

Market Based Traffic Coordination

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The work presented was done while the speaker was affiliated to DaimlerChrysler Telematic Research Part of this work was done in cooperation with Wolfgang Spering (DaimlerChrysler) and William Coughlin (CEO Ford Global Technologies)



Problem Target

Basic Concept

Simulation Results

Road Pricing

Toll-free Roads

Extended Concept

Summary

Practical issues

Target

Dynamic Route Navigation on Roads

Problem

Congestions shift from one road to another because all drivers try to escape the same way

Suggested Solution

Coordinate drivers and make different suggestions

Problem

Drivers do not want to get domineered

Suggested Solution

Let drivers prioritize the routes

by different ratings that they give to the routes



Problem Target

Basic Concept

- Simulation Results
- **Road Pricing**
- **Toll-free Roads**
- **Extended Concept**
- Summary
- **Practical issues**

Individual Dynamic Route Navigation on Roads

Application 1: Individual Route Guidance

Guide driver on most convenient route to his destination considering

• current traffic conditions

Target

- individual priorities of guided driver
- compromise with priorities of other drivers

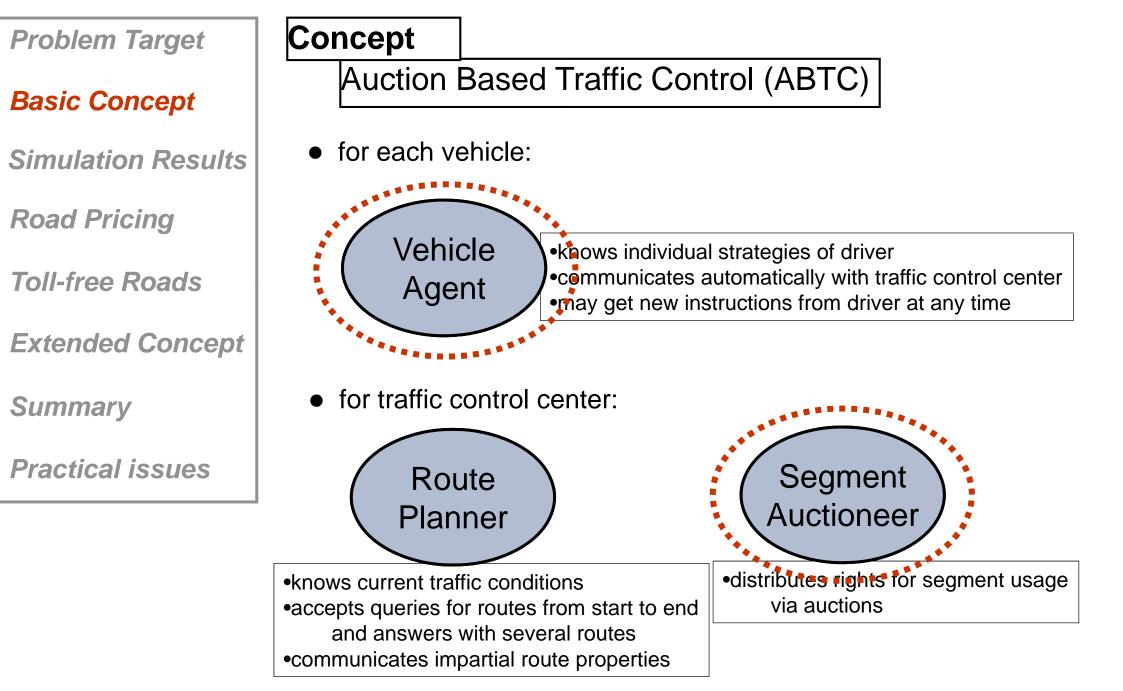
Application 2: Individual Road Clearance

- Provide free lane for driver considering
- current traffic conditions
- individual speed priority for guided driver
- compromise with speed priorities of other drivers

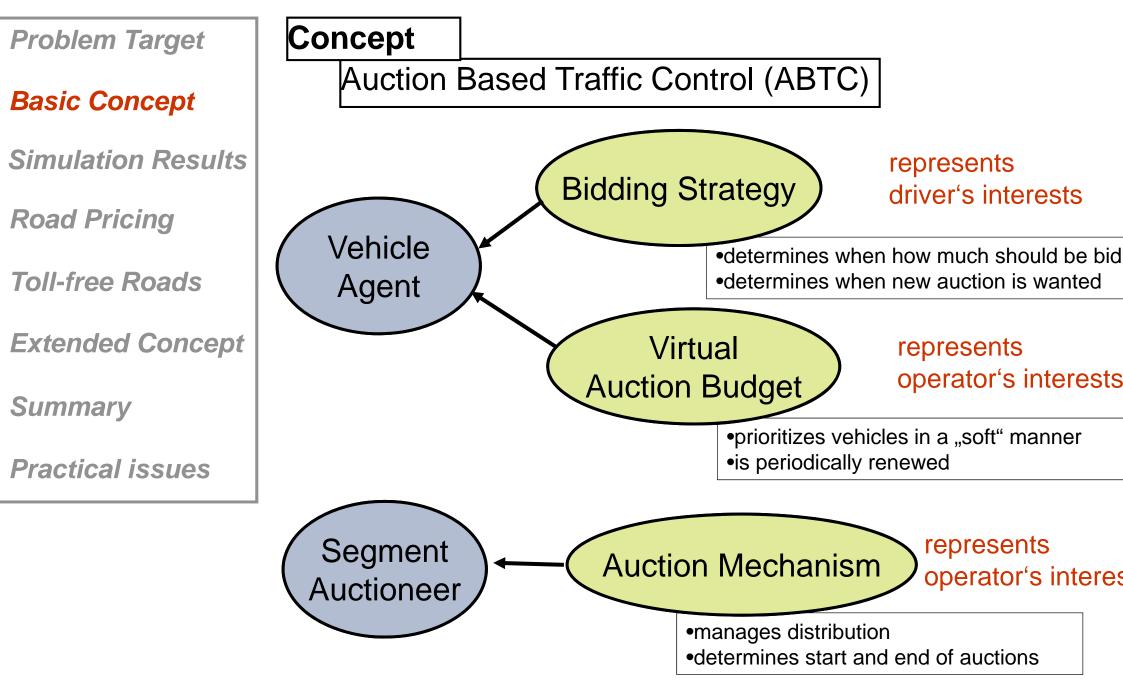


Problem Target	Target	
Basic Concept	Individ	ual Dynamic Route Navigation on Roads
Simulation Results		
Road Pricing	Application 1:	Individual Route Guidance
Toll-free Roads	Application 2:	Individual Road Clearance
Extended Concept		
Summary	Objectives to I	oe considered
Practical issues	0	nation mechanisms with following properties: In must not require active input of driver while he is driving
		orities should be considered
	 overall optimit 	mum should be considered











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Performance of ABTC implementation

Tested Scenarios:

• several different digital maps for roads (from 200 up to 1200 road segments)

• different pairs (start, end) für the test vehicles

• different numbers of vehicles per hour (from 2000 up to 10000)

Issues of investigation:

1. How good were the results ?

• ca. 70 % of all vehicles got the most favored route

2. How fast was the computation ?

• auctions lasted between 30 sec and 2 min



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Benefit of ABTC concept

Question examined:

What is the benefit of auction based coordination compared to traditional traffic guiding methods ?

Test:

Compare different percentages of auction based controlled vehicles among all vehicles

Results:

•for > 30 % auction based vehicles: visible improvements

•for > 50 % auction based vehicles: nearly optimal improvements



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Problem Target	Prime Application	
Basic Concept	Road Pricing	
Simulation Results	ABTC applies the following techniques:	
Road Pricing		
Toll-free Roads	Two kinds of auction budgets:	
Extended Concept	•virtual •real	
Summary	•for prioritizing the vehicle classes •for charging the toll	
Practical issues	Two possible toll concepts:	
•Fixed	•Toll Ranges	
	oad by an auction using the virtual budget ed fee for the actual usage up to the maximum fee	•



Test Results

Market-Based Traffic Coordination DAIMLERCHRYSLER

Software employed

1) Simulation Tool PROROAD

(made by FZI Karlsruhe in commission of DC traffic research)

Traffic Simulation

Route Computation

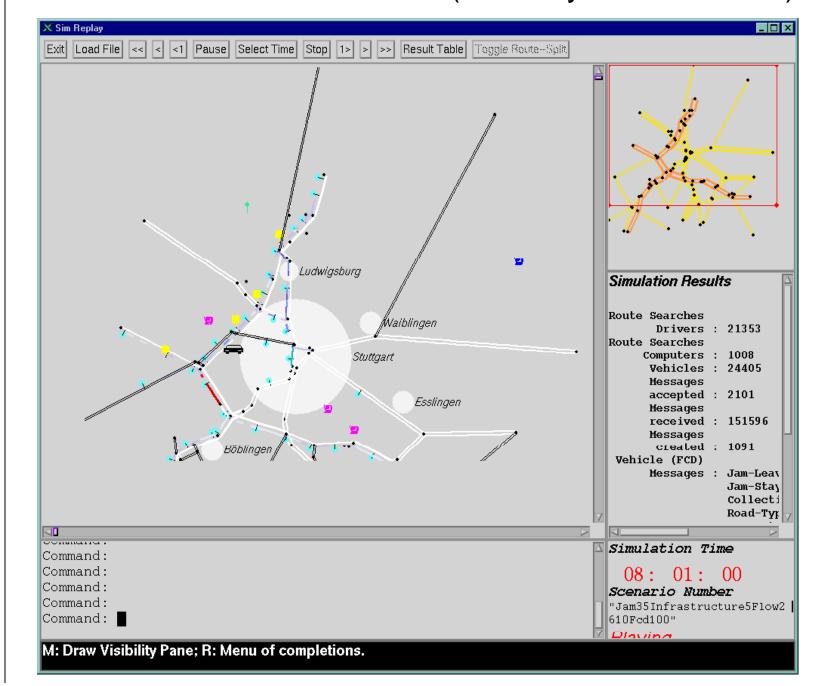
•"Traditional" dynamic routing

2) Implementation of AVIR concepts in Java

(by AVIR team)



