License) v 2.0
- Comes with a complete suite of **helper programs** like TraCI
- Allows to:
 - simulate large cities and areas in **real-time**
 - import **travel demand** from external sources
 - import formats for **networks**: OpenStreetMap, PTV VISUM, PTV VISSIM, HERE, NavTeq

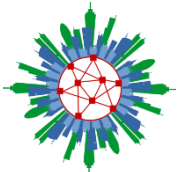


Current Version: 1.2.0

Website / Download: <http://sumo.dlr.de/>

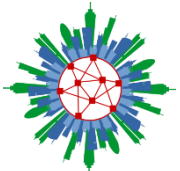
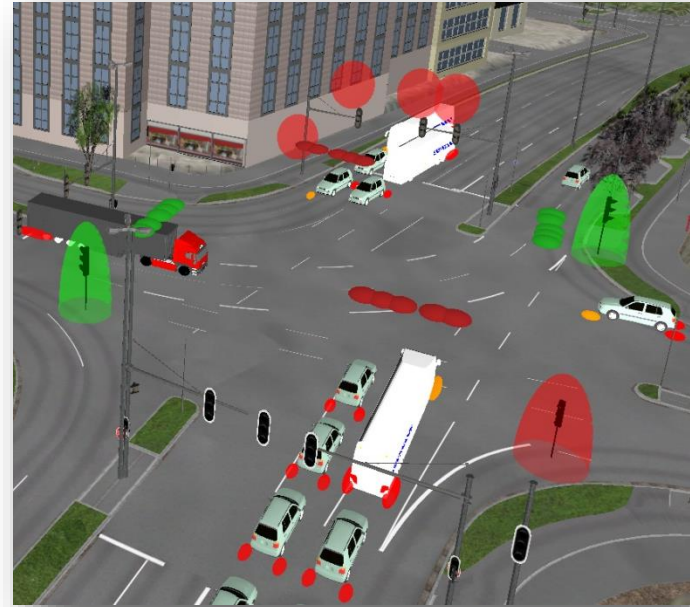
Contact: sumo@dlr.de

Under development: Since 2001



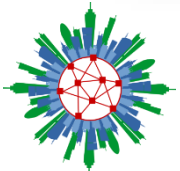
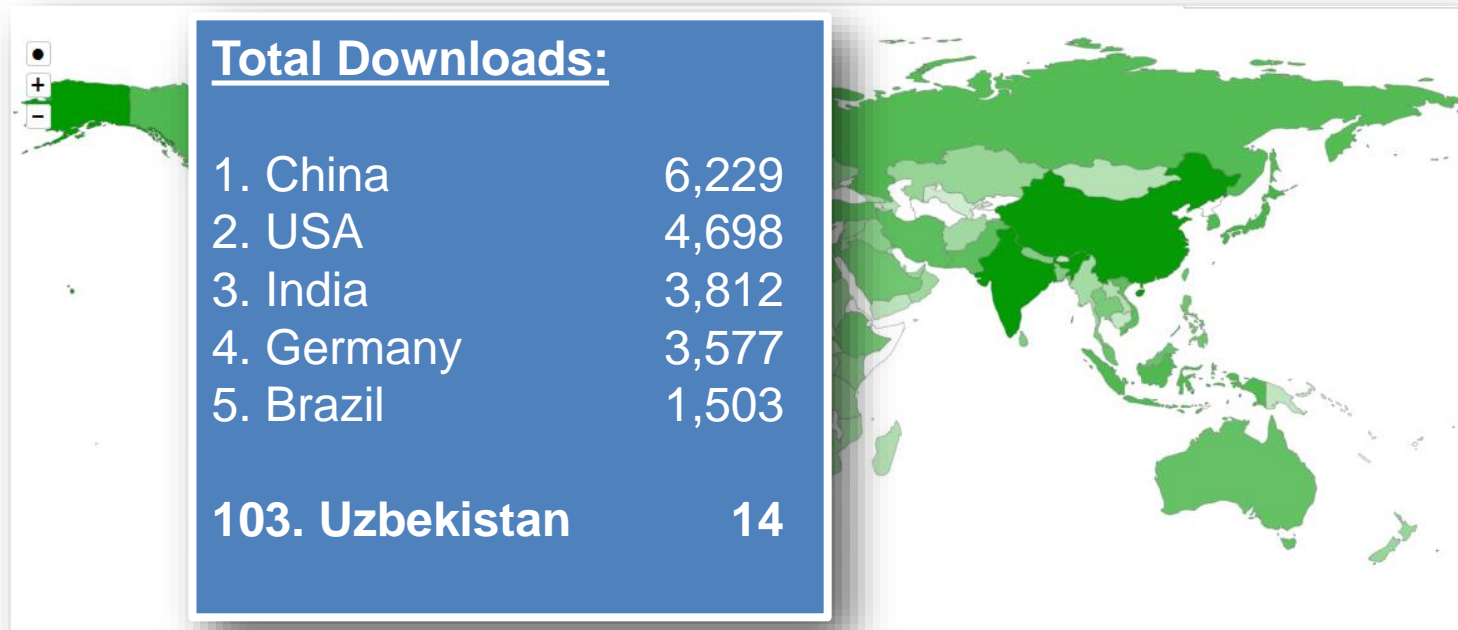
SUMO – what can be run?

