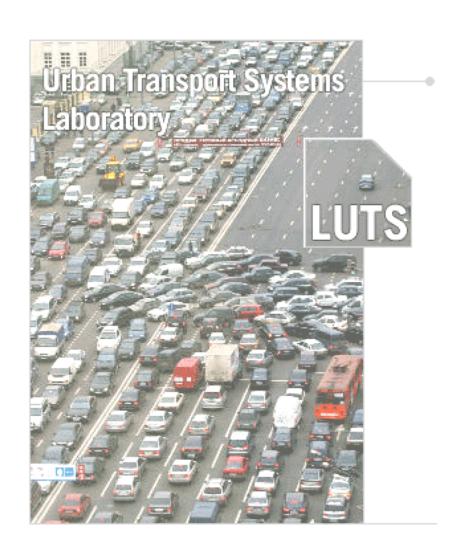


Input – Output Diagrams

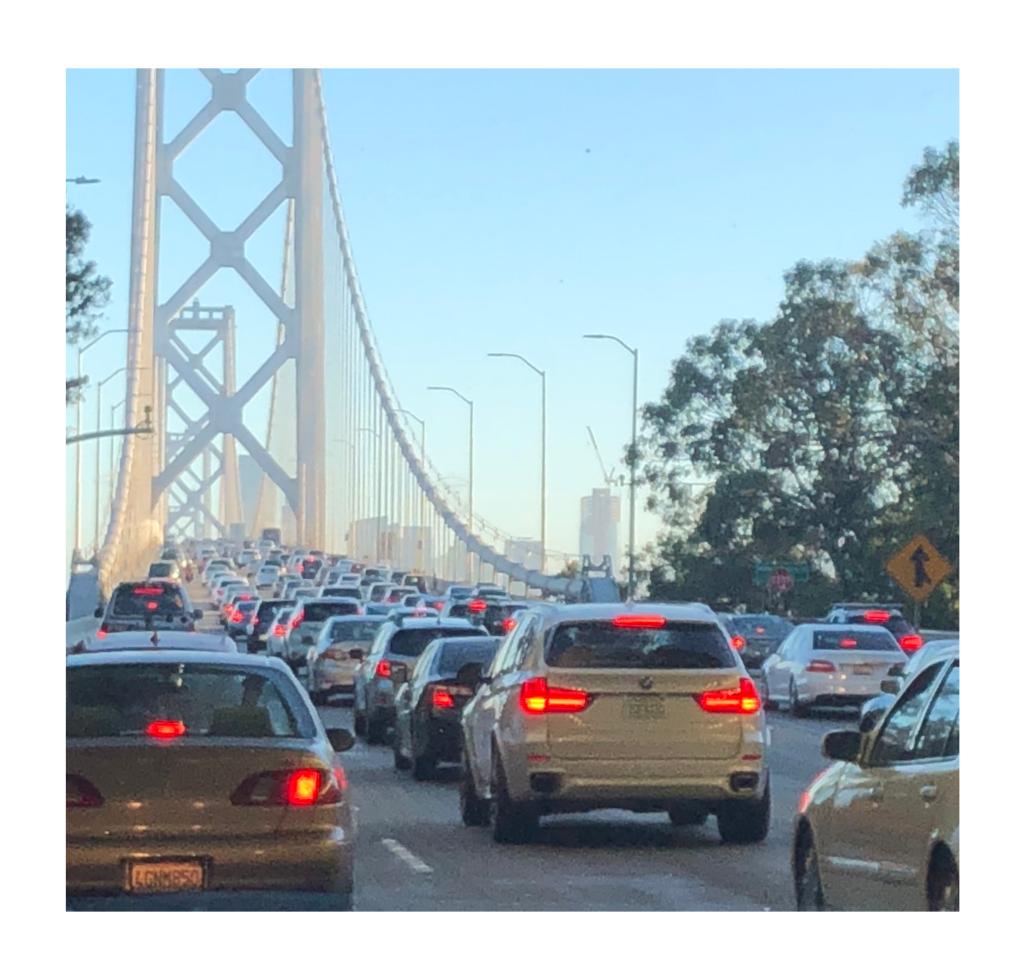
Intro to traffic flow modeling and ITS

Prof. Nikolas Geroliminis



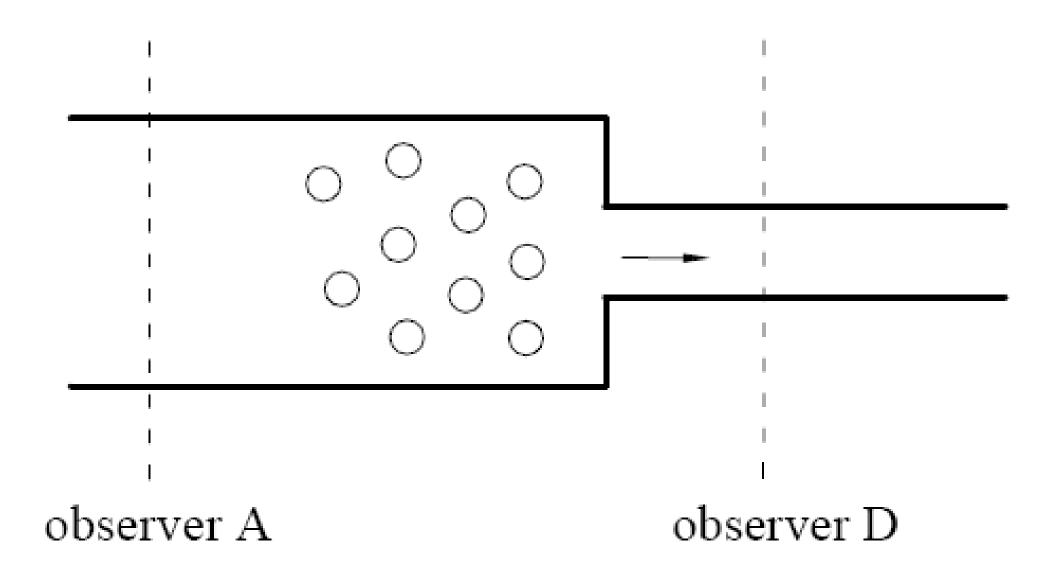