Market-Based Traffic Coordination DAIMLERCHRYSLER Simulation Tool PROROAD (made by FZI Karlsruhe)

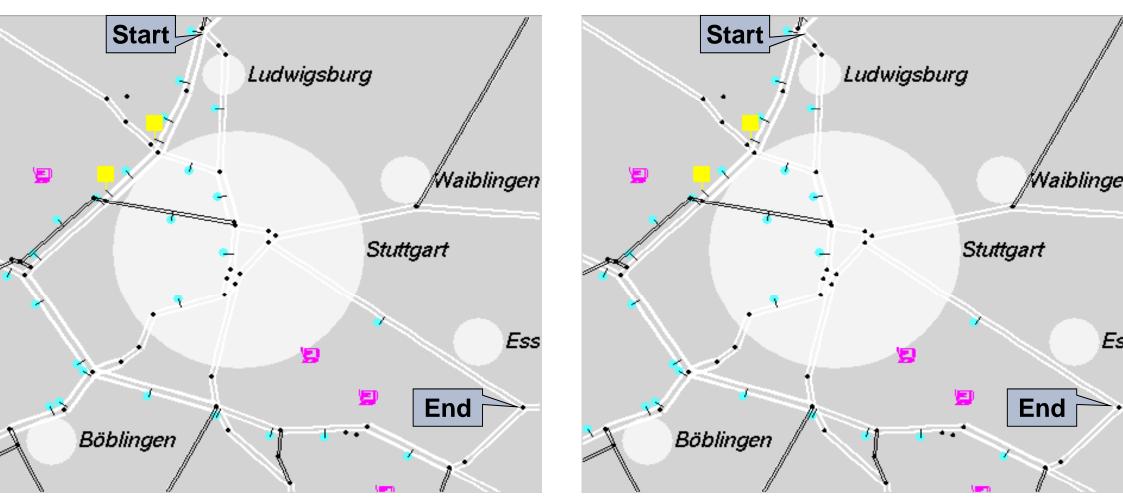


Software Demonstration



No Coordination

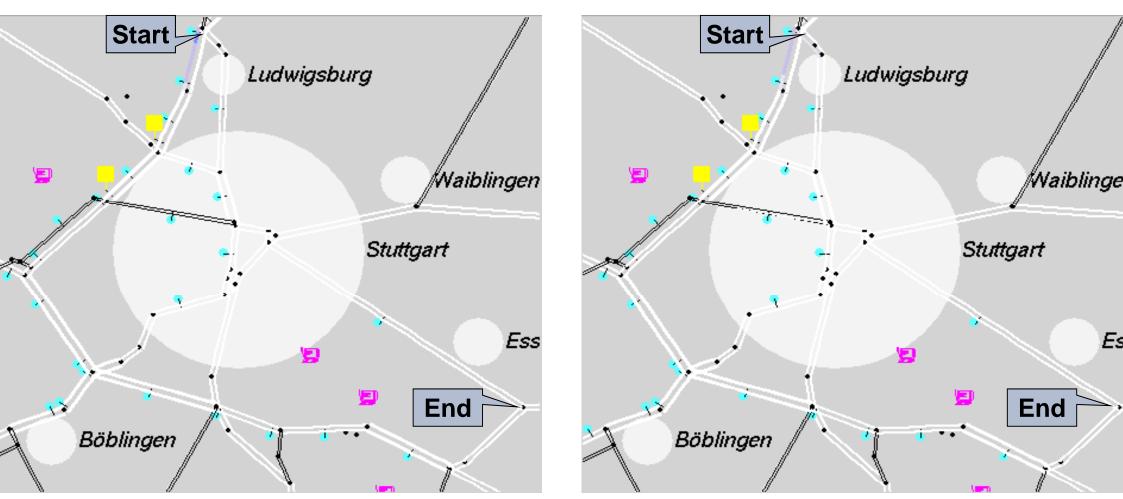
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





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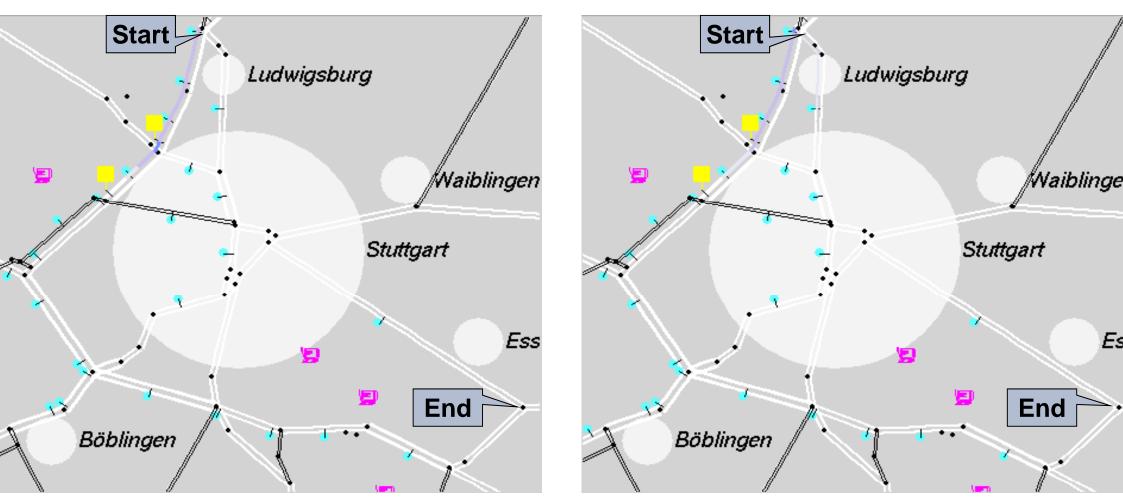
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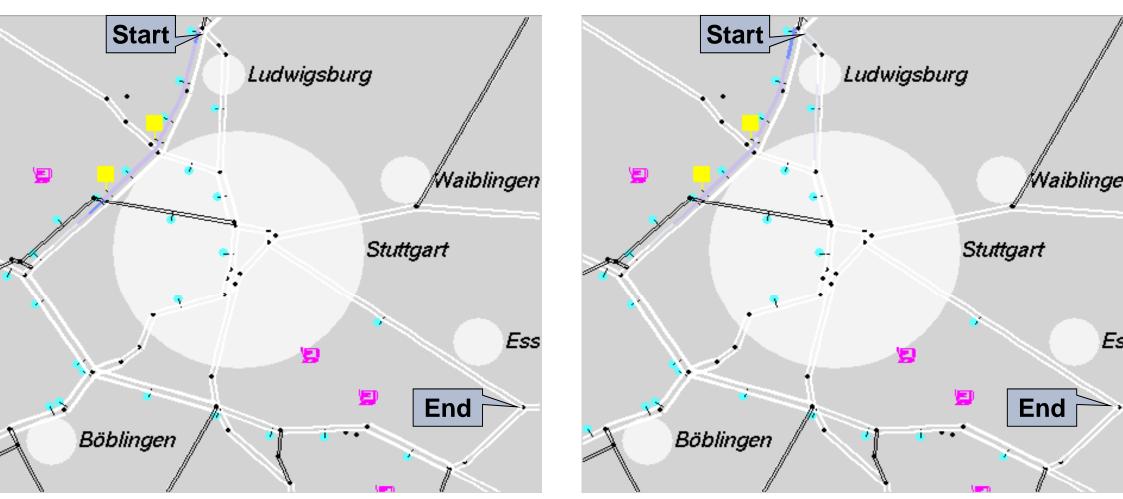
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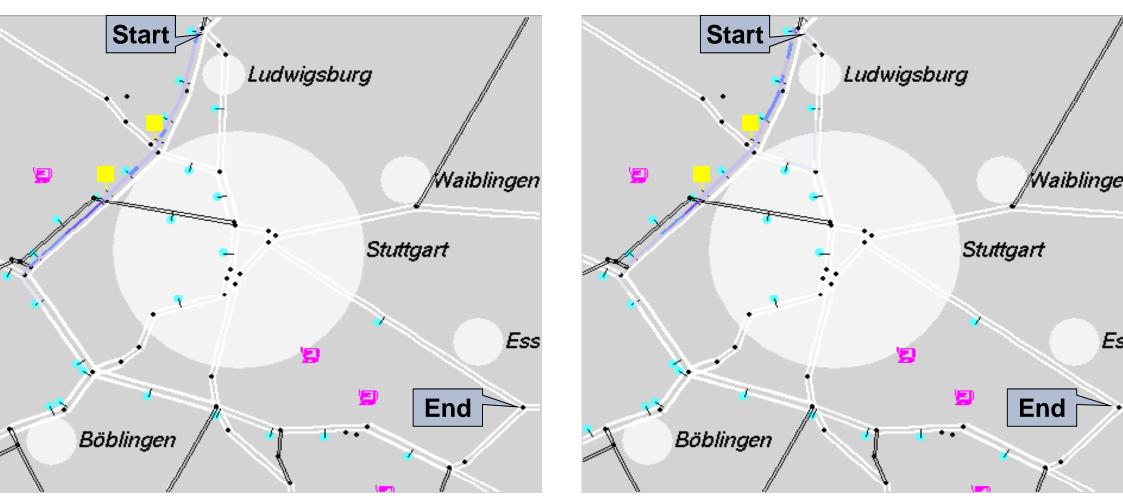
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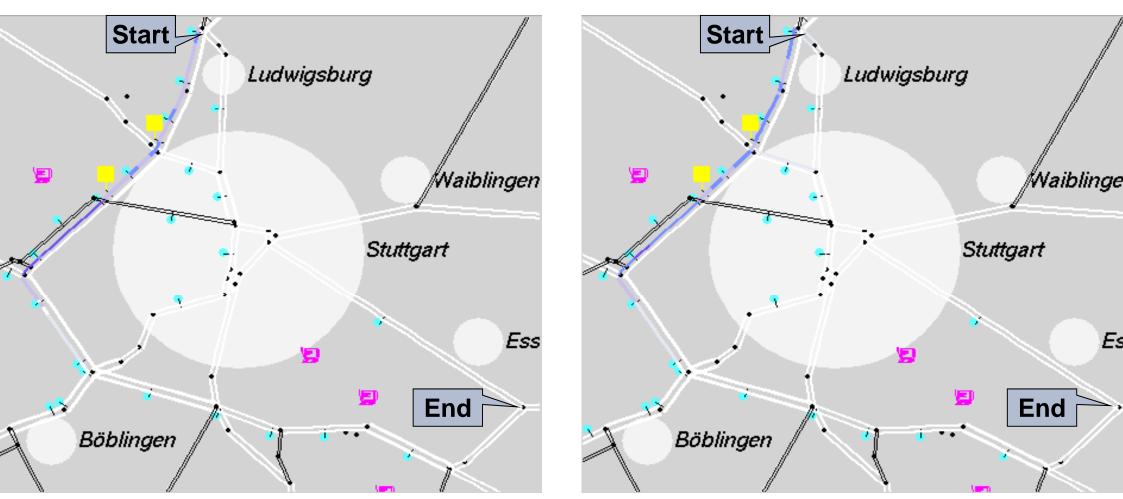
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No Coordination