- Exaggeration: **“Any moving object in a city can be simulated with SUMO!”**
- SUMO allows modelling of intermodal and multimodal traffic systems:
 - Cars,
 - Busses, Passengers,
 - Bicycles, Pedestrians,
 - Ships, Goods traffic,
 - Transport Chains
(Containers etc.)



SUMO – who use it?

- Used world-wide, especially in the scientific community
- Active community with approx. 40,000 downloads in year 2019





VTAL - Vehicle-Actuated
Intelligent Traffic Signal Control
Two new approaches for optimized signal control

Motivation / Expected advantages of the new approach

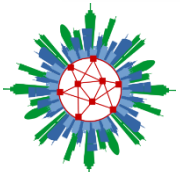
Reduction of
Waiting and Travel
Times for all traffic
participants



Avoidance of
Emissions in terms
of Climate
Protection and a
healthier Urban
Environment

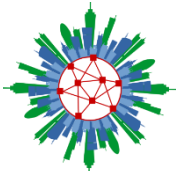
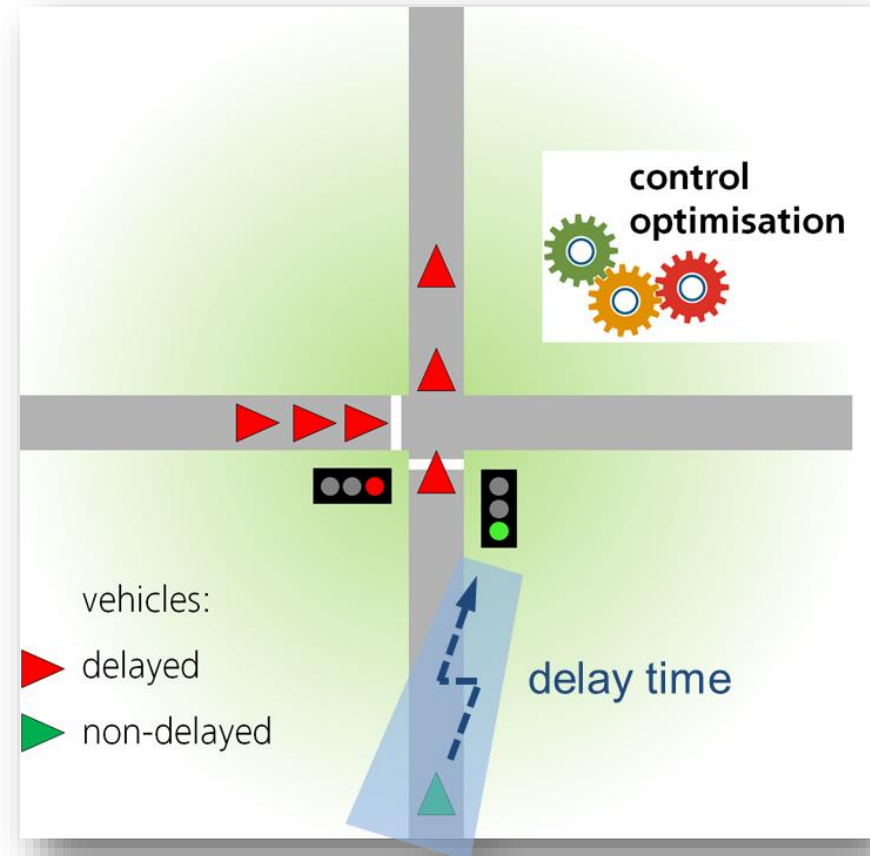


Reduction of
Financing Costs for
Traffic
Infrastructure by
Municipalities

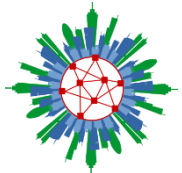


Delay-based control

- Initial point: New ICT data sources
 - **V2X communication**
 - Video capturing
 - Wireless in-road detectors
- **Delay time**: is the additional travel time compared to the uninterrupted passing of an intersection
- Idea: **Stop a running green phase** as soon as all delayed vehicles on an approach have been served

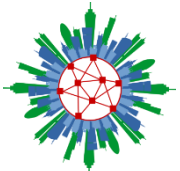
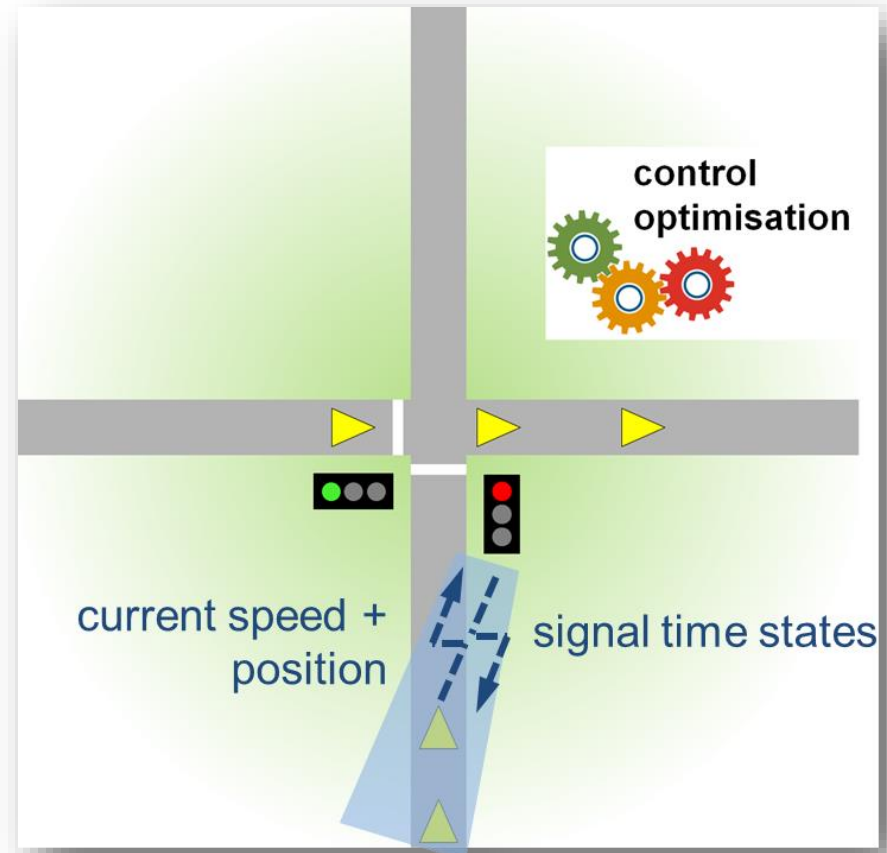