Welcome





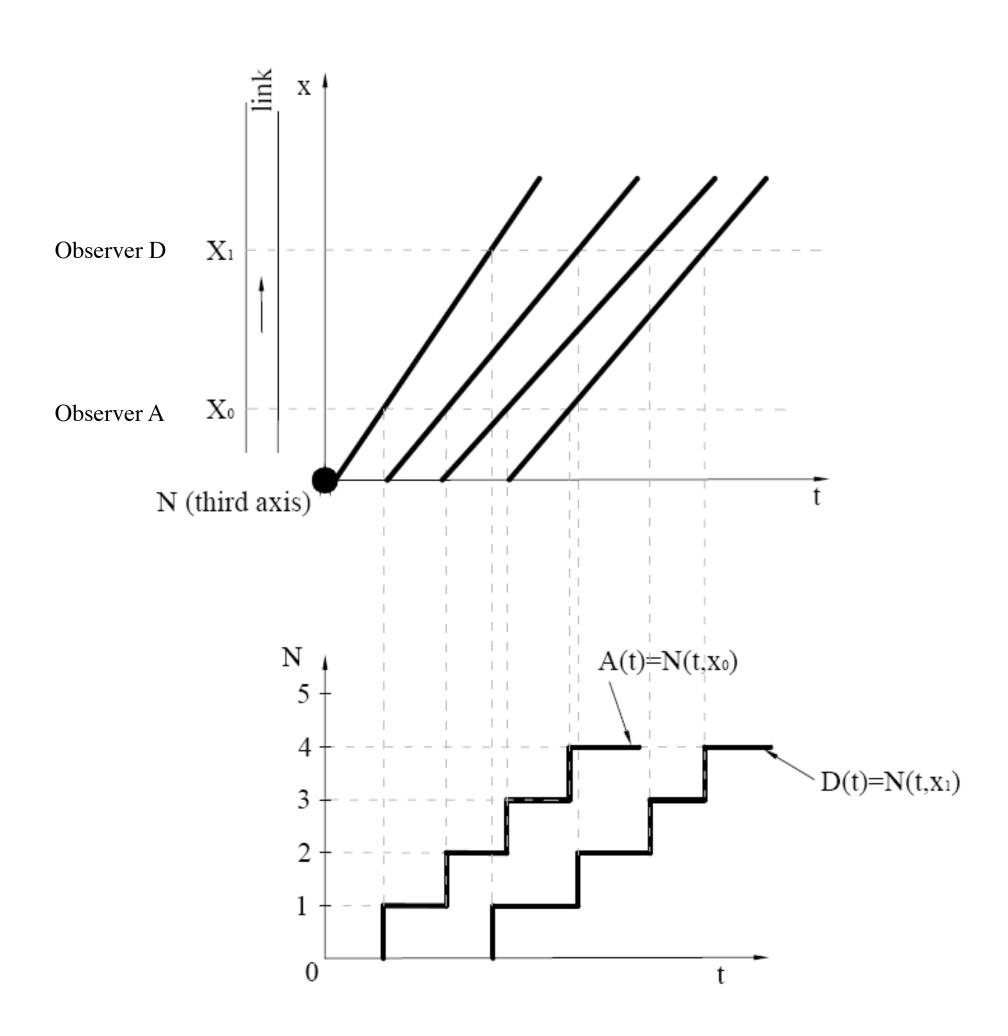
A queueing system





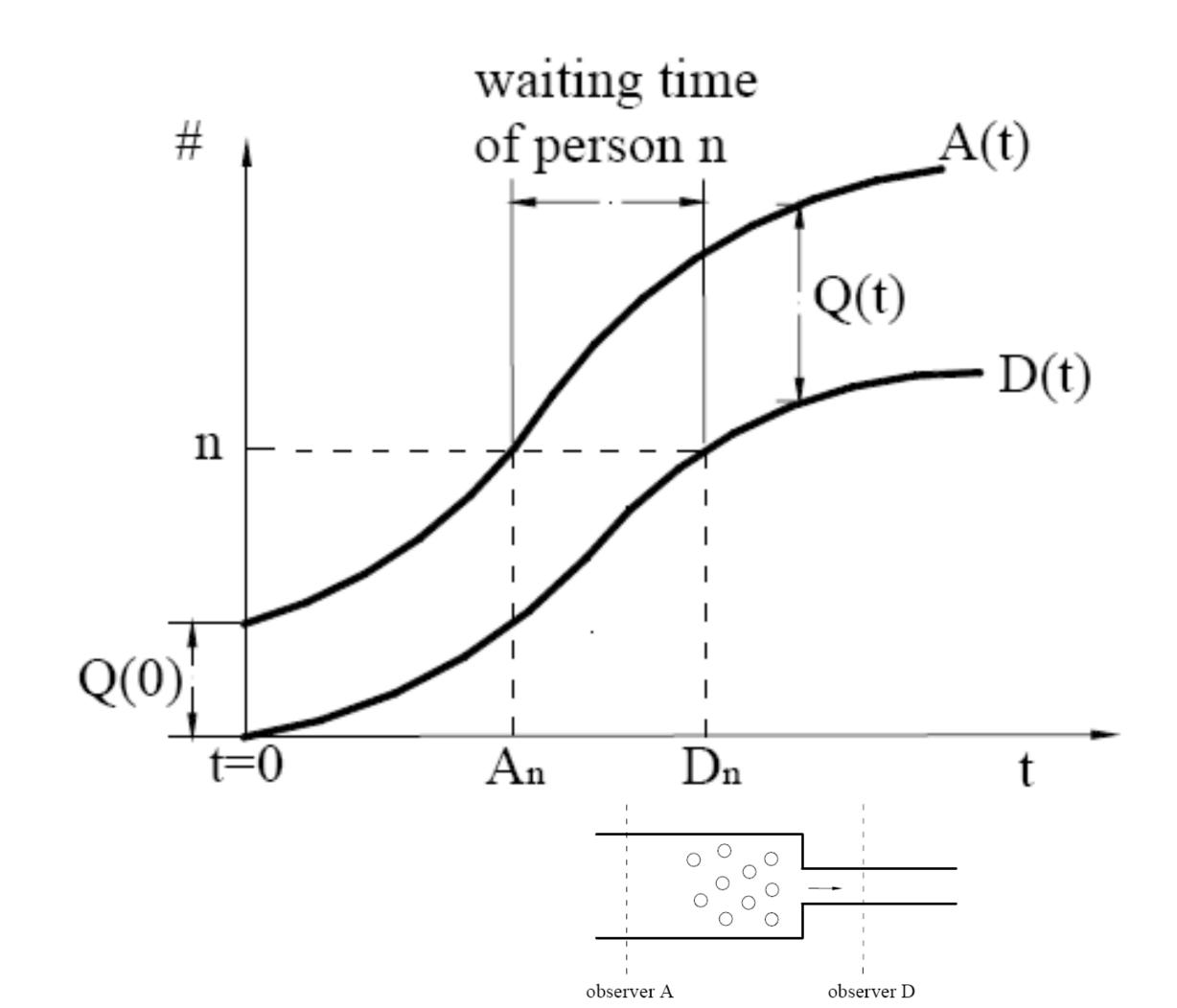
Cumulative curves vs. Time-Space





Input-Output Diagrams