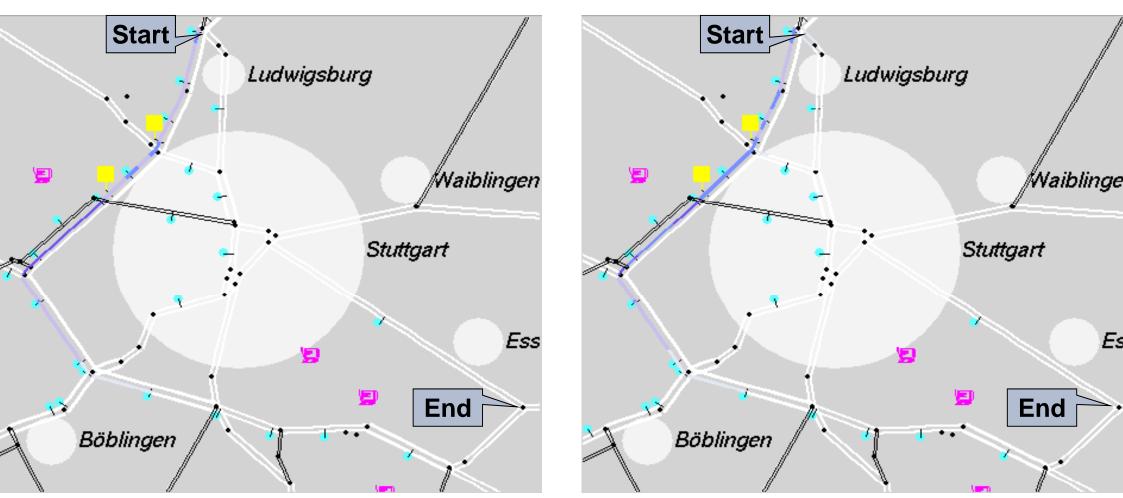
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

50 % Auction-Based Coordination

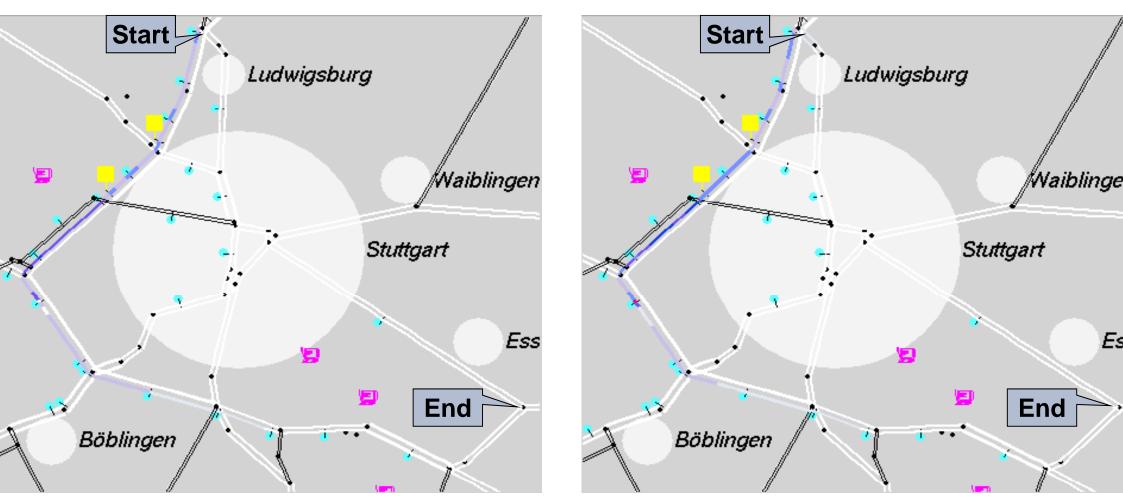


Time 07:18



No Coordination

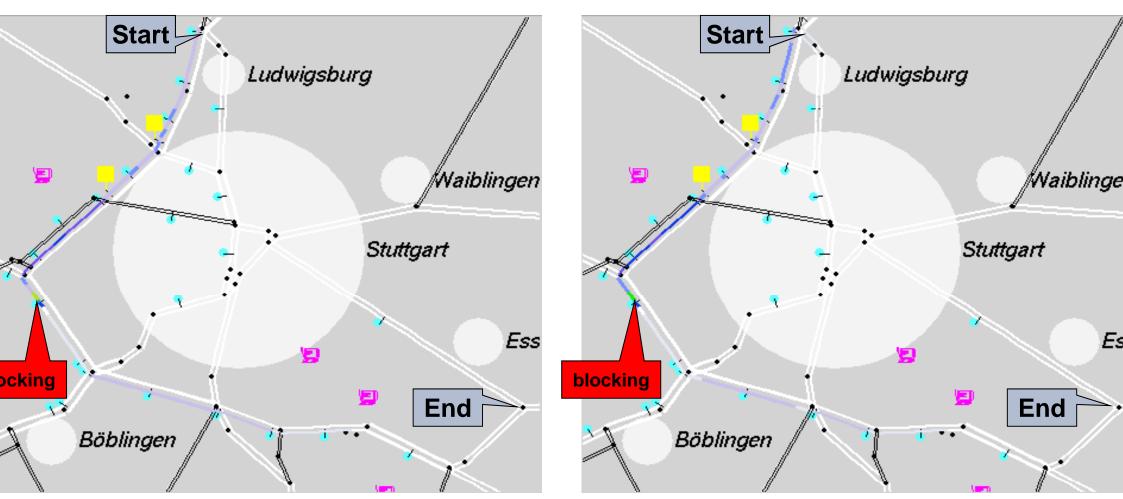
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

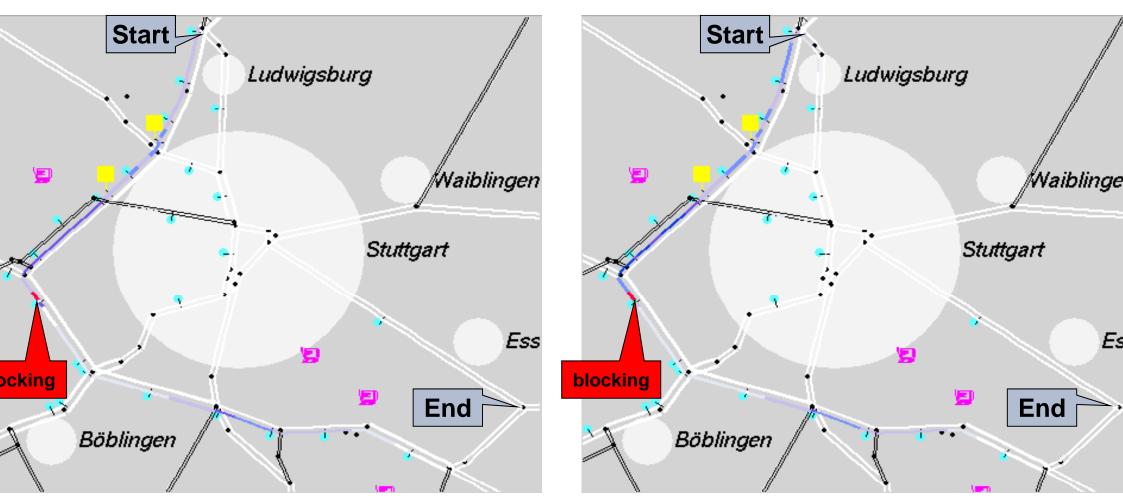
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

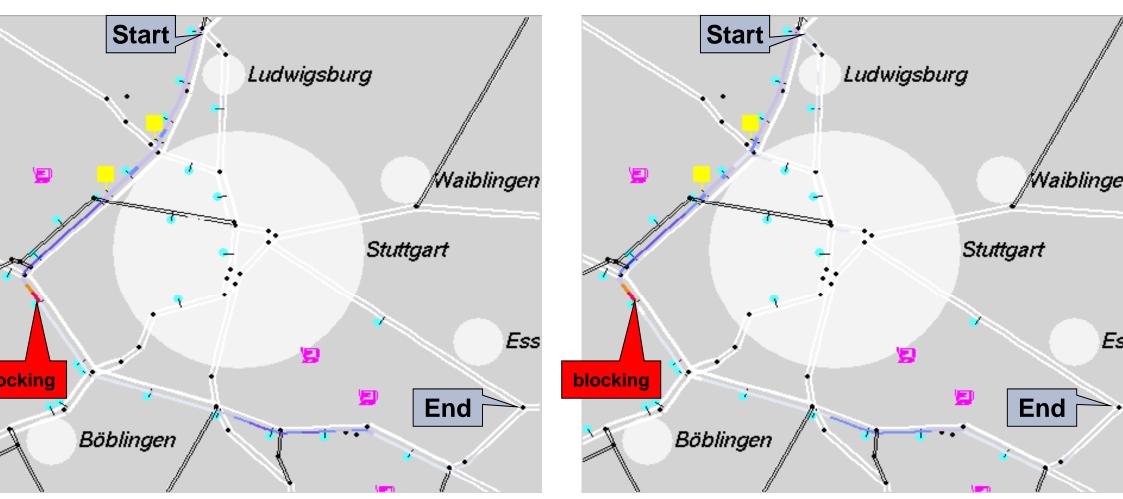
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