GLOSA (Green Light Optimized Speed Advisory)



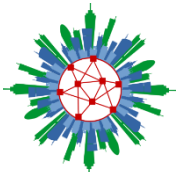
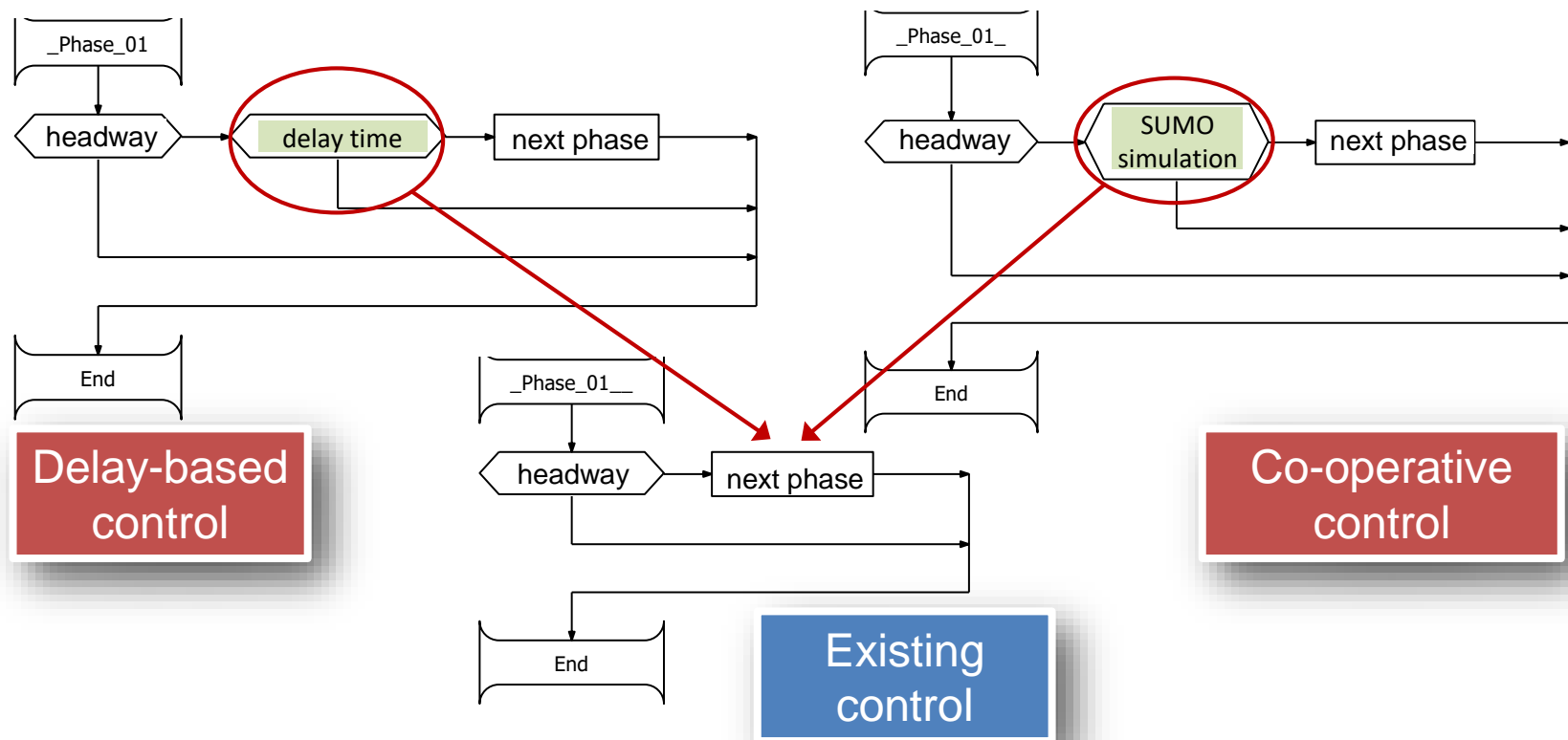
Co-operative control

- GLOSA – **signal time states** are send back to the vehicle
- **AGLOSA** (Agent-Aware) – combination of **vehicle-actuated traffic signal control** and vehicle-given speed recommendations
- V2X standard enables cooperative **bi-directional communication**
- Works with **short time prediction** of further movements and trajectories