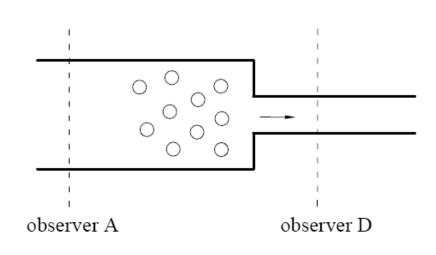


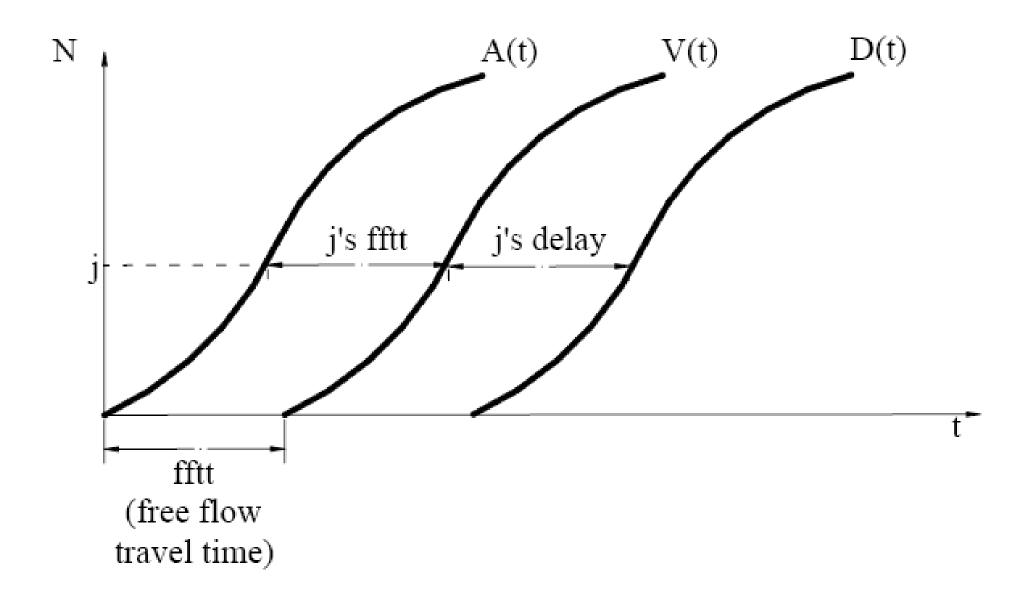


- Q(0) = number of customers in queue at time θ
- Q(t) = number of customers in queue at time t
- A_n = time of arrival of the nth customer
- D_n = time of departure of the nth customer

A(t), V(t) and D(t) curves







o V(t) represents virtual departures: the time you would have departed the downstream end if there was no queue.