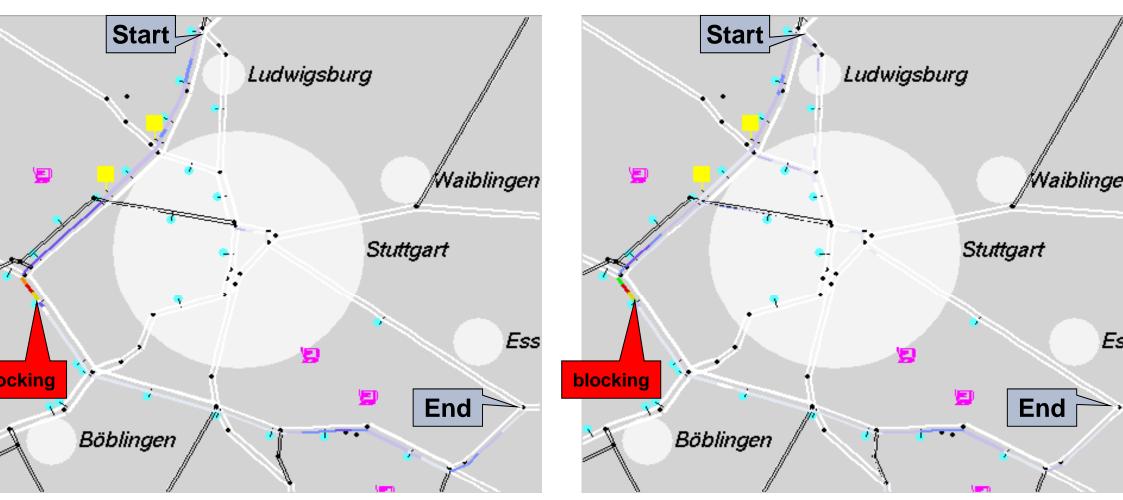
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

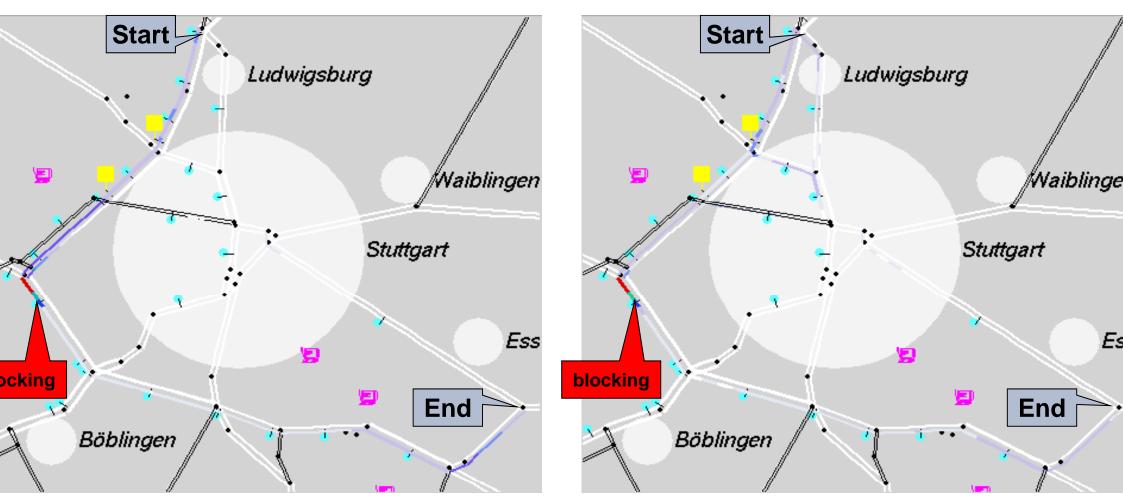
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No Coordination

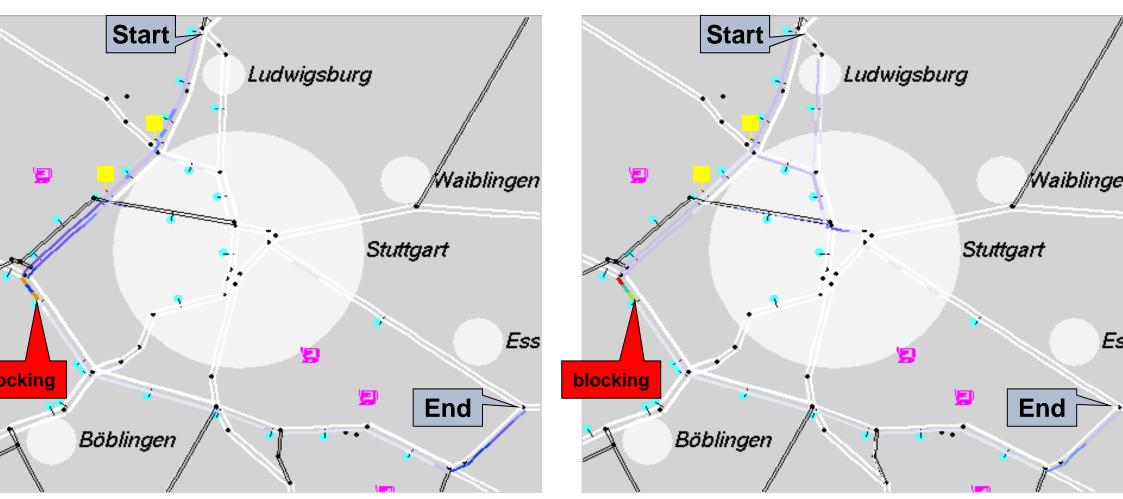
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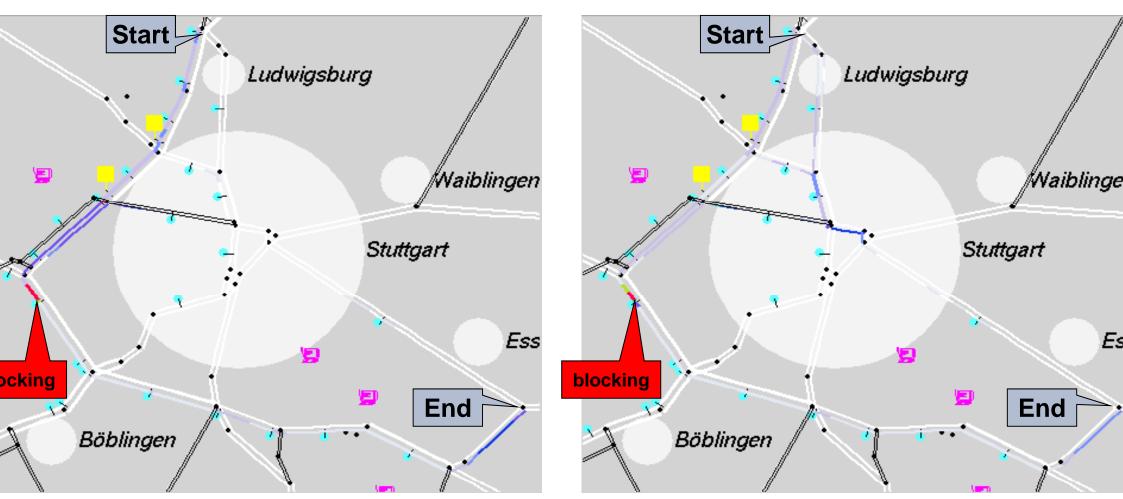
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

50 % Auction-Based Coordination

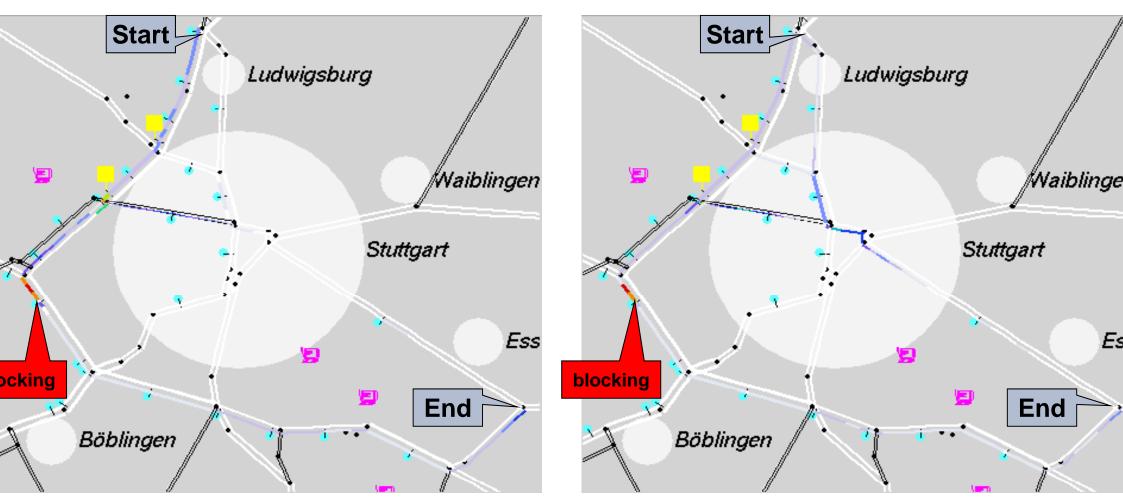


Time 07:42



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50 % Auction-Based Coordination