Modified control logics

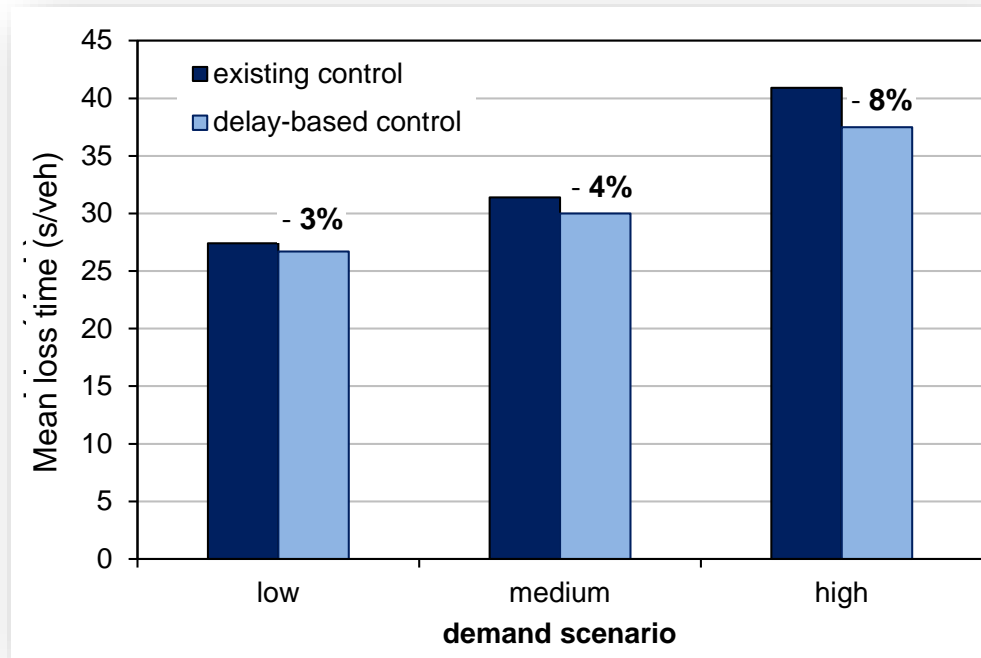
- Straightforward modification of the existing control strategy
- Only the criteria for **stopping a running green phase** is replaced



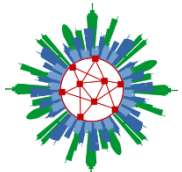
Delay-based control

First simulation results

- Several simulation studies on abstract systems in SUMO had been done



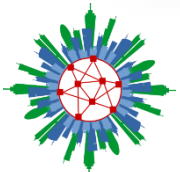
Simulation



Co-operative control

Additional Hardware

- **AGLOSA** algorithm requires a lot of computing resources
- **Embedded PC** is directly placed in the control cabinet
- SUMO is modelling the **state of traffic** in **real-time**
- **Point-based** vehicle detections will be transformed into **continuous** floating car data (FCD)

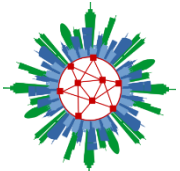


Real-time simulation with SUMO

Example: Traffic light optimization / City of Hefei (China)

The image displays a real-time simulation of a traffic intersection in Hefei, China, using SUMO (Simulation of Urban MObility). The interface is divided into several sections:

- Top Left:** A log window showing simulation data, including timestamps, SUMO commands, and status messages. The text includes: `20171020 10:29:48.667 [IOBrain] Kell: 03/05-false`, `[IOBrain] Sumo: 03/05-false`, `[IOBrain] Sending Bcenabled=true changePha`, `[Sumo] ** New cycle *****`, `[IOBrain] Incoming RCon=true prg-3 pha-5 t`, `[IOBrain] Elapsed time: 17 - min: 00 - max`, `[IOBrain] Kell: 03/05-false`, `[IOBrain] Sumo: 03/05-false`, `[IOBrain] Sending Bcenabled=true changePha`, `[Sumo] ** New cycle *****`, `[IOBrain] Incoming RCon=true prg-3 pha-5 t`, `[IOBrain] Elapsed time: 20 - min: 00 - max`, `[IOBrain] Kell: 03/05-false`, `[IOBrain] Sumo: 03/05-false`, `[IOBrain] Sending Bcenabled=true changePha`, `[Sumo] ** New cycle *****`, `[IOBrain] Incoming RCon=true prg-3 pha-5 t`, `[IOBrain] Elapsed time: 21 - min: 00 - max`, `[IOBrain] Kell: 03/05-false`, `[IOBrain] Sumo: 03/05-false`, `[IOBrain] Sending Bcenabled=true changePha`, `[Sumo] ** New cycle *****`, `[IOBrain] Incoming RCon=true prg-3 pha-5 t`, `[IOBrain] Elapsed time: 00 - min: 00 - max`, `[IOBrain] Kell: 03/05-true`, `[IOBrain] Sumo: 03/05-true`, `[IOBrain] Sending Bcenabled=true changePha`, `[Sumo] ** New cycle *****`, `[IOBrain] Incoming RCon=true prg-3 pha-5 t`, `[IOBrain] Elapsed time: 01 - min: 00 - max`, `[IOBrain] Kell: 03/05-true`, `[IOBrain] Sumo: 03/05-true`, `[IOBrain] Sending Bcenabled=true changePha`, `[Sumo] ** New cycle *****`, `[IOBrain] Incoming RCon=true prg-3 pha-5 t`, `[IOBrain] Elapsed time: 02 - min: 04 - max`, `[IOBrain] Kell: 03/05-true`, `[IOBrain] Sumo: 03/05-true`, `[IOBrain] Sending Bcenabled=true changePha`, `[Sumo] ** New cycle *****`, `[IOBrain] Incoming RCon=true prg-3 pha-5 t`, `[IOBrain] Elapsed time: 02 - min: 04 - max`, `[IOBrain] Kell: 03/05-true`, `[IOBrain] Sumo: 03/05-true`, `[IOBrain] Sending Bcenabled=true changePha`, `[Sumo] ** New cycle *****`.
- Top Center:** A 3D perspective view of the intersection with a scale bar indicating 10m. A status message at the bottom reads: `Loading done. Simulation started with time: 0:00`.
- Bottom Left:** An aerial photograph of the actual intersection, with a timestamp of `10-20-2017 星期五 10:29:27`.
- Right Panel:** A control panel titled "状态监控" (Status Monitoring). It features a central diagram of the intersection with traffic light status indicators (arrows and numbers). The diagram shows four approaches with traffic lights numbered 7, 3, 15, 14, 2, 6, 21, 23, 22, 8, 4, 16, 13, 1, 5. A north arrow is also present. To the right of the diagram, there are several control elements:
 - 相关参数 (Related Parameters):** `调度计划号: 1`, `时段事件号: 5`, `开始时间: 0:10`, `周期时长: 110`, `控制模式: 自主控制`, `当前阶段号: 2/3`, `当前相位: 5`, `相位时间: 10-0-0-0`, `信号机时间: 2017-10-20 10:29:01`.
 - Buttons:** `信号机状态记录`, `信号灯状态`, `电脑板状态`, `检测器状态`, `远路口监控`.
 - Bottom Right:** A timer showing `00:00:00` and a `Stop recording` button.