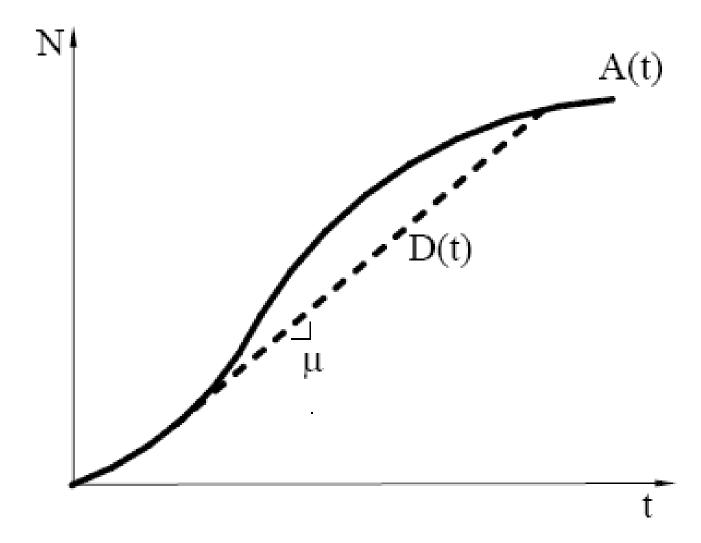
o If
$$L \sim \text{small} \Rightarrow A(t) \approx V(t)$$

o If
$$L \sim \text{large} \Rightarrow A(t) \neq V(t)$$

Construct I-0 curves

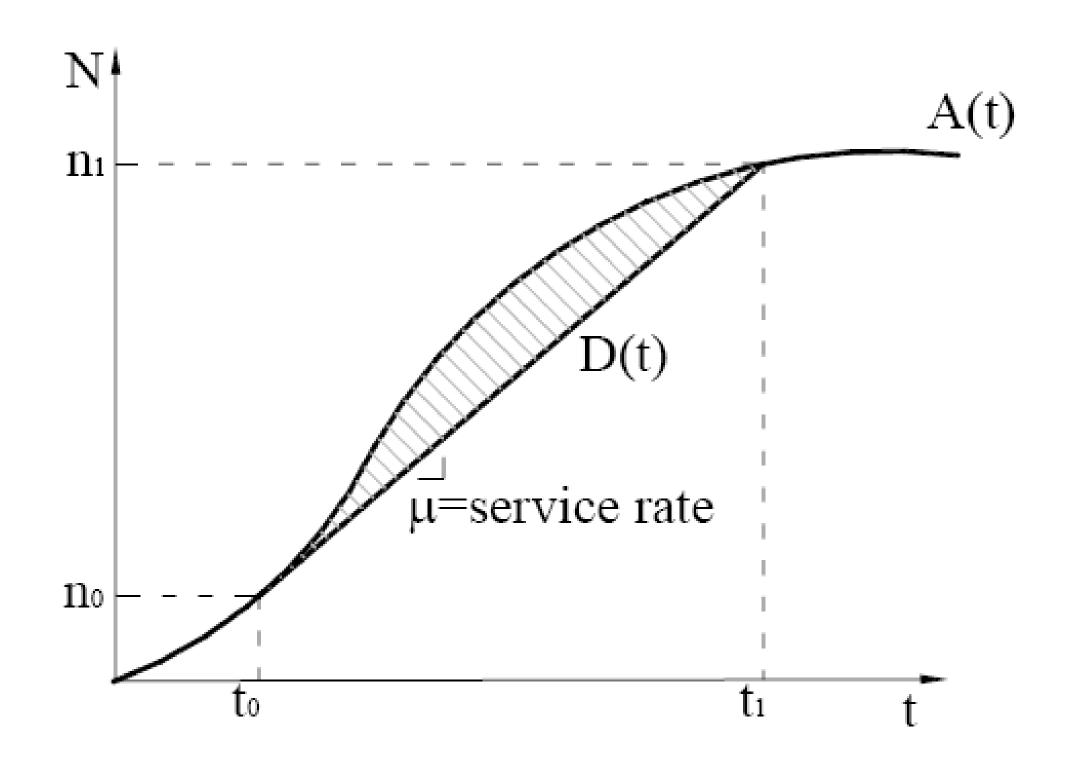


• Given A(t), L, v_f and μ (capacity or service rate)