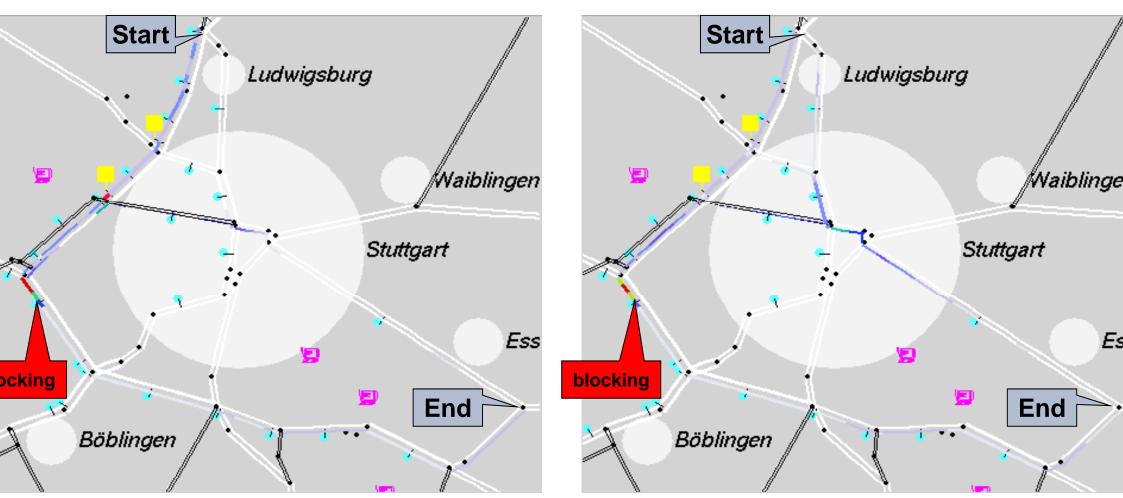


Time 07:45



No Coordination

50 % Auction-Based Coordination

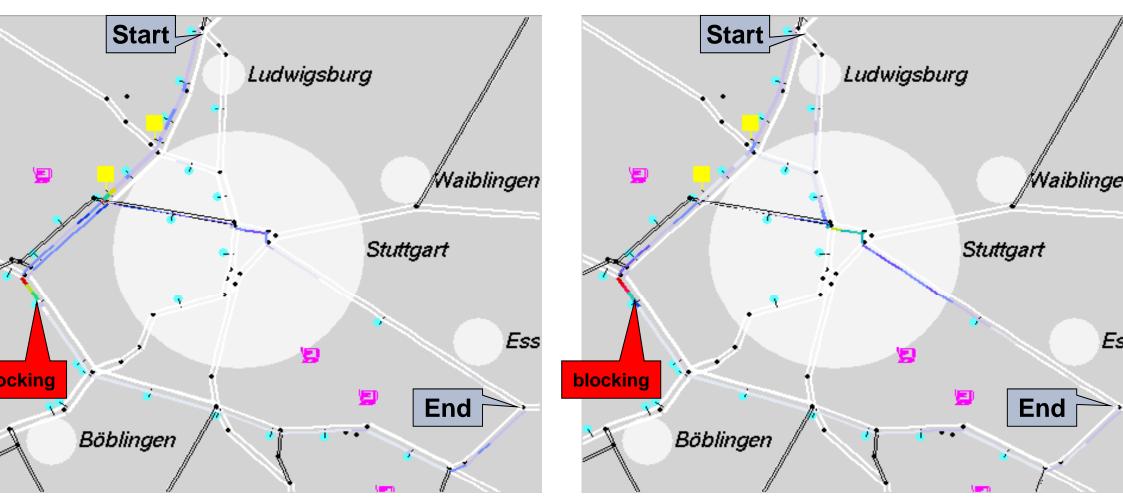


Time 07:48



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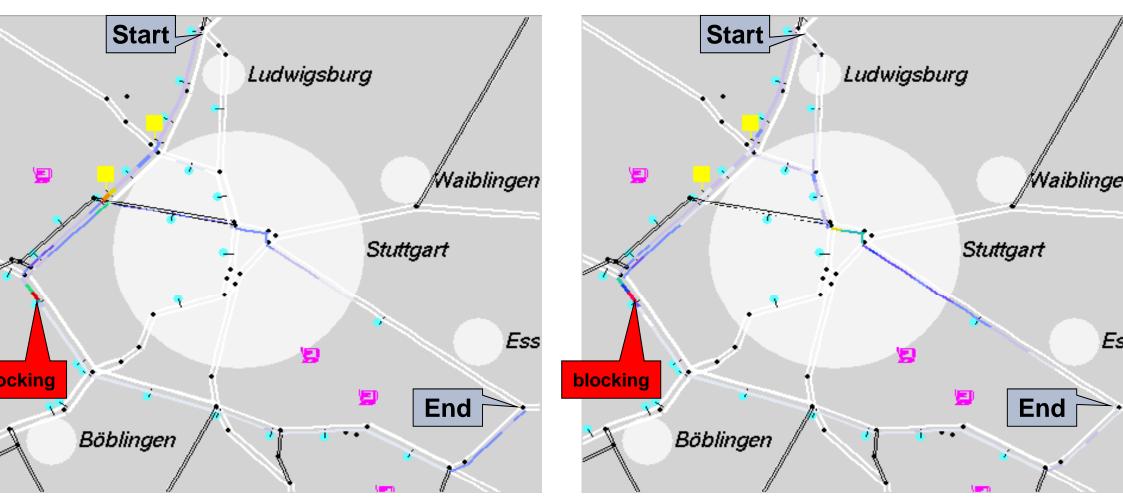
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

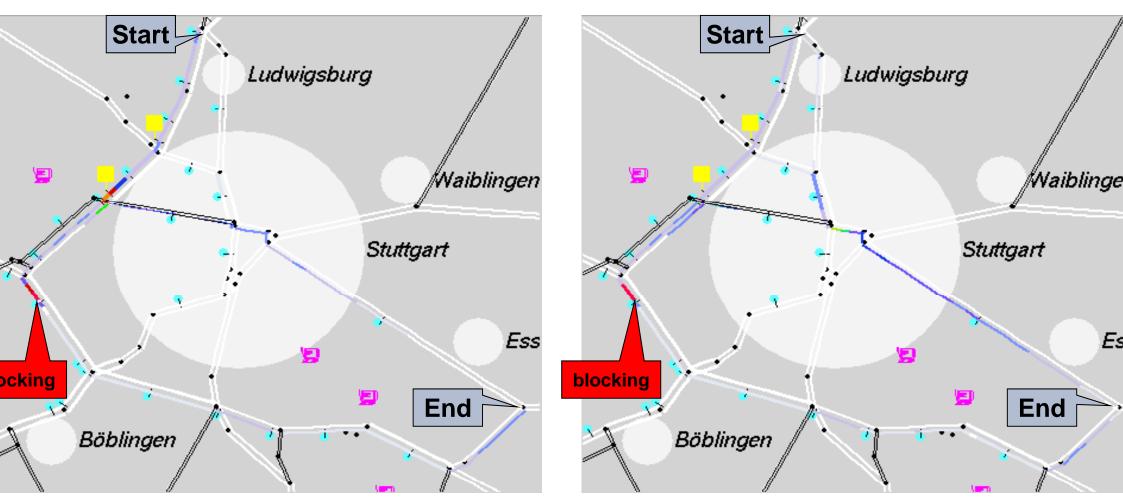
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

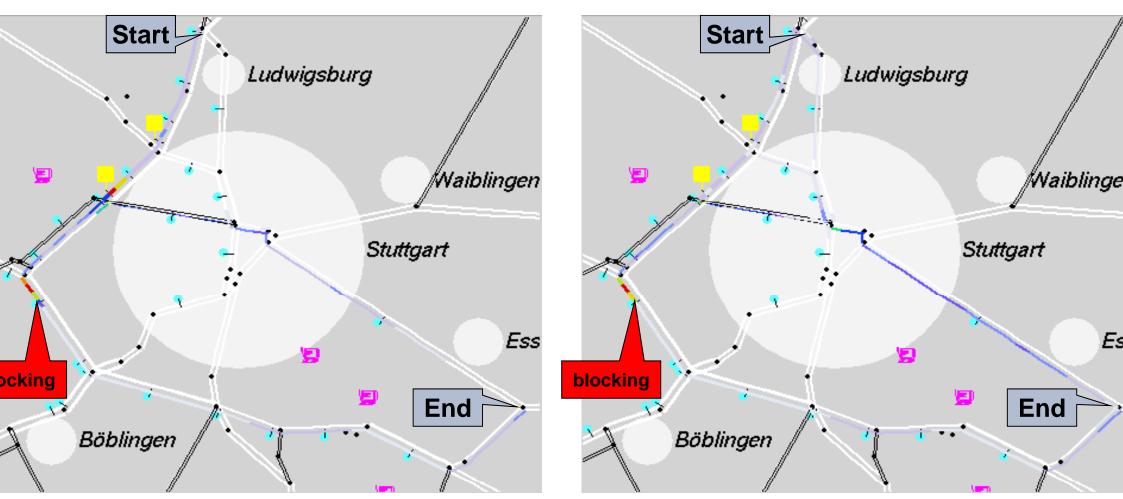
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