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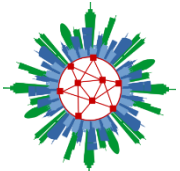


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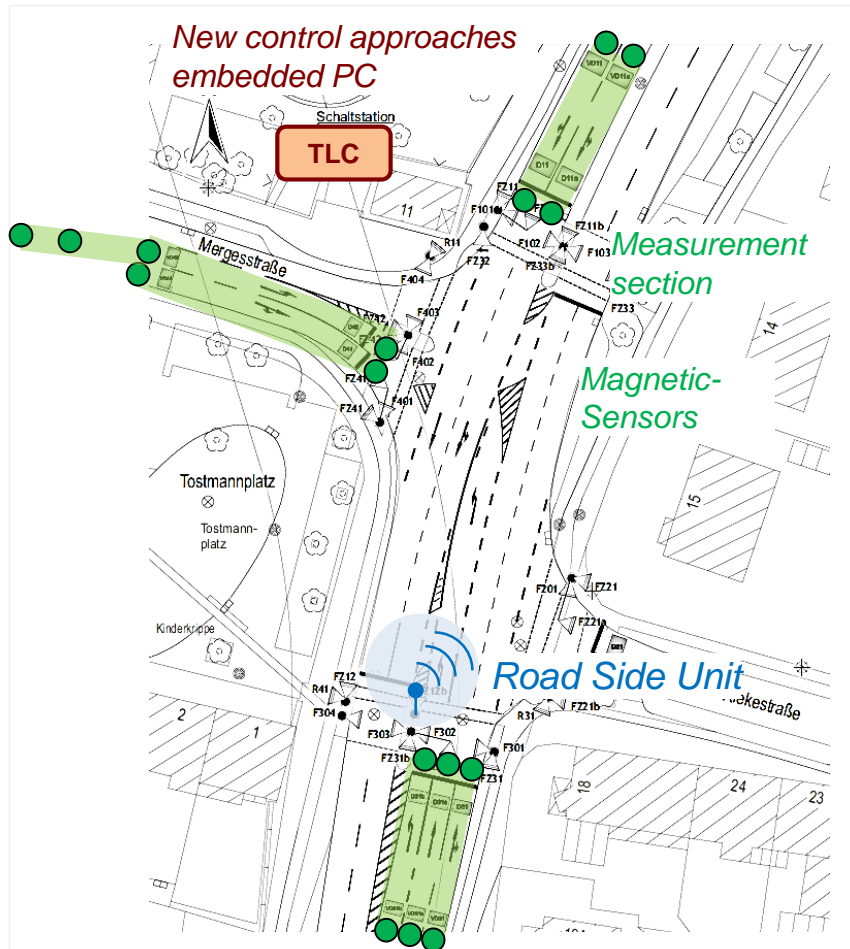
Implementation in the Field

Field study: Two test Intersections in Germany

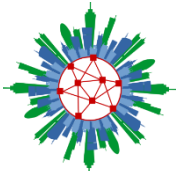
	Braunschweig 	Halle (Saale) 
Control Mode	vehicle-actuated green time adjustment with <u>static</u> signal program selection	vehicle-actuated green time adjustment with <u>dynamic</u> signal program selection
Detection equipment	<u>induction loops</u> (vehicle presence and headway detection)	<u>induction loops, radar and video detectors</u> (vehicle presence and headway detection)
Bus pre-emption	No	Yes
Traffic load	Medium	Low
Typ of vehicles	cars, cyclists and pedestrians	cars, less cyclists and pedestrians