Little's Formula



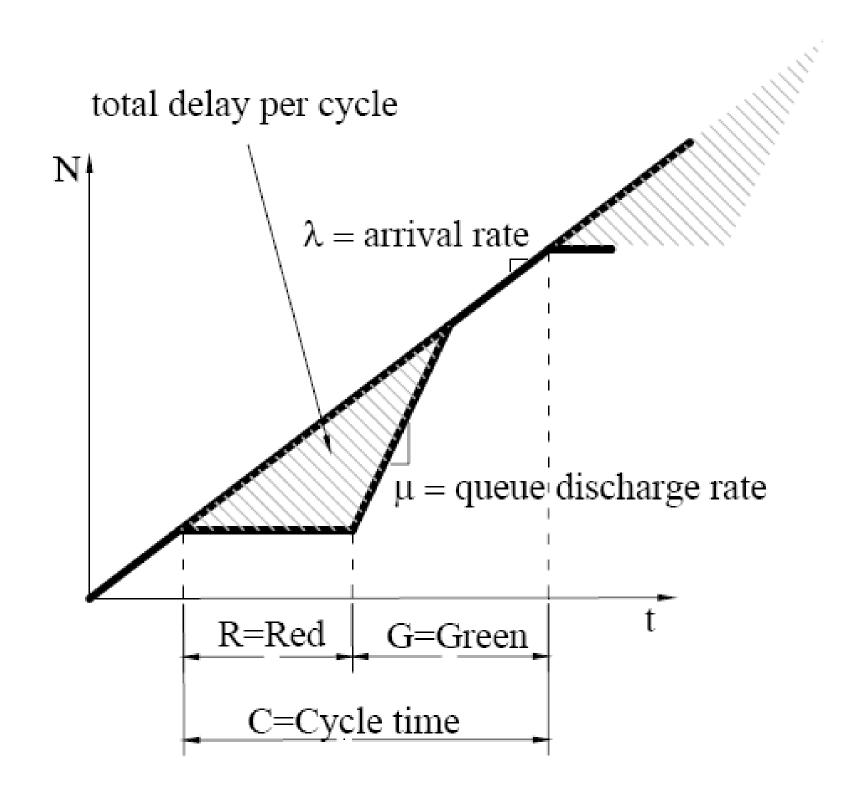


 \overline{w} :average waiting time

λ :average arrival time

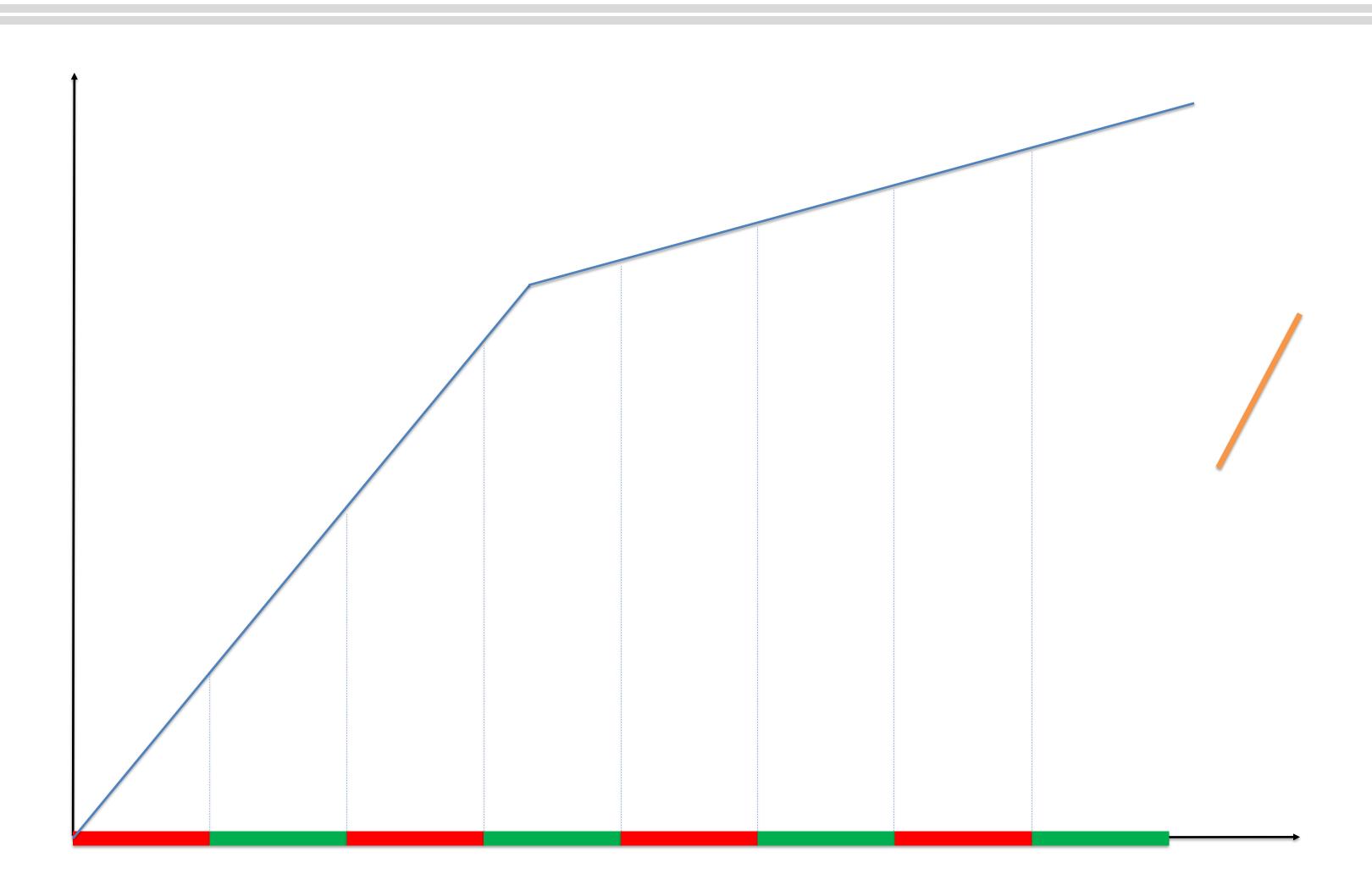
I-O curves (Example of a traffic signal)





An oversaturated traffic signal

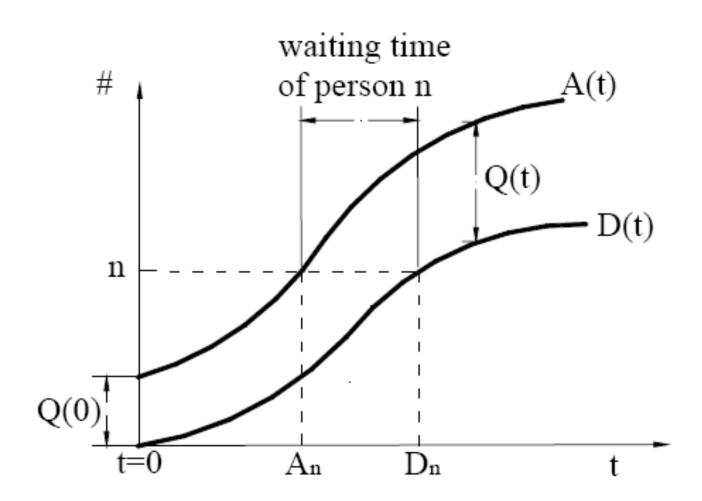




Discussion (I) - FIFO



- Violation of First in First out (FIFO) Principle
 - Problematic for individual vehicle delay
 - Indifferent for estimation of aggregated variables (e.g. delays or accumulations)





Discussion (II) - Noise



• Effect of measurement errors and noise

• Theory of random walk

$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, Y_0 = 0$$
 $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$E(Y_t) = E(Y_{t-1}) + E(\varepsilon_t) = \dots =$$