50 % Auction-Based Coordination

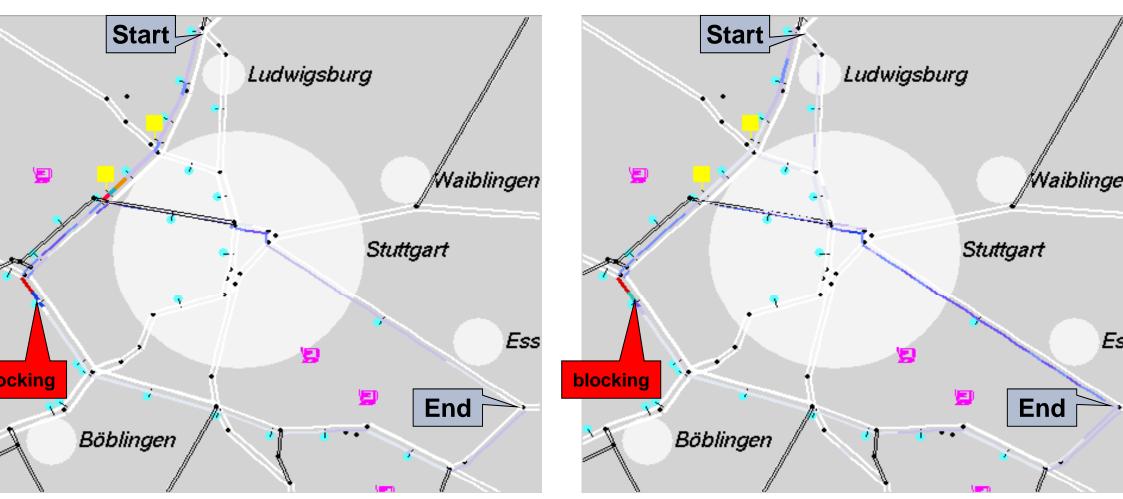


Time 08:00



No Coordination

50 % Auction-Based Coordination

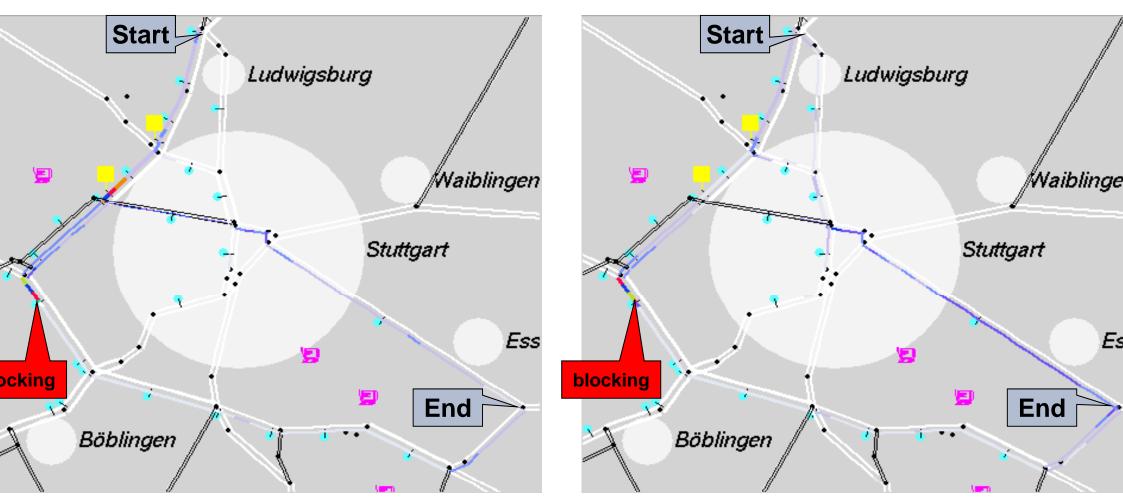


Time 08:03



No Coordination

50 % Auction-Based Coordination

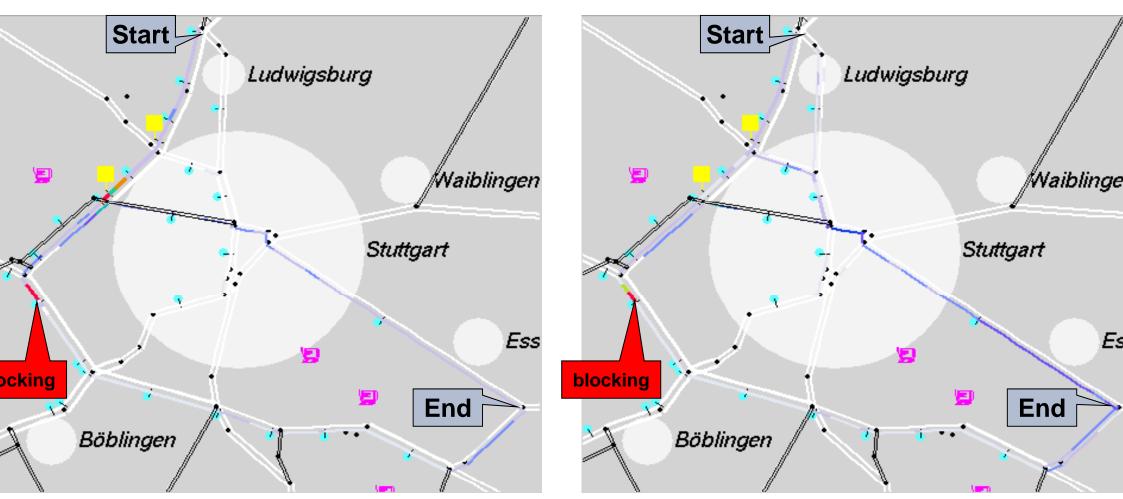


Time 08:06



No Coordination

50 % Auction-Based Coordination

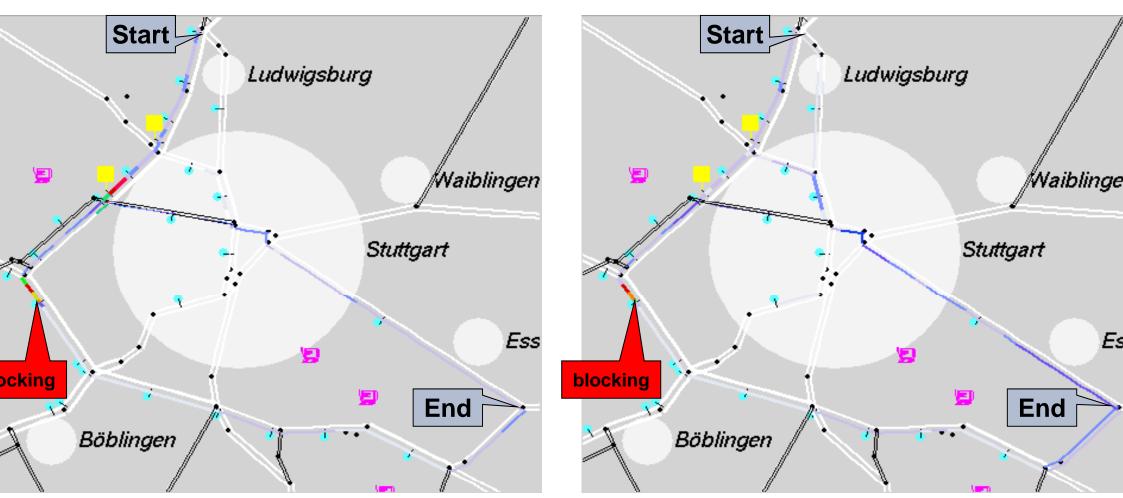


Time 08:09



No Coordination

50 % Auction-Based Coordination

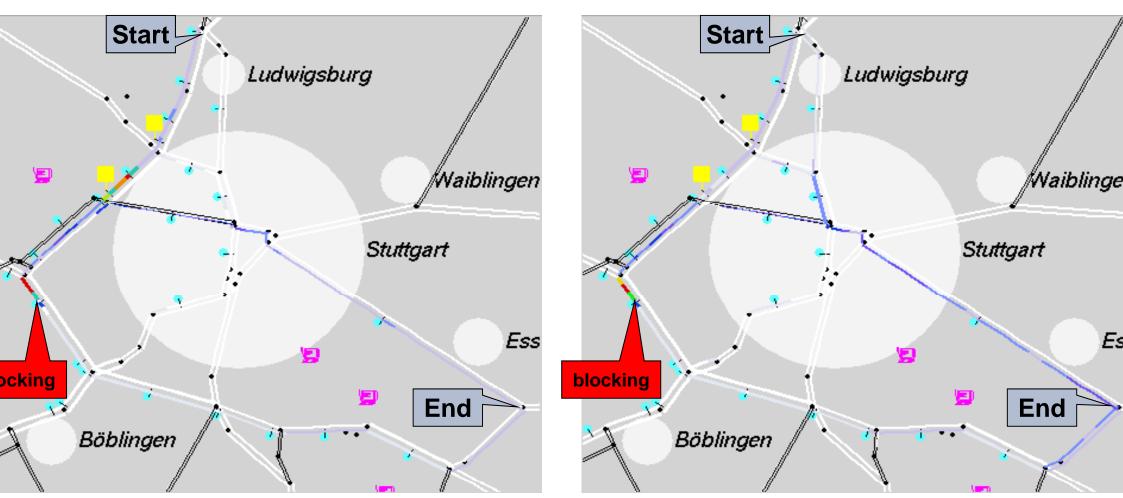


Time 08:12



No Coordination

50 % Auction-Based Coordination



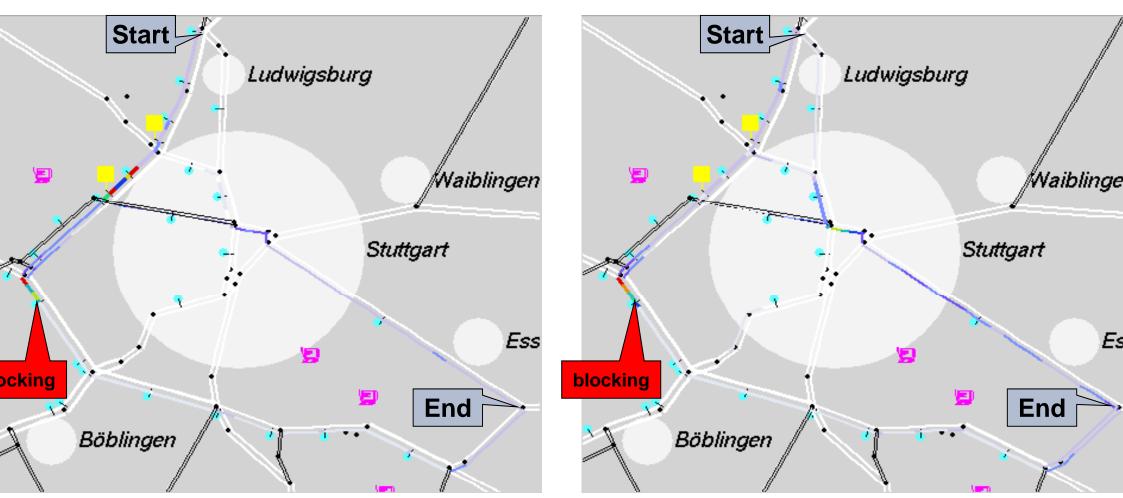
Time 08:15

Avir Turin Presentation November 2000 Slide 37



No Coordination

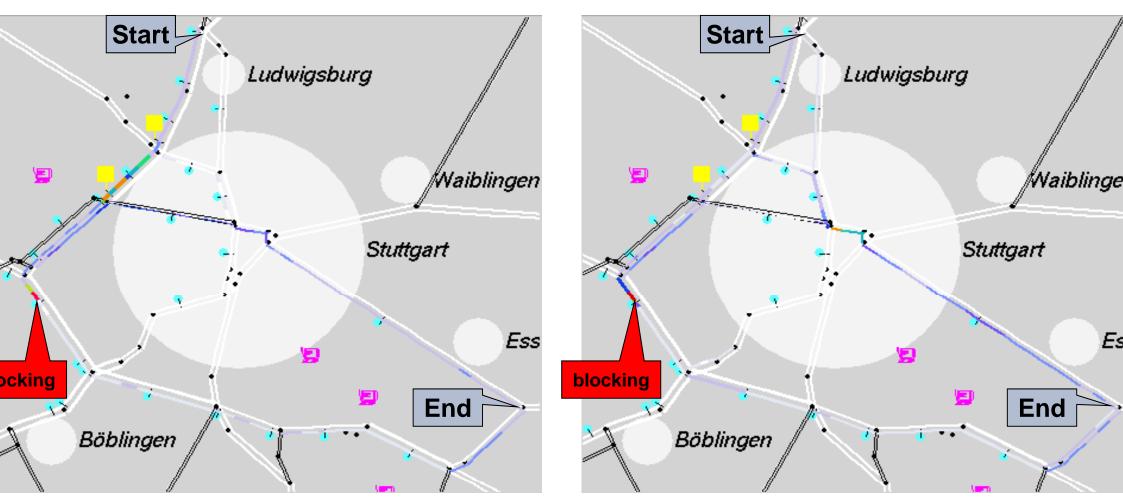
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

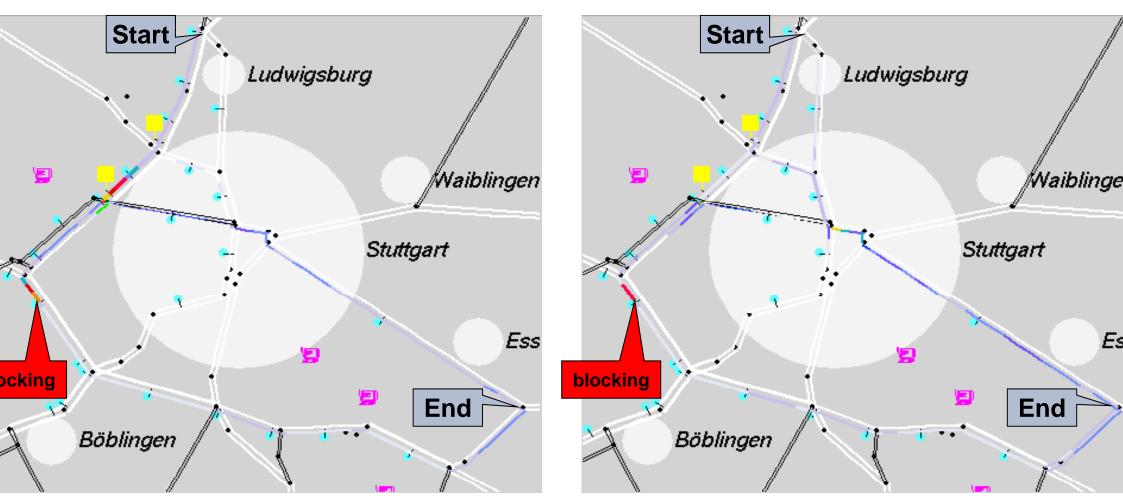
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