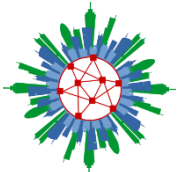
Implementation in the Field



- Complexity: Medium
- Existing TLC (Siemens C900V) and equipment was used
- Additional Hardware:
 - 16 wireless magnetic in-road sensors for vehicle detection
 - 1 additional embedded PC for the co-operative control
 - 1 Road Side Unit for Car-to-Infrastructure Communication (V2X Protocol IEEE 802.11p)



Simulation demo case

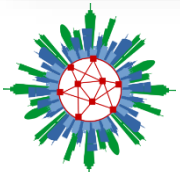
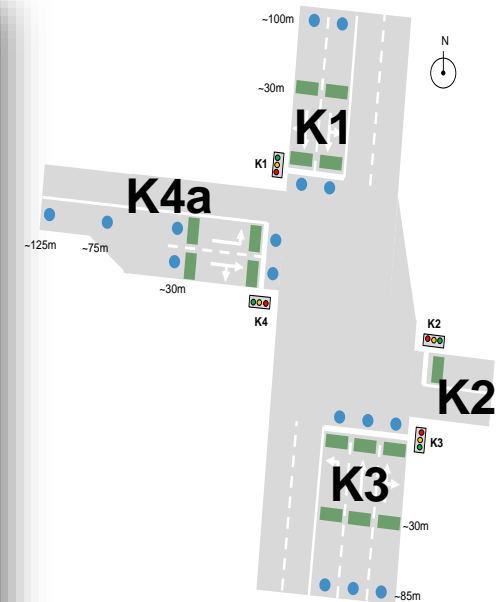
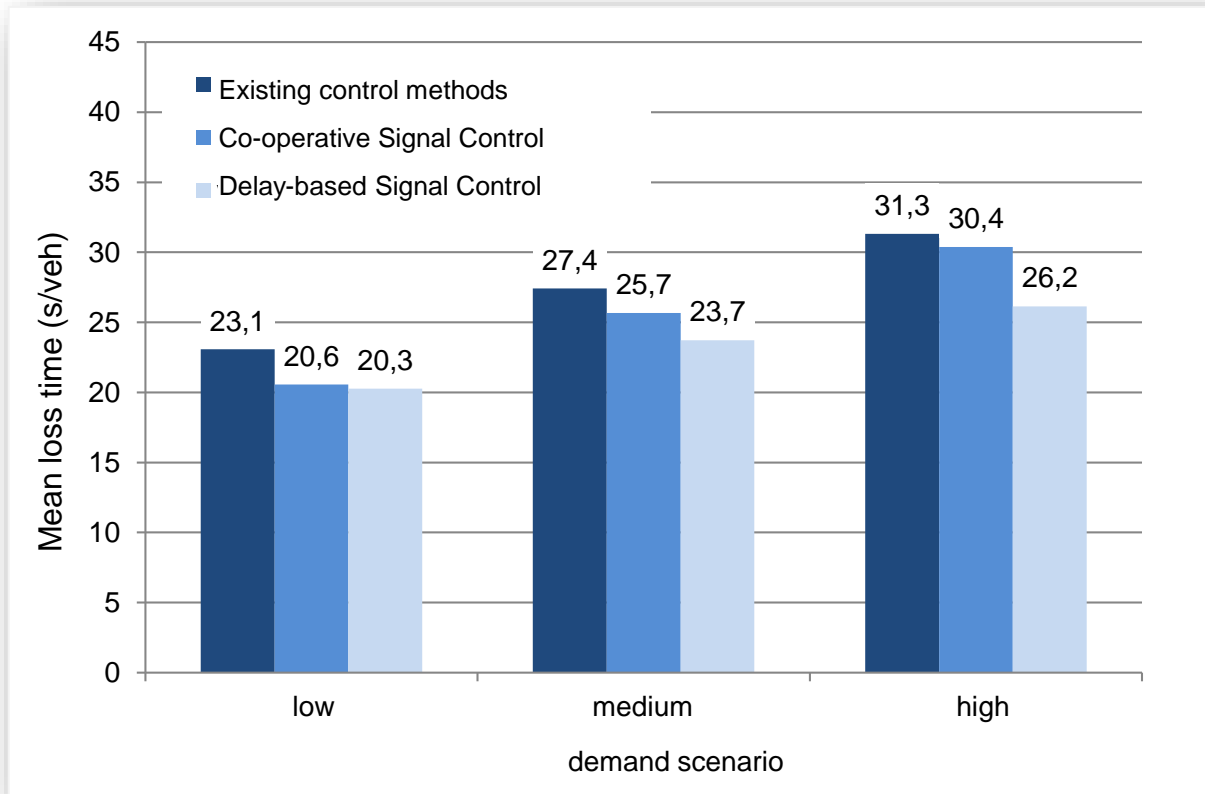