= $E(Y_0) + E(\varepsilon_1) + E(\varepsilon_2) + \dots = 0$

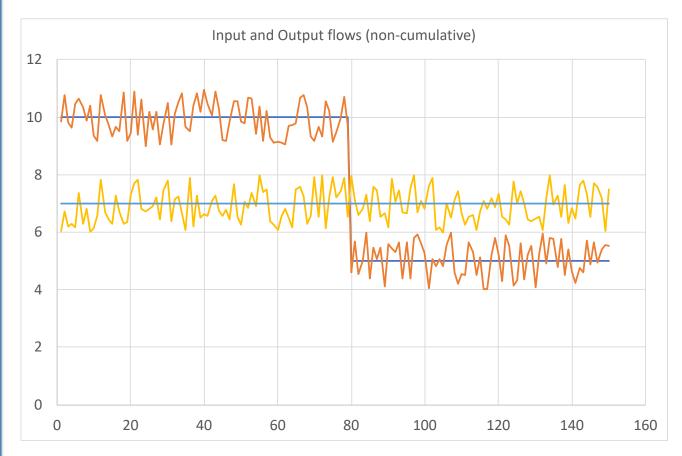
$$Var(Y_t) = Var(Y_{t-1}) + Var(\varepsilon_t) = \cdots =$$

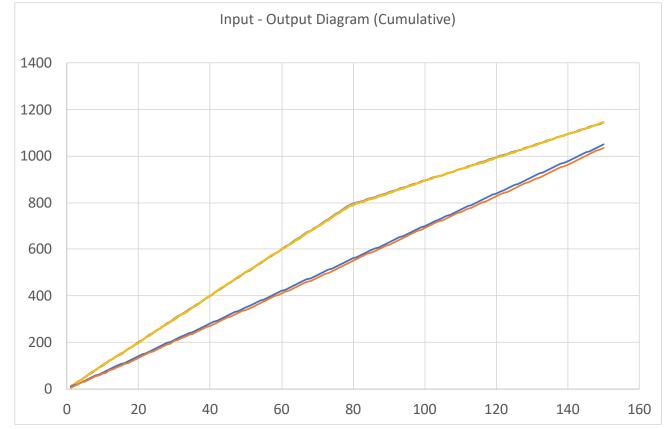
$$= Var(Y_0) + Var(\varepsilon_1) + Var(\varepsilon_2) + \cdots = t\sigma^2$$

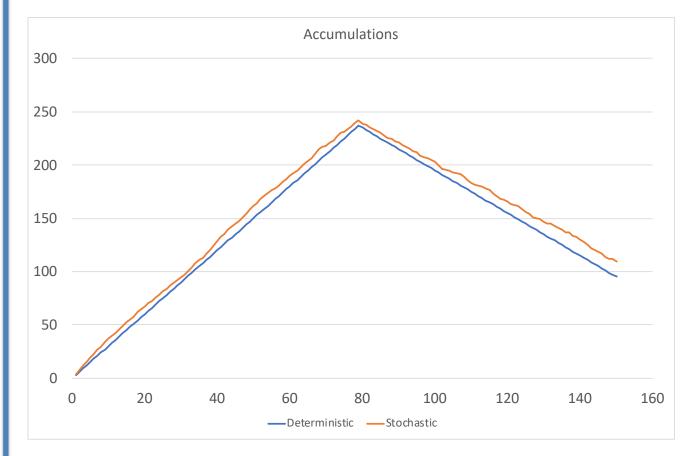
 Y_t : Position of a walker at time t

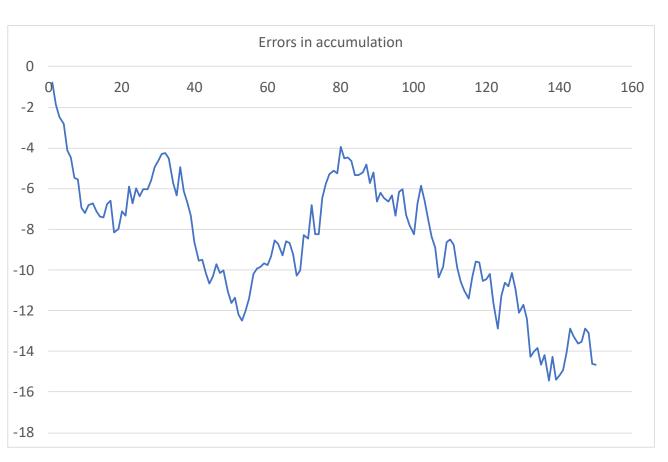
 ε_t : Random noise

• An example (Errors increase with time)









Input/Output Diagram - Summary