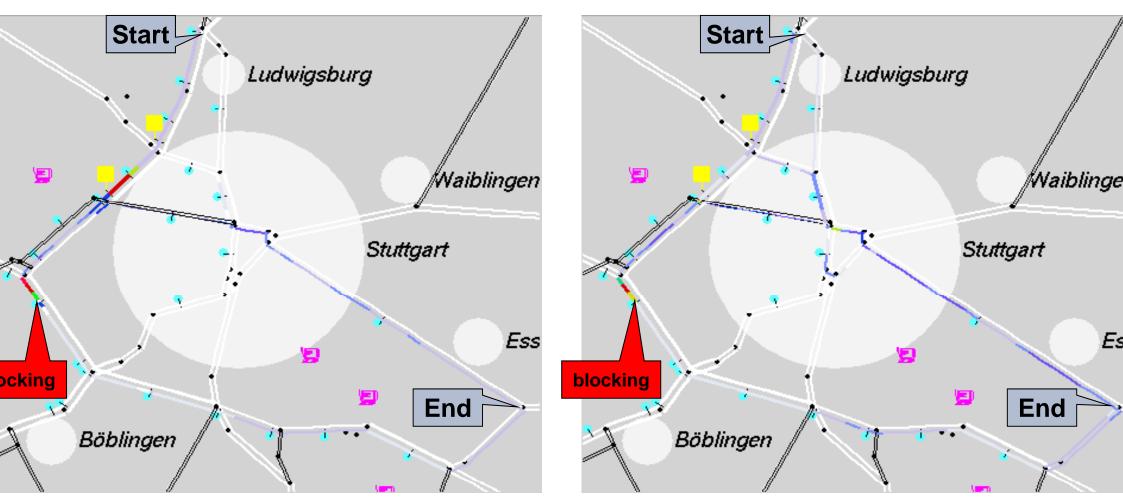
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

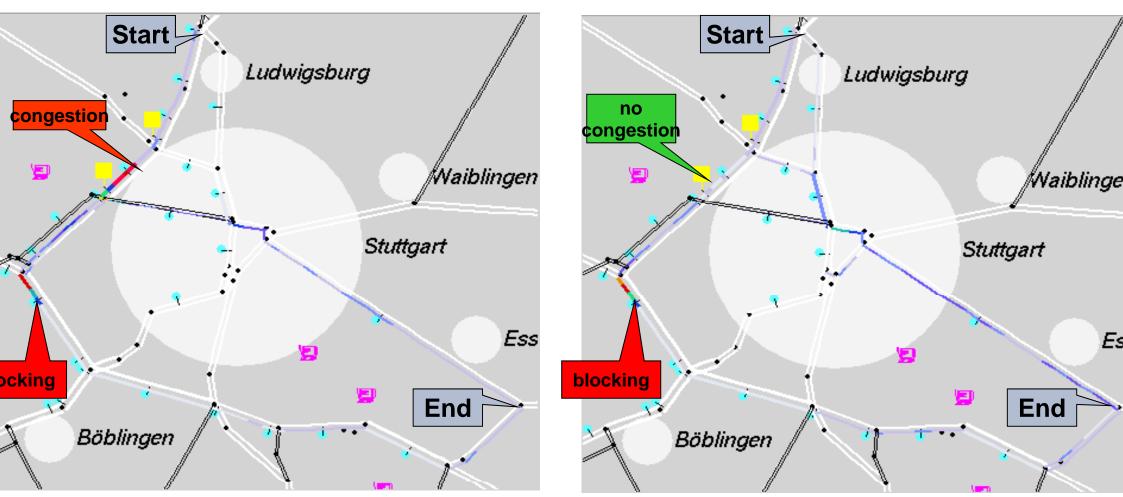
50 % Auction-Based Coordination





No Coordination

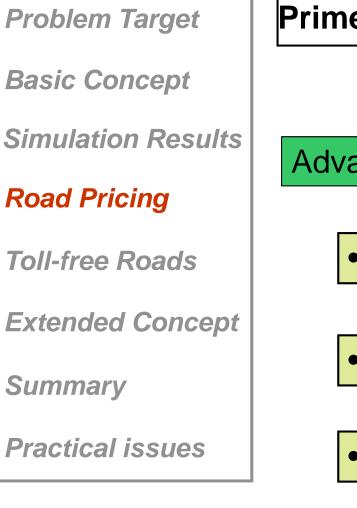
50 % Auction-Based Coordination



Time 08:30 End of Simulation

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Prime Application Road Pricing

Advantages of ABTC for Road Pricing:

enables toll collection by supply and demand

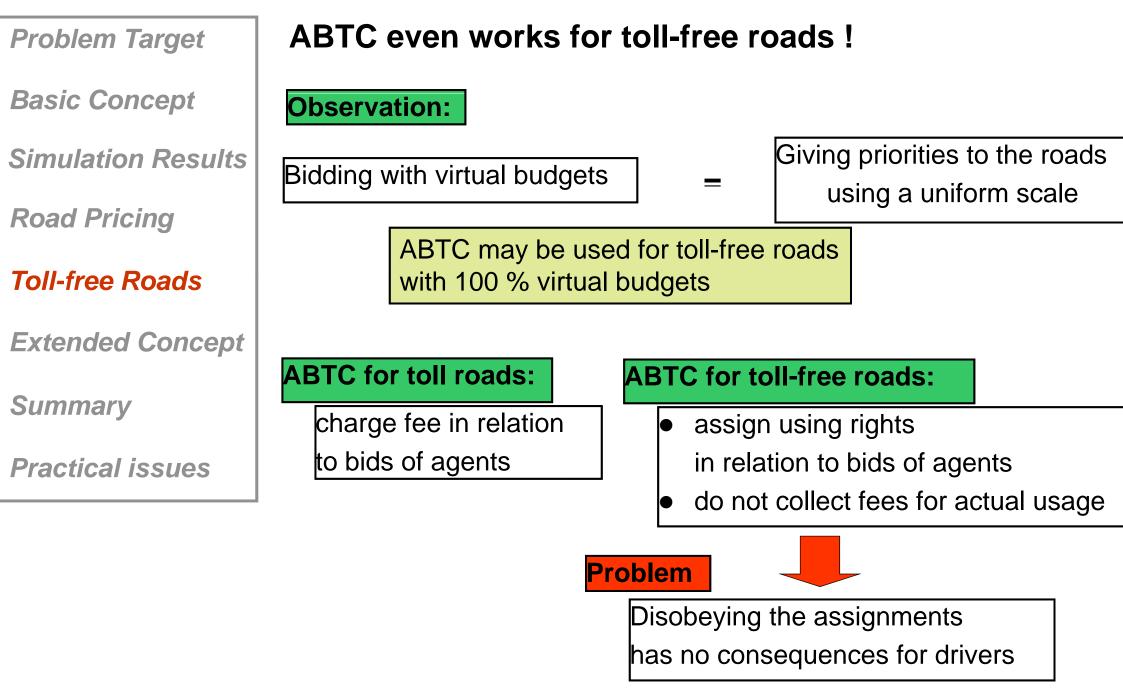
• makes a better utilization of scarce road resources

considers and enables individual needs of users

• supports new traffic concepts

Ideal Application: Toll Lanes







Problem Target

Basic Concept

Simulation Results

Road Pricing

Toll-free Roads

Extended Concept

Summary

Practical issues

ABTC even works for toll-free roads !