Measured values

Mean loss time vs. demand



Die Löwenstadt



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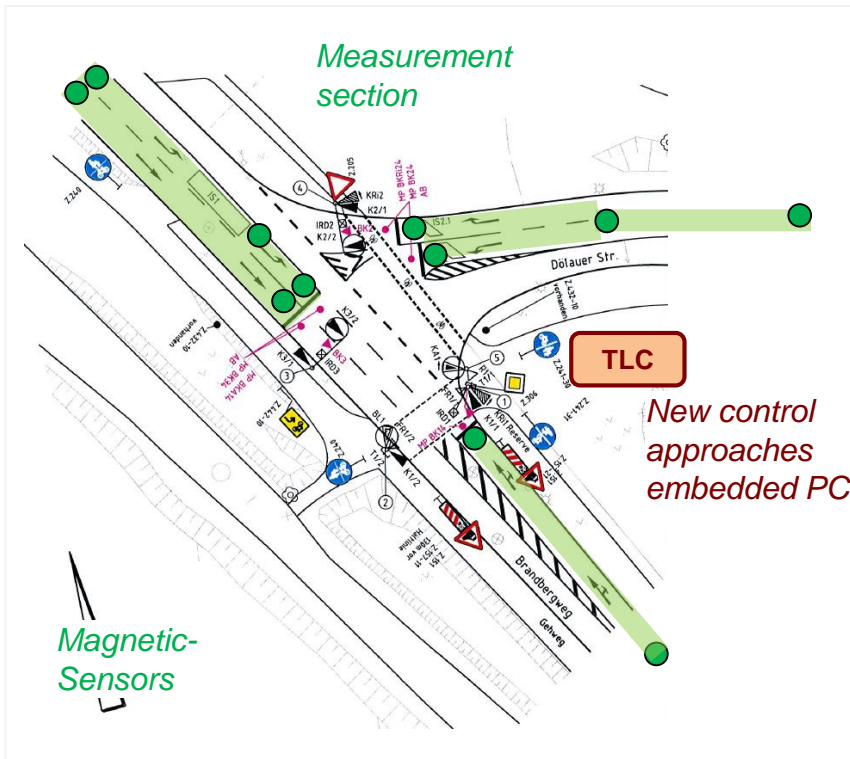


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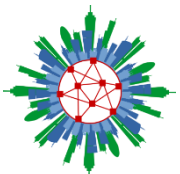


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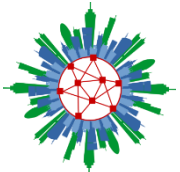
Implementation in the Field



- Complexity: Low
- Existing TLC (Siemens C900V) and equipment was used
- Additional Hardware:
 - 11 wireless magnetic in-road sensors for vehicle detection
 - 1 additional embedded PC for the co-operative control



Simulation demo case



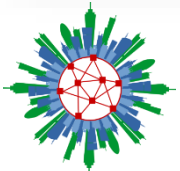
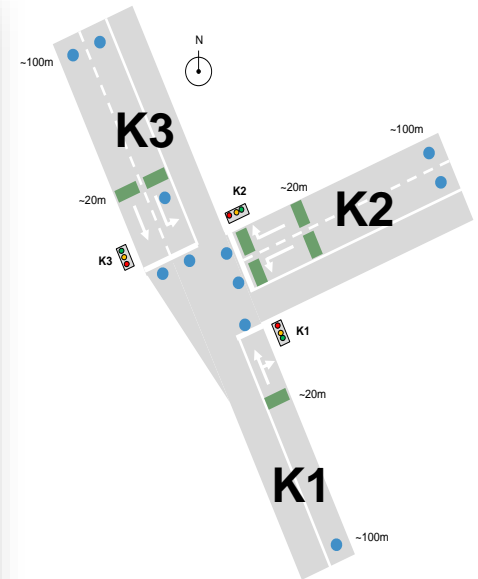
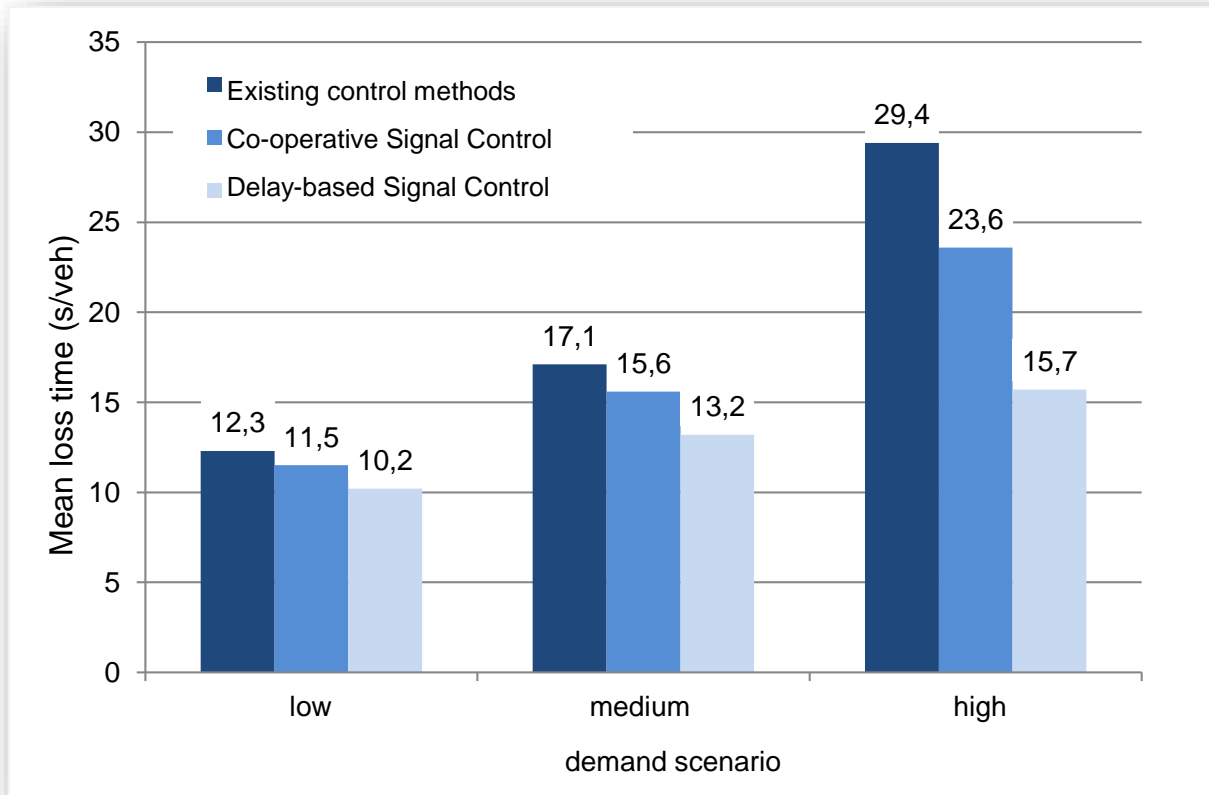
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Measured values

