Auckland Evacuation Model: Development and Calibration

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National SCIENCE Challenges

Kia manawaroa — Ngā Ākina o Te Ao Tūroa

Background

The main aim of this research is to evaluate mass evacuation of Auckland under impending natural hazard (volcanic eruption) using traffic simulation.

Auckland Characteristics:

□ Isthmus

- \Box 4,894 Km² land area
- □ 411 unit areas
- □ 6,531 km sealed roads as of July, 2016



AIMSUN Traffic Simulation Model

The AIMSUN simulator gives simultaneous macroscopic, mesoscopic and <u>microscopic</u> (2D, 3D) simulation











Auckland Model (AIMSUN)

Network Modeled: Open Street Maps
Google Maps



Arterials (50 km/h)

Traffic Count Data in Auckland

DATA Type:

- □ SCATS (signalized intersection)
- □ TMS (motorways and state highways)
- □ AT Tubes (collector and local roads)

□ Total detectors: 817







Inductive Loops

Road Tubes

Source: Auckland Forecasting Centre

Macro Simulation

General Information

- □ Base year: March, 2016
- No. of signalized intersections:691
- □ No. of detectors: 817
- D PM Peak

Network Fine Tuning

- $\Box R^2 Value$
- Comparing assigned vs real data (observed)
- □ Number of iterations 30
- South western motorway example





Macro Calibration



Calibration Meso Model

General Information

- □ Warm up time 30 minutes
- □ Static path assignment generated during OD adjustment
- □ Cost calculated after 30 minutes
- Dynamic User Equilibrium (Gradient Based Model)

Master control plan created from volume based actuated signal control plans
 Arrival: Exponential

Calibration Criteria \Box Satisfy: R² > 0.85 \Box Satisfy: GEH < 5 (60%) GEH < 10 (95%)

$$GEH = \sqrt{\frac{2(q_{model} - q_{obs})}{(q_{model} - q_{obs})}}$$

Where $q_{obs} = observed$ hourly flow $q_{model} = modeled$ hourly flow

Meso Calibration

Sr. No.	Parameters (Aimsun Standard Value)		Range		Sensitivity	Comments
1	Reaction Time (RT) Factor (1.20)	1.15	1.2	1.25	very sensitive	1.15 to 1.25 recommended range
2	Reaction Time Factor at Traffic Light (1.60)	1.6	2.1	2.8	less sensitive	2.8 for 50km/h recommended
3	Jam Density (section parameter)	200	180	160	moderate sensitive	depends upon local condition
4	Final Safety Margin (turn parameter)	3	4.5	6	moderate sensitive	must be lower to improve turning flow
5	Initial Safety Margin (turn parameter)	6	7.5	9	don't know	
6	Traffic Assignment Model Type	Gradient Based	Weighted MSA	MSA	very sensitive	

Meso Calibration (Initial Results)

Parameter	Traffic Models (3 iterations results)				
Reaction Time (RT)	R ² Value (Gradient Based Model)	R ² Value (MSA Model)	R ² Value (weighted MSA Model)		
1.1	0.426				
1.15	0.444	0.4232	0.4197		
1.2	0.34				
1.15 (5 iterations)	0.463				

Meso Calibration (Results after Loading Assignment Paths)

Para	Traffic Models (5 iterations results)	
Path Cost	Assignment Loading method	R² Value (Gradient Based Model)
Instantaneous	Start assignment process	0.6719
Experience	Start assignment process	0.6766
Experience	Continuous assignment process	0.6766

Meso Calibration (Results after Loading Volume Based Actuated Control Plans)

\Box R² = 0.9034 **\Box** GEH

	PM (3 - 7)	GEH Criteria
GEH < 5	49.69 %	>60 %
GEH < 10	77.72 %	>95 %



5.00 - 10.00

10.00 -

Requires further investigation

Unacceptable

Meso Calibration (Simulated Flow)



At 4 pm

At 5 pm

Meso Calibration (Simulated Flow)



At 6 pm

At 7 pm

Meso Calibration (Simulated Speed)



Meso Calibration (Simulated Speed)



Conclusion and Further Research

- □ Base Model is calibrated macroscopically with 0.98 R² value
- \Box Mesoscopic calibration is in continuation with 0.90 R² value and
- GEH < 5: 49.69 % & GEH < 10: 77.72 %
- □ Individual link analysis is in progress



Meso Calibration (Latest Results)