How to make it attractive for drivers to follow coordination assignments ?

Basic principle of this approach

Drivers who get a more advantageous assignment have to pay to drivers who get a less advantageous assignment

payment need not be directly from driver to driver

payment need not involve real money

→ ABTC for toll-free roads results in auction-based trading



Problem Target	Coordination for toll-free roads: Trading
Basic Concept	3 alternative trading principles:
Simulation Results	s alternative trading principles.
Road Pricing	Auction-Based Trading
Toll-free Roads	most mature (already tested by simulation)
Extended Concept	most mature (uncady tested by simulation)
Summary	Exchange-Based Trading
Practical issues	theoretically most suited for application Individual Route Guidance
	enables traffic prediction on base of future intentions
	Transactions between Predetermined Vehicles

theoretically most suited for application Individual Road Clearance



Auction-Based Trading

•let VDUs make bids for road segments (like in ABTC)

•assign road segments in auction (like in ABTC)

•collect fees for road segments used according to latest bids (like for toll-roads)

•at end of auction round:

redistribute collected fees uniformly among auction participants

Problem

At time of bidding, one does not know if one will pay or get a refund

Solution

For each segment, prescribe equilibrium bound m such that bids above m have to pay and bids below m get a refund (VDUs are charged or refunded proportional to their biddings)

Solution Details



Solution Details

Market-Based Traffic Coordination DAIMLERCHRYSLER

Exchange-Based Trading

•issue the goods of type "right to use road segments at a certain time" into an exchange market with multiplicity corresponding to road segment capacity

•perform a call market for the rights to use road segments at a certain time, i.e. VDUs may buy and sell such rights at any time according to the call market rules

•assure that vehicles entering a road segment own the corresponding right
 => If they do not own it before, they buy it automatically for current market price
 If no right is available, they must buy surplus rights for a surplus rate

Note that up to now using up rights would cost money !

•redistribute the money collected by the rights used up by travelling in periodic intervals among the exchange participants

Presentation Sydney, October 2001 Slide 48



Transactions between Predetermined Vehicles

Auction-based trading: No direct transactions between vehicles

Exchange-based trading: Only direct transactions between vehicles after price is determined For determination of price no direct negotiations

3rd technique:

Determine seller and buyer first Determine price thereafter

Prime application: Road clearand

Several techniques possible following the principles:

•Drivers have to obey legal rules (no prevention of passing !)

•If A passes B such that B is not inconvenienced this costs less than in case that B has to reduce speed

Solution Details

Presentation Sydney, October 2001 Slide 49

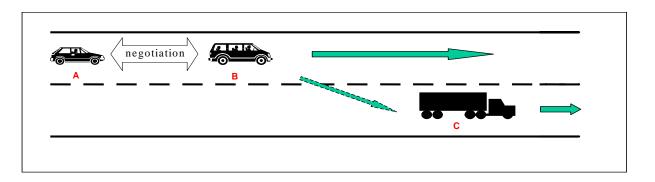


Transactions between Predetermined Vehicles

Different techniques:

Bilateral trading

Solution Details



Continuous payment for passing

Use a degressive scale !

i.e.: the more a vehicle is passed, the cheaper is the cost for the pass

Presentation Sydney, October 2001 Slide 50



Problem Target

Basic Concept

Simulation Results

Road Pricing

Toll-free Roads

Extended Concept

Summary

Practical issues

Coordination for toll-free roads: Trading



• How to make it attractive to participate in the coordination system ?

• How to prevent non-participators to obtain the same benefits ?

Answers:

provide new traffic-specific information exclusively for participants

E.g.: Use quotations in the exchange-based method for traffic predictions

Include third-party offers into subscription system

E.g.: gas stations, shops, local advertisement



Problem Target

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Simulation Results

Road Pricing

Toll-free Roads

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Practical issues

Concept Summary

Purpose of existing dynamic navigation systems

Guide driver on most convenient route to his destination considering the current traffic conditions

Problem

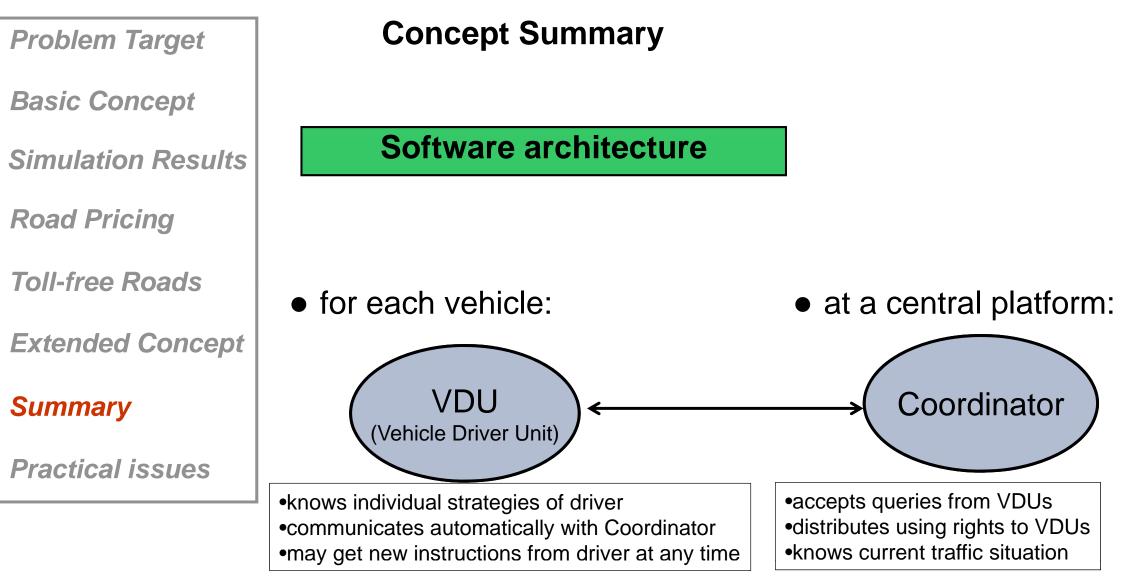
When dynamic navigation systems enter mass market => congestions shift from one road to another because all drivers try to escape the same way

Conclusion

The penetration of any traffic advising system

into mass market requires a coordination of users







Problem Target

Basic Concept

Simulation Results

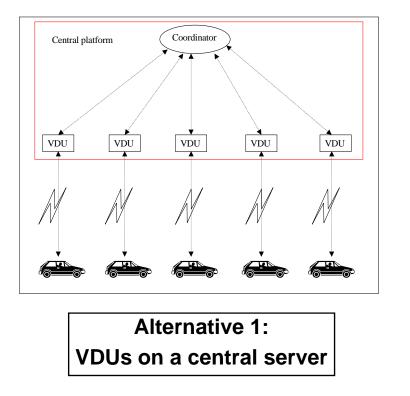
Road Pricing

Toll-free Roads

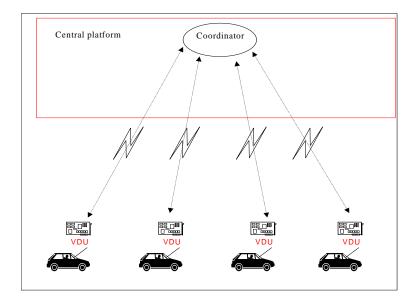
Extended Concept

Summary

Practical issues



Distribution of software on the existing hardware



Alternative 2: VDUs in the vehicles

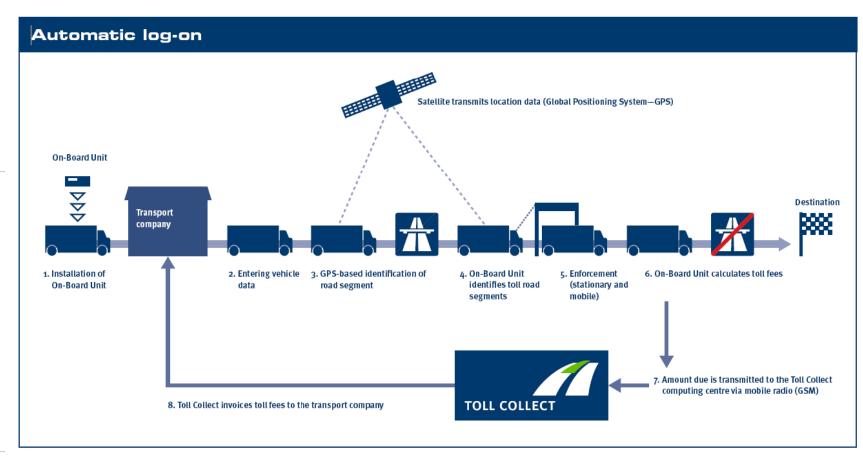
In any case: User interface for VDU in the vehicles





- **Basic Concept**
- Simulation Results
- Road Pricing
- Toll-free Roads
- **Extended Concept**
- Summary
- **Practical issues**

Possible platform for implementation in real life:



Toll collect 15 mts. demo video available at <u>www.toll-collect.de</u> (can be shown here)

TRB 2006 Workshop 162 Slide 55, 22-01-2006



Problem Target

Basic Concept

Simulation Results

Road Pricing

Toll-free Roads

Extended Concept

Summary

Practical issues

Conclusion

Distributed coordination

Thank you for your attention !

TRB 2006 Workshop 162 Slide 56, 22-01-2006