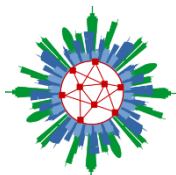
Mean loss time vs. demand



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Consideration of Vulnerable Road Users (VRU)



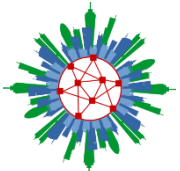
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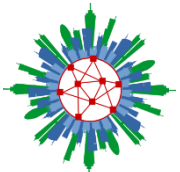
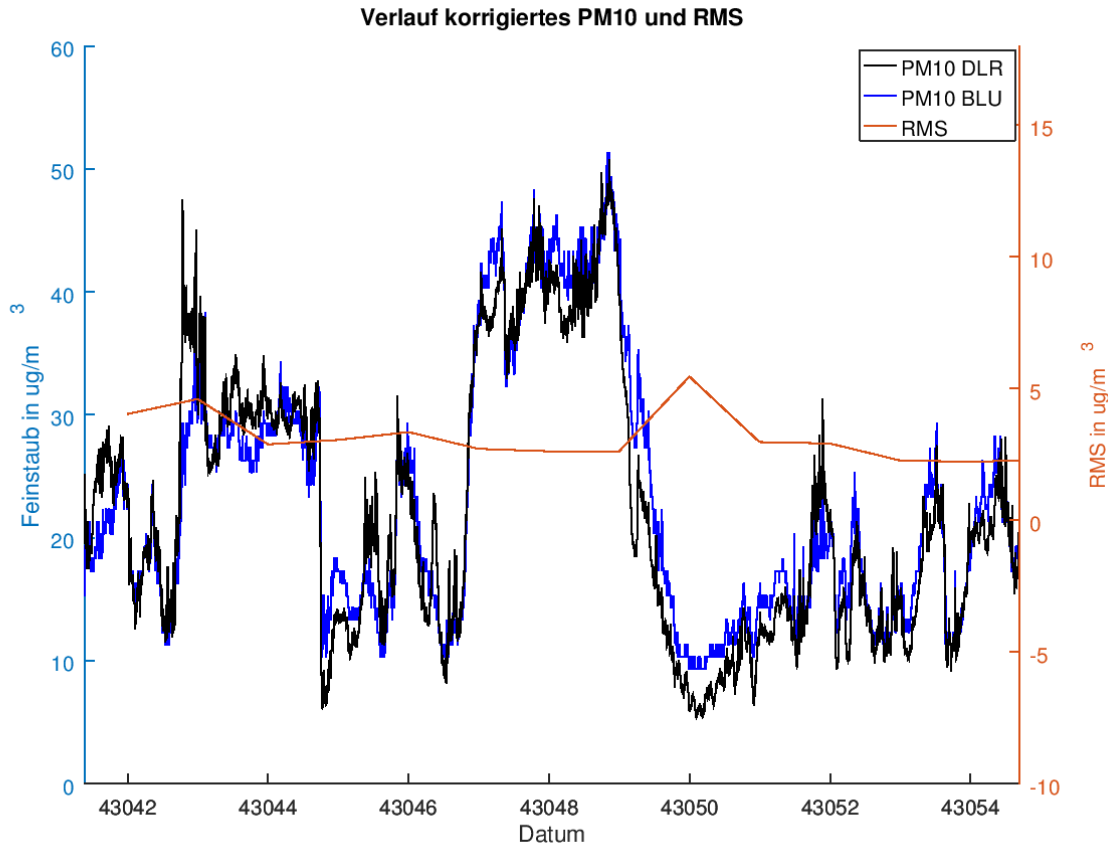
 VITAL

Consideration of Vulnerable Road Users (VRU)

- Interactive integration of **VRU Mobile Devices**
- Localization of non-motorized road users with **Bluetooth beacons**
- Provision of **GNSS correction data** via V2X protocol
- Data fusion enables **high-precision position information** from VRU



Environmentally-oriented traffic control SMartAiRTracer for measuring fine dust (PM₁₀)



Conclusion

Two new methods
reducing waiting
and travel times

for **all** traffic
participants
significantly

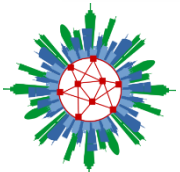


Environmentally
oriented traffic
management

decrease
vehicular
emissions



Increasing V2X
equipment rates
(above 15%) will
reduce costs for
municipalities



Thank you for your attention!



